DAVIS, Calif.—The director of the state Department of Corrections has decided in the audience May 1 that he stands firmly behind affirmative action hiring and promotion in spite of recent problems with the idea in his department.

Jerry Enomoto, a 25-year veteran of the corrections department appointed director two years ago by Gov. Brown, labeled as “buges” claims that he has promoted or hired unqualified persons.

Enomoto defends affirmative action

He said his policy is to practice affirmative action and as a result give better opportunities to minorities and women in the department.

Enomoto, keynot speaker at the Yolo County Bar Association’s annual luncheon, was indirectly responding to charges by the California State Employees Association that a black sergeant was unfairly promoted to a supervisor at the state’s Correctional Institution at Tehachapi.

The employees’ organization started information roundup and use different promotion method.

He told the 50 BAR Association members that a higher percentage of the promotions in his department have been of men and whites rather than of women or minorities.

“If people get upset they tend to look over it,” Enomoto said.

He said he has “never agreed with reverse discrimination” in cases such as the Allan Bakke lawsuit.

Enomoto was indirectly responding to charges by the California State Employees Association that a black sergeant was unfairly promoted to a supervisor at the state’s Correctional Institution at Tehachapi.

“The problem of underrepresentation of minorities in women in places such as the corrections department ‘needs to be addressed, something has to be done about it,” he said.

“We have systematically excluded women from the workforce,” said Enomoto, and as soon as a judge declared the Equal Rights of California inmates who claim their privacy is invaded by women guards he said the system can be changed.

“We do use every legal means to make sure the system’s equal opportunity,” he said. On another issue, Enomoto said the state’s new determinate-sentencing law, which assigns a defense time to be served for most crimes, needs to be given a chance to work.

“The basic concept of determining sentences in prison is based on research,” said Enomoto.

Major points of the Atomic Bomb Survivors bill were outlined with a request to the congressmen for the passage on the bill. Cunningham suggested the possibility of authorization for victims to receive treatment at public health services and the help of the Red Cross.

Min Masuda explained the background and structure of the CON and its relationship. Cunningham received from Cunningham a copy of the Toyo grafik. A subscription was made by Ken Nakano and Matsumoto.

The controversial bill should not be changed.

Cunningham was committed to the civil Service Internment Credit bill by Don Kazama, chairman of the local chapter committee.

Arrangements for the meeting were made by Ken Nakano and Matsumoto. Continued on Page 3.

Salmon Lake’s Great! in Salt Lake

25th Biennial National JACL Convention
July 17-22, 1978 • Little America Hotel, Salt Lake City

Countdown: 3 Weeks Left

The impact report prepared by Ishikawa’s office shows:

- CALIF’S PROPS. 8 and 13
- IF PROP. 13 PASSES

Most Sansei in L.A. county job to be laid off

Los Angeles—Mike Ishikawa, Los Angeles County’s Affirmative Action Compliance Officer, announced May 9 that if Proposition 13 passes on June 6 most of the Sansei and other Asian American employees working in County government will lose their jobs.

In a report to the Los Angeles County Board of Supervisors, Ishikawa said that of the 3,657 Asian Pacific employee employees currently working for the County, 2,828 (77%) will be scheduled for layoff on the basis of seniority.

Ishikawa added that most third generation Japanese Americans have been in public service for less than 10 years. The Chief Administrative Officer has reported that County employees with less than 10 years of service will be terminated.

The controversial initiative, if approved, would in effect tax 1% of the assessed market value. The resulting revenue loss will also eliminate and curtail human social services programs, such as the education, community mental health, manpower training and community programs, and neighborhood service centers, Ishikawa said.

“The progress made to encourage more Asian Americans to enter public government professions such as social service, public health, law enforcement, mental health, etc., to better serve the community will be completely eliminated,” Ishikawa said.

However the assessment came after noting an alternative budget which was submitted to the County Board of Supervisors May 2 to reflect a reduction in level of funding or some 34,500 employees due for layoff.

Salt Lake’s Great! in Salt Lake

25th Biennial National JACL Convention
July 17-22, 1978 • Little America Hotel, Salt Lake City

Countdown: 3 Weeks Left
By K.W. LEE
Sacramento Union

Did Chol Soo Lee, then 20 years old, assassinate Yip Yee Tei in 1973 on a contract corner amid a rash of gangland murders in San Francisco?

The Sacramento jury in a change-of-venue trial exactly a year after the June 3, 1973, killing believed that Lee was the hired gun who cold-bloodedly pumped three bullets into the 32-year-old Tei at the intersection swarming with Sunday tourists and transit riders.

His conviction for first-degree murder was sealed by accounts of three eyewitnesses—all of whom were white tourists on a Sunday afternoon—each saw the suspect for fleeting seconds. No material evidence was presented linking Lee to the murder of Tei.

But passage of nearly four years—with hindsight into the obscure Chinatown killing—has spawned this nagging question:

This young Korean, who police suspected belonged to another San Francisco gang may have been railroaded in an accidental shooting. Police in San Francisco, a Chinese police service agency to turn for help. Mostly, he was alone in an urban jungle.

Lee, now 25 serving a life term in prison at Tracy for the 1973 murder, also faces a possible death sentence on a charge of fatally stabbing a white inmate last Oct. 8.

Because of the Chinatown murder he says he didn’t commit, the prosecution is demanding the ultimate penalty against a last year’s death penalty law which, among other things, calls for death on the murder conviction of a prior murder conviction.

If the jury in San Joaquin County decides there were special circumstances after a very thorough trial that jury could sentence Lee to death.

To all appearances, the San Francisco murder trial in Sacramento took its route course, except for a few outbursts from the frustrated defendant. His case rated little coverage at the time when several bizarre murder trials elsewhere had drawn headlines.

But on the day of his sentencing, the Sacramento Union reported that Lee went wild moments after the jury found him guilty, spat in the face of the San Francisco prosecutor and lunged toward him as the jurors were filing out of the courtroom.

Several deputies jumped the yelling and cursing Lee, holding his twisted body aloft momentarily before carrying him to an adjoining holding tank,” wrote Union courthouse reporter Mike Olten.

‘Tears welled in Lee’s eyes as he was restrained in the nursery of kindness. The proceedings were postponed to July 10, 1974.’

The Korean’s impotent fury in that courtroom climed his haunted, nine-year immigrant life since he came to San Francisco in 1964 to join his mother after years of separation. Because he didn’t know English and was too young to know what was going on around him, got involved in fights with taunting blacks.

Within a year of his arrival, he was confined in juvenile hall following a fight with a fellow and a shoving match with three school teachers, including his vice principal.

Since then, he has been shuttled from one institution to another, foster home, juvenile jail, mental hospital, youth camp and California Youth Authority units.

His ordeal is not untypical among many Asian immigrant youths who have learned little or no English and who have trouble learning in school and encountering problems in mean streets while their parents with similar language and job problems remain powerless. Runaway and dropouts abound among the recent Asian immigrant families in San Francisco and Los Angeles, in particular.

The problem is catching up with Sacramento, too. An extensive inquiry by the Union into the 1973 Chinatown incident has raised some troubling questions over whether Chol Soo Lee was indeed the actual killer; the defendant Lee was debarred of a reasonable chance to defend himself because, according to court testimony, his former counsel—the San Francisco public defender’s office—had done nothing for 10 months.
LOS ANGELES--A national conference, "Critical Issues in Service Delivery Research," related to the Pacific Island and Asian American elderly, will be held here May 19-21, according to Dan Watanahe, coordinator (213) 731-2461.

Participants representing interests of consumers, researchers, service providers, and government concerned with the well-being of the Pacific/Asian elderly are expected to attend.

Enomoto continued from front page

Enomoto called the idea of diverting most convicts away from prisons "an unrealistic one."

Masaoka speech date changed

SAN FRANCISCO - Mike Masaoka will speak on "United States-Japan Trade Relations Today" at the quarterly luncheon of the Japanese Chamber of Commerce on June 1, at the Sherraton Palace Hotel.

The luncheon is open to the public. Masaoka's speech had been previously scheduled for May 4. Tickets are $8.50 per person. Reservations may be made with: JCC, 112 Sutter St., Suite 489, San Francisco, CA 94110 (415) 986-6110.

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EDITORIALS:
Matter of Legal Competence

One of the largest mass murders in U.S. history involved the execution of more than 3,000 American citizens by the Japanese military from 1944 to 1945. The滟澜事件, apparently an ongoing series of abductions, review bruised feelings are held by many Japanese. The question of U.S.-Japan trade is well understood because those in the American and Japanese press about this time seven years ago between the U.S. and Japan has led to significant changes. Certainly, in the days of World War II, the United States, which was affected by the attack on Pearl Harbor, was taking the lead in importing goods from Japan. However, the situation has changed dramatically since then.

When the case hit the public was discovery of the history involved the slaying of the case hit the public was discovery of the history involved the slaying of Juan Corona, was charged and convicted by a Nisei farmer Goro Kagehiro. The conviction on grounds his lawyer was incompetent. As in the Corona case, there was a doubt whether the lawyer had a conflict of interest. As in the Corona case, there was a doubt whether the lawyer had a conflict of interest.

The recent decision of the state appellate court last Christmastime had vacated the verdict in favor of Hilton Hotel management because of the jury's disregard of the instructions. The hotel management had argued that the verdict was rendered under undue influence and that they had adequate evidence in the case. The hotel management had argued that the verdict was rendered under undue influence and that they had adequate evidence in the case.

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The man stepped aside and let us pass. I don’t know whether he was caught off guard or recognized the authority in the old soldier’s voice.

He epitomized masculinity. Part of it was physical. I used to imagine that he was a descendant of Indian chiefs. His facial features were chiseled, high bridged nose, steady eyes, firm chin. When he walked, it was almost soundless, feet barely skimming the ground.

I often wondered what kind of soldier he had been. He was never a garrulous man, tending on idle chatter as a female wail. Sometimes he noticed this deficiency in men among other things, he was silent about his war experiences, and they remained a mystery to me.

Then Lee Ruttle wrote a novel, “The Private War of Dr. Yamada.” It is the diary of a Japanese physician stationed in Peleliu during World War II. It is the introspective summary of his war experiences, and for me, it was standing in the vacuum of my grandfather.

By Clifford Uyeda

We will be forgetting our own history if we begin to believe the public notion that it was the Japanese attack on Pearl Harbor that was responsible for Japanese Americans being incarcerated in detention camps during World War II. Attempts to expel Nisei from the West Coast had been going on for half a century before Pearl Harbor. And Niikei merely inherited the even earlier attempts to expel the Chinese from the United States.

Pearl Harbor gave the West Coast antipapanese pressure groups the opportunity to finally accomplish their goal.

Niikei are consciously or subconsciously aware of this anti-Oriental, which became anti-Japanese, history in America. This portion of the American history is a part of our identity; it is second nature for us to feel and know this.

Not so with the American public. It is for this reason that we must go back and stand our history on the West Coast. This is the reason behind the expulsion of Japanese communities.

I am in the process of writing a book which could be elaborated to a full-length novel. I mention it here to emphasize the respect with which I feel about the Japanese.

This latter can be presumed the source of Dr. Yamada’s stem-mace. The man stepped aside and let us pass. I don’t know whether he was caught off guard or recognized the authority in the old soldier’s voice. He stepped aside and let us pass. I don’t know whether he was caught off guard or recognized the authority in the old soldier’s voice.
Time to Beef Up Our 1000 Club

Los Angeles

Although this past year we have confined me to either the hospital or home (six years ago I had my heart surgery), my thoughts continue to dwell on JACL—my first love, particularly reading a single copy of the Bulletin. This is the first time I've noticed the tremendous size of the 1000 Club, which exists right under our noses. That's the 1000 Club. It's the 1000 Club; its biggest "become-a-member-and-join-the-fun" by signing up with the Club. It also destroyed that feeling of closeness among the members who were putting up ground-covering, was that the 1000 Club membership has been completely overlooked.

Here, the Philadelphia contingent stages its version of a Takakazu revue during 1959 EDC-MDC Convention 1000 Club banquet. Picture appearing in the Oct 2 1959 PC, but no names were mentioned.

Nor any articles pertaining to the JACL have any mention from the general JACL membership. Publicize the importance of the Club and what it can do. Give the Club a shot-in-the-arm all up-down the line—from the national chairman, through the district chairs, down to the chapter 1000 Club chairs. This will encourage, as stated in Ted Hirota's letter, the present policies and is bending him in vain against the complacency of the chairs just being kept by keeping its present 1000 Club membership and no more. Of course, there are exceptions to this, but the down-nudging nullify new members coming in. Give the 1000 Club Chairmanship more prestige. It deserves more than it's getting now.

3—Give the chairman an expense account. This will be an investment. Give him a chance to circulate and to spread the word.

JACL Auxiliary.

For what it's worth, here are some suggestions for the 1000 Club.

1—Bring the prestige of the 1000 Club to a more prestigious position. Bring it out of hiding and attract more attention. Here are some thoughts into the pot. I understand that 6.4% of the national membership is in the 1000 Club and accounts for some 16% of the budget for the year, or approximately $70,000. Doubling that ($140,000) or an investment. Give him a chance to circulate and to spread the word. It's not an impossibility in this day and age of Nipke affluence.

Secondly, if we're to bring attention to the fact that the National Board and general membership can come up with lots of clever ideas since they are closer to-day conditions than this "tied-down-to-homeland" attitude, then what is it worth, having these thoughts on raising more money for JACL.

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times he has been caricatured as a barbarian, lacking war morality. We propagandists made him the lowest creature.

But Ruttle’s book characterizes a man equal in sensitivity to his American enemy. Dr. Yamada thinks often of his wife and children, cares for their welfare. The death of his elderly father evokes not only sorrow, but memories of shared happiness. In the stark surroundings of war, he seeks spiritual renewal by mentally wandering in the Japanese garden back home.

Although he performs his duties, he finds war unremittently dehumanizing. In a revealing entry he wrote, “If my true thoughts were known, I’d be sharing a prison cell with Toyohiko Kagawa, Christian social worker, poet and pacifist.”

As I read the book, I felt as if I were looking into my dead grandfather’s past. Although I grew up in a home where language and etiquette were formally Japanese, there was a deliberate absence of historical and cultural connection. Japanese mortuaries help local TV SACRAMENTO, Calif. — A group of 17 Sacramento JACLers and JAYS gathered at the KVIE Studio on Mar. 4 to man the phones for some four hours and assist in taking pledges from viewers of this community TV station on Channel 6.

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times, unfortunately, with

little thought and no hesita­

Based on this passage, it is important to note that Nisei (second generation Japanese Americans) are often portrayed as being more polite and restrained, whereas those who express their views more bluntly are seen as having a more nationalistic or aggressive stance. The passage also highlights the Nisei's concern with maintaining their cultural heritage and identity, as well as their desire to prove themselves as loyal to the United States. This is evident in the quote: “...we were admonished: ‘inherent part of our Nisei is the will to avenge our national honor...’”

Further, the passage discusses the challenges faced by Nisei in balancing their cultural identity with their American identity, as well as the importance of maintaining their cultural practices and traditions. The Nisei are encouraged to pursue higher education and professional careers, as well as to participate in community activities and organizations. The passage emphasizes the need for Nisei to be proud of their heritage while also being proud of their American identity. This is articulated in the quote: “...and not as a guidepost for ethnic identity...”

In summary, the passage provides a detailed account of the Nisei's experiences and challenges, highlighting their dedication to maintaining their cultural identity while also embracing their American identity. The passage also emphasizes the importance of education and professional success for Nisei, as well as the need for them to be proud of their heritage while also being proud of their American identity.
At long last we have the ONE Action for Redress Plan. On the weekend of April 29-30 representatives from each of the eight Districts and the National Reparation Committee met in Cleveland and the JACL National Headquarters to hammer out what its District Favor Individual Trust
Pac W .................................. 94

As the local legislative liaison, Dr. Uyeda and the National Reparation Committee are surveys are not always a true gauge of mass sentiment. They have been done his/hers homework. The decrease. Obviously, this phenomena must be at least as the local legislative liaison,
PATSY SUMIE SAIKI
A DAUGHTER OF HAWAII

A truly warm and delightful way to gain deeper knowledge and understanding of the Japanese heritage contributed to the shaping of modern Hawaii—Estelle Tonomura

Hawaii State Dept. of Education

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By Michi Weglyn

With an Introduction by James A. Miehener

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FANTASTIC THAN THE LEGEND
OF TOKYO ROSE

Iva Toguri was convicted as America's first traitor. Yet, U.S. government documents, published in this book, reveal that:

• No Japanese were ever executed for treason.
• Her defense lawyer didn't belong to the 307th Infantry.
• Toguri's trial was a media circus.

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Canadian Japanese Evacuation by Barry Broadfoot

The U.S. experience was based on Executive Order 9066, promulgated early 1942 and finally removed in 1976. The Japanese experience, on the other hand, was based in the War Measures Act, which passed in 1917 and is still on the books. Let's go to Broadfoot's tape-recorder and see what someone says about the War Measures Act.

That War Measures Act is like a vise and you squirm, the tighter they can put the pressure on. That is what the Japanese were faced with, what they had to live under all these years, and any lawyer or group of citizens who decided to take up the fight on behalf of the Japanese—and remember most of them were Canadian citizens—this is what they were up against.

(they were) up against "by reason of the existence of real or apprehended war, invasion or emergency which endangers the national security, the public safety or public health..." the extensive power of the Governor in Council to bring in all such matters as "censorship...', examination, exclusion, deportation control and inspection of vessels, transport of persons and things... trade, property and manufacture... appropriation, control, forfeiture... and disposition of property..."

There was another tricky bit of goods in the act and I'll read it to you. It's for deportation under this Act or under any regulation made thereunder or arrest without warrant on detention as an alien enemy, or any act done in aid of the enemy, or to prevent his desertion, or (who lose a daguerrotype) shall be released upon bail or otherwise discharge from the custody of the Minister of Justice."

Now, just apply that to the case of Japanese and see what that put them through. It put them on trial, and they couldn't come out of the courtroom as long as it wasn't in B.C. In fact, one of the Japanese had, or hoped they had, was blocked. I think the ironic thing of the whole business is that this act was drawn up in 1944 when there was a great hysteria, especially on the prairies, especially S. Kachetanow, about German soldiers being able to come into Canada, the Japanese, and that is what they were up against.

The Nisei are who are curious to compare notes with their American cousins and come to the conclusion, as they have in ISSEI CHRISTIANS—first of the kind and if enough funds are generated by the sale of this edition, more are sure to follow.

Interviewers focused on the experiences of the Issei when they first came—the men were between 18 and 19 years of age upon arrival after the turn of the century—of their trying to establish a new world of life, of their struggling through depression, the Second World War, subsequent evacuation and return home.

Takarabote further notes that the interviews are very subjective stories, and that there may be apparent discrepancies of facts and figures, but that the Issei enjoyed telling their life stories.

Those who participated in the project were overwhelmed by their experience and the same feeling comes through reading the book.

Yoshikawa Kaiten of Seattle (who ascribed the moral teachings of his youth—sincerity, diligence study, gi-ri and nito—sustaining and overcoming all difficulties he faced in America). Richichi Satow of Sacramento (who recalls the night Santa Barbara was attacked during World War II). Period of coming home—again, and their ultimate Americanization.

Altogether human, rich, moving, powerful... an approach to the Issei Oral History Project. Inc., of the project were over... the Rev. Heihachiro Satow of Sacramento, climaxing an oral history technique that makes great events alive through voices of those who were participants—in this case, the voices, Nisei, Sansei and those involved with the removal of Japanese Canadians from their west coast homes after the bombing of Pearl Harbor.

Each chapter is briefly prefaced with background to introduce the many voices that follow who recall the particular event being covered. We found it fascinating reading, though, as the author recommends, keenen understanding can be gained by referring to Ken Adachi's scholarly history of the 100 years of the Japanese in Canada, "The Enemy That Never Was.""
against one group of people, if, like Canada was, you are conscious, they wanted those Japanese out and they put pressure on the loud-mouths in the community, no, the business interests, the Chinese from an Eskimo from a Korean. How did that pressure show? In its preamble: "We are the major group living in Quebec and in British Columbia. We are the major group who are the major group in Canada. We are the major group in Canada doing things. We are the major group in Canada doing things that we are doing."

But they bowed, and they had that "War Measures Act." It was invoked, and as a group they repaired boots and put up blankets to make little rooms where she and her family could live in place.

The people in charge tried to organize things. There was an incident where the people in charge tried to organize things. What did they do? They did it. Just do it. What they did is, they put up blankets to make little rooms where she and her family could live in place.

At three o'clock in the morning, there were people in Hastings Camp whose husbands had been called, and the police and soldiers liked it. So they let them be. Sometimes the Japanese people, but others came in too. Some church people, some people of the United Church who came in one day and asked how things were going. Because what could they do? They went back to their families. They had to go back to their families.

Asian dance archipelago unveiled in N.Y.

NEW YORK — The Dance Collection of New York Public Library at Lincoln Center includes a treasure trove of books, manuscripts, artifacts, films and video recordings covering Japan and other Asian countries.

THE BAMBOO PEOPLE

The Law and the Japanese-Americans

by Frank Chuman
LEE
Continued from Page 9

12-PACIFIC CITIZEN
May 19, 1978

Lee, who is a 41-year-old Korean American who grew up without Korean peers in the mean streets of San Francisco, was alone and knew Lee for years, as I have, you just feel in your gut that he's not the type to go shooting someone, and then empty the gun and leave." During the trial, the Union learned that Lee’s friends and family, while Lee was in jail, separately made futile attempts to raise enough money to hire a criminal lawyer. Korean friends of Lee’s—mother—all holding lowly jobs, raised about $1,000 on their own but no lawyers would take up the case on that amount. Yamada herself borrowed $1,000 and drew a pledge of another $1,000 from 100 friends to retain a lawyer associated with radical causes. He backed off later with a lot of excuses, she reports.

Tom Kim, who helped found the nation’s first juvenile justice alternative program, Chinatown Youth Program, is a third-generation Korean American who, like Lee, grew up without Korean peers in the mean streets of San Francisco. "I know Lee for years, as I have, you just feel in your gut that he’s not the type to go shooting someone, and then empty the gun and leave." During the trial, the Union learned that Lee’s friends and family, while Lee was in jail, separately made futile attempts to raise enough money to hire a criminal lawyer. Korean friends of Lee’s—mother—all holding lowly jobs, raised about $1,000 on their own but no lawyers would take up the case on that amount. Yamada herself borrowed $1,000 and drew a pledge of another $1,000 from 100 friends to retain a lawyer associated with radical causes. He backed off later with a lot of excuses, she reports.

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