

Matsunaga, Mink in finals

By ALLAN BEEKMAN

(Special to The Pacific Citizen)
HONOLULU—With only 59.8 per cent of the registered voters casting ballots in Honolulu County, incumbents for major offices in Hawaii easily won solid endorsement. As predicted, Honolulu Mayor Frank F. Fasi, and U.S. Reps. Patsy T. Mink and Spark M. Matsunaga scored Democratic nomination.

With 61,310 votes, Fasi won 52 per cent of the Democratic vote. His strongest opponent, Mason Altieri, with 36,706 votes, gained 32 per cent. Kekoa D. Kaapu, 18,408, secured 14 per cent; Paul A. De Mark, 1,274, had one per cent. On the Republican ticket, State Sen. D. G. Anderson easily won the nomination over four other candidates with 24,235 votes.

Thus a situation has occurred strikingly similar to that of the election in 1968, in which Fasi received 50.3 of the Democratic vote in the Primary. Though he has gained in strength, his vote falls short of the landslide his supporters had hoped for.

As in 1968, Fasi will face State Sen. D. G. Anderson in the General Election.

Closed Primary

Under Hawaii's closed primary law, voters could choose only a Democratic or Republican ballot; in the General they will receive ballots permitting them to vote for candidates of either Party. There are more candidates on the Democratic ballot, which encourages a disproportionate number of voters to vote Democratic in the Primary.

In a bitter three-candidate

race for the Democratic nomination for the U.S. House from the 2nd Congressional District, Mink won 70 per cent of the votes. 60,714 persons voted for her compared with 14,158 for Atty. John W. Goemans and 6,264 for retired Air Force major George B. Carter.

Carter said of her, "I hope she will particularly remember to serve her district rather than fiddle around with her own personal war against the Defense Department."

Though Carter had attacked her viciously, his charges fell short of the vilification directed at her by Goemans. Calling her a traitor, Goemans had strongly hinted she might face indictment by a Federal grand jury for violating the Logan Act.

Goemans' Tactics

Mink described the charge of Goemans as "largely a campaign of personal attacks against me . . . But I think the voters have indicated what they think of Mr. Goemans' tactics."

Though many voters were offended by the campaign of Goemans, the election results fail to sustain the conclusion that his tactics have been discredited. Goemans entered the race as a weak candidate. Had he run an orthodox campaign, he might have received fewer votes than he did.

His campaign alienated some voters partly because of their prejudice against a man making a personal attack on a woman — whatever the grounds. His aspersions doubtless found favor with some — especially those of mainland origin beguiled by the appearance of the local government being run by a foreign clique.

Pacific Coast politicians cried yellow peril when this tocsin recruited votes. If immigration from the mainland continues to grow, and the local government fails to put its house in order, so the tactic of branding local politicians as minions of a foreign government may be expected to likewise increase.

Mink will face Republican Diana Hansen in the General.

Unopposed in Primary

Unopposed in the Democratic Primary, Matsunaga polled 61,051 votes for nomination from the 1st District. In the General, he will face Fred W. Rohlfing, who won the Republican nomination with 17,293.

Kauai County Council Chairman Ralph S. Hirota, 47, scored an unexpected victory over Mayor Antone K. Vidinha, winning the Democratic nomination for the Kauai mayoralty, 4,685 to 4,542. Hirota will face Republican Francis M. F. Ching in the General.

Ann M. Nakagawa, 18, became the youngest person ever elected to political office in Hawaii and the U.S. when she beat Jacob Y. Pao, a Korean American landscape architect, 11,751 to 4,935, for the Democratic nomination to the State Board of Education from Central Oahu. Since no Republicans were entered in the contest, the nomination of the Univ. of Hawaii freshman means she has been elected outright.

Primary Election

Successful Nisei candidates, besides those already mentioned — follow. (CAPITALS identify candidates elected outright because of lack of opposition in the General.)

—Incumbent
KALAE County Council (3)—Burt K. Tsuchiya (D), Shigeomi Kubota (D), Rose Ono Shaw (D).

—Incumbent
KONA County Council (3)—Herbert T. Matayoshi (D), Herbert M. Yamada (D), Kona District (1)—William Kawahara (D), Fred Y. Fujimoto (D), Puna District (1)—Tomoko Fujii (D).

—Incumbent
MAUI County Council (9)—Yoshio Yamaguchi (D), Lanny Kari Moriwaki (D), Hani Y. Kobayashi (D), GORO HOKAMURA (D), Lani (D), Barney Tokunaga (D), Masao Sone (D).

—Incumbent
STATE HOUSE—1—Puna-Kaua (1)—Jack K. Suwa (D).

2—N. Kohala-Hamakuia (1)—YOSHIO TAKAMINE (D).

3—Kona-S. Kohala (1)—Minoru Inaba (D).

4—W. Maui-Molokai-Lanai (2)—Ronald Y. Kondo (D).

5—E. Maui (2)—Motohisa Uemori (D).

6—Waialeale-Hawaii-Kai (2)—Norman K. Kono (D).

7—Diamond Head-Waialeale-Kahe (2)—Patricia Sakai (D).

8—Maui-Kona (2)—Ted Morioka (D), Tadao Beppu (D).

9—Kaimuki-Kapahu (2)—KATU.

10—Mamala-Makiki (2)—Charles T. Tsutsumi (D).

11—Mamala-Kakaako (2)—Jean Sadao King (D), Clarence Y. Akiaki (D).

12—Paua (2)—Punchbowl (2)—ROBERT KIMURA (D).

13—Nunau-Aleale Heights (2)—Peter S. Iha (D).

14—Upper Kailua (2)—AKIRA SAKIMA (D).

15—Moenala-Aiea (2)—MITSUO UENO (D).

16—Wakatsuki (D).

17—Ewa-Pearl City (3)—Patsy Kikue Young (D), Tetsuaki Kishimori (D).

18—Waiānae (1)—Harold Omori (D).

19—Wahiawa-Waiānae (2)—Harry Higa (D), Howard K. Oda (D), Francis T. Masukawa (D).

20—Kaneohe-Kahuku (3)—Richard H. Wasi (D), Ralph K. Ajiro (D).

21—Kalihi (3)—Richard A. Kawakami (D), Tony T. Kunimura (D), Dennis B. Yamada (D).

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SEATTLE LAWYER NAMED JACL REP IN WASHINGTON

Barry Matsumoto Expected to Report Nov. 1 in D.C.

(Special to The Pacific Citizen)
CLEVELAND, Ohio — A young Seattle attorney, Barry D. Matsumoto, 27, was appointed Washington Representative of the Japanese American Citizens League by National JACL President Henry T. Tanaka of Cleveland.

The appointment represents the first move in the organization's new look for staff since longtime Washington representative Mike Masaoka has terminated his activities on July 1 and National Director Masao Satow in San Francisco will step down next February.

Matsumoto is expected to report Nov. 1 to Ushio, interim Washington representative and national executive director-designate. Ushio is hopeful of assuming his post at San Francisco by late December.

The organization is now in the process of enlisting national staff in San Francisco and regional directors in Chicago, Los Angeles and Seattle.

Honor Graduate

Born in Heart Mountain, Wyo., Matsumoto graduated magna cum laude in political science from Univ. of Washington in 1967 and was conferred his juris doctor degree in 1970 from UW Law School, where he graduated among the top 10 to be named to the Order of the Coif. He is also a member of the Phi Beta Kappa and Phi Eta Sigma.

Associated with the law firm of Bogle, Gates, Dobrin, Wakefield and Long he is active with the Seattle JACL, International District Improvement Assn., Employment Opportunities Center, Model Cities Program and was recently appointed to the Governor's Asian American Council.

Seattle JACL will have to secure another president-elect now that Matsumoto leaves. He had just assumed the post after the previously elected president-elect informed the board he could not fulfill the position because of new commitments.

'New Dimension'

Commenting upon the appointment, Ushio in Washington said, "Barry's legal background brings a new dimension to JACL's representation in Washington and will greatly enhance the potential of JACL's staff."

At this critical point in JACL history as an organization, Ushio was also pleased "that a man of Barry's calibre and talents has been chosen for this key position. As other new members are named to the JACL staff, we hope to develop as a team which can ably and effectively set new directions and programs dedicated to all segments of the Japanese American community."

In San Francisco, President-elect Shige Sugiyama who is in charge of personnel said the final selection was approved in a telephone poll by the executive committee for the National Board.

Interview Panel

The candidates had been interviewed by a panel comprised of Yori Wada, Phil Hayasaka and David Hirai with Sugiyama chairing.

The interview was conducted with guidelines to determine specific personal qualities and to evaluate certain abilities and knowledge, Sugiyama revealed.

Other candidates were Dennis Nishikawa, Richard Omat, Richard Amano and Wayne Horuchi. Some of them expressed interest in regional director positions in JACL.

Community Involvement

Matsumoto, as a member of the State of Washington Governor's Asian American Advisory Council, was assigned to the education task force to define issues and develop programs. A series of meetings with state officials and educators in the public schools, community college and university levels are being held to crystallize the issues of prime concern to the Asian Americans.

With Model Cities since 1971, Matsumoto serves on three task forces: law & justice, manpower-economic development, and citizen's advisory council (East Branch).

He helped the Employment Opportunities Center, an Asian American community project founded as a job referral agency, secure \$68,000 in Model Cities funding this year and in line for \$120,000 for the next fiscal year.

Double-edge reparations asked in PNW resolution

(Special to The Pacific Citizen)
PORTLAND, Ore. — The second round in efforts to have the United States pay in full for the internment of World War II detainees camps a per capita sum for reparations was presented by the Columbia Basin JACL chapter this past week (Oct. 8) to the Pacific Northwest District JACL District Council.

The district council adopted the Columbia Basin JACL resolution.

The chapter further pro-

posed that all Americans of Japanese ancestry then residing in the Western Defense Command who were not interned be also eligible for evacuee reparations because they were also subjected to personal indignities as well as economic loss due to restrictive regulations, according to Edward Yamamoto, Columbia Basin chapter president.

Yamamoto explained that Japanese Americans living in these areas who were not evacuated were denied access to jobs or business opportunities on an equal basis as all other Americans.

Scope of Area

The Western Defense Command was established by the War Relocation Authority on Dec. 11, 1941, to include the states of Washington, Oregon, California, Montana, Idaho, Nevada, Utah, Arizona and the Territory of Alaska with Lt. Gen. John L. DeWitt commanding and headquartered at the Presidio of San Francisco.

Executive Order 9066 permitted DeWitt to designate on Mar. 2, 1942, a "prohibited area" and "restricted area" that covered approximately the western half of the Pacific Coast states and Arizona. By the end of June the same year, all persons of Japanese ancestry except those interned in hospitals were detained in assembly centers and later transported by the military to concentration camps inland.

Action of the Columbia Basin JACL expands the resolution adopted by the National JACL Council at its recent convention in Washington, D.C., for evacuee reparations.

The National JACL convention passed a resolution which only involves those who were evacuated.

Rauh's Proposals

In the opening round, the JACL convention had heard Joseph L. Rauh, Jr., counsel for the League of Nations, speak at the League Conference on Civil Rights, at the congressional banquet where he offered several options for Congress to overturn the Korematsu Case, which declared the evacuation constitutional.

Because the evacuation of Japanese Americans in 1942 was a loss of liberty as well as property, Rauh proposed several options:

1—Provide a flat sum for all persons held in detention camps, perhaps relating to some standard as with prisoner-of-war pay.

2—Establish a fund to aid vari-

ous sorts of descendants of those interned.

3—Provide a fund to encourage better understanding in group relations so that the tensions of 1942 will never again beset this nation.

4—Or do a combination of any or all of the above.

In his address (see July 7 PC), titled: "Overturning the Evacuation (Korematsu) Decision—Can Bad Law Be Reversed?" Rauh believed a review of the Korematsu decision was "an unlikely event

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2— Friday, Oct. 20, 1972



Harry K. Honda

EVACUATION OF BRITISH ASIANS

What has been happening halfway around the world in East Africa has not escaped us for the reports from Kampala, the Ugandan capital, bare a similar ring to what happened to Japanese Americans thirty years ago. British Asians—40,000 of them, immigrants and their children from British India—are being expelled by the Ugandan government. Britain hopes she can comfort up to 30,000, despite the public clamor against it. The recent decision of the United States to take up 1,000 from Uganda is little more than a token gesture but nonetheless welcome to the British. Other countries have also responded to the British appeal in an international effort to find homes for the world's latest batch of refugees.

On Aug. 5, Uganda President Idi Amin announced the 80,000 Asians in his country would have to leave within three months. He accused them of "sabotaging the economy of the country".

By mid-September, the first group of Uganda Asians were being airlifted to London. They were bereft of their possessions, even down to the bangles, chains and rings that had adorned the womenfolk. Blankets and sweaters were given by resettlement volunteers to ward off the wet chill that greeted them. Colored cards were handed them by immigration officers to speed clearance procedures; green—if they already had friends and someplace to go; blue—if they had no friends, could speak English and had accommodations; pink—with accommodations but no money; and yellow—no friends, no money, no accommodations and possibly no English. Social services assisted those who needed financial help. Buses were ready to take those without accommodations to a disused Royal Air Force base nearby for temporary quarters. The resettlement board, in the meantime, was feeding a computer in London trying to match expellees with job opportunities and housing.

This exodus was related by one American at Kampala, who wrote to the Honolulu Advertiser. One native-born Ugandan Asian told him if they didn't get out within 90 days, "we'll be put into a concentration camp". Other non-Asians—the British, Arabs, Israelis, etc., are also feeling the same pressure and fear their turn to be hounded is almost certain to come next. Another told him that one haole with Ugandan citizenship visiting Europe was stripped of his passport by the Ugandan embassy in London. Through friends he was offered sanctuary in another country, thus electing to abandon his home and possessions in Uganda for sake of freedom. The American traveler was sorry to see Asian girls manhandled by soldiers at the checkpoints in Kampala—there were nine of them between the hotel where he was staying and the airport 10 miles away.

As for the other side, a local citizen told this same tourist the Ugandans feel the Asians, who comprise less than 1% of the population, have all the good jobs, monopolize and dominate the business. The country has a big unemployment problem, hence the economy must be reordered to benefit the majority. When the British allowed independence, the Indians had an opportunity to show their faith in Uganda where most of them were born but they chose British rather than Ugandan citizenship. They have only themselves to blame. Their action shows they trust the British more; they have refused to identify themselves with Uganda.

The history of Asians in East Africa dates back to the 1890s when the British imported them to construct a railroad from the coastal town of Mombasa to the interior. Others followed becoming shopkeepers and artisans. The white settlers looked on them as a threat and prevented their farming in the rich highlands of Kenya. (Shades of the alien land laws in western U.S.A.) They were educated separately and socially segregated. But as British subjects—most of them Hindus—they could not be kept away.

By the 1920s with the British Asian population in East Africa up to 50,000, they began to fill the middle-level ranks of government, serving as surveyors, clerks, cashiers, policemen. With education and wealth, they became the professionals and investors of East Africa.

By the 1960s, as the British East Africa colonies became independent, the British Asian population was up to 350,000, constituting a real middle-class controlling the commerce but without political power. Though the majority of them were native-born in East Africa, they stayed aloof of the black African struggle for independence and retained their cultural dress and customs by clinging to Indian ways.

Automatic citizenship was granted all native-born Asians in the East African countries and others had a right to citizenship if they registered within two years. Uganda became independent in 1962. While most elected for British status, several thousands in Uganda who did register have complained their applications are still not processed.

Compounding the British Asian problem is the 1968 British law restricting "colored" British immigration—3,000 British Asians from East Africa—thus revoking their right to enter British freely.

The difficulties of Uganda are part of the problem of cultural or racial minorities in the world—in Northern Ireland, South Africa, Israel, Russia, Britain, America, etc. It also shows up that rich nations do not understand poor nations. The Uganda question is a rare example of the poor forcing their will on the rich, of reversing a British immigration policy designed to ease British political problems rather than Uganda's.

The reluctance of white Britons to accept nonwhite Britons with their discriminatory immigration laws further illustrates that their moral position in making accusations of Ugandan racism has been undermined.

Vigorous activity within chapters can sustain JACL

(Paul Tanaka is president-elect of the Puysallup Valley JACL. He is also a member of the Tacoma City Human Relations Commission and is chairman of the human relations committee for the Tacoma Assn. of Classroom Teachers.)

By PAUL A. TANAKA

Since the 22nd Biennial National JACL Convention in Washington, D.C., the Pacific Citizen has been replete with controversy and resignations. As one reflects on the various articles and columns, there appears to be a definite split over "where we have been" and "where we are headed". Over the past few years the PC has carried many articles devoted to the history and milestones of the

GUEST COLUMN

Japanese Americans in the United States and the recounting of memorable occasions of yesteryear.

It cannot be denied, the history has been a colorful one. The pitfalls and successes were meaningful and monumental. The road was never "paved in gold". Human dignity and human lives were sacrificed along the way. Deprivation, incarceration, personal insults, and bigotry have all been tasted. The standards currently enjoyed have all been garnered through tireless efforts and tenacity—not through birthrights. The efforts to maintain and improve these standards of living has been a constant struggle. Yes, it has been quite a story, where we have been, but now, where are we headed?

In this marvelous age of technology where more advances have been made in the past twenty years than in all the previous history of man, what lies in store for us? What must we do to keep up or survive in the tumultuous years to come?

As rapid technological gains change the very manner in which we exist what occupational skills or fields will become open and which will cease to exist? Do the educational institutions plan for change or do they merely go about preparing our children to fit into a stagnant world?

As the political and international scenes shift and waver what will be come of us Asians and all of Asia? What effect will this have on the Asians in America today and tomorrow?

What will become of the drug scene? Is the recent attempt to provide drugs for the addicted a hint of things to come? Will methedone become common and popular?

With what party reforms will the Republicans counter the recent Democratic Party movement? Does the youth movement in politics mean anything?

Is pollution of the land to continue?

When will all Americans become first class citizens?

Many, many problems and issues will be cropping up in the near and immediate future. Will we as an organized group of citizens take a stand on each of them? I hope so. As concerned citizens and as Japanese Americans, a minority ethnic group, we must come forward and state our positions on the issues. To skirt the issues, to avoid possible involvement, and to steer clear of controversy is to shirk our responsibility to our community and our families. We must evaluate each problem and take into consideration how it will effect us as a visible group of people.

We must place ourselves into the controversy as though it were our very own crisis in an attempt to visualize the ramifications of our decisions.

We must uphold the right of human dignity for all people in this country and avoid the pitfalls that accompanies complacency and apathy. We must stand up for the civil rights of all who are threatened with oppression.

The Puysallup Valley Chapter is one of distinction. We have increased our membership while our dues have remained high. We have members involved in many areas in our community. We have been involved in some of the confrontations, but we have also avoided many.

Our future history must be content to sit on our laurels reminiscing over our past, but, flect the fact that we were not rather, that we were not complacent and continued to strive for the improvement of our society. Our history must show that within our own ranks we suffered discord because of the diversity of our occupations.

Our educational concerns for our children must show dispute between our parents, our teachers, and our educational educators. Our Indian fishing rights concerns must show division between our sports fishermen, our conservationists, and our treaty rights advocates. Our lettuce boycott concerns must show entanglement between our farmers, our migrant workers supporters, and our humanists. Our history must reflect a desire for the status quo and a desire for change—and the struggle they produced.

Fellow JACLers, we must move within the times and in spite of the times. In order for our national JACL to survive there must be vigorous activity within the numerous chapters. Our task must be to continue to strive for the



Necessary Double Coverage

LETTERS FROM OUR READERS

JACL Convention

Editor:

The problems the JACL has been having since the June convention are most interesting to me, because they reflect, in almost perfect image, the organizational problems of my own misspent youth. In part of course, it is the old bulls vs. the young bulls, with ideological dressing, held with great sincerity by the blessed young folk. The old folks, of course, know better, and in many respects, indeed they do, yet times move and what wouldn't work in my day just might today or tomorrow.

I feel certain that in the long run matters will work out, and a needed institution, such as JACL, will continue in vigor.

ROBERT M. CULLUM
Albuquerque N.M.

(Mr. Cullum was recently honored by the Dept. of Interior for Distinguished Service, having served with the Bureau of Indian Affairs for 20 years. He also assisted the Issei earn their naturalization privileges and was on the War Relocation Authority staff during WW2.—Ed.)

NBC-TV essay

Editor:

The NBC-TV show, "Guilty: By Reason of Race" vividly portrayed the psychological and physical suffering of 110,000 people forcibly evicted from their homes and interned in miserable quarters all because of ancestry.

As usual during a war the administration fosters a climate of fear and hysteria. Most Americans believed that Japan made an unprovoked surprise attack on Pearl Harbor. Yet Jeannette Rankin, Member of Congress, made a speech in the House of Representatives Dec. 8, 1942 in which she fully documents the aggressive moves of our government in making an impossible economic situation for Japan, that war was fully expected, and that repeated warnings had been sent to Pearl Harbor by our War and Navy Depts. (Congressional Record, 77th Cong., 2nd Session).

There were some of us who did not go along with the war hysteria, and in particular, we could not see why Japanese Americans should be treated like criminals. We tried to show our sympathy by visiting our friends at Tanforan, Tule Lake, Camp Harmony and Santa Anita.

MPs Strict

Of these four camps, my father and I found the severest military discipline at Santa Anita. We arrived by bus from Los Angeles and showed our previously obtained pass at the gate. After walking in the hot sun a quarter of a mile, we reached a shed called "Reception Center." A Caucasian in military uniform looked at us severely and examined our pass. "This pass is not stamped. You'll have to go back to the gate and get it stamped." I said, "It is a long way back. If we go, we will miss seeing our first group of friends." Then I prayed silently that there

equality in society for all minority ethnic groups—the Blacks, Chicanos, First Americans, and Asians.

We must criticize publicly any organization that demonstrates a void in minority hiring practices and affirmative action plans.

We must oppose publicly any discriminatory practices and institutional racism based on race, color, creed, or sex. We must go on record whether our nation should come to the aid of Israel and abandon South Vietnam, abandon both, or continue to be the savior for all oppressed nations.

We can no longer remain uninvolved.

Undoubtedly we will pick the wrong side in some issues, but by far we will be on the side of righteousness. Only by remembering the indignities of the past, with its deleterious effect on ourselves, and applying a philosophy of how it should be as our future actions can we be an effective and viable organization. We must work toward a new end—Puysallup Valley JACL Newsletter.

Who makes policy?

To say, as one ex-staffer has said that "David Ushio will now determine the policies of JACL" simply reveals how mistaken even professional staff can be about the internal workings of the National JACL.

Major policy decisions are made by the National Council and implemented by the National Board and Staff, National and Regional Committees and by the Chapters.

Most other major decisions made by the National Director are subject to the approval of the National Board. So when it was made to look as though David Ushio's appointment would drastically change the direction of JACL and keep it from serving the "community" it was a questionable issue and most delegates recognized it as such.

It was known that at least one of the staff had already been thinking in terms of a resignation months before the Ushio matter came up.

The young staff was unable to sell their program to the National Board and to the National Membership because they did not or could not write adequate reports on the specific type of work they were doing. An unfortunate case of failure in communication and perhaps in supervision.

Confusion, Division

Another unfortunate factor injected into the controversy were the many innuendoes, malicious charges and attacks upon the character and integrity of certain leaders before, during and after the convention. This not only served to confuse the basic issues but were highly inflammatory and divisive in nature.

David Ushio has been accused of a lack of integrity and of not being very bright; Jerry Enomoto and Helen Kageyama have been accused of "selling out" and Mike Masaka has been accused of manipulating Ushio's appointment. Mike has long been a favorite target of the dissidents because of his leadership, prestige and influence. Other officers have been labeled "morally bankrupt".

I, too, have been accused of being a coward and of being dishonest on certain occasions. I have not agreed with the views of the accusers. On the other hand, the Far Right has also chastised me for being too liberal! The accusers are a small group on the New Left who have appointed themselves the "conscience" of not only the JACL but of the Community as well.

Changing Values

In recent years, among certain circles, the old values such as patriotism, persistence, thrift, self-sacrifice, hard work, loyalty, accountability, courtesy and responsibility have been subjected to derision and attack as "middle class" values which are pretty square.

25 Years Ago

In the Pacific Citizen, Oct. 11, 1947

U.S. Civil Service Commission reveals existence of secret file on Japanese Americans. . . Prospects for Nisei women workers better than the men in California. . . Aiko Koyama first Nisei named to federal grand jury in Sacramento. . . Civic, religious groups fight housing ban after Calif. supreme court refuses to intervene restrictive covenant case. . . Catholic couple (Negro-Caucasian) sue for marriage license to test California anti-miscegenation law. . . Fresno judge rules CIO union not guilty of discrimination for excluding Japanese Americans in Mendota farm case. . . Employment of Nisei veteran (Frank Shimada, San Jose) leads way to jobs for other disabled ex-GIs in electronic firm. . . Hawaii bowlers seek revision of ABC eligibility regulations.

In the Pacific Citizen, Oct. 18, 1947

Presentation of JACL plaque to French town memorializing rescue of Lost Battalion in abeyance pending decision of Battle Monuments Commission. . . Gen. Mark Clark notes Nisei GI record in speech to Advertising Agencies convention, urging incorporation of all racial, national groups in America. . . Councils in Oyama test case will declare California alien land law is "race legislation" aimed at Japanese. . . Rights of Japanese aliens to work on farm under Oregon alien land law clarified by Namba case. . . Issei (Kurakichi Ito, 80) first to plant potatoes in Delta region in 1902 dies. . . Bodies of 600 Nisei war dead in Europe, including Pfc. Sadamu Munemori, may not be returned until 1948-49. . . Majority of adult residents in Denver favor segregation of some minorities and religious groups.

NATIONAL JACL CONVENTION

Do we stick or run away?

By DR. ROY NISHIKAWA
Wilshire JACL

Los Angeles
Many old friends and JACLers have asked, "What happened at the National JACL Convention?" They had read the written comments of others in the Pacific Citizen or had talked with people about it and they felt that something was missing.

They felt that there had to be another dimension to the resignations of the Los Angeles based staff. The repeated charges of "JACL changing directions and not serving the community" was inexplicable in view of JACL's past and current record.

They were especially disturbed with the "lack of trust" expressed in JACL's national leadership. For it was Past President Ray Uno who originated the idea of JACL "foxes" (field office expeditors) and Past President Jerry Enomoto, one of the great liberals in the JACL, who were primarily responsible for bringing most of the young staff, into JACL in the first place. This gave to them a forum in which to express and try out their ideas, a chance to travel around the country to meet JACL and youth leaders and opportunities which heretofore had not been available to them.

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DELEGATE AT D.C.

Nowadays it is more fashionable to be "with it" and to follow your own desires and interests. To try a new project and if it doesn't work well—there are always other projects.

Among the New Left there is a tendency to be distrustful of and disenchanted with the establishment. If you do not or cannot fit too well into the establishment, the thing to do to work outside the system. Do your own thing is the credo. And to lend credibility to this you must do this on behalf of the "people" or the "community"—meaning generally a group in which you have some interest or which needs a spokesman. At the same time you denigrate the institutions as the school, the churches and the YWCA.

These are the institutions, one ex-staffer claimed, which are responsible for creating and maintaining the drug and delinquency problem! Under this philosophy, very little room is left for individual responsibility, for the freedom of choice which exists for an individual to make a specific response to a specific situation. Instead, the blame is placed on society. Society, of course, has many shortcomings and all of us need to do our best to correct them. But when impressionable young people (e.g. drug abusers) are told in effect that it isn't their fault it is society's; how much incentive has been given to get off drugs?

Spectrum of J.A. society

In our Japanese American society (a microcosm of the larger society) perhaps there are few extremists on the very edges of the Right or Left. But there are some determining people on the New Left and a few quiet but extremely stubborn and narrow-minded people on the Far Right. The latter are probably more interested in maintaining the status quo rather than in making progressive changes. They may have some deep-seated prejudices based upon race or color. And they can even be prejudiced on such flimsy issues as long hair, sloppy clothes and age. But they are not very well organized, if at all.

The people on the New Left do not have too many in their group but they are far better organized and have lines of communication between them. They are found in large metropolitan areas such as Los Angeles, the San Francisco Bay Area, Chicago, New York and possibly Seattle, Salt Lake City and Denver. Although small in numbers, they are articulate and have no hesitation in "using" the JACL if it serves their purposes. And on occasion, some of them may also distort, exaggerate or twist a situation if this will serve their ends.

When attacking the opposition (mostly those in the Middle) words like dishonesty, moral bankruptcy, sell-out, betrayal, Hitler etc. come easily to them. Many issues are needlessly placed on an adversary basis which is OK in the courtroom but hardly the method of choice if you are going to convince people to go your way.

The Far Right, of course, can also use these methods but they usually choose to remain silent. Their method is more one of withdrawal rather than aggression.

The New Left at onetime quarrels with almost every type of establishment group. The Chamber of Commerce, the press, the YWCA, the JACL, and they even quarrel among themselves. They definitely are not "quiet Americans." But because the vast majority of the Nisei are quiet as a result of their heritage and upbringing they remain vulnerable to attacks from the New Left.

Now that some on the New Left have dropped out of the JACL, they are talking in terms of possibly starting a new organization of their own. I say more power to them. I cannot join with those on the Right who say "good riddance" or "throw the radicals out".

Young activists (not necessarily on the New Left) have performed a real service in bringing certain problems to the attention of the JACL. There are so-called "community groups" who need and deserve a lot of support: Issei on welfare, drug addicts, Asians subject to discrimination, needy students, health fairs, etc. In every case I have given time or money or both to help these groups.

JACL's community role

Many community problems are so large and complex that whatever JACL does must be a supplement to the existing groups and agencies. It would be impossible, indeed foolish, if JACL tried to take on all of the needy and humanitarian problems that exist.

And realistically, how we do things count just as much as what we do. The best ideas in the world will not work unless these ideas are adequately communicated and sold. And even the most worthwhile project will fall short if it is not well planned and organized and unless all segments within a given community are involved. This has been one of the real difficulties in the problem-ridden Los Angeles area; too many groups with too little communication, coordination

and cooperation.
On a broader national scale, one source of difficulty, as I see it, is that we need to define "community" and the "people." It is natural to be concerned most with the problems that are close at hand. I'm sure that the Central California farmer and I would look at the farm labor and drug problems with different perspectives. It is very likely that on a given problem depending upon the precise definition of the community involved and the people involved, JACL should give unstinting support action on all levels—local, regional and national. Another problem may call for only local or regional action.

Without taking into consideration the rise of the New Left in the last few years; the complacency of the middle and the resistance on the Far Right; and the lack of precise definitions for terms like "community" and "people"; and the needs for looking at Society as we find it—not what we would like it to be—without this kind of perspective, the average non-convention going JACLer may find it difficult to understand the full implication of what happened at the National Convention.

The Ushio appointment

The Ushio appointment had been discussed prior to the convention at a PSWDC caucus. The initial presentation of the report on his appointment sounded as though Ushio had not only said he would fire the L.A. staff but would also censor the Pacific Citizen, dictate JACL policies and downgrade community work. At the same time all members of the Personnel Committee voting for Ushio were severely condemned.

At Hatake had also attended the Personnel meeting and tried to present what he felt to be a more balanced picture of what happened. For this, he was, in the words of one delegate, "crucified" by some of the most vocal on the New Left. It seemed incongruous that if Ushio were such a bad choice for Executive Director, he would be urged to stay on as Washington Representative, but this was what the district caucus decided.

The Ushio appointment had triggered a Cause Celebre.

At the National Board meeting in Washington on the day before the Convention I understand that invectives were being spewed like machine gun fire for five hours. But the Board voted by a two to one margin to confirm the appointment. Since I was not present at that meeting I cannot offer further comment.

I was present at the National Convention meeting when the New Left and the staff workers presented their case. Each staff worker was given a chance to speak. Now, it seemed to me, it was a good opportunity for the staff to explain the type of work that they were doing and to appeal to the National Council for support. After all, Ushio would not become the Executive Director until next year. (I believe that position is actually misnamed; it is best defined as Executive Secretary of the national organization.) With sufficient chapter support the staff could be placed on a probationary basis as was suggested by the other candidate for the position.

I felt that this kind of strategy would have had a good chance for success. But it was not to be.

Perhaps it was not planned to come out the way it did, but each staff worker in turn got up and said in effect, "I cannot work for an organization whose leadership I cannot trust and which is not interested in serving the people of the community".

Most of the delegates, including myself, were stunned.

Whether the intention was there or not, the effect was that the New Left and the staff were assuming the mantle of moral superiority in the name of the "community" and the "people" and at the same time putting down the organization and its leadership.

As one of the leaders of the New Left said after the Convention, "They blew it."

But this was not the end. Most of the New Left and the staff in question did not show up at the official scheduled meeting in the Cannon Caucus Room of the House of Representatives on the next

Continued on Next Page

JACL Pins

With the abolishment of the National Recognition Committee as a general committee, nominations for JACL pin recognitions are to be directed to JACL National Headquarters. Special forms for the JACL Silver pin and Sapphire pin are available at National Headquarters. All nominations to be submitted at least one month before presentation.

1—JACL Silver Pin nominations from the Chapters will be approved as long as the Chapter recommends and the nominee meets the minimum requirement of ten years of active service to the Chapter.
2—JACL Sapphire Pin nominations will be approved as long as the District recommends and the nominee meets the minimum requirement of ten years of active service, at least five of which are at the District or National levels.

From the Frying Pan

Denver, Colo.

SANSEI LITERATURE—And here is yet another response to the recent column about the relative dearth of literary output by Nisei and Sansei. It comes from Toge Fujihira, the distinguished photographer and cinematographer who probably is about as widely traveled as any Nisei alive. Toge, who is on the staff of the United Methodist Board of Missions headquartered in New York, has been writing recently (notably in the Board of Missions' "New World Outlook" magazine) as well as photographing. And because his letter covers the subject very well, we are turning over this space to him:

"Recently a book of poems by Margaret Tsuda (wife of Bob who works for the Asahi in New York), entitled 'Cry Love Aloud', was published by Poetica Press. Most of Margaret's poems are reprints of her poetry that has appeared in the Christian Science Monitor and a couple of other publications. She has also illustrated the book with her own sketches.

"A blurb about the poems says, 'Both the poems and the author are deep-rooted in Manhattan bedrock. Margaret Tsuda was born and schooled in New York City, including art courses at Hunter College, and continues to live in Newark within sight of the Hudson River skyline. She has developed a loving eye for all grass and greens that grow in the midst of pavement and pollution. The poems celebrate all green presence, the graces, that keep life fresh and meaningful.'

"Now we come to the Sansei, which as you say may have more literary promise than the Nisei. They have already started to express themselves in many ways. Earlier this year the Amerasia Creative Arts Program of New York published a boxed collection of poems, songs, essays written by Asian Americans titled 'Yellow Pearl'. Let me quote from their preface:

"'Yellow Pearl' is a collection of the creative talents of young Asian Americans. It is also an expression of an emerging consciousness of being Asian in America. We need to write about the war, Attica, and our people's history. We need to express our loves, our loneliness and our dreams. Through 'Yellow Pearl' we share what we feel, what we think and what we are with our brothers and sisters. . . . In trying to project a view of ourselves as Asians in America, we found this best expressed through a clear statement against basic philosophies of exploitation and oppression—of individuals as well as nations. For many of us, the hope has been the 'Yellow Pearl', subjective as it is, has become a part of that movement which is attempting to build a more responsive and responsible society.

"In this collection are a number of songs, folksongs of Asian American life written and composed by Chris Iijima and Joanne Miyamoto. They are a couple of Sansei folksingers who have appeared before Asian American groups from coast to coast. Other Sansei credited are: Dennis Hirota, Pamela Eguchi, Bun Yoshikami, Takashi Yanagida, Dorothy Suzuki, John H. Saka, Larry Hama, Tomi Tanaka Ohata, Toyo Obayashi, Merle Motooka and Shin'ya Ono.

"A boxed package can be purchased for \$2.50 plus 50 cents handling charge from the Amerasia Creative Arts Program, c/o Basement Workshop, 54 Elizabeth St., Chinatown, New York 10013.

"In San Francisco, a group of young activist Asian Americans have issued two volumes of AION, which is copyrighted by Asian American Publications. They say, 'AION hopes to provide an objective, informative and analytical forum for the many Asian political and community groups who are putting theory into practice, and for the self-definition of Asian artists and writers.' The editor is Janice Miritani."

Fujihira mentions the "Amerasia Journal," published by the Yale Asian American Students Association, which vanished after two issues, and "Asian Women," published by the Asian American students at the University of California. He concludes with: "There must be other publications in Asian American communities that I am not aware of, but the Sansei seem to be well along the way to expressing their creative thoughts."

Thank you, Toge Fujihira, for the update on Sansei literary efforts, and more power to them.



By Jim Henry

Sakura Script

The Cartoon Temple

TOKYO — Shuryu Doki, 59, chief priest of Jyorakujii temple in Kawasaki, Kanagawa Prefecture, is a happy man when he dons his priestly robes. His 280-year-old Buddhist temple is probably Japan's first and foremost manga (cartoon) temple.

It's already drawing many newcomers, especially the younger generation, to the temple's hall of prayer, says priest Doki.

The cartoons, which extend over the past 100 years, range from the Meiji era, 1868-1912, to the present Showa era. "Many, in particular the caricatures, well portray the times," Doki says. Of special interest, he adds, are those which happened to be sketched on the fusuma, sliding paper doors, during the war years. More than 100 cartoons include 30 on the fusuma, 10 on the sugido, sliding cedar doors, some 20 on the walls and 4 large e-maki, hanging scrolls.

Doki, being chief of the statistics section of the Kawasaki city hall, says "statistics and figures can make life mighty dull. That's why there's consolation and comfort in my temple after office hours. The satire and humor in the cartoons and caricatures are a source of enlightenment."

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REVENUE SHARES CAN COPE WITH URBAN PROBLEMS

San Jose Mayor
Mineta Testifies
Before State Body

SAN JOSE, Calif. — A state senate housing panel was assured last week (Oct. 7) by San Jose Mayor Norman Mineta that federal revenue-sharing could answer the city's "severe urban sprawl" problem by making available "adequate community services" necessary to cope with growth.

Mineta and a number of other community leaders testified on local urban problems before State Sen. Nicholas Petris' select committee on housing and urban affairs.

While the population of the city has doubled since 1960 (from 204,198 to 471,400), opposition to higher property taxes and limited availability of revenue has forced the city to become "creative in our search for new revenue sources," Mineta said.

A recent Kaiser Engineering study shows San Jose needs 10,400 low-income housing units.

Environmental Impact

But of greater concern is the temporary freeze on all building permits, a ban implemented by the state supreme court ruling of Sept. 21 that requires environmental impact studies be completed before projects can be built. No guidelines were spelled out in the 6-1 decision, a grim-faced Mineta said.

An emergency meeting of the city council was called Oct. 5 to discuss the decision with builders, contractors, labor unions and environmentalists.

The mayor noted the annual payroll to the building industry in San Jose was \$126 million.

The court held that the 1970 law requiring environmental impact studies on public projects also holds true for private development authorized by a local agency.

(City officials in Monterey, which also slapped a building moratorium, lifted the ban by preparing a questionnaire which their building inspectors, builder or developer, will fill out, calling for data on appearance, traffic, sewage, tree removal, driveways, utilities and storm drains.)

Minority contractors sign agreement with CRA

LOS ANGELES — The Community Redevelopment Agency and the American Federation of Minority Contractors signed an agreement, assuring equitable participation of minority contractors in construction within the City's urban renewal projects.

The Federation represents contractors from the American Indian, Black, Chinese, Filipino, Japanese, Korean, and Latin-American communities. Robert Gurule is Federation president while Tosh Terazawa is secretary.

The agreement is based on the Agency's 2½-year old policy of affirmative action for equal opportunity among minority groups in jobs, contracts and services under the Agency's jurisdiction.

WHITE HOUSE FELLOWS

Asian Americans Urged to Apply

(The PC Washington Bureau) **WASHINGTON, D.C.** — William H. Marumoto, staff assistant to the President, urged qualified Asian Americans to seriously consider applying for appointments as 1973 White House Fellows.

Chosen by a National Commission on a non-partisan basis, the Fellows serve a one-year internship at the highest level of the Federal Government as special assistants to members of the President's Cabinet and White House staff. In this capacity these young men and women have a unique opportunity to observe and participate in policy making at the national level, Marumoto said.

The program was founded by President Lyndon B. Johnson in 1964, at the suggestion of the then Secretary of Health, Education and Welfare, John W. Gardner.

Each year since 1964, 15 to 20 exceptionally promising young men and women have been selected to serve as White House Fellows. During their fellowship year, they are assigned to work as assistants to members of the Cabinet and the White House staff. Following their year in Washington, they return to their respective communities and professions.

One Nisei Selected

Many of the former White House Fellows are now actively participating in State and local government. Melvin Masuda of Hawaii is the one Asian American thus far, in

Life cannot go on without most forgetting—Honore de Balzac.

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A NISEI VIEW OF JAPAN: by Dr. Roy Doi

Gaijin and Japanese

Part III

There are two types of gaijin in Japan. One is the obviously foreign person with blond hair who stands 6 feet tall and stands out like a dandelion in a well kept lawn. The other gaijin include the Nikkei, Southeast Asians, and other less obvious foreigners. I'm still uncertain what type of gaijin the Indian and African are, and I am not being facetious.

The most highly respected and royally treated gaijin are the blond types. They however are not called "hakujojin" anymore but are called "seiyojin". Apparently the term "hakujojin" implied some sense of white superiority to the Japanese and now they use the term seiyojin which is in my understanding a term which describes a Caucasian.

The somewhat derogatory term, "keto", which is literally translated as "hairy Chinese", was derived from the fact that the first hairy Europeans came from the direction of China. This term is only used behind the backs of foreigners just as the term "Jap" is probably used behind the backs of Nikkei in America.

Feeling of Inferiority

The Nikkei reviewer of Kawasaka's book, "Japan Unmasked", was slightly bothered by Kawasaka's statement that the Japanese have an inferiority complex towards the seiyojin. I think that it is only natural that the Japanese do have this feeling of inferiority.

From the Meiji Jidai Japan has been borrowing technology from the West. First the Europeans and then the Americans have had tremendous influence on the modernization of Japan, and any Japanese will concede that this was borrowed technology. The defeat during World War II showed that Western power was still superior and the victory over the Russians in the Russo-Japanese War (Nichiro Senso) had not really proved that Japan had "caught up" with the Western nations.

This feeling of inferiority is translated into a royal treatment of the seiyojin at times which borders on the ridiculous. They certainly get preferred treatment at public places, are placed in the "superior" position by most Japanese regardless of their true social status, and are known to do no wrong although they may be totally oblivious of the correct Japanese customs and rituals.

A Japanophile may think that this is a royal treatment which has a completely distorted picture of the situation, since the Japanese are noted for their generous hospitality and the ritualized treatment of guests is truly outstanding in Japan; however this Japanophile is probably white and has either not experienced or perhaps not recognized the fawning nature of the Japanese over white gaijin. As an inconspicuous gaijin it was really an emotional experience to witness this "lowly subject to royal white master" behavior.

Reminded of Issei

As a Nikkei who had just come through about five years of agonizing self-analysis as to my identity and my posi-

tion in the American social system, my initial response was of disgust, since these Japanese were acting just as the Issei acted towards their white masters. In fact the Issei behavior towards the whites is probably a mixture of awe for the white man of the Meiji Jidai in addition to the respect usually shown toward a superior in Japanese society.

The Japanese who were isolated so long from the rest of the world during the Tokugawa Jidai have maintained a sense of inferiority towards the seiyojin, but I sensed a change in the 20-25 year old Japanese. Here is a Japanese who was born after the war, who has known a good life, and who can see that the Japanese are doing well economically, politically, scientifically, technologically, and athletically; this Japanese now feels very proud of how Japan has recovered from the devastation of WWII and feels second to none.

But let's get back to the relationship between the Japanese and the not too obvious foreigners, e.g. the Nikkei. In our experience, in a situation where it was clear that we were gaijin, we usually were treated with deference. Part of this was due to the fact that my meishi (name card) stated that I was with the University of California which carries a high status connotation even in Japan. The other fact is that gaijin tend to frequent places which are somewhat beyond the usual means of most Japanese so that regardless of whether we were Japanese or Nikkei we would be treated with respect.

One always has to keep this in mind: Japan is a country where status is very important. Unfortunately this can determine one's relationship with Japanese, because most would prefer to interact with someone of higher status.

Shopping in Japan

In my wife's first venture down her shopping street filled with one room shops selling tofu, age (deep fried tofu), and tofu products, or fresh udon and soba, or vegetables and fruits, or chicken and eggs (most of the chicken is sold boneless), or meats, or sushi and manju, or fish and other sea products, or senbei and other cookies, or rice and salt (we didn't realize that rice and salt had government controlled prices and special stores for them when we first arrived; now they have been removed from price controls), or soy sauce and seasonings, or beer and soft drinks, or hard liquors, or slippers, or umbrellas, or dresses, or electric appliances, or medicines, or stationary, or freshly cooked katsu (cullet style of cooking in deep oil vats), and many other little shops each specializing in a handful of products, my wife found a curious and not friendly hostile atmosphere. They were amazed that someone who looked so typically Japanese could not speak Japanese except for one or two phrases. When she became a regular customer, they became very friendly and gave her many "services" (a little extra meat, a cheap plastic "presento").

As her Japanese improved they became her friends. At the adult level we had exceptionally good relationships. University colleagues were very open and friendly particularly since many of them had already spent some time in the U.S. I found an open acceptance, a respect more than I had received in the U.S., and nothing unfavorable because I was a gaijin or a Nisei.

In fact most educated Japanese are acquainted with the hardships of the Issei and Nisei before and during WW II and have much respect for them. They are sometimes taken aback at our poor Japanese and yet some were amazed that I could even speak Japanese, since most gaijin don't speak Japanese.

Some Confusion

There is a slight confusion among the Japanese concerning Nisei, since they can't quite accept the fact that genetically related people could really be foreigners. Yet our behavior pattern, as it was difficult to explain

Luckily my children had so many pleasant experiences to counteract the unpleasant ones that they came away with a positive feeling about Japan; but I don't think they will ever forget their experiences. (Do we Nisei ever forget the WWII American concentration camps?)

My family has a way of analyzing our daily experiences over our supper table and we try to rationalize what certain things occur. It makes being a parent a tough one, but I have learned as much from my children as I have from any other group of people in Japan.

It was difficult to try to explain the Red Army murders in the Japanese Alps where they massacred 12 of their own groups, the recent shoot-down by three Japanese radials in the airport in Israel, and other violent events, just yet our behavior pattern, as it was difficult to explain

Convention -

Continued from Page 2

day. This was a very important meeting since the controversial budget was the main item on the agenda. The I.A.-based staff had prepared an alternative budget tying CIP and Youth programs into Visual Communications and Education. Here was another chance to really sell the delegates but no attempt was made.

PSWDC Caucus

One morning I walked into a PSWDC Caucus. I saw President-Elect candidate Ross Harano of Chicago on the hot seat. Ross had received considerable support in the PSWDC before the convention but was now undergoing a grilling because he had supported the Ushio appointment at the National Board Meeting.

I could see that emotions were running very high; that there was talk about the district pulling out; that membership drives would be delayed; that monies raised would not be turned over to Headquarters; and that the PSWDC should refuse to participate in the elections.

At this time someone tried to get the district to go on record to abstain from voting during the balance of the convention.

Someone asked, "Any opposition?" Silence.

I spoke up. I told the delegates that this seemed to be a futile gesture which would accomplish nothing, could be misinterpreted, and which could be divisive.

One delegate said, "That's only one person, anybody else oppose?"

Silence.

The meeting broke up without a formal vote but I felt that most of the delegates were having second thoughts.

On the last day of the Convention, just prior to the Elections, a small group got together and prepared a position paper entitled "Statement of Concern - Minority Report." I read the paper over in a floor caucus and I had no objections to most of the ideas expressed and said so. But I would have rewritten it so that it would not have had

the massacres which occurred in Bangla Desh, Northern Ireland, Tanganyika, and North and South Vietnam.

PR Problem

This brings us to the fact that although we were treated well and enjoyed Japan immensely, we were at the end still gaijin and Americans. This is the point that is difficult to get across to the American public; if we Nikkei are going to be exposed to the hostility of the American towards Japan, the JACL and other groups should continue to push vigorously a program of educating the general American public.

A new item several years ago attests to the difficulties of such a problem. That particular news item mentioned that some wealthy San Francisco peninsula families were going to fire their "Japanese gardeners" if Japan continued to boycott Israel economically. Now if another ethnic group which is usually so understanding, generous, and fair to Japanese Americans can harbor within its own group a number of people of such mentality, one can imagine the problem that must exist in America today which is raising once more "the yellow peril distress flag".

the implication that the JACL would no longer serve the community or the youth.

Without prior consultation this group had asked Governor Helen Kawagoe to read the paper on behalf of the district. Apparently Helen did not like the tone of the statement and had started to rewrite when I was called to the podium to make Ross Harano's nomination speech.

By the time I had returned, it seemed that Helen had changed her mind. She asked the small group to make their own statement on their own behalf. The matter had now become whether the PSWDC delegates were going to support their governor or to back the small group. My understanding is that all but two chapters in the district voted in writing to support their governor.

The lessons to be learned from this experience, it seems to me, is that one may have some excellent ideas and projects but if few will buy them because of the lack of skill in presentation or because of an arrogant attitude that says, "Unless you do it this way, you are insensitive, dishonest, an SOB, etc.," then he has defeated his own purposes. On one occasion I was told that "Unless you are for us, you are against us." I cannot buy that kind of rationale.

What the New Left failed to appreciate and understand is that the vast majority of the American people and the majority of the JACL members are part of the establishment and if the New Left wants understanding and support, they must speak the language of the majority. The New Left can shock them and get their attention by the use of harsh rhetoric, or by the assumption of unilateral actions but the New Left will fail to get them on their side by the use of such tactics.

Establishment is not necessarily a dirty word and to try to make it so invites a backlash. This is a reality that must be faced whether we like it or not.

Myths about JACL

One of the most repeated myths recited about the JACL seemed to be that "it is not serving the community."

A lot depends upon what one means by "community." Study the JACL history and examine the record: The Immigration and Naturalization Act, the Evacuation Claims Act, the Soldiers' Bride Act, Prop. 14, the anti-Miscegenation laws, the Alien Fishing Laws, the Alien Land Laws; Title II, literally hundreds of restrictive State Laws.

And if in addition we examine the public relations program that JACL has undertaken we must conclude that all of this has been done for the benefit of the community in the broadest and truest sense. This is irrefutable. And those who would promote the myth that JACL is not acting in the best interest of the community simply have not done their homework.

As for community service on the local level, it has now been several weeks since the convention ended. I cannot see any drastic changes in the direction of JACL here in Southern California.

Our district is still interested in and still participating in those activities which we were engaged in just prior to the convention. We will miss

Continued on Next Page

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Aloha from Hawaii

by Richard Gima

Hawaii Today

Physicians, veterinarians, dentists, collection agents, elevator mechanics, optometrists, pharmacists, private detectives and all other professionals who need a year's residency before to qualify for a license are no longer required to prove residency for any length. This is according to Dick Okaji, head of the state's professional and vocational licensing division.

Herds of pigs in the Kona hills of the Big Island are Hawaii's last known carriers of the communicable disease brucellosis which afflicts cattle, swine, sheep and dogs. It also can be transmitted to humans. All four Hawaii counties declared free of brucellosis last year after a decade-long control program by the State Dept. of Agriculture. Then the thousands of wild boars on the Big Island turned up with the disease, also known as undulant fever.

Names in the News

City Budget Director James Sakai has resigned to become acting director of the City Dept. of Finance. Sakai, 45, has been the city's budget director since 1969.

The Young Americans for Freedom has awarded Robert Sakuda, U.S. district attorney for Hawaii, a Freedom Award for his tireless efforts against organized crime. Classmates and friends of Sakuda, Kiki, Punahou class of 1946, will be interested to know that she is the wife of acting FBI director Louis Patrick Gray III.

Henry Kitamura has resigned as director of the Legislative Reference Bureau, the major research agency serving the state legislature. He plans to enter private law practice.

Falle Matsuda, director of the State Dept. of Transportation, has been elected secretary-treasurer of the Airport Operations Council International.

Dr. Francis L. Lock, Honolulu dentist, has been installed as president of the Oahu unit of the American Cancer Society.

Six ILWU members from Hawaii have been elected to the union's international officers to make trips to foreign countries this year. They are Saburo Fujisaki, Antonio Kahawala, Norman Asuncion, Mariano Acoba, Fred Taniguchi and Donald Rickard.

State Sen. Nadeo Yoshinaga is reported to be in satisfactory condition after a heart surgery recently at the Cleveland Clinic in Ohio. Doctors recommended the surgery, Yoshinaga's relatives reported, because the senator's overall condition was good.

Arlene A. Teraoka of Papakou on the Big Island has been awarded a \$1,000 National Merit Scholarship. She is a graduate of Hilo High School and plans to major in psychology at Yale Univ.

Four American citizens were honored during Citizenship Day ceremonies Sept. 17 at the Honolulu International Center. They were E. E. Black, Dr. James H. Weng, Aldine M. Canha and Charles D. Phillips.

Sam Hirohata, president of Maui Savings & Loan Assn., has been installed as president of the Savings & Loan League of Hawaii.

Fred Tamura, marketing v.p. of Meadow Gold Dairies, has been elected to a vacancy on the Hawaii Food Industry Assn.'s board of directors.

Retired Adm. Harry Felt, former Pacific commander-in-chief, has been elected to his fourth term as president of the Hawaii Foundation for American Freedoms (HFAF).

Others elected were Wallace C. S. Young, Jr., v.p.; Benjamin A. Young, Jr., v.p.; Jay Field, reappointed to his tenth term as executive v.p.; and executive committee members Felt, Young, T. G. Singlehurst, George Wheaton and Daniel S. C. Liu.

Friends of Dr. and Mrs. Jerry J. Nakano, former Honolulu mayor, are planning a party for him.

Japan may try GI in criminal case

TOKYO — The U.S. Embassy said the Japanese government has jurisdiction over Lance Cpl. James S. Benjamin, 25, of Austin, Tex., a marine accused of killing an Okinawan servant on Sept. 20.

Ambassador Robert Ingersoll indicated Benjamin will be handed over if indicted by Japanese under terms of the status of forces agreement.

"If charged by Japan, he will be tried in a Japanese court," Ingersoll explained.

Until Okinawa reverted to Japan, GIs accused of crime against Okinawans were usually tried at closed door courts martial, which contributed to widespread Okinawan resentment.

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In residents, will be happy to know that one of seven high school students from Oklahoma who took part in the Sir Alexander Fleming Scholars program this summer. The program has been named for the noted British scientist who discovered penicillin and came to Oklahoma to dedicate the research foundation building. The scholars were picked from 100 applicants. Serene also placed first in Oklahoma poster contest and represented the state in the Junior Classical League Convention held in Washington, D.C. Mrs. Nakano is the former Lillian Gima. Dr. Nakano is an associate professor of medicine at the Univ. of Oklahoma.

Maul police Lt. Karl Teshima, Jr. was among the 200 law enforcement officers to graduate from the FBI National Academy recently.

Richard Kaneko of Honolulu has been elected president of the senior division of the Hawaii Federation of Young Buddhist. Norman Abramson, Univ. of Hawaii professor of electrical engineering, was given the regional 1972 Achievement Award of the Institute of Electrical and Electronics Engineers.

The Hui Makala, an Okinawan American organization, has awarded eight scholarships to the Univ. of Hawaii. The scholarships amount to \$3,000. Recipients are Patrick Tsukayama, Narumi Yamamoto, Amy Arakawa, Ronald Tom, Carol Taketa, Joyce Miyamoto, Mary Ann Shinato and Rena Gushikuma.

Laurence Gay, senior v.p. of Amfac, Inc., has been elected president of the Honolulu Symphony Society.

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Times survey shows McGovern lead thin

LOS ANGELES — A Los Angeles Times door-to-door survey of 956 registered voters in five scattered precincts in traditionally Democratic areas in Los Angeles County indicates McGovern is in deep trouble — the Democratic presidential aspirant holding only a 3-2 margin over Mr. Nixon whereas it was 4-1 in 1968, Humphrey was 4-1 in 1968, Humphrey was 4-1 in 1968, Humphrey was 4-1 in 1968.

Among the voters quoted in the story was one Asako Okumura, a young teacher living in the predominantly Chicano precinct in Boyle Heights. "It looks like I'll have to choose between the lesser of two evils," she told the Times. "I vote Democrat most of the time, so I know I won't vote for Nixon. But I'm not sure about McGovern. His welfare proposal was confused for such a long time. I saw him debate Humphrey before the last election and thought Humphrey did better. I voted for Humphrey (in the primary)."

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Military News

Some 1,500 veterans and their families are expected to attend the National Veterans Convention to be held next June 25 here. The event will be sponsored by the 442nd Veterans Club, Club 100, MIS Veterans Club, the 1399th Veterans Club, Fred Ida and Akira Fujiki have been named general chairman and assistant general chairman, respectively.

Entertainment Scene

Elvis Presley will take part in a live broadcast originating Jan. 1 at the Honolulu International Center. It will be in the form of a world-wide telecast, and sponsors expect a viewing audience of more than one billion.

Education

The state Dept. of Education has hired fewer new teachers for the 1972-73 school year than for any of the preceding six years. Only 314 new teachers had been hired as of Aug. 30, and only 50 to 60 more are expected to fill last-minute vacancies over the next few weeks. In all, about 4,700 teachers have been applied for jobs, but there are no jobs available. Some 2,750 of them are elementary teachers (2,000 of them Hawaii residents) and the rest are secondary teachers (1,200 to 1,400 of them residents).

Deaths

Dr. Clifford S. Kuwamoto, 45, of 4346 Pou Pannini St., a dental surgeon, died Sept. 5 at Queen's Medical Center. He was a graduate of the Univ. of Illinois dental school.

Dr. Robert T. Matsushita, 50, of 1017 Luauwai St. died Sept. 20. He is survived by his wife, Mitsue, and a brother, George.

Paul I. Fagan, Jr., 56, retired president of Universal Motors in Honolulu, died at his home near Santa Barbara, Calif. He was active in Honolulu sporting circles and was voted Sportsman of the Year in 1954.

P. Moriyama, 50, a state office worker who was stabbed in the eye with an umbrella tip Aug. 30, died Sept. 10 at St. Francis Hospital. A charge of attempted first degree murder has been lodged against Peter K. Kahuhu, 58, who is being held at Halewa Jail.

Congressional Score

From Sen. Hiram L. Fong's office: "Social Security is the biggest single business operation in America. Its importance demands that the system receive the most careful surveillance. Changes in the system have often been hastily conceived and have sometimes ignored the most pressing needs of the people."

Political figures speak on Asians

NEW YORK — George McGovern, Shirley Chisholm, Patsy Mink, and other notable political figures speak on racial factors in the Viet Nam War, the WW2 Japanese internment and its possible recurrence, and other important questions concerning Asian Americans in an exclusive feature in the latest issue of "Bridge: The Magazine of Asians in America."

In another article, Paul Wong, Ph.D., a community organizer and former professor of sociology at Berkeley, traces the growth of the Asian American movement and how it has been influenced by the civil rights movement, Third World ideology, and other factors. Dr. Wong also delineates dilemmas facing the movement, such as differences in tactics between college-educated and street-educated activists.

"Bridge," now starting its second year, is a bimonthly publication by the Basement Workshop, Inc., a non-profit cultural group of Asian Americans, 22 Catherine St., New York, N.Y. 10038. Subscription to Bridge is \$5 per year; single issues are \$1.

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BOOK REVIEW: Allan Beekman

Memoir of Westerners in Japan

TALES OF THE FOREIGN SETTLEMENTS IN JAPAN, by Harold S. Williams, Chas. E. Tuttle Co., Paperback, 351 pp., \$2.95.

On July 1, 1859, after more than two centuries of isolation, Japan opened the ports of Yokohama and Hakodate to trade, in accordance with treaties made with the Western nations. During the period of seclusion, Nagasaki had been open to the Dutch and Chinese, but only on limited and humiliating terms.

Japan was to open Kobe and Osaka in 1868; Tokyo in 1869.

The Japanese authorities assigned areas of the treaty ports for foreign residence. With appropriate exceptions, foreigners were restricted to travel with a radius of about 25 miles from these areas. Fearing assassination from xenophobic samurai, isolated from the natives by language, custom, and interest, the foreigners formed close-knit communities.

Anti-Foreign Notices

Outside the concessions were reminders that the ideals revered by the foreigners might be abhorred by the native authorities. At the entrance to most towns and villages stood notice boards offering rewards for information against Christians—varying from 100 pieces of silver against a common believer to 500 for information against a priest.

St. Francis Xavier had introduced Catholicism into Japan in 1549, and it was chiefly due to official fear of this religion that foreigners were excluded in 1638. The authorities had proceeded with such ruthlessness against Christianity that it appears to have been the only time that religious persecution has realized its purpose of near-extirpation.

Evidence of the brutality of Japanese justice abounded. The accused were transported in bamboo cages like fowls being taken to market. Public floggings were common. Before the government building at Kobe, and also on the beach at Wada Point, condemned persons were beheaded. Heads of the executed were fixed on top of long pikes where they putrefied as ravens fed on them.

Extraterritorial Rights

To escape the rigors of such a criminal code, the treaty nations had insisted on the right to try those of their countrymen accused of wrongdoing. Each treaty nation set up consular courts. An American charged with an offense against a Japanese was tried in an American court; a Japanese offending against an American was tried in a Japanese court.

Rep. Danielson named to I & N Subcommittee

WASHINGTON — Rep. George Danielson of Los Angeles (D-Calif.) was appointed to the House subcommittee on immigration and nationality, filling the vacancy due to death of Rep. William Ryan (D-N.Y.). Danielson is the only West Coast member on this subcommittee.

With major sources of immigration now being from Asia, Mexico and South America and the fact that Danielson's own district (the 29th) is nearly half foreign-born or children of foreign-born parents, he said he was "pleased to accept this new responsibility."

Utamaro print

NEW YORK — A London collector paid a record high of \$37,000 for a Japanese color woodblock print in a wild bidding spree Oct. 10 here at Sotheby Parke Bernet Galleries. The piece was Kitagawa Utamaro's portrait of a Japanese waitress.

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(See Review page 4, PC—Sept. 29)

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(See Review page 4, PC—Sept. 29)

PACIFIC CITIZEN—5

Friday, Oct. 20, 1972

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BASIS OF \$250,000 FEDERAL GRANT TO ASIAN AMERICAN GROUP TOLD

LOS ANGELES — A project which would provide technical and planning assistance for community-based programs and established policy boards in Asian American communities in Seattle, San Francisco, and Los Angeles has been given a \$249,894 first-year grant by the Department of Health, Education and Welfare (HEW).

Grantee agency is Special Service for Groups, Inc., a United Way agency in L.A. headed by executive director George Nishinaka. Funding will go to the Asian American Planning and Technical Assistance Project (AAPTAP), sponsored by the Asian American Social Workers (AASW).

The planning project was the result of a 6-month grant from the HEW's Social and Rehabilitation Service (SRS) in July, 1971. It was organized and planned by members of an AASW/SRS task force which included participants from Asian communities in Seattle, San Francisco, and

L.A., representing Chinese, Filipino, Japanese, Korean, and Samoan populations.

Minority Planning

AAPTAP is one of seven national minority planning projects funded by HEW/SRS. Other minority community projects are for American Indians, blacks, Chicanos, Cuban gypsies, and Puerto Ricans.

Overall purpose of these research and demonstration projects is to enable minority groups to identify the barriers that prevent eligible members of those communities from receiving social and rehabilitation services and to develop methods for overcoming these barriers.

In addition, the AAPTAP project proposes to further assist Asian American communities to exercise greater self-determination. In identifying problems, in developing community resources, and to develop community-based recommendations so that social service programs will be more responsive to the needs and concerns of the Asian community by federal, state and local agencies.

Three Field Offices

AAPTAP will have offices and staffs in the three Pacific Coast cities. Contracts will be established with other Asian communities across the country in those states and cities with significant Asian populations. For example, preliminary contract has already been made with groups in Honolulu, Chicago, Denver, Philadelphia, New York and Boston.

Specific objectives of AAPTAP are as follows:

- 1-To establish effective community based policy boards, each of three project site localities.
- 2-To provide technical and planning assistance in program planning, proposal development, and exploratory research development as requested by community groups and individuals.
- 3-To provide technical and planning assistance to community groups in the project which have received funding.
- 4-To maintain coordination and communication between project localities with community groups and individuals, with public and private agencies on the local, state and federal levels.
- 5-To provide training for community groups and interested individuals through mini-workshops which will focus on aspects of technical assistance, program planning and grantmanship.
- 6-To involve the Asian American communities across the country to participate in the project and to enable community groups to receive any necessary technical and program planning assistance.

Long-range objective is to enable the development of sufficient community-based resources service and knowledge during the three to five-year existence of the project.

Four AAPTAP component units, which may answer further questions, are as follows:

Coordinating Unit—Jim Miyano, dir.; Christine Ung, sec.; 1300 W. Olympic Blvd., Los Angeles 90015, (213) 388-9355.

Seattle Unit—Donna Yee, tech planning dev. spec.; Dorothy Corvo, comm. planning dev. spec.; Paul Motoyoshi, of mgr.; 1608 E. Jefferson, Seattle 98122, (206) 328-0054.

San Francisco Unit—Ken Nakamura, dir.; Tom Kim, comm. spec.; David Quan, econ. spec.; 915-A Grant Ave., Rm. 4, San Francisco 94106, (415) 989-1176.

Los Angeles Unit—Richard Wong, dir.; Jeanne Abella, comm. spec.; Elizabeth Wu, sec. econ. analyst; Aprilie Emi, of mgr.; 1320 Glendale Blvd., Los Angeles 90026, (213) 388-9355.

Local Scene

Los Angeles

Creative Workshop, an innovative approach to education of children (age 3 to 12), resumed its Saturday morning sessions at Maryknoll School. The workshop stresses total development of the child through group cooperation, creative expression and decision making. Concerning enrollment, parents may call Ellen Hamada (638-0438), Bob Miyamoto (294-0229) or Lani Suenaga (837-4566).

The L.A. chapter of the 100th Infantry will have a 30th anniversary party Oct. 21 at the 442nd Memorial Hall, 1438 Oak St.

The Asian American Education Commission held its monthly meeting Oct. 18 at the L.A. Board of Education to elect officers, discuss Prop. 13 (Watson tax initiative), and student advisory task force.

An Asian American Community Mental Health Training Center is being developed as a five-year project under a federal NIMH grant to social work students for training and experiences relevant to Asian peoples and create a base to develop curriculum material applicable to the Asian American community. The center is also expected to be an in-service training facility for community people, according to the Asian American Social Workers, administrators of the grant. An advisory board is now being organized of students, faculty, agency representatives and laymen to serve as the policy-making body of the center.

San Francisco

Bay Area Asian Law Students conference is being called by the Asian Law Students Organization at Hastings College on Saturday, Oct. 28, 9 a.m.-5 p.m. Open to the community, the conference will focus on the problems of the Asian community, the role of the Asian attorney and examine minority admission programs in the California law schools.

Black & white photographs of Japan: 1948-1954 by Betsy O'Hara, one of the first non-military U.S. civilians to be in the Kobe-Osaka area, will be exhibited by the San Francisco Art Commission as a Neighborhood Arts program Oct. 17-31 at the Nihonmachi Gallery, 1700 Post St. The gallery is open Wednesday through Sunday, 1-4 and 7-9 p.m.

Japanese Community Services, Inc., the informational and referral service at 1624 Post St. is conducting its first fund drive to help meet minimal staff salaries. Contributions are tax-deductible. Though now a member agency of United Bay Area Crusade, no financial support has yet been granted. Any money that is granted will not be available to United Japanese Community Service (of which JCS is a component) until April 1973 at the earliest, it was reported.

Portland

"The Pride and the Shame," the Seattle JACL traveling exhibit on the history of Japanese in the Pacific Northwest, has been on display this week (Oct. 14-Oct. 20) at Portland State University's Smith Memorial Center. The local JACL cooperated with PSU in the week-long presentation and at the reception opening the exhibit. Books on Japanese Americans were also highlighted in a display while films "Yellow Brotherhood" on drug abuse and "Sleep-walker" on Asian women, were shown.

Spokane

Highland Park Methodist Church, the city's largest Japanese congregation, marked its 70th anniversary on Sept. 18 with many Caucasians present to express their appreciation to the contributions of the Japanese community to the city. The Spokesman-Review editorial added: "Our city has been enhanced both in physical beauty, cultural heritage and spiritual character because Japanese dwell among us."



Asian Women's Center—Temporarily housed at the Los Angeles YWCA Metropolitan Headquarters, 722 So. Oxford, are the recently appointed staff for Asian Women's Center, (from left) Sandy Wong, adm. asst.; Irene Hirano, associate director; and Linda Iwataki, director. Staff positions are open in their program areas of individual-family counseling, women and health, drug abuse, child care and education. —Photo by Visual Communications

DR. HARUKO MORITA

Legislature Lauds School Principal

LOS ANGELES — Dr. Haruko Morita, principal at Garvanza School, was honored recently by the State Legislature with a Senate resolution commending her for "service to the community and the field of education."

Dr. Morita received a framed copy of the resolution at ceremonies held at the Aragon Avenue School, where she was a principal for the past nine years. Sen. David A. Roberti of the 27th District, introduced the resolution.

Dr. Morita began her teaching career in Stockton, in 1942 and taught in the Rohrer Relocation Center in Arkansas, Illinois, and Southern California. She has supervised and administered the training of hundreds of student teachers and administrators at California State University at Los Angeles and Mount St. Mary's College. She was vice principal at Malabar Street School, principal at Farmland, Alhambra school principal at Ann, Alhambra and Griffin Avenue Schools.

Dr. Morita was appointed by Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare, Elliott Richardson, to the 20-member Advisory Committee of the Teachers Corps. She was listed in the 1971 Edition of the Personalities of the West and Midwest. She has been a member and officer of numerous learned and professional organizations, among them the Institute for the Development of Educational Activities, the California Honor Society of which she is a life member, the California Association for Supervised Teaching, and the California Congress of Parents and Teachers Association of which she is an honorary life member.

Dr. Morita also serves as Commissioner of the Asian

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NEWS CAPSULES

Mrs. Sybil Ratcliff, who has charged she was not given due notice for dismissal and seeks to return to the position. The city council directed the city attorney to answer the summons filed by the ex-city clerk.

Insurance and real estate broker Frank Tsukamoto of Berkeley, whose police officer son, Frank Jr., was slain two years ago in a senseless killing, was promoted to lieutenant in the Contra Costa county deputy sheriff organization.

Business

Commercial illustrator George Suyeoka, Hawaiian Nisei who graduated Art Institute of Chicago and now living in Illinois, was commissioned to illustrate "Momotaro", one of the five ethnic-related children's stories, written and edited by Ruth Tabrah, member of the Hawaii State board of education, on sale at \$2.50 at the Bank of Hawaii in commemoration of its 75th anniversary. The books list at \$5.95.

Courtroom

Nisei rancher Goro Kagehiro of Yuba City took the stand Oct. 5 in the trial of Juan Corona, accused of killing some 25 farm workers in the spring of 1971, at Solano County Superior Court at Fairfield. Kagehiro said Corona, a farm labor contractor, had a crew at his property thinning peaches from May 18-19 and it was on the last day by the Corona crew that he noticed a hole dug in one of his orchards. A few hours later, he saw that it had been filled and called authorities, who then discovered the first of the 25 bodies in their graves.

Los Angeles County Superior Court Judge Aulen F. Busch last week (Oct. 10) sentenced Hacienda Heights man, Allen J. Mizuno, 32, who threatened to blow up Hollywood Park unless he was paid \$50,000 to 90 days in jail, fined \$300 and placed on four years probation. While no explosives were found, Mizuno was arrested when he attempted to retrieve the ransom package.

Deaths

Takekazu Hirahara, 82, of Caldwell, Idaho, died Oct. 5. A native of Oita-ken, he came to the U.S. in 1906, worked in Denver and joined the Salvation Army in 1925 in San Francisco, retiring in 1952. Two sons and two daughters survive, Dave (Seattle), Mike (Oakland), Midori Furushiro (Caldwell) and Lily Oshiro (Chicago).

Rev. Selkaku Mizutani, 76, resident minister of the Walnut Grove Buddhist Church since 1951, died Sept. 25. During the war, he was at Rohrer WRA Camp and prewar from 1916 at Placer, Bakersfield, San Luis Obispo, Portland and Lodi temples.

Government

Denver Housing Authority now includes the Rev. Russell K. Nakata, assistant rector at St. John's Episcopal Cathedral, as a member of its board of commissioners.

The drawn-out controversy over the firing of the Commerce City (Colo.) city clerk continued while the city manager went ahead and hired Robert Oshima, to succeed

Frank H. Hirata, longtime executive secretary with the Japanese Chamber of Commerce of Southern California, is resigning as customer relations director with the Port of Los Angeles Authority, a post he has held for the past 2½ years, to join the Nakano Transportation & Warehouse Co., a Japanese firm developing its U.S. operation by construction of a new building in Compton's Watson Industrial Park. Hirata will be vice president.

The era of permanent press, drip dry clothing and washable double knits has made laundries almost superfluous, according to Wil Tsukamoto, who sold People's Laundry to join the firm of Insurance

One-Woman Campaign

A request last month for a preliminary injunction to gain access to the Riverside school was denied, but Mrs. Uyeda refused to succumb to the "bureaucratic wall" she finds herself facing.

In her one-woman campaign for equitable treatment in the school system, she plans to seek the support of all parents' organizations for the handicapped, government officials remotely or directly involved with the education and special training of the deaf and hard of hearing, and education of handicapped children.

A suit familiar to Mrs. Uyeda's has been tried in Riverside County, with Judge E. Scott Dales presiding and conceding another former pupil of the Riverside school, Lori Case. A decision is pending.

Lori Case

Lori's mother, Mrs. Estelle Case, believes that her child, who is both deaf and autistic, was improperly excluded from the specialized school. Reasoning behind the school officials' action is illogical, Mrs. Uyeda contends. "In other words, a student, once accepted, can remain as long as that student fits their mold of conformity or does not otherwise present a challenge to the teachers or dormitory counselors," she says.

"If, in fact, the teaching and dormitory staff at the Riverside School for the Deaf is unable to cope with the educational needs of my son and others like him, as Dr. Brill states, then perhaps the program and faculty ought to be modified — not the student body," she concludes.

According to Mrs. Uyeda, at this writing, Craig or Lori have no other program offered for the specialized education that the deaf multi-handicapped unit, a California state facility at Riverside is capable of providing.

Prejudice Cited

Mrs. Uyeda believes, however, that Dr. Brill and his staff have been prejudicial in their selection of students for the multi-handicapped unit, as well as for the regular school.

She points out that if the school officials' accusations for expulsion concerning her son are true, then he is in need of the special educational program the Riverside staff can provide and should not be turned away.

Concepts. The laundry was established by his grandfather in 1920 after facing much discrimination from the laundry industry.

Masa Tsuyama, president of the Bank of Tokyo of California, appointed Akira Kawasaki as executive vice president and manager, Southern California Region, and Ichiro Sone as executive vice president. Kawasaki was agent at the Los Angeles Agency of the Bank of Tokyo, Ltd., until his transfer in August to the California bank. He serves concurrently as manager of the Los Angeles Main office. Sone served as manager of the San Francisco Main office prior to his appointment as senior vice president, Head office, in April.

Book

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Politics

The Asian Americans for McGovern-Shriver office in Los Angeles received a statement Oct. from Sen. Daniel Inouye (D-Hawaii) endorsing the candidacy of Sen. McGovern for President. "I believe there is a choice in 1972," Inouye said. "It is a choice between a compassionate, open government led by George McGovern and the restrictive, closed government of the Nixon administration. My choice is George McGovern."

Fine Arts

Artist-author Taro Yashima of Los Angeles has won the grand prix in the desirability aquarelle gouache (mixed media based on watercolor) category of the 23rd international art show in Paris. A total of 714 artists from 34 countries were invited to exhibit with seven artists named grand prix winners. "Being invited was honor enough and I still can't believe it," Yashima said. "Making this my new point of departure, I wish to devote more of myself to art from now on."

Awards

Karl K. Nobuyuki, 27, director of Gardena's Youth and Community Services Organization (YASCO), has been chosen to be included in the 1972 edition of "Outstanding Young Men of America." He has been active in combating drug abuse, serving as both the acting chairman of the Centinela Valley region of the Inter-Agency Task Force on Drug Abuse and as a member of the steering committee of the task force on the county level.

Military

The Leeward Oahu-School VFW Post in Hawaii re-named its post in honor of the Wahiawa Medal of Honor winner in special ceremonies Oct. 14. Named the Cpl. Terry T. Kawamura VFW Post 3840, the 19-year-old Sansei was killed in Vietnam in March, 1969, when he threw himself on a satchel charge to save the lives of his comrades.

Joe Sagami heads the Chicago Nisei Post 1183 as commander.

He, with senior v.e. Howard Hieshima and junior v.e. Bill Tsurugi, represented the post at the American Legion convention in Chicago held in August. The Nisei Post 1183 is co-sponsoring a charter flight to Hawaii with the Chicago JACL for the 442nd reunion from June 25-July 7, 1973.

Science

Subject of a major personality sketch by Victor Cohn, science writer on the Washington Post staff, in the Post's Sunday magazine, "Potomac", on Sept. 24 was Dr. Makio Murayama, the only basic scientist at National Institutes of Health working full-time on sickle cell anemia. The San Francisco-born Nisei was honored by JACL as a Nisei of the Biennium at the last national convention in Washington. Cohn noted the lack of support to enhance his research though NIH superiors deny Murayama is being slighted.

Architect

Sacramento architect Edwin Kato estimated damage to the Farrell's Ice Cream parlor, battered by a jet plane unable to take off Sept. 24, and scene of 22 persons killed, to be about \$100,000 and would take up to five months to reconstruct. Farrell's hasn't decided yet to reopen at the same stand.

Asian Studies

Arizona State University's Center for Asian Studies at Tempe is headed this semester by Dr. Yung Hwan Jo, professor of political science, and among recent staff faculty appointments was Mrs. Shigeo Fukai, specialist in Japanese politics from Tokyo and doctoral candidate at the Univ. of Tennessee. Its first symposium, set for next Feb. 2-3, will examine the future of Taiwan. Several eminent scholars including the State Dept. head of the Chinese desk will participate. The center will publish their papers along with policy statements from the nations involved, according to Dr. Jo.

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