Lawsuit against WSU charges racial bias

SPOKANE, Wash. — Race discrimination against Asian Americans is charged in a suit filed this past week (Sept. 20) against Washington State University in the U.S. district court here.

The suit, filed by five students and the Spokane JACL, claims WSU's admissions decisions against Asian Americans, second-largest minority on the Pullman (Wash.) campus from 1972-76, the suit said.

They attacked as an ethnic-studies program, as blacks, Chicanos or native Americans have been at WSU, said Kinsey Jr., one of the attorneys who prepared the suit. He told a Seattle Times reporter he is associated with Dale Minami, Oakland (Calif.) attorney in the suit. 

"Minami is a specialist in this area," McKinsey said. "We want affirmative-ac­ tion program, an end to discim­ crination and cultural stud­ies at WSU?" McKinsey said Asian Americans at WSU also have no recruiting or counseling pro­ gram.

Hosokawa books to PC delayed


The Sasaki Associates design of Cloister Court restaurant here would be scaled down. should not be scaled down. The festival will highlight performances by Americans of Japanese, Chinese, Filipino, and Puerto Rican heritage. Western states were placed in the $2,180,000 grant to the cultural organizations at a luncheon on Sept. 29.

The grants to the Los Angeles cultural organizations are part of an effort to make the cultural contributions of the black, Latin and Asian communities more generally available, he added.

Honolulu — While Hawaiians' congressmen said they'll try again next year, there were ironies in the vote that greets and in some cases anger after the U.S. House killed legislation to set up a commission to study Ha­ waiian claims against the United States.

By a 190-148 vote, the House voted not to proceed with the Senate-passed measure (S 384, co-sponsored by Sens. Daniel Inouye and Spark Matsunaga) to set up a Hawaiian Native Claims Study Commission to ex­amine the circumstances surrounding the 1893 overthrow of the Hawaiian government led by Queen Liliuokalani. That overthrow led by foreign residents on the Islands had the backing of U.S. troops.

The commission would have recommended to the Congress what, if any, cash or land reparations should be made to present-day Hawaiians for the overthrow.

Opposition to the measure was reported, varied, but observers here felt it fell into two categories: (a) a general backlash against Indian and other native American causes and (b) specific objections to this Hawaiian proposal. There was also opposition on the potential cost of the claims and makeup of the commission looking into the claims. Opponents in Con­ gress said the makeup would make a decision favorable to the Hawaiians a foregone conclusion.

Rep. Ron Hefelf, a Wisconsin Democrat who held hearings on the bill in Hawaii last January, re­ marked that some of the stron­ gest claims for land and money reparations would never be considered because Congress and urged the de­ cision not to be included in the bill.

It would be "a cold day in hell" before they get land back in reparations, Hefelf said. That comment an­ gered Hawaiians and later earned him a lei of Kukuiola we got droppings from Charles Maxwell of Maui, an officer of the Aloha Assn., the group that started the movement for Hawaiian reparations in 1972, similar to the successful claims act for Alaska natives in 1971.

Carter signs two bills with Asian-American impact

WASHINGTON—President Carter last week (Sept. 22) signed two major Asian-American legislation bills: the Civil Service retirement credit to federally-employed Jap­ anese Americans who were in government concentra­ tion camps during World War II, and the resolution de­ ignating the first week in May as "Pacific-Asian American Heritage Week."

Mr. Carter noted that more than 110,000 Japanese Ameri­ cans from Western states were placed in the camps after the Japanese attack on Pearl Harbor.

"Even at this time, this seemed shameful and indefen­ sible to many of us," he said.

The grants were created by Rep. Norman Mineta (D-Calif.), supported by the Japanese-American Citizens League and the Committee for Internment Credit. After passage in the House on Aug. 21, 1978, and Senate, the bill was passed Aug. 19. The House version was based on a similar bill introduced in the Senate, the first 11 was introduced by Inouye in December, 1972.

The resolution, co-sponsored by Reps. Frank Horton (R-NY) and Mineta, was passed July 10. Senate approval came Sept. 19.

"Both measures call attention to the role of the Asian Amer­ ican community in the war," Inouye said. "One attempt to right a dreadful wrong committed in the panic of wartime, and the other throws the way for better understanding of the damage that such a wrong may be avoided in the future... The Pacific-Asian American community is perhaps among the least understood minority group in this country."

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East-West Players win $240,000 grant from CBS

By SHARON SUZUKI

LOS ANGELES—The East-West Players received a $240,000 grant from CBS Inc., which was one of 12 grants totaling $2,180,000 handed out to cultural orga­ nizations at a luncheon on Sept. 29.

The grants to the Los Angeles cultural organizations are part of an effort to make the cultural contributions of the black, Latin and Asian communities more generally available, he added.

The East-West Players, established almost 15 years ago, is the only Asian-American repertory theater in the United States, will use its grants to start a festival demon­ strating Asian-American contributions to the cultural life of Southern California.

The festival will highlight performances by Americans of Japanese, Chinese, Filipino, and Puerto Rican heritage. Western states were placed in the $2,180,000 grant to the cultural organizations at a luncheon on Sept. 29.

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THE CRICKET LINE: LENS in our eyes are supposed to be of a same color. Apparently this is not so even among those of the same race. The color is not in the lens itself, but in our minds.

Fear gives it one color. Hope another. Those alarmed with what the dominant society might say or think about the JACL redress campaign, their lenses are tinted to varying shades—from a pink apprehension to a blood red terror. Any backlash is frightening to them.

I had a good chuckle when a noted journalist saw us as traditionally up the sparks ignited by Senator Hayakawa. The Senator merely brought us no worry about our worries. He was also thanked by most Americans to one of the most unconscionable acts of our Government.

The media's reaction to Senator Hayakawa was perfectly predictable. Their initial reactions are only as profound as the Senator's shallow perspective. It only proves that there was no serious consideration ever given by most Americans to one of the most unconscionable acts of our Government.

Americans will respond differently once the facts become general knowledge. Many of us do not see the American scenes as just red, indicating only anger and bitterness born of ignorance and bigotry. We still see the majesty of our purple mountains, the turquoise blue of our ocean and the amber waves of our rich fields of grains.

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The Silver Certificate Account

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Five students receive $500 awards

Special to The Pacific Citizen

PHILADELPHIA—For the first time, five outstanding Sansei students have been awarded JACL Thomas T. Hayashi Memorial Law Scholarships, according to Dr. Tom Tamaki, Philadelphia, selections committee chairman of the Scholarship Fund.

The five are Susan Hiroko Kamel of Anaheim, Calif., Carol Lynne Izumi of St. Louis, Mo., Susan J. Onuma of Jackson Heights, N.Y.; Bruce Hironaka of Sacramento, Calif.; and Derrick Takeuchi of Stockton, Calif.

Kamel was awarded the 1978-79 “merit” scholarship of $500. She will receive additional $500 grants if she maintains satisfactory academic grades in her first and second years in law school, for a total of $1,500 in scholarships.

Onuma and Izumi were awarded the “need” scholarships of $500 each for the current academic year only, though they are eligible to apply for further “need” scholarships each year if they qualify. In fact, Izumi also received a “need” scholarship last year.

Hironaka, who entered Stanford University School of Law a year ago, was awarded his second “merit” $500 scholarship, while Takeuchi, who entered Pepperdine University Law Center in Washington, D.C., two years ago, was awarded his third “merit” $500 scholarship.

SUSAN KAMEI was graduated summa cum laude from UC Irvine, this past May. She received a B.A. in Linguistics and another B.A. in Russian. Her father, Hiroshi, who entered the Selanaco Chapter of the Japanese American Citizens League two years ago. She has three younger brothers, Robert Ken, Alan Kazuo, and John Hiroshi.

While a member of the Selanaco Jay’s, she attended the first National JACL-sponsored Presidential Classroom for Young Americans in Washington, D.C. She was a member of the YMCA and Government 26th Model Legislature, and an appointee justice of the YMCA Youth and Government 3rd Model Supreme Court.

While attending college, in addition to earning two degrees summa cum laude, Kamel was elected to Phi Beta Kappa in 1977 and won recognition in: "Who's Who Among Students in American Universities and Colleges" 1978; Outstanding Young Women in America 1978; College Register of Prominent Students 1978; President's Undergraduate Research Fellow 1977-78; and Univ. of Calif. Irving Russian Club Scholarship Winner 1975.

She studied at the University of Nebraska in the summer of 1977 under the auspices of the United Nations Council on International Educational Exchange in classes conducted entirely in the Russian language; authored a published manuscript "The Rhetoric of the Political Conditioning Process in the USSR"; served as the legislative intern to California Assemblyman Bruce Nestande; was vice president and the president of the UCI Russian Club; and was a vice president and publicity chair for the UCI Pre-Law Society.

Accepted this fall as a first-year student at the Georgetown University Law Center in the nation's capital, she is interested in international law, contract law with international implications and immigration law.

"NEED" SCHOLARSHIPS were established in 1977 by the JACL in recognition of the fact, that interest in immigration law. According to the U.S. Supreme Court the Bakke decision on Saturday, Oct. 14, 8:30 a.m.-4 p.m. at the church grounds 6929 Franklin Blvd. Co-chairs are Herb Takanashi and Charles Kobayashi are expecting a large crowd.

SOS strategies LOS ANGELES—The Asian Pacific Planning Council will host a one-day symposium on the impact of Prop. 13 and the Bakke decision on Saturday, Oct. 14, 8:30 a.m.-4 p.m. at Los Angeles High School. For information, call 696-2943 or Royal Mozels (857-1474).

Pacific/Asian Coalition board meeting Oct. 6-8 open to public

SAN FRANCISCO — The national board of directors of the Pacific/Asian Coalition will meet here Oct. 6-8 at the Kyoto Inn.

According to PAC National Coordinator Roy Hirobayashi, the meeting is open to the public. On the agenda are reports from Washington, D.C., coordinator Mark Tajima, reporting on the newly-established operation; PAC principal investigator Kenji Murase; and Hirobayashi.

Members of the PAC national board are: Mary J. Watanabe, Philadelphia, National President; George Wee, v.p. (San Francisco); Nikki Archer, secretary (San Diego); Lori Van Phong (Atlanta); Kyu Pascua (Seattle); Ernie Tong (Honolulu); Dennis Tachik (St. Paul, Minn.); Marge Tanikawa (Denver); and Bob Suzuki (Amherst, Mass.).

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Two continuing law scholarships of $500 each are also being awarded. When awarded the first time, the scholarship is based on “merit.”

Derrick Takeuchi, the first honoree of the Hayashi Memorial Law Scholarship, is in his third and last year at the Georgetown University Law School.
EDITORIALS:
Two pieces from the Pacific Citizen archives are as timely today as when they first appeared—when they first appeared—when they first appeared—when they first appeared—when they first appeared—when they first appeared—when they first appeared. These essays, written by the late editor, Larry Tajiri, show some gutty feelings of the times about history, about politics, about race, about this country's heritage and its history. The issue is from a 40,000-word memorandum by Mike Masaoka, his “Final Report” as National Director for the period August 22, 1944 to July 29, 1946.

The criticism has been made, and often by those who are most sincerely interested in our welfare, that the Pacific Citizen is too often an editorially oriented publication. We believe that the columns are depressing and harmful to Nisei morale.

It is true, of course, that many news stories in our columns are what might be termed “unnearable” to the Nisei. But it is also true that what has happened to the Nisei, and what is happening today, are often very unhappy things. Evacuation was not a pretty story, nor is the evacuation in relocation centers. Resolutions demanding blood from the Nisei do not make good reading, nor do tales of what certain groups are doing to the Nisei.

One of the well-known individuals and the nature of the weapons they use, we cannot carry on an effective fight against them. The things that have happened to the Nisei can happen again unless we are on guard ever again.

We cannot afford to indulge in escapism—now or ever again. The escape mechanisms we employed when we lived on the west coast made us easy prey to party politicians, to infringements upon our rights. We cannot afford to forget evacuation. While it is true that from now on we must concentrate upon rehabilitation, we must not forget that evacuation is not a dead issue. It can never be a dead issue so long as relocation centers hold a single person of Japanese ancestry. So long as the Nisei do not maintain and vigilantly guard all of what certain groups are doing to help the Nisei.

JACL is the rallying focal for those interested in “solving” the problems and that portion of the Japanese American population, supported by other interested individuals, who believe that this organization, with all its shortcomings and faults, is the only effective body of aiding all Japanese Americans to maintain their proper place as an important and integral national group which can and must make a long period of years.

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It is imperative that we tell the whole business of the wrongs inflicted on us and that we have a long way to go before the time comes when we are sure enough of ourselves to stand up and demand our rights.

kawa (please note the initial letters of the organization’s name. (In brief: J-Justice, A-Annihilationism, C-Citizenship, L-Loyalty.)

There is a history of the United States that there is a standing argument about whether the U.S. Supreme Court were to do one of the most important things the U.S. government has ever done, to the Japanese American people. This has been taken, and that the problem is still alive.

The Doctor stated, “the investment was not self-limited. One of the well-known individuals and the nature of the weapons they use, we cannot carry on an effective fight against them. The things that have happened to the Nisei can happen again unless we are on guard ever again.

BY THE BOARD:
Are We to Be More Quiet?

BEYOND KODAMA
LOS ANGELES — In the matter of JACL’s redress campaign, it apparently has been a recurrent fear expressed by some of this board that we are somehow resurrected the old animosities and resentments against the Japanese American community. What really is being said is, look, we’ve come a long way from the bad old days, and we’ve made great strides, and we’ve developed new programs, and we’re not the same people anymore. So why rock the boat at this late date? It’s too late.

Some people also seem to believe that we are now exempt from the criticism of racism permeating every corner of this country. That real evil boil down to the familiar racial and ethnic tensions long existing among other minority groups. The subject should be avoided. (To be continued.)

As the campaign moves ahead, it is undeniable that we will undoubtedly try to do something about this problem. As the campaign proceeds, we will have to be very careful not to jump at this#.

One of the smallest (quietest) ethnic groups in this country can’t help but be caught up in the world-wide racist sentiment of our time. It is imperative that we tell the whole business of the wrongs inflicted on us and that we have a long way to go before the time comes when we are sure enough of ourselves to stand up and demand our rights.

At worst, we may, for an uncon-

Regrettably, the final score—and I confess to be-

Redress—

LAWRENCE G. KODAMA

Editorial: The editorial “Guillotining” to be published Aug. 11, 1945 (JACL 22, issue 36) is not aimed at JACL nor favor redress. I do, however, welcome the issue to be discussed in the future of the National JACL conventions—especially at our 1946 convention held in Chicago, III.

The fundamental issue pre-sent is that we have the U.S. and we have the Supreme Court. The U.S., how much is it? The U.S., how much is it? The U.S., how much is it? The U.S., how much is it?

I think that the Protestant reformation example) of the government in Europe stimulated the rise of capitalism, which turned the Western European imperious states (in U.S. capitalism, which turned the Western European imperious states (in U.S. capitalism, which turned the Western European imperious states (in U.S. capitalism, which turned the Western European imperious states (in U.S. capitalism, which turned the Western European imperious states (in U.S. capitalism, which turned the Western European imperious states (in the U.S.]

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At worst, we may, for an uncon-
It's the Law of the Land, Yet

THERE ARE MANY Americans who did suffer the ignominy of being incarcerated because of race, and including some Americans who were victims, who through philosophical predilection and as to the latter, i.e. the Nisei, perhaps tinged largely with unarticulated fear—dismiss this entire episode in our lives with “let bygones be bygones.” My own philosophical predilection would subscribe to such a sentiment had we indeed gone byrones. I am sure that I would vigorously pursue any foreign jurisdiction to remain “the law of the land” to this day.

Such principles, albeit the antithesis to every protection, every right, every freedom guaranteed in the Bill of Rights, remained available for use by the likes of those solicitous leaders who infested the White House in this decade, engineering in break-ins, burglaries, smearings, etc.—all of which may well have gone unchecked but for the obtrusive indiscrimation of tapes in the Oval Room.

DURING THE MOST severe phase of last winter’s energy crisis, many schools in the affected areas were forced to remain closed, due to the lack of fuel to heat the classrooms. What surprised me, though not too much, was that some of these schools were in California.

If the Supreme Court of the United States had not recommended that those families be relocated under Hira yashiki and Korematsu so that such was the law, I would have been one of those who would be opposed to JACL’s redress program for I am not interested in vendetta, martyrdom, or causing discomfort to others.

Essentially, this means money could have been more profitably spent on the cessation of the gross obscenity perpetuated upon Americans and their loved ones, that the redress amount must be one that is “felt.” Otherwise, it will lack impact, it will have no meaning, it will not be a lesson for the future.

In our new column we will touch upon the Hira yashiki and Korematsu de cision, both of which are “the law of the land.” Yet, 

MOISHI MOSHE: Gene Konomi

Internal Combustion Furnace

We were living in Berkeley at the time Japanese Americans were packed off to the Tanforan race track. Of her introduction to Tanforan she writes: “The guide left us at the door of Stall 50. We walked in and dropped our things inside the entrance. A swing hall folded the 20 by 9 ft stall into two rooms... Both rooms showed signs of a hurried whitewashing. Spider webs, horse hair and hay had been whitewashed. We opened the folded spring coats lying on the floor of the rear room and sat on them in the semi darkness. We were some one crying in the next stall. It was no use sitting there, so we went to work cleaning the stall. We took turns sweeping the floor with a whisk broom. It was the only practical thing we had brought with us.”

And of life at Topaz, Utah, reached after an exhausting train trip: “When the cold days came, the War Relocation Authority distributed G.I. clothes to all those employed. It was welcome if peculiar apparel—warm pea jackets and army uniforms, sizes 38 and 44, appropriate for the first World War. In Tanforan we had ordered our clothing allotment from the Sears, Roebuck summer catalog. Those clothes, with many伸手, began to arrive. Everyone was dressed alike, because of the catalog orders and the G.I. size.

At this date the release of Mine Okubo’s book is likely to stir more amusement than bitterness among those who have been incarcerated. For those who didn’t, the book will provide some stark and eye-opening insights although its style is gentle and objective. The new edition will include some recollections by the author. If you have difficulty talking about the evacuation, or remembering its details, Okubo’s book will do it for you.

letters

Continued from Previous Page

nampo harbor, 13 JMS—Japa nese mineweepers and four mine destruction vessels partici pated. On the 15th when JMSO struck a mines and sank, 6 were killed, 18 wounded out of its 50 man crew.

The Japanese officers and seamen of these ships had no desire to notify the Tadamitsu, who was the senior officer on board, of our impending visit. We were in Japan in an official capacity.

The American legation refused to return the ship to Japan because of her radio telegraph equipment, which it was impossible for her to use in Japan. The ship, however, was taken to a harbor in Japan, where she was inspected by American officers, and from there was sent to the United States.
PC Labels Available

JACL Chapters are reminded that the mailing department has available address labels which can be used for newsletters and letters for the upcoming membership renewal drive.

The PC address list is current and charges are based on the amount of time for printing the labels on pressure-sensitive or plain paper.

For instance, Los Angeles and other chapters can use the basic lister-search charge of $8.25 to select-print their in-chapter address list as an address list of over 5,500 comprising the Los Angeles County area. A plain paper label print charge of 60 cents per hundred labels for pressure-sensitive labels or 5 cents per hundred for (no glue) plain paper. Delivery charges are extra. Requests should be made in writing.

SECTION 5:

A CASE FOR REDRESS

EXPULSION & DETENTION

Continued from Last Week

Detainees volunteered to re-create the critical farm labor shortage in the Mountain Plains area and were granted seasonal leaves. Others were given leaves to fill labor shortage in Midwest and East Coast factories, and college students were granted educational leaves only. These leaves were a form of parole: they were not free to go or do anything they wanted, and had to periodically report to government officials. During 1943 and 1944, about 33% of the detainees, mostly young single women, were conditionally released on various forms of leaves. The other 67% remained in the camps for the duration of the war.

When the United States entered the war in 1941, there were about 5,000 Japanese Americans in the armed forces, but many were summarily discharged as unsuitable for service. Japanese Americans were classified as "enemy nationals" (4C) ineligible for service. Thousands of Japanese Americans volunteered for duty but were refused service.

The armed forces, however, soon discovered that the military need for Asian American specialists, and started to recruit Japanese Americans for the military intelligence Service and Office of Strategic Services in June 1942. The Selective Service System was bypassed, and the fact that Japanese American soldiers were serving with the U.S. armed forces in the Pacific Theater was not made public knowledge. Japanese American soldiers in Asia and the Pacific Islands worked primarily as translators, but engaged in combat whenever the need arose. By obtaining crucial military intelligence, the Japanese American soldiers are generally credited with having shortened the Pacific war by two years.

In January 1943, the Selective Service System started to draw volunteers from the Japanese American men, even though they were still incarcerated in the camps. Some 33,000 Japanese Americans served in the U.S. armed forces during World War II, 6,000 of them in the Pacific Theater. Some Japanese American soldiers who served in the combat zones were much more concerned about the treatment of their families still incarcerated behind barbed wire fences in the United States than they were about the enemy firepower they faced.

Next Week: Section 6
HAYASHI
Continued from Page 3
He is also being awarded the $500 "merit" scholarship for the third time this year.
In particular, I am interested in international law, this past summer I worked as a law clerk with the California Legislative Counsel in Sacramento.
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The totality of this experience in Japan has been an overwhelming impression. I felt that I began to understand and appreciate many things about the American and the Japanese. I looked forward to nearly every day as a student in Japan, and the experience of daily life as a student in Japan has left me with an impression. I felt that I began to recognize the totality of the "harmonious blend of old and new," to use the phrase "harmonious blend of old and new," to use the phrase commonly misinterpreted as "harmonious blend of old and new," to use the phrase.

Whitney A. said, "I had wanted to go to Japan for quite a long time, and when the opportunity came, in July, things developed. I was accepted into the JACL-JTB Cultural Heritage Fellowship, I was ready. I looked forward to meeting the other Southeast Asian students, the experience of being a student as a Japanese in Japan, and the chance to see all of those Art History slides of temples, shrines, castles, scenes and screens first hand. It was curious to find similarities and clarify differences between myself, as a Japanese American, and the Japanese. Surrounding almost exclusively by things Japanese, I would see the same fascination that I experienced when I saw them at home (if I did).

I began to know the other students in the program, I found out that most of my assumptions about them the first time we met were very wrong. Of course I had experienced this at home before, but never with 40 people all at once. I am glad that it happened this way-I feel as though I learned something that I always "knew," but I have been convinced from experience.

LIFE IN JAPAN, in the seven weeks that I spent there, was also a time for me to think about the United States and to appreciate what we have. I feel fortunate, as an American living in the United States, to share the benefits of space, relatively comfortable standards of living, and the freedom we seem to have regarding our personal lifestyle, choice of career, and behavior. It was my impression that Japanese society seemed to place subtle yet stronger restraints to encourage adherence to traditional norms, and there also seemed to be much pressure on the individual to achieve goals that might be less likely to create the same pressure for him in the United States.

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MRS. TOYO KAZATO, 92:  A legendary pioneer Issei woman

By MIKE IWATSUBO

Fresno:

Mrs. Toyo Kazato, a legendary pioneer Issei woman who had resided in Fresno for the past 71 years, passed away at her home early in the morning on September 11. She was 92 years of age.

Final rites were held Sept. 13 at the Japanese Congregational Church, a church she and her late husband had attended since their marriage. Mrs. Kazato was a charter member of the church and was an active member of its Women's Guild, serving as its president for many years. She was also a member of the JACL, the Japanese American Citizens League, and was active in many community affairs.

Mrs. Kazato was born in Japan and came to the United States in 1920, settling in Fresno. She had attended high school and was fluent in both Japanese and English.

She was the mother of three children: Hugo, who is a practicing physician, and two daughters, one of whom is a professor of music at California State University, Fresno. The other daughter is an artist and has her paintings displayed at several galleries in the area.

Mrs. Kazato was known for her kindness and generosity, and was always willing to help those in need. She was a charter member of the Fresno Community Volunteers, a group of volunteers who help the elderly and those in need.

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