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'Evacuation'

The great tragedy that befell some 110,000 Japanese Americans after the Japanese attack on Pearl Harbor 20 years ago was in the arbitrary action by the United States government to move them from their west coast homes to ten inland camps called war relocation centers.

To present another aspect of this story and as companion pieces to "Command Decision," published elsewhere in this issue, Saburo Kido is relating events which took place at National JACL Headquarters after Dec. 7, 1941, to start another chapter of "Living With JACL," and we have extracted the case histories recorded in the JACL statement made in 1954 before the House Judiciary Subcommittee in connection with the Japanese American Evacuation Claims Act.

The Evacuation Story may seem unreal by looking at cold figures and military aspects alone. But the real sting that numbed evacuees 20 years ago can be real even today after reading some of the typical cases that appear in the story to follow—Editor.

For those who remember the bleak years immediately after Pearl Harbor was bombed twenty years ago, the story of the mass evacuation of persons of Japanese ancestry from the West Coast is still an unforgettable experience.

There has been, since that time, a new generation of young Americans born who are not aware of this unfortunate period of U.S. history.

It is to them and other Americans that we package in this Holiday Issue the seven columns of the "Washington Newsletter" by Mike Masaoka, published in the late spring this year in the Pacific Citizen, reporting and commenting on one chapter of the Army publication: "Command Decision," which purported to tell of the background activities within the then War Department that led to the fateful decision to authorize mass and arbitrary military evacuation of some 110,000 civilian persons of Japanese ancestry, citizens and aliens alike, from the West Coast in the spring of 1942.

The chapter on the subject was entitled: "The Decision to Evacuate the Japanese from the West Coast" and published by the Office of the Chief of Military History, Department of the Army.—Editor.

JACL STATEMENT

Extract: JACL Statement for the House Judiciary Subcommittee HR 7435, West Coast Hearings, 1954

EVEN FROM a brief glimpse into the history of evacuation, it can be readily seen that a forced migration of people such as that of the Japanese Americans from the west coast in 1942 could not be administered without a great amount of sacrifice to the people and their property.

This evacuation was without precedent in U.S. history. Obviously, governmental agencies responsible for its execution had no previous experience on which they could rely for guidance.

Administrative techniques had to be formulated and revised with the needs as they arose. The formation of sound policy and procedure was further complicated by racial prejudice and war hysteria. Caught in this mesh of events were the Japanese evacuees.

LOSSES, BY the very nature of this wartime experiment, were substantial and inevitable.

A survey shows that the range of losses extend from one extreme to the other. But, in the main, they can be placed in the following categories:

- Losses incurred at the time of movement;
- Losses sustained because of inadequate storage facilities;
- Losses due to vandalism, pilferage, arson, burglary, etc.;
- Losses caused by the Farm Security Administration collection policy;
- Losses attributable to individuals who took advantage of the evacuee's misfortune;
- Losses chargeable to mismanagement of property;

- Urban and business losses; and
- Rural and farm losses.

Time of Movement

Witnesses appearing before the Tolan committee in February, 1942, deplored the fact that no provision was being made for protecting the property of persons who had already been or were about to be evicted. Evidence that there were numerous instances of sales of personal property at great sacrifice appear throughout the record.

Instances of persons taking advantage of the situation by purchasing belongings of evacuees at sacrifice prices were reported to the Tolan committee by G. Raymond Booth of the American Friends Service Committee on the west coast.

He declared: "In most cases that came to our attention the individual received a telephone call, purportedly from an agency of law enforcement, the FBI, Navy intelligence, or the police, in which they were giving them a friendly tip that 'You are going to move sooner than you thought. We are giving you a break. You had better start packing.'"

"Well, sometime in the same day this person would be visited by someone who was very generously offering to buy. It is that sort of thing that is going on and on until, well, you can realize the state of dismay and despair and even terror resulting from that."

"Junk dealers moved down on Terminal Island in advance. They came down there in great numbers on one particular occasion."

"Here is another case. Frank (Continued on Page A-6)

COMMAND DECISION

By MIKE MASAOKA

Washington, D.C.

ALTHOUGH most history books devote scant space, if any, to the arbitrary, mass military evacuation of some 110,000 civilian persons of Japanese ancestry, two-thirds of whom were American-born citizens, from the west coast in the spring of 1942, it is noteworthy that the recently published Pentagon volume, "Command Decision," by the Office of the Chief of Military History of the Department of the Army, lists this unprecedented wartime movement as among the major policy decisions of World War II.

The chapter—fifth in sequence after such Command Decisions as that to effect the defeat first of Germany—entitled "The Decision to Evacuate The Japanese From The Pacific Coast," was authored by Dr. Stetson Conn, who taught history at Yale University, Amherst College and George Washington University.

Unlike such other documentaries as "The Final Report" by the Western Defense Command and "Americans Betrayed" by Dr. Morton Grodzins, which report on the causes leading up to the evacuation, this official Army history records the background information that created the "military necessity" justifying that wartime mistreatment within the then War Department itself.

ACCORDING to the author, who has documented his article profusely, the ultimate decision to authorize the evacuation was made "at the highest level—by the President of the United States as Commander in Chief."

While underscoring the military character of that decision, it nevertheless reveals the political pressures behind the motivation for that judgment.

At the same time, however, it serves to confirm that neither the JACL nor any other private organization was in a position to reverse that defense authorization to evacuate all Japanese from the West Coast.

In wartime, the military is supreme and civilians may not intrude upon that sovereignty.

To this writer who frankly admits to his considerable prejudice, the Conn analysis seems to attempt to "whitewash" the contributions made to that final decision by then General John L. DeWitt, the Commanding General of the Western Defense Command.

As the chapter is published, it appears that at one time General DeWitt opposed the evacuation only of the Japanese and subsequently of the inclusion of citizens as well as aliens and that he finally bowed to the advice of others, and particularly that of then Major, later Colonel, Karl R. Bendetsen, chief of the Alien Division of the Provost Marshal General's office and the War Department's internal security representative to the Western Defense Command.

Because the information contained in this documentation is of material interest to every JACL member and reader of the Pacific Citizen, as well as other Nisei and Americans of good conscience, we summarized this Command Decision as our Washington Newsletter in June and July.

Part One

"ONE of the Army's largest undertakings in the name of defense during World War II was the mass evacuation of persons of Japanese ancestry from the Pacific coast states—from all of California and from the western halves of Oregon and Washington."

"The decision to evacuate the Japanese was one made at the highest level—by the President of the United States acting as Commander in Chief."

"What Army plans and recommendations lay behind this decision?"

"With what alternatives was the President presented?"

"To what extent was his decision based on (actual) military considerations?"

Following this opening paragraph, the study indicates that the initial plans for the evacuation of suspected persons from strategic areas along the Pacific coast concerned the "enemy aliens" of all three Axis powers—Germany, Italy, and Japan.

"Most of the Germans, and a large proportion of the Japanese and Italians lived in or near the principal cities and adjacent strategic areas. For several decades the Japanese population had been the target of hostility and restrictive action, a situation that unquestionably colored the measures taken against these people after Pearl Harbor."

The War and Justice Departments reached an agreement on July 18, 1941, that gave to the Justice Department, including the FBI, primary responsibility for the control of "enemy aliens" in the event of war.

And, long before the attack of December 7th, the FBI and Army and Navy Intelligence had compiled a list against those whom there were grounds for suspicion of disloyalty to the United States.

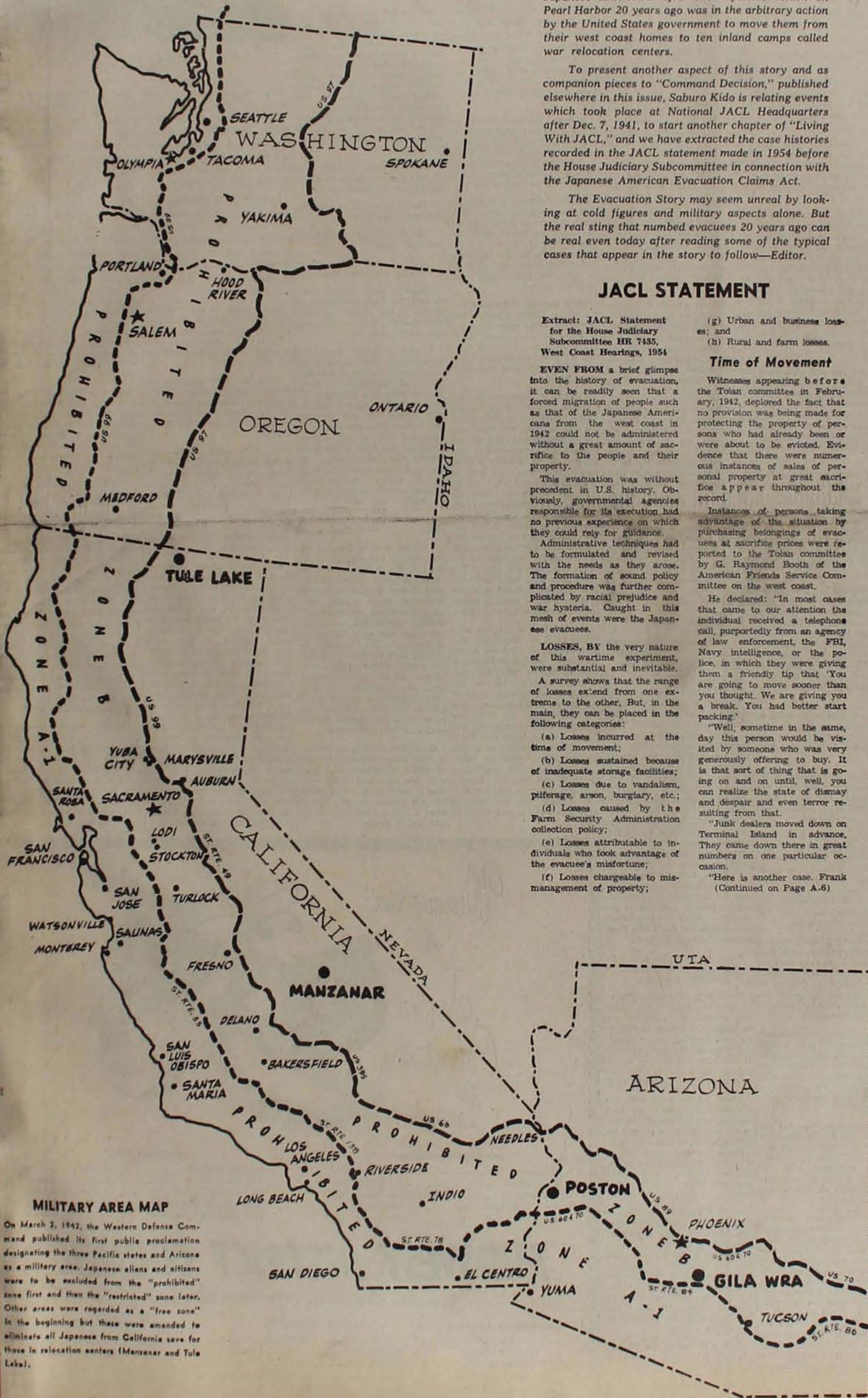
The presidential proclamations issued immediately after the attack on Pearl Harbor for the "rounding up" and internment of Germans, Italians, and Japanese "enemy aliens" suspected of hostile intent presumably should have taken care of all the "dangerous enemy aliens."

By specifically authorizing the exclusion of "enemy aliens" from "any location in which residence by an alien enemy shall be found to constitute a danger to the public peace and safety of the United States," it was later alleged that the presidential proclamations also provided a basis for evacuation on a larger scale.

DURING the first few days after the attack on Hawaii, the west coast—as so many of (Continued on Page A-3)

MILITARY AREA MAP

On March 2, 1942, the Western Defense Command published its first public proclamation designating the three Pacific states and Arizona as a military area. Japanese aliens and citizens were to be excluded from the "prohibited" zone first and then the "restricted" zone later. Other areas were regarded as a "free zone" in the beginning but these were amended to eliminate all Japanese from California save for those in relocation centers (Manzanar and Tule Lake).





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HARRY K. HONDA, Editor

Ye Editor's Desk

TO BE perfectly candid, we only wanted to put up 34 pages, equivalent to last year's 76-page tabloid as far as contents were concerned. But we are happy Ernest Printing Co. was able to squeeze the Pacific Citizen into its tight production schedule to allow a 42-page edition, the biggest in PC history.

Space will only allow us to publicly acknowledge the volunteer crew who assisted with the production of this tremendous task: Charles Fuller (our right hand man for many years for Holiday Issues), Joe Kim, Pearl Mughlisa, Kay Utsumiya, Frank Okamoto, Linda Ito, Jim Yamaguchi and George Ito. For Jim Higashi this was his first as business manager and he was constant companion at the shop.

Supporting were the many who contributed articles and who solicited display advertising and one-line greetings. Next issue, the final Holiday Issue boxscore will be published.

We hope some chapters will be happy in the manner of our dressing-up the display and trust they can repeat in 1962. We would like to eventually group all chapter-solicited ads in convenient sizes. This grouping helps us in production.

We encountered an unavoidable situation in that the shop was in the process of changing

its straight news type from Ideal News to Imperial (clearer and larger, therefore easier on the eyes). The manufacturers had a strike, thus the new matrices were delayed. Hence, you see a difference in the reading type.

So much for the production of this year's Holiday Issue.

SOME EXCELLENT material reached our desk after deadline and we only wished there was room. We shall feature them in subsequent issues—like Jerry Enomoto's resume of the recent National JACL Youth Committee meeting in San Francisco, the International Institute survey on the soldier-brides and some chapter reports.

Our hopes of preparing a list of youth presidents didn't reach expectations. We shall have to do some research on our own early next year to provide a complete listing. To those who have supplied the requested data, we regret this decision to hold up a year. But we do have a good start.

IN WRITING the last bit for 1961, we want to thank our loyal chapter reporters (whom we like to name individually) and supporters. To them and our 60,000 readers across the country, may you have a blessed Christmas and a prosperous New Year.

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The Broader View

What would be more natural than Americans of Asian origins going to Asia as teachers, technicians and administrators to give them some of that old Yankee know-how?

Ladies and Gentlemen:

WHEN FRED Hirasuna telephoned Denver some weeks ago and invited me to come to Fresno to speak to you, my first question was: "What can I say that will be of interest?"

His reply was very brief and very broad at the same time. He said: "Anything." Then he added: "We're getting tired of hearing the same old JACL wheels. We want to stay clear of them for a while." How could I refuse? I was happy to come.

I want to assure you that I did not travel these hundreds of miles from Denver merely to lecture you, to tell you strange and wonderful stories, to scold you, praise you, admonish you or challenge you.

What I want to do is chat with you, as informally as is possible in such a large audience, and tell you about some of the things I have been thinking of as a Nisei.

I would have preferred to do it completely extemporaneously, without even notes, to make this as spontaneous an occasion as possible. But inasmuch as your committee has invested a considerable amount of time and transportation money in bringing me to this meeting, I felt that the members deserved the reassurance of a written manuscript. So I hope you will forgive me if I read what I have to say.

I THINK you will agree with me that, generally speaking, the Nisei have been a somewhat introspective group. By introspective, I mean that we have done a good deal of self-examination, looking into our own minds and trying to understand our own actions.

In our youth we kept asking ourselves solemn questions like: What is my mission as a Nisei? What can I do to win acceptance? What is my responsibility as a Japanese American? What is the significance of my cultural background on the American social scene? Et cetera, et cetera, et cetera.

Characteristically we were asking ourselves these weighty and virtually unanswerable questions at a time when our Caucasian classmates were concerned almost entirely with such momentous matters as: Can Dempsey beat Tunney in a rematch? Who's going to play in the Rose Bowl? Will Prohibition ever be repealed?

The connection may seem a little nebulous now, but all this is by way of preliminary to my theme, which is "The Broader View."

If many of us appeared to be overly serious and owl-eyed, we probably were just that. Like most introspective persons, we were shy and sensitive.

We felt people were discriminating against us, and the truth is some of them certainly were. I know what it's like to go from door to door, college diploma in hand, in search of a job and get nothing but polite brush-offs for no reason other than that my skin was the wrong shade.

But if other individuals wanted to be friendly, perhaps we frightened most of them away because we were so terribly self-conscious, so desperately desirous of making good, so deeply aware that we were different, so anxious to avoid being hurt.

And so, by the natural processes of self-segregation—with a good measure of assistance from without—we became a culturally inferior group—clannish, close-knit, self-sufficient, and perpetually preoccupied with our quote problem unquote.

THIS, generally, was the situation on that fateful December 7th just 20 years ago. It has been said by some fairly well-informed observers that the loyalty of the Nisei was held suspect because we were an unknown quantity.

We lived in our own communities, kept to ourselves, remained unobtrusive, obeyed the laws and shunned the limelight. All these were admirable qualities in themselves, but under the near-hysterical pressures of war, they were easily misunderstood.

You know only too well what happened. It is not necessary for me at this time to review the tragedies of the evacuation or to recall the magnificent sacrifices and war record of the Issei and Nisei, both servicemen and civilians.

It is sufficient, I think, simply to note that we proved our right,

beyond any challenge, to call ourselves Americans and to step forward and assume all the privileges and responsibilities of unhyphenated citizenship.

AT THIS point I would like to dwell at greater length on some of the side effects of our wartime experience.

First of all we demonstrated, as President Franklin Roosevelt so aptly put it, that Americanism is a matter of the mind and heart; Americanism is not, and never was, a matter of race or ancestry. I am sure you will agree that over the years this declaration has lost none of its warming, inspiring reassurance.

Second, in the process of being dispersed throughout the United States, the people got to know us, and equally important, we had the opportunity of becoming acquainted with the America beyond the Pacific Coast. This was good for both us and the nation as a whole.

Third, for the first time most of us were given the opportunity to put into practice the professional skills we had acquired—as chemists and engineers and architects and attorneys and teachers and in sundry other fields hitherto largely barred to us.

Fourth, as a result of the first three points, we have won a degree of social, economic and professional acceptance undreamed of 20 short years ago. In this benevolent atmosphere the Nisei have flourished. They have exercised their talents and reaped the material rewards.

The success stories here in the great Central Valley of California are familiar to all of you. But everywhere one travels, from New England to the Great Southwest, from the Pacific Northwest to the Deep South, in New York and Washington and Chicago and St. Louis and Los Angeles, in towns like Powell, Wyoming; Grand Rapids, Michigan; New Hope, Pennsylvania; Wichita, Kansas; Irvington, New York; Grand Junction, Colorado; Gallup, New Mexico; and hundreds of other communities large and small across the length and breadth of the land, the Nisei are making good.

In these communities the Nisei have indeed broadened their view. They have entered, and have been accepted, in the American life stream without reservation.

Each, in keeping with his talents and inclinations, has found a niche in life. There are Nisei teachers in high schools and Nisei professors in universities. They are Nisei researchers in vast laboratories, doctors in hospitals, merchants and ministers, atomic scientists, soil conservationists, fishermen and shippers of produce, restaurateurs and automobile mechanics, radio personalities and civil servants, newspaper publishers, beauticians, nurses, landscape gardeners, farmers and ranchers, night club entertainers, petroleum geologists, importers and exporters, cab drivers, cooks, artists, fashion designers, electronic technicians, military officers, policemen, rodeo cowboys, corporation attorneys—name the occupation and chances are you'll find Nisei successfully engaged in it.

But entry into the American life stream has meant much more than professional success.

We have become part and parcel of the American scene, which long has been our objective. We no longer are forced to live in the squalid segregation of American ghettos. We are welcomed to the churches of our choice and privileged to attend the best schools of an enlightened land.

Above all we have won unquestioned acceptance on the basis of our individual God-given abilities. We have become individuals, free to travel and progress in any direction we chose. If we fail, the fault lies with us. We are no longer stereotyped members of a faceless racial bloc.

LEST I draw too pleasant a picture, it is well to remember that there are still a number of pockets of infection, stubbornly resisting efforts to clean them out. We must not forget that ultimate victory is not ours until the last injustice is eliminated. But by and large, in the long view of history, the battle has been won and only mopping up operations remain.

And now comes the hooker, the guts, if you will, of my little talk.

Ladies and gentlemen, I submit the proposition that if we take the broader view, that if we cease

to regard ourselves simply as Nisei, that if we consider ourselves as Americans privileged to live in the sixth decade of the twentieth century, and as freedom-loving citizens of the world, we must recognize that our nation and our way of life are in great peril.

I do not need to remind you that we are locked in a desperate war of ideologies with a powerful, ruthless and completely immoral foreign enemy. Nor is it necessary to detail the danger we face from domestic extremists of both the right and left—dedicated but irresponsible elements that would destroy us in their misbegotten efforts to save us.

Rather, I would like to suggest some of the things we can do as individuals to preserve and improve our way of life. This is a matter that, because of our background and experiences, should strike close to our hearts.

First, I believe it is imperative that we recognize as a basic truth that we as Americans are no longer an island unto ourselves. Like it or not we are citizens of the world, a fact made increasingly more clear each day as distances shrink and space loses its mystery.

What happens in Laos or Berlin or the Congo affects every one of us. By the same token, the decisions we as a people make, the leaders we elect, the opinions we form and express, in one way or another have world-wide repercussions.

Second, I believe that the greatest domestic danger is not fear or confusion or subversion, but complacency. We Americans are a great people once we are aroused. We have proved it time and again. But it takes a great deal to arouse us, and today it is altogether possible we may be destroyed before we wake up. Despite the current concern over the Berlin crisis, the furor over the hazard of atomic fallout and the debates over civil defense, I contend that our people are still, in the earthy language of the G.I.'s, fat, dumb and happy. The need, then, is to wake up to the fact that our national existence is threatened, to demand leadership, to work and to sacrifice.

Third, I believe that we as a nation must do everything possible to cleanse ourselves, to remove every vestige of hypocrisy when we talk of democracy, and to make certain that we are worthy of our role as leader of the world's freedom-loving people. Individually, we Nisei are enjoying our newly-achieved status. But we all know that there are other minorities still suffering inequities. There are injustices that cry for rectifying. There is still poverty, disease, privation. We must lend our support, indeed take the lead, in efforts to put our own house in order.

But money alone is not enough. It must be accompanied by men of ability, dedication and good will. We have had many such men in our foreign aid program, but not nearly enough. This is what a high government official told me in Korea:

I CANNOT over-emphasize the importance of this point. There are millions of people in the so-called under-developed countries who look to us for help and leadership in their efforts to improve their lives. It is the height of hypocrisy to talk of the equality of man to them when we ourselves, in our own country, are guilty of the very things we condemn.

Let me tell you a story to illustrate my point. A few years ago, during the height of the Little Rock school integration riots, I happened to be traveling in the Far East. I took a U. S. military plane for a flight from Tokyo to Korea. The attendant aboard was a Filipino. He was obviously a man of limited education but he had a probing mind. We got into a conversation and eventually he asked me about Little Rock.

"The American law," he said, "it says Negroes can go to school together with white children."

"Yes," I replied, "the law says something like that."

"But the people of Little Rock won't let them."

"Well," I said, "some people are raising a big fuss about it."

"What I don't understand," he said, "is if the law says they should go to school together, why doesn't the president do something about it?"

It was futile for me to try to explain to this Asian that we have a long history of segregation, that traditions die hard, that we have been making a determined effort toward integration, toward the end of lynching, toward true equality for all men, and that we are making progress. The fine points were beyond his understanding. He knew only that in America white people were discriminating against colored people and he, an Asiatic, was colored.

And now, the fourth and last point.

I believe that we have an unprecedented opportunity to go out into the world and help the under-developed nations improve their living standards, develop industries, adopt modern agricultural methods, reduce disease, stabilize government, realize peace, and gain an understanding of democracy. The United States, in what undoubtedly is the greatest humanitarian program in history, has gone into these countries with a variety of foreign aid programs in a noble effort to get the job done. And we taxpayers have participated in these programs with our dollars.

But money alone is not enough. It must be accompanied by men of ability, dedication and good will. We have had many such men in our foreign aid program, but not nearly enough. This is what a high government official told me in Korea:



FALLOUT

"We are grateful for the money, the food and the machinery you have poured into our country. But what we need most is leaders, your best leaders, who can show us how to help ourselves. Send us your best men, and we will not fail you."

LADIES AND gentlemen, the strength that is America's has been distilled from the talents brought to these shores by people from virtually every country of the world. Now it is time to return some of that talent on a lend-lease basis.

What would be more natural than Americans of Asian origins going to Asia as teachers, technicians and administrators to give them some of that old Yankee know-how.

Many are there now in a variety of government and private programs. Many more are needed. The opportunity is waiting. We cannot afford to let it slip away.

In other countries the need is less for material aid than for moral support. Japan is an excellent example. Here is a country struggling to perfect a democratic form of government in harmony with its traditions and temperament. It has made astonishing advances, but it is having its troubles, too.

Only last year we witnessed the anti-American riots when as many as 200,000 students demonstrated in the streets of Tokyo. The impression was widespread throughout the world that these students represented Japanese public opinion. Nothing could have been farther from the truth. The majority of the students themselves had no idea what they were demonstrating about. They were merely puppets dancing to the tune called by an infinitesimal minority of Communists. But the tragic aspect of all this was that the millions of Japanese who opposed the demonstrations remained silent, unwilling to speak out. With our continued moral support they will gain the courage to make their will known and help establish national policy on the basis of enlightened public opinion.

But now there is the opportunity, indeed the obligation, to take another step—a step out into the world where our good will, understanding and material aid are so desperately needed—and become international citizens in spirit, if not in legal fact. I am confident we will be equal to this obligation.

Japan's Parliament is handicuffed by a peculiar political philosophy alien to ours. It is called "Tamu boryoku," which can be translated as "tyranny by the majority." This is in contradiction to our philosophy of majority rule.

In practice, it means that a minority party in Parliament can block the will of the majority by invoking this doctrine. The Socialist Party of Japan has thwarted the Liberal Democrats on many key occasions, even though the Liberal Democrats enjoyed an absolute majority. Eventually, they will work out this problem.

Meanwhile, the people of Japan need our understanding and we would be remiss in our responsibilities if we failed to extend it.

Ladies and gentlemen, you have been a kind and patient audience. It has been a deep pleasure to visit with you, and to share some of my thinking with you. And now, with your indulgence I would like to express one final thought.

MOST OF us in this room were born into the cruelly circumscribed society of the West Coast Japanese immigrant communities. Through the sweat and labor and faith of our Issei parents, through our own not inconsiderable efforts, through the support of our friends and through the inherent goodness of the American way of life, we have been able to claim our rightful heritage as Americans. We exercise our rights as Americans by taking part in civic affairs, obeying the laws, supporting good causes, joining political parties and casting our votes and struggling toward the realization of an even greater nation. We can take pride in our progress and our activities.

But now there is the opportunity, indeed the obligation, to take another step—a step out into the world where our good will, understanding and material aid are so desperately needed—and become international citizens in spirit, if not in legal fact. I am confident we will be equal to this obligation.

Wishing you
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Christmas
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COMMAND DECISION:

Army development for evacuation by Dec. 10

Continued from Page A-1

It was in the midst of this atmosphere that the first proposal for a mass evacuation of the Japanese developed.

On December 10th, a Treasury agent reported to Army authorities that "an estimated 20,000 Japanese in the metropolitan San Francisco area were ready for organized action."

Without checking the authenticity of this report, the Ninth Corps Area staff worked until late that night on a plan for evacuation, which was then approved by the corps area commander.

The next morning, the Army called the local FBI chief who "coined at the whole affair as the wild imaginings of a discharged former FBI man." This stopped any local action at the moment, but the corps commander duly reported the incident to Washington and expressed the hope that it "may have the effect of arousing the War Department to some action looking to the establishment of an area or areas for the detention of aliens."

His recommendation that "plans be made for large scale internment" was forwarded by the Chief of Staff's office to G-2 (military intelligence) and to the Provost Marshal General. On December 19th, General DeWitt, acting as the Commanding General of both the Western Defense Command and the Western Theater of Operations, sent a memorandum to the War Department urging the removal of "all alien subjects fourteen years of age or over, of enemy nations" to the Zone of the Interior and that they "be held under restraint" after their evacuation "to preclude their surreptitious return."

Some 40,000 aliens were believed to "constitute an immediate and potential menace to vital measures of defense."

HISTORIAN Conn chronicles that, "However General DeWitt may have felt during December about the treatment of enemy aliens, he was then firmly opposed to an evacuation of citizens."

In a telephone conversation with Major General Allen W. Gullion, the Provost General, who had reported that a representative of the Los Angeles Chamber of Commerce had just called upon him to demand a roundup of all the Japanese in the Los Angeles area, General DeWitt is reported to have responded:

"I thought that thing out to my satisfaction. . . . If we go ahead and arrest 93,000 Japanese, native born and foreign born (in California), we are going to have an awful job on our hands and are very liable to alienate the loyal Japanese. . . . I doubt very much it would be common sense procedure to try and intern to intern 117,000 Japanese in this theater. . . . I told the governors of all the states that those people should be watched better if they

are watched by the police and the community in which they live and have been living for years. . . . and then inform the FBI or the military authorities of any suspicious action so we could take the necessary steps to handle it. . . . rather than try to intern all those people, men, women, and children, and hold them under military control and guard. I don't think it's a sensible thing to do. . . . I'd rather go along the way we are now. . . . rather than attempt such wholesale internment. . . .

"An American citizen, after all, is an American citizen. And while they all may not be loyal I think we can weed the disloyal out of the loyal and lock them up if necessary. . . ."

Part Two

LATE IN December, 1941, it is reported that the Provost Marshal General proposed that the responsibility for the alien program be transferred from the Department of Justice to the War Department insofar as the Western Defense Command was concerned. According to the official chronicles, General DeWitt also opposed this suggestion, contending that the FBI should handle matters effectively if then Attorney General Francis Biddle would provide them with the proper authority. At that time too, General DeWitt is represented as thinking that civil control of the alien program was better than military supervision.

As a consequence of a series of conferences between the then Secretary of War Henry L. Stimson and the Attorney General, the latter issued a series of proclamations requiring that all enemy aliens in the Western Defense Command surrender radio transmitters, shortwave radio receivers, cameras, and all types of weapons (guns, rifles, pistols, swords, etc.).

In addition, to centralize and expedite Army action in Washington, General Gullion arranged for General DeWitt to deal directly with the Provost Marshal General's Office on west coast alien problems and for the latter to keep General Headquarters (GHQ) informed of developments.

Thus, as a result of this arrangement, the responsible Army command headquarters had little to do during January and February 1942 with the plans and the actual decision for the Japanese evacuation.

BEFORE the San Francisco conference of January 4-5, 1942, between General DeWitt and representatives of the War and Justice Departments to determine the program for the control of enemy aliens on the West Coast, then Major Karl R. Bendetsen, chief of the Aliens Division of the Provost Marshal General's Office, recommended that General DeWitt insist upon several measures beyond those already ordered by the Attorney General.

In particular, he urged the definition of strategic areas from which all enemy aliens could be excluded and that authority to prescribe such areas be vested in the Army.



ENTRAINING FOR MANZANAR

Allowed to take what could be carried by themselves, the first group of Los Angeles evacuees leave for Manzanar Relocation Center, some 250 miles north. —WRA Photo

He also insisted that there would be a new and complete registration of enemy aliens and a "pass and permit" system similar to the one prevalent in pre-war Europe. The Justice Department representative, then Assistant Attorney General James Rowe, also presented broader plans for action than any the Attorney General himself had hitherto approved.

In opening the conference, General DeWitt emphatically declared his serious concern over the alien situation and particularly his distrust of the Japanese, both aliens and citizens.

But, according to the later recollections of Mr. Rowe, the General expressed strong opposition to a mass evacuation of the Japanese.

This conference resulted in identical memoranda being exchanged between War and Justice Department representatives, including N.J.L. Pieper, then the chief FBI agent on the West Coast, who also attended the meetings.

These memoranda provided for the complete registration of all enemy aliens without delay, for FBI searches of suspected premises, and for the designation of restricted areas from which the Attorney General would bar all enemy aliens. The Army would make recommendations as to these strategic areas.

THE ARRANGEMENTS agreed upon by the San Francisco conference took much longer to put into effect than the conference had expected.

The registration of enemy aliens did not take place until February 2nd and the large-scale "spot" raids until later that week.

Moreover, General DeWitt was not able to forward his recommendations for suggested restricted areas until January 21, though he had expected to do so by January 9.

One of the principal difficulties is charged to the Navy, which by agreement was to submit its recommendations through the Army, whose Pacific Coast commanders wanted to exclude not only enemy aliens but also all American-born Japanese who could not

show "actual severance of all allegiance to the Japanese Government."

This is a reference to the so-called dual nationality held by most American-born Japanese through no fault of their own but through operation of Japanese law over which they had no control.

In any event, this delay in putting certain agreed-upon programs into effect is alleged to have encouraged increasing agitation against the Japanese.

GENERAL DeWitt's January 21 recommendations dealing with California called for the exclusion of enemy aliens from 86 Category "A" restricted zones and their close control by a pass and permit system in eight Category "B" zones.

Many of the Category "A" areas, in the vicinity of strategic installations, were uninhabited or had no alien population.

The execution of the recommendations, nevertheless, would have resulted in the evacuation of not more than 7,000 aliens, only 40 per cent of whom would have been Japanese. The majority would have been Italians.

The Secretary of War sent a letter drafted by the Provost Marshal General's Office to the Attorney General transmitting General DeWitt's recommendations, adding the comment "that shore-to-ship and ship-to-shore radio communications, undoubtedly coordinated by intelligent enemy control were continually operating. A few days ago it was reported by military observers on the Pacific Coast that not a single ship had sailed from our Pacific ports without being subsequently attacked."

Actually, as the author himself concedes, there had been no Japanese submarine or surface vessels anywhere near the coast during the preceding month and careful investigation subsequently indicated that all claims of hostile shore-to-ship and ship-to-shore communications lacked any foundation whatsoever.

General DeWitt's recommendations for restricted areas for Arizona followed on January 24 and for Oregon and Washington on January 31.

By the latter date, however, because of the mounting demands for arbitrary action against the Japanese, the general alien exclusion was planned by a drive to evacuate all people of Japanese ancestry from the West Coast States.

Part Three

DEPARTMENT of the Army historian, Dr. Stetson Conn, in his chapter on the "Command Decision" to evacuate the Japanese from the Pacific Coast, recalls that "agitation for a mass evacuation of the Japanese did not reach significant dimensions until more than a month after the outbreak of war. Then, beginning in mid-January 1942, public and private demands for federal and state action increased rapidly in tempo and volume."

As officially analyzed by the Office of the Chief of Military History of the Army, "behind these demands lay a profound suspicion of the Japanese population, fanned, of course, by the nature and scope of Japan's early military successes in the Pacific."

Army estimates of the situation reflected this suspicion. An intelligence bulletin of January 21 concluded that there was an "espionage net containing Japanese aliens, first and second generation Japanese and other nationals. . . . thoroughly organized and working underground."

troled sabotage" among the Japanese population.

IN DISCUSSING the Pacific Coast situation with General Gullion, the Provost Marshal General, on January 24, General DeWitt stated what was to become one of the principal arguments for the evacuation, an argument that was accepted by even such influential journalists as Walter Lippman and repeated by such law enforcement officers as then California Attorney General, now Chief Justice of the United States, Earl Warren: "The fact that nothing has happened so far is more or less ominous, in that I feel that in view of the fact that we have had no sporadic attempts to sabotage, there is control being exercised and when we have it, it will be on a mass basis."

What travesty on American justice and jurisprudence, which generally holds that a person is innocent until proven guilty!

In 1942, the lack of espionage and sabotage, the absence of disloyal activity, was used as proof positive that persons of Japanese ancestry were dangerous to the military security of the West Coast!

Even in this conversation, however, General DeWitt is reported to have repeated his opposition to transfer authority from the Justice Department to the War Department for the control of aliens, because he thought there was "every indication" that the arrangements with the FBI "were going to prove satisfactory."

WHEN the so-called report of the Roberts Commission was made public on January 25, it had a great effect on both public opinion and government action.

This presumably exhaustive

and impartial report concluded that there had been widespread espionage in the then Territory of Hawaii before Pearl Harbor, both by Japanese consular agents and by Japanese residents on the Island of Oahu who had "no open relations with the Japanese foreign service."

Though, after the war, the latter charge was proved to be utterly without foundation, it was especially inflammatory at the time and confounded even those of Japanese ancestry residing on the Pacific Coast.

On January 27, after a long discussion with then California Governor Culbert L. Olson, General DeWitt reported to Washington:

"There's a tremendous volume of public opinion now developing against the Japanese of all classes, that is aliens and non-aliens, to get them off the land, and in Southern California around Los Angeles—in that area too—they want and they are bringing pressure on the government to move all the Japanese out."

As a matter of fact, it's not being instigated or developed by people who are not thinking but by the best people of California. "Since the publication of the Roberts Report, they feel they are living in the midst of a lot of enemies. They don't trust the Japanese, none of them."

TWO DAYS later, General DeWitt and FBI Special Agent Pieper met with California Attorney General Warren. With the understanding that Governor Olson agreed with them, all three joined in determining that the entire Japanese population should be removed from that State.

It was at this meeting too that General DeWitt agreed to accept responsibility for the enemy alien program if it were transferred to him.

In Washington that same day, the entire California congressional delegation met to consider this so-called problem, with representatives from both the War and Justice Departments. Several congressmen from Washington State also attended.

Then Major Bendetsen reported on General DeWitt's views and, though denying that he was authorized to speak for the War Department, expressed the opinion that the Army would be willing to take over supervision of the problem from Justice.

The congressmen assembled unanimously approved to evacuate of all enemy aliens and "dual citizens" from critical areas. No specific mention was made of the Japanese in the public announcement of the recommendations.

In presenting the congressional urged program to his chief, however, Major Bendetsen described it as actually "calling for the immediate evacuation of all Japanese from the Pacific coastal strip, including Japanese citizens of the age of 21 and under, and calling for an executive order of the President, imposing full responsibility and authority (with power to requisition the services of other Federal agencies) upon the War Department."

GENERAL DeWITT SAID:

'A Jap's a Jap'

Testifying voluntarily on April 13, 1943, before a House Naval Affairs subcommittee to investigate Congested Areas in San Francisco, General DeWitt, who ordered the evacuation of some 110,000 Japanese from the West Coast, made it perfectly clear his hostility on racial grounds to all persons of Japanese ancestry, regardless of citizenship and regardless of evidences of loyalty, by declaring:

"A Jap's a Jap. It makes no difference whether he is an American citizen or not.

"I don't want any of them here. They are a dangerous element.

"There is no way to determine their loyalty.

"The West Coast contains too many vital installations essential to the defense of the country to allow any Japanese on this coast. . . .

"The danger of the Japanese was, and is now—if they are permitted to come back—espionage and sabotage.

"It makes no difference whether he is an American citizen, he is still a Japanese. American citizenship does not necessarily determine loyalty. . . .

"But we must worry about the Japanese all the time until he is wiped off the map. Sabotage and espionage will make problems as long as he is allowed in this area. . . ."

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THE DAY after Major Bendetsen reported to General DeWitt on the congressional recommendations, General DeWitt dictated, but did not sign, the following memorandum for the record:

"As a matter of fact, the steps now being taken by the Attorney General through the FBI will do nothing more than exercise a controlling influence and preventive action against sabotage; it will not, in my opinion, be able to stop it. The only positive answer to this question is evacuation of all enemy aliens from the West Coast and resettlement or internment under positive control, military or otherwise."

Part Four

TOWARD THE end of January 1942, the California congressional delegation met and recommended the evacuation of enemy aliens and all "dual citizens" from critical areas on the West Coast. They did not mention the Japanese by name, however.

As a result of this congressional meeting and the mounting agitation for some arbitrary action against the Japanese, Attorney General Biddle called representatives of the War Department to meet with him to discuss what action, if any, should be taken at that time.

(Continued on Next Page)

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COMMAND DECISION:

Justice Dept. opposes removal of citizens

(Continued from Previous Page)

In opening that meeting, Biddle stated that his Justice Department would have nothing to do with any interference with citizens or with the suspension of the writ of habeas corpus.

He handed the Army representatives a press release which was to be released jointly and included the statement: "The Department of War and the Department of Justice are in agreement that the present military situation does not require the removal of American citizens of the Japanese race."

It was Biddle's feeling that such a statement at that time might at least slow down, if not stop, that demands for wholesale evacuation of both alien and citizen Japanese.

The Army representatives — Assistant Secretary of War John J. McCloy, who later was to be most instrumental in the policy decision to organize the 442nd Central Postal Directory, General Gullion of the Provost Marshal General's Office, and Major Bendetsen — refused to agree to the sentence regarding citizen Japanese.

A FEW days earlier, Thomas C. Clark, now an Associate Justice of the United States Supreme Court, was named by the President as Co-ordinator of the Alien Control Program within the Western Defense Command.

About this same time, General DeWitt had agreed provisionally to recommend the mass evacuation of all persons of Japanese ancestry from the Pacific Coast.

And, the Provost Marshal's Office was formulating plans for the mass movement and had already located sufficient non-military shelter to provide substantially for all the West Coast Japanese. These were state and county fair grounds and race tracks near big cities.

WHILE Secretary of War Stimson was holding a meeting on February 3 with McCloy, Gullion, and Bendetsen to develop a system of "licensing" citizens to visit or pass through certain military reservations to be set up around various strategic installations, he was handed a message just recorded between Chief of Staff General George C. Marshall and General DeWitt, in which DeWitt reported:

"I had a conference yesterday with the Governor and several representatives from the Department of Justice and the Department of Agriculture, with a view to removal of the Japanese from where they are now living to other portions of the State. And the Governor thinks it can be satisfactorily handled without having a resettlement somewhere in the central part of the United States and removing them entirely from the State of California."

"As you know the people out here are very much disturbed over these aliens, the Japanese being among them, and want to get them out of the several communities."

"And I've agreed that if they can solve the problem by getting them out of the areas limited as the combat zone, that it would be satisfactory. That would take them 100 to 150 miles from the coast, and they're working on it. The Department of Justice has a representative here and the Department of Agriculture, and they think the plan an excellent one. I'm only concerned with getting them away from around these aircraft factories and other places."

AS A number of leading Nisei who met with Governor Olson in Sacramento about that time will recall, California authorities proposed to move both citizen and alien Japanese, voluntarily if possible with the "cooperation" of the Japanese American leaders, from urban areas and from along the seacoast to agricultural sections of the State. They would be placed in work camps, under armed guards, and used in work gangs on the farms.

The state officials feared that if the Japanese could not be so exploited, they would have to

bring in Mexican and Negro workers in considerable numbers.

Let it be recorded here that the JACL officers who were in attendance as JACL officers at that infamous meeting rejected the Governor's personal plea for cooperation, though the reactions of some of the other Nisei leaders invited to participate was not so unequivocal.

FOLLOWING the February 3 meeting, McCloy telephoned DeWitt and told him about the licensing plan and cautioned him against taking any position in favor of the mass evacuation of all Japanese.

The next day, Gullion told General Clark that both Stimson and McCloy were against mass evacuation of the Japanese "and they are also pretty much against interfering with citizens unless it can be done legally."

That same day, Bendetsen, just promoted to be Lieutenant Colonel told DeWitt he was sure that American citizens of Japanese ancestry would have to be excluded from some areas at least.

General DeWitt is reported to have evaded direct comment at that time, but later said: "You see, the situation is this: I have never on my own initiative recommended mass evacuation, or the removal of any man, any Jap, other than an alien. In other words, I have made no distinction between an alien as to whether he is Jap, Italian, or German—that they must all get out of Area A, that is Category A area."

"The agitation to move all the Japanese away from the Coast, and some suggestions, out of California entirely—is within the State, the population of the State, which has been espoused by the Governor."

"I have never been a body to that, but I have said, if you do that, and can solve the problem, it will be a positive step toward the protection of the Coast. . . . But I have never said, 'You've got to do it, in order to protect the Coast' . . . and I can take such measures as are necessary from a military standpoint to control the American Jap if he is going to cause trouble within those restricted areas."

THE PROJECTED joint news release was finally issued on February 5, differing from what either DeWitt or the Provost Marshal General's Office wanted.

With respect to citizens, it stated innocently: "The Government is fully aware of the problem presented by dual nationalities, particularly among the Japanese. The appropriate Governmental agencies are now dealing with the problem."

Part Five

ON FEBRUARY 2, 1942, the members of the Congress from the three Pacific Coast States organized informally under the chairmanship of their senior Senator, Hiram Johnson (Republican) of California. He appointed two subcommittees, one headed by Senator Rufus C. Holman (Republican) of Oregon and the other by Senator Mon C. Wallgren (Democrat) of Washington.

The Holman Subcommittee was to consider plans for increased military strength along the Pacific Coast.

The Wallgren Subcommittee was to deal with the questions of enemy aliens and the prevention of sabotage.

Two days later, General Mark Clark of the Army's General Headquarters and Admiral Harold R. Stark, Chief of Naval Operations, were asked to testify on the West Coast military outlook before the Holman Subcommittee.

Before they testified, Senator Holman summed up the situation by saying that the people on the West Coast were alarmed and horrified as to their persons, their employment, and their homes.

General Clark said he thought that the people were unduly alarmed. While both General Clark and Admiral Stark agreed that they thought that West

Coast defenses were not adequate to prevent the enemy from attacking, they also agreed that the chance of any sustained attack or an invasion was "nil." They believed that sporadic air raids on key installations were a distinct possibility, but they insisted that the West Coast military defenses were considerable and in fairly good shape.

Admiral Stark made it plain that, from the military standpoint, the Pacific Coast necessarily had a low priority as compared to Hawaii and the Far Pacific.

The official Army historian reports that these estimates by ranking Army and Navy officers regarding the possibility of an invasion and the adequacy of the West Coast defenses apparently had little impression on the members of the Subcommittee.

ON the same day, February 4, the Federal Government's Office of Facts and Figures completed an analysis of a hasty survey of public opinion in California, concluding:

"Even with such a small sample . . . one can infer that the situation in California is serious; that it is loaded with dynamite; but that is not so desperate as some people believe."

A contemporary Navy report described what was happening to the Japanese in the Los Angeles area in these words:

" . . . loss of employment and income due to anti-Japanese agitation by and among Caucasian Americans, continued personal attacks by Filipinos and other racial groups, denial of relief funds to desperately needy cases, cancellation of licenses for markets, produce houses, stores, etc., by California State authorities discharges from jobs by the wholesale, unnecessarily harsh restrictions on travel including discriminatory regulations against all Nisei preventing them from engaging in commercial fishing."

While expressing opposition to mass evacuation, the report concluded that if practices such as those described continued there would "most certainly be outbreaks of sabotage, riots, and other civil strife in the not too distant future."

AS A MATTER of fact, as even the Army's official historian concedes, there were no proved instances of either espionage or sabotage before, during, and after Pearl Harbor among the West Coast Japanese.

The most dangerous tangible evidence turned up against the Japanese, according to the Army's record, was that resulting from the intensive FBI searches of their premises from early February onward.

By May, the FBI had seized 2592 guns of various kinds, 199,000 rounds of ammunition, 1652 sticks of dynamite, 1458 radio receivers, 2914 cameras, 37 motion picture cameras, and numerous other articles that the alien Japanese had been ordered to turn in as contraband in January.

A major portion of the guns and ammunition picked up was in a raid on a sporting goods store.

Department of Justice officials concluded, after assessing this evidence, that "We have not, however, uncovered through these searches any dangerous persons that we could not otherwise know about. We have not found among all the sticks of dynamite and gun powder any evidence that any of it was used in bombs. We have not found a single machine gun nor have we found any gun in any circumstances indicating that it was to be used in a manner helpful to our enemies. We have not found a camera which we have reason to believe was for use in espionage."

THE ARMY'S historian, however, suggests that there were better if less tangible grounds for suspecting that some of the Japanese people—citizens as well as aliens—might become disloyal in the event of a Japanese invasion.

He mentions the Navy report which indicated a "small but significant minority" of the West Coast Japanese could be expected to be highly undependable in a crisis.

He also cites the subsequent finding of the War Relocation

Authority (WRA) that for this reason "a selective evacuation of people of Japanese descent from the West Coast military area was justified and administratively feasible in the spring of 1942," although the WRA conclusion was that a mass evacuation such as that which was carried out was never justified.

It was within this setting that Colonel Bendetsen wrote a long memorandum to General Gullion that expressed his conviction at the outset that any enemy alien evacuation "would accomplish little as a measure of safety," since the alien Japanese were mostly elderly people who could do little harm even if they wanted to.

He went on to say that such an evacuation would "inevitably antagonize large numbers of their relatives among the American-born Japanese."

He then presented what he considered to be a legal and effective plan for dealing with the citizen Japanese: the designation of military areas from which all persons who did not have permission to enter and remain would be excluded as a matter of military necessity. He estimated that some 30,000 people would have to be evacuated from the designated military areas.

THE DEPUTY Provost Marshal General, Colonel Archer L. Lerch, endorsed Bendetsen's proposals, commenting on what he described as the "decided weakening of General DeWitt" on the question of mass evacuation, which he considered "most unfortunate." He also commented that the plan then being considered within California by DeWitt and State authorities smacked "too much of the spirit of Rotary" and overlooked the "necessary cold-bloodedness of war."

The Provost Marshal General himself, General Gullion, presented a condensed version of Bendetsen's observations and recommendations to Assistant Secretary of War McCloy.

In doing so, he also noted that DeWitt had changed his position and now appeared to favor more lenient treatment of the Nisei to be worked out in cooperation with their leaders. He thought that such "cooperation was dangerous" and that the delay involved was also "extremely dangerous."

ON FEBRUARY 6, Gullion revised this memorandum and deleted all reference to DeWitt. He then submitted it to McCloy as the Provost Marshal General's recommendations on how to handle the Japanese problem on the West Coast.

He advised that the Army should intern all alien Japanese east of the Sierra Nevada mountains, together with as many citizen members of their families as would voluntarily accompany them, and the exclusion of all citizen Nisei from restricted zones and their resettlement with the assistance of various federal agencies.

Part Six

THE WAR and Justice Departments were nearing an impasse, early in February 1942, over the areas contemplated under the enemy alien control program.

When General DeWitt included the entire cities of Seattle, Tacoma, Portland, San Diego, and Los Angeles, and the entire San Francisco-Oakland Bay area, Justice officials objected on the grounds that it had neither the manpower to effectuate the suggested evacuation nor the facilities to intern them.

If all of General DeWitt's Category A military areas were evacuated, it would have involved nearly 89,000 enemy aliens, only 25,000 of whom would have been Japanese.

It should be kept in mind that in all of the evacuation programs suggested by DeWitt until February 16, none of them included Nisei or other citizens.

In the Category A areas, as recommended by DeWitt, nine-tenths of all the German aliens on the West Coast, nearly three-fourths of all Italian aliens, and less than two-thirds of all the Japanese aliens, would have been involved.

Attorney General Biddle questioned the necessity for forcibly excluding all the German and Italian aliens from the designated areas and for the inclusion of whole cities in these military zones. He stressed that the Justice Department was not authorized to carry out a mass evacuation of American citizens under any circumstances and that, if the Army for reasons of military necessity wanted the evacuation, the Army itself would have to carry it out.

BECAUSE of the Attorney General's attitude, the War Department drafted a memorandum summarizing the "questions to be determined re-Japanese exclusion" that required the decision of President Roosevelt.

1. "Is the President willing to authorize us (the Army) to move Japanese citizens as well as aliens from restricted areas?"

2. "Should we undertake withdrawal from the entire strip. De-

Witt originally recommended, which involves a number of over 100,000 people, if we included both aliens and Japanese citizens?"

3. "Should we undertake the intermediate step involving, say, 70,000, which includes large communities such as Los Angeles, San Diego, and Seattle?"

4. "Should we undertake any lesser step such as the establishment of restricted areas around airplane plants and critical installations, even though General DeWitt states that in several, at least, of the large communities this would be wasteful, involve difficult administrative problems, and might be a source of more continuous irritation and trouble than 100 per cent withdrawal from the area?"

On February 11, President Roosevelt advised Secretary of War Stimson and Assistant Secretary of War McCloy to go ahead and do anything that they thought necessary under the circumstances.

"WE HAVE carte blanche to do what we want as far as the President's concerned," McCloy told Colonel Bendetsen immediately after the White House conference.

The President specifically authorized the evacuation of citizens. In doing so, he observed that there probably would be some repercussions to such action, but said that what was to be done had to be dictated by the military necessity of the situation.

The President's only reported qualification was, "Be as reasonable as you can." McCloy also informed Bendetsen that he thought that the President was prepared to sign an executive order giving the War Department the authority to carry out what ever action was finally decided upon.

On February 13, DeWitt sent a formal memorandum to the Secretary of War outlining his recommendations. These recommendations differed from his

previous ones in only one important particular; he recommended the enforced evacuation by federal authority of American-born Japanese from the Category A areas already submitted by him.

On February 19, it was decided at a GHQ staff conference not to concur in DeWitt's recommendations, and instead to recommend to General Clark that only enemy alien leaders be arrested and interned.

Aware of the latest developments, General Clark thought it was futile for GHQ to disagree with the DeWitt recommendations, so he sent DeWitt's recommendations to the Provost Marshal General's Office with an endorsement that they were being "transmitted in view of the proposed action already decided by the War Department."

IN THE meantime, on February 13, the Pacific Coast congressional subcommittee on aliens and sabotage adopted the following:

1. "We recommend the immediate evacuation of all persons of Japanese lineage and all others, aliens and citizens alike, whose presence shall be deemed dangerous or inimical to the defense of the United States from all strategic areas."

2. "In defining said strategic areas, we recommend that such areas include all military installations, war industries, water and power installations, oil fields, and refineries, transportation and other essential facilities as well as adequate protective areas adjacent thereto."

3. "We further recommend that such areas be enlarged as expeditiously as possible until they shall encompass the entire strategic areas of the States of California, Oregon, and Washington, and the Territory of Alaska."

These recommendations were forwarded to President Roosevelt with a covering letter signed on behalf of the entire West Coast

congressional delegation. Not a single member of the Senate or the House of Representatives from California, Oregon, and Washington objected.

On February 16, the President sent the letter and the enclosed recommendations to Secretary Stimson with the following memorandum: "Will you please be good enough to reply to Congressmen (Clarence F. Lea, Democrat, of Santa Rosa, Calif.) Lea in regard to the enclosed letter."

ON FEBRUARY 17, the Provost Marshal General's Office initiated a telegraphic survey among the corps area commanders with the following message:

"Probable that orders for a very large evacuation of enemy aliens of all nationalities predominantly Japanese from Pacific Coast will issue within 48 hours. Internment facilities will be taxed to utmost. Report at once maximum you can care for, including housing, feeding, medical care, and supply. Your break-

down should include number of men, women, and children. Very important to keep this a closely guarded secret."

A follow-up letter explained that 100,000 enemy aliens would be involved, 60,000 of whom would be women and children, and that all would be interned east of the Western Defense Command.

There were three reasons for the intention as of February 17 of removing the Japanese from the area of DeWitt's command.

These were that DeWitt himself insisted that the internment of any enemy aliens be outside his theater of operations, that some of the governors of the intermountain states had already indicated that they would not permit any "free settlement" of West Coast Japanese within their borders, and that the survey of the five-state interior area of the Ninth Corps disclosed that they could not accommodate more than 2500 people.

(Continued on Next Page)

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COMMAND DECISION:

Military necessity
for evacuation cited

Continued from Previous Page

Part Seven

THE FINAL steps toward a decision on mass evacuation of the West Coast Japanese began on February 17, 1942, with a final conference on the subject between President Roosevelt and Secretary of War Stimson.

That afternoon, Secretary Stimson met with Assistant Secretary of War McCloy, General Clark of General Headquarters, General Guillon of the Provost Marshal General's Office, and Colonel Bendetsen, liaison officer with General DeWitt.

Secretary Stimson again stated his dislike of mass evacuation and General Clark protested that continued from previous page such a movement would involve use of too many troops.

It was finally decided, however, that DeWitt would be instructed to commence an evacuation immediately and to the extent he deemed necessary for the protection of vital installations, but that he would not be allotted any additional troops for evacuation purposes.

That same evening, McCloy, Guillon, and Bendetsen met with Justice Department officials at the home of Attorney General Biddle. The Attorney General ac-

cepted the proposed draft of the presidential executive order authorizing mass evacuation without comment or argument, since the President had already indicated to him that the evacuation was a matter of military necessity that was his responsibility as the Commander-in-Chief.

After several meetings between representatives of the War and Justice Departments to discuss the language of the presidential directive, it was presented to the President and signed by him on February 19.

Designated as Executive Order No. 9066, it authorized and directed the Secretary of War and military commanders he might commission to prescribe areas "in such places and of such extent as he or the appropriate Military Commander may determine, from which any or all persons may be excluded, and with respect to which, the right of any person to enter, remain in, or leave shall be subject to whatever restrictions the Secretary of War or the appropriate Military Commander may impose in his discretion."

War Department directives and a copy of Executive Order No. 9066 were received by DeWitt on February 23. Only two

days earlier Stimson wrote to the West Coast Congressional Delegation informing that plans for the partial or complete evacuation of the Japanese from the Pacific Coast were being formulated.

REPRESENTATIVES and Senators from the three Pacific Coast States were jubilant, for they considered the Army decision the result of their own efforts.

One newspaper correspondent noted that western congressmen "were generally jumping overboard in attempts to handle the second generation Japanese."

Democratic Congressman Harry R. Sheppard from Yucaipa, California (who is still in the House, incidentally) declared: "This is no time to apply civil liberties on questionable citizenship such as the Japs present. . . . No one with any knowledge of Jap psychology can apply civil liberties in this case, because it constitutes a national hazard."

Republican Congressman Bertrand W. Gearhart of Fresno, California, asserted that it was "time to stop talking of the rights of individuals."

Even Democratic Congressman Jerry Voorhis, considered a "liberal" generally and a moderate on this particular issue, thought that the Executive Order was "a wise and proper move."

The unofficial but powerful committees of the West Coast Congressional Delegation telegraphed DeWitt to "commend most highly" his efforts to evacuate the Japanese from "military controlled areas." They urged that suitable locations should be selected where housing facilities were provided. "In order that these evacuees may be established in these locations and ultimately be gainfully reemployed." A custodian should be appointed to "protect, conserve, and administer" the property of the evacuated people.

SINCE NO statute existed to cover so wide an extension of executive authority and since Congress had not been asked to enact enabling legislation before the issuance of the Executive Order, War Department lawyers drafted proposed legislation which would in effect provide Congressional validation of the presidential action by prescribing criminal penalties for any persons violating the regulations of either the Secretary of War or his appropriate Military Commander.

Inasmuch as this series is limited to the "Command Decision" of the President as Commander-in-Chief of the armed forces, we are precluded in commenting in detail on congressional consideration, in committees and on the floor of both the House and the Senate, of this "emergency" legislation that was rushed through the Congress under "unanimous consent" agreements and passed without any objection by any of the 535 members in either House.

Suffice it to recall that the discussions were almost irrelevant, since the general impression was that only "enemy aliens" and "dual citizens" were involved in the mass evacuation.

Moreover, lies regarding espionage and sabotage in Hawaii were repeated to justify this arbitrary treatment and the charge was made again that the failure of any overt action on the West Coast by the Japanese was proof of their organized discipline and loyalty to the Japanese enemy.

The draft bill was passed by voice vote in both Houses on March 19 and signed into Public Law 503 by the President on March 21.

Three days later, the Western Defense Command issued its first compulsory exclusion order.

There were a number of differences between the original DeWitt recommendations and those of the War Department were, in most instances, more severe and comprehensive than

Continued on Next Page

Comments on Evacuation by FBI
Chief Hoover and Professor Grodzins

Two readers of Mike Masaoka's "Washington Newsletter," in which the "Command Decision—Evacuation of Japanese" was featured earlier this year, submitted these two pieces to round out the background of evacuation.

Washington, D. C.

"Command Decision," referred to "Americans Betrayed" that documentary by Morton Grodzins, published in 1949 by the University of Chicago Press, which stressed "Politics and the Japanese Exclusion."

After discussing the activities of the West Coast Congressional Delegation, historian Grodzins notes that "Congressman Dies of Texas, Congressman Rankin of Mississippi, and Senator Stewart of Tennessee continued to be the principal sources of support for an otherwise purely regional preoccupation with the Japanese problem."

The "Yellow Book" of the Dies Committee was published on February 28, 1942, following a series of press releases that had already indicated Mr. Dies' advocacy of mass evacuation.

"The report contained in almost three hundred pages, the entire gamut of possible charges against the Japanese in America and Hawaii. Disloyalty was detected in the Japanese-language schools, churches, business and pre-fectural organizations, fishing activities, alleged propensity for taking pictures of strategic installations, and alleged occupancy of farms which were 'militarily but not agriculturally useful'. Numerous pictures, maps, charts, and intercepted messages' were presented which led the Committee to express 'undisguised fear that our West Coast and Panama Canal are still in the gravest peril from Japanese espionage and attack.'"

In the chapter entitled "The FBI Goes to War," FBI Director J. Edgar Hoover remembers that he first heard of the "evacuation proposal" on the evening of December 10, 1941, when the Secretary of the Treasury told him that one of his San Francisco representatives urged "that there should be a roundup of the Japanese in San Francisco, Los Angeles, and in the bay cities of San Francisco, as well as in certain sections of the San Joaquin Valley" in order that the freezing of Japanese assets and businesses could be more effectively completed.

When the Treasury Secretary Morgenthau inquired "as to whether this could be done," Director Hoover suggested that the Secretary call Attorney General Biddle, who was "in accord that the matter should be further considered and that certainly no action should be taken last night of the character recommended by the Treasury Agents in San Francisco," particularly regarding the "dragnet" procedure of the "arresting of any citizens of the United States."

"BUT THE snowball had started," according to author Don Whitehead.

"With the hysteria there were the cold calculations of men who wanted the Japanese moved for economic reasons and because of racial prejudices. The decisions for the movement were made in the upper reaches of the Administration. And so it was that tens of thousands of loyal Japanese-American citizens made the sad journey from their homes after a directive was issued giving the Army authority for the roundup."

"Hoover put his finger on the real reason for the evacuation when he told Biddle in a memorandum:

"The necessity for mass evacuation is based primarily upon public and political pressure rather than on factual data. Public hysteria and, in some instances, the comments of the press, and radio announcers, have resulted in a tremendous amount of pressure being brought to bear on Governor Olson and Earl Warren, Attorney General of the State, and on the military authorities. It is interesting to observe that little mention has been made of the mass evacuation of enemy aliens."

In an earlier assessment, author Whitehead described evacuation as "a tragic upheaval which Hoover looked upon as a mixture of politics and hysteria and not as an urgent measure of national defense."

READER JOE Ichiuji, of Washington, in commenting on Mike Masaoka's series on

PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT'S
Executive Order 9066
Authorizing the Secretary of War
to Prescribe Military Areas

WHEREAS the successful prosecution of the war requires every possible protection against espionage and against sabotage to national defense material, national defense premises and national defense utilities as defined in section 4, act of Apr. 20, 1918, 40 Stat. 533 as amended by the act of Nov. 30, 1940, 54 Stat. 1220, and the act of Aug. 21, 1941, 55 Stat. 655 (US Code, title 50, sec. 104):

NOW, therefore, by virtue of the authority vested in me as President of the United States and Commander in Chief of the Army and Navy, I hereby authorize and direct the Secretary of War, and the military commander who he may from time to time designate, whenever he or any designated commander deems such action necessary or desirable, to prescribe military areas in such places and of such extent as he or the appropriate military may determine, from which any or all persons may be excluded, and with respect to which the right of any person to enter, remain in, or leave shall be subject to whatever restrictions the Secretary of War or the appropriate military commander may impose in his discretion.

The Secretary of War is hereby authorized to provide for residents of any such area who are excluded therefrom, such transportation, food, shelter and other accommodations as may be necessary, in the judgment of the Secretary of War or the said military commander, and until other arrangements are made, to accomplish the purpose of this order.

SUPERCEDES DEC. 7-8, 1941 PROCLAMATIONS

The designation of military areas in any region or locality shall supersede designations of prohibited and restricted areas by the Attorney General under the proclamations of Dec. 7 and 8, 1941, and shall supersede the responsibility and authority of the Attorney General under the said proclamations in respect of such prohibited and restricted areas.

I hereby further authorize and direct the Secretary of War and the said military commanders to take such other steps as he or the appropriate military commander may deem advisable to enforce compliance with the restrictions applicable to each military area hereinabove authorized to be designated, including the use of Federal troops and other Federal agencies, with authority to accept assistance of State and local agencies.

I hereby further authorize and direct all executive departments, independent establishments and other Federal agencies to assist the Secretary of War or the said military commanders in carrying out this Executive order, including the furnishing of medical aid, hospitalization, food, clothing, transportation, use of land, shelter and other supplies, equipment, utilities, facilities and services.

This order shall not be construed as modifying or limiting in any way the authority heretofore granted under Executive Order No. 8972, dated Dec. 12, 1941, nor shall it be construed as limiting or modifying the duty and responsibility of the Federal Bureau of Investigation with respect to the investigation of alleged acts of sabotage or the duty and responsibility of the Attorney General and the Dept. of Justice under the proclamations of Dec. 7 and 8, 1941, prescribing regulations for the conduct and control of alien enemies, except as such duty and responsibility is superseded by the designation of military areas hereunder.

FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT
THE WHITE HOUSE, Feb. 19, 1942.

Within two weeks, Lt. Gen. J. L. DeWitt, commanding general of the Western Defense Command, which embraced the eight western states of California, Oregon, Washington, Idaho, Montana, Utah, Nevada and Arizona, and the Territory of Alaska, issued Public Proclamation No. 1 on Mar. 2, establishing the military areas and zones.

West Coast Congressmen
Urge Evacuation

On Feb. 2, 1942, the entire west coast delegation in Congress met in the office of Sen. Hiram Johnson of California, and as a result two committees were appointed: 1—to consider immediate plans for an impregnable defense of the Pacific Coast, headed by Sen. Rufus C. Holman of Oregon; 2—to deal with question of enemy alien and sabotage control in the same area, headed by Sen. Mon C. Wallgren of Washington.

On Feb. 13, the following letter and recommendations were sent to President Roosevelt. These recommendations eventuated in the President's Executive order 9066 of Feb. 19.—Editor.

TEXT OF HISTORICAL LETTER CALLING FOR EVACUATION

February 13, 1942

DEAR MR. PRESIDENT: By direction of the Members of Congress from the Pacific Coast States of California, Oregon and Washington, we submit herewith the recommendations which were unanimously adopted by the members of the Pacific Coast delegation present at a meeting this morning.

Realizing the seriousness of the Japanese menace along the entire Pacific Coast, the Members of Congress from that area have responded to the insistent demands for prompt action in handling this problem by holding several meetings at which the entire matter was thoroughly discussed with the Attorney General and the members of his staff, as well as representatives of the War and other departments of the Government.

To arrive at a satisfactory solution of the problem of handling not enemy aliens alone, but also disloyal and subversive citizens as well, has not been easy.

However, we believe that the program suggested in these recommendations will effectively accomplish our purpose to safeguard the welfare and security of our people and the Pacific Coast area.

Question of Loyalty

Eliminating the question of citizenship and basing our procedure upon the question of loyalty alone, we feel that an effective means of reaching our potential enemies can be attained.

By utilizing the military authority of the Army to effect the partial or complete evacuation of strategic areas, to be determined in size, scope and location by the military authority, we feel that the Army or the Dept. of Justice may rightfully remove any or all persons whom they may select from such areas and prohibit their return.

This might require the principles of martial law, it might inconvenience to greater or lesser extent many loyal and patriotic citizens, but we feel the critical nature of the situation and its latent subversive potentialities are so compelling as to justify the taking of extreme and drastic measures.

RECOMMENDATIONS OF THE PACIFIC COAST
DELEGATION REGARDING ALIEN
ENEMIES AND SABOTAGE

We recommend the immediate evacuation of all persons of Japanese lineage and all others, alien and citizen alike, whose presence shall be deemed dangerous or inimical to the defense of the United States, from all strategic areas.

In defining said strategic areas we recommend that such areas include all military installations, war industries, water and power-plant installations, oil fields and refineries, transportation and other essential facilities, as well as adequate protective areas adjacent thereto.

We further recommend that such areas be enlarged as expeditiously as possible until they shall encompass the entire strategic area of the States of California, Oregon and Washington and the Territory of Alaska.

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JACL STATEMENT:

Terminal Islanders Were Evicted
On 48-Hour Summary Notice

(Continued from Page A-1)

B. Johnson, of 1301 Wilmington Ave., Compton, bought 1 horse, 4 tons of hay, 1/2-ton of fertilizer, harrow, cultivator, and plow all for the sum of \$100.

IN DESCRIBING the problems faced by Japanese families living on Terminal Island, who were evacuated on summary 48-hour notice, Miss Winifred Ryder, director of social assistance program, Social Security Board, Los Angeles, stated:

"Two typical stories are of a piano valued at \$300 which was sold for \$25, and a stove and electric refrigerator probably worth several hundred dollars, sold for \$25.

"Nets and fishing equipment which could not be handled were in many instances abandoned and are reported to have been picked up by cannery firms. Workers on the island during the 48-hour period in which the hurried preparations and moving were conducted, all described the outstanding uncertainty and confusion which dominated the picture.

"This experience indicates that total evacuation brings serious social and financial impact if time and sound planning do not precede movement."

Miss Ryder also testified that equipment of all kinds, enough to fill eight trucks, were abandoned because there was no time to move it and no custodian to whom the care of such property could be assigned.

THE REV. Thomas Gill, committee member on wartime social services, Puget Sound Chapter, American Assn. of Welfare Workers, reported:

"The Columbia Grocery Co. and the Marion Grocery Co., owned by the same Japanese individual, are valued at about \$4,000. The owner was offered \$1,500 for them.

"Six hundred dollars was the sale price offered to the owner of the Pacific Cafe, which is valued approximately at \$2,500.

"The owner of the Orpheum Hotel, who paid \$12,000 when his lease was purchased, offered to sell it for \$7,500 and received in turn an offer of \$4,000.

"A beer parlor, the name of which I do not know, valued at \$3,500 brought an offer of \$2,000.

"A Japanese farmer by the name of M. Jio of Wapato, Wash., was subleasing some land from a Mr. John. He had already paid \$500. Recently, I am informed, Mr. John told Jio to leave. Mr. Jio protested that he had paid \$500 to Mr. John and ought to have most of it back. Mr. John said that he moved from the 'prohibited' area and did not have to return. He paid Jio \$100. There is some impression in the Japanese community here that this episode was precipitated by pressure from a farmers' group in that area.

"I have been told by another Japanese who is very active in the community at the moment that he has heard about 15 hotels other than the Orpheum being approached by persons seeking to purchase at abnormally low exchange.

"Also, I was told that the Togo Realty Co. has had half a hundred persons looking for bargains. Some have said quite frankly that they were waiting in belief that the Japanese would eventually be forced to sell at any price. Their confidence, or at least the seriousness of their attitude, is indicated by the fact that they have usually made very low offers. Most of them are said to have 12 to 15 hundred dollars in cash and are looking for 4 or 5 thousand dollar business enterprises.

"The report was also made to me that some small dealers have been going around to individual

homes offering to buy movable goods and chattels, such as refrigerators, at very low prices."

Many Government authorities made announcements which were believed to be policy by the evacuees and the leasing agency. Too often changes in circumstance caused these regulations to be summarily rescinded. These fluctuations in "policy" contributed to the property loss.

Double Losses

Early in March, the Western Defense Command encountered voluntary evacuation from the coastal zone to inland areas. People were told that once they moved from the "prohibited" areas they would not be asked to move again for the duration of the war.

With these promises in mind, many evacuees moved from military area no. 1 (see map on the front page) to military area no. 2 at great expense to themselves incurred from the sacrifice of their property and the cost of the movement. Once they had established themselves in new communities, the evacuees began planting crops in cooperation with the Farm Security Administration's "Food for Victory" program.

TO ILLUSTRATE the losses involved in this "double" evacuation, consider the case of Masao Hirano, a 25-year-old Nisei, his elderly father his mother, and his 15-year-old brother who operated 55 acres on the coast under a lease. They realized a net income of about \$2,000 annually over a period of years.

On receiving the first evacuation notice they abandoned their house, garage and packing shed (value \$2,300 which they had built on the leased land, their underground pipe and irrigation equipment (value \$1,000), a crop of peas they expected to harvest and sell for \$3,000 in a few weeks, less-mature crops of tomatoes and beans and about \$1,300 worth of farm tools and fertilizer which they were unable to sell or move.

On what they sold, they accepted a \$700 loss in their equity on the equipment and a \$350 loss in selling their horses. And additional \$300 loss was accepted for 2 trucks.

The Hiranos then moved to military area no. 2 where, according to all indications in early March, they would be permitted to farm without further interference.

But in five months, the Army ordered the Hiranos to a government camp. In moving to area no. 2, the Hiranos had brought their household furniture, some tools and the family passenger car. The cost of moving was about \$300. When area no. 2 was evacuated, the Hiranos were able to store only a part of their furniture. They lost another \$300 on the furniture, \$100 on tools, five months of labor and all of their savings (\$500) which they had invested in this new venture. In selling their car they lost an additional \$400. Not including bad debts and insurance losses, their total assets of at least \$10,550 were wiped out.

Usually an evacuee took only the clothing on his back and two suitcases. As for the rest of his personal belongings, he had

the alternative of storing, selling, giving or leaving them behind. Whichever choice he made, he lost.

AN EXAMPLE of this type would be the story of Joe Oda. He was the only son of aged couple. Both of his parents could not carry much baggage with them.

When the order for evacuation came, it was necessary for Joe to carry four suitcases for his aged parents. It was only with the help of his friends that he was able to take even the bare essentials to camp. The remainder of his family's personal goods were stored with a neighbor. These were eventually lost when this neighbor moved.

There have been many reports concerning losses of stored goods in WRA warehouses, especially when resettled evacuees asked for the return of their property after the lapse of two or three years.

Vandalism, Pilferage

Because adequate provision for storage was not made by the government agencies in charge of the evacuation, the evacuees were forced to make whatever arrangements they could.

Some left their possessions with their neighbors; others left them in a room or house or garage, in churches, chicken coops, etc.

If the evacuees were able to comply with the arbitrary government restrictions on the size, shape and weight of the property boxed for storage under WCCA supervision, they found that the Army was not willing to provide necessary guards to protect the property.

Both the Army and the government refused to insure the stored goods or to guarantee that they would be returned in good condition.

Private insurance companies, knowing that the government refused to provide guards for even their own warehouses, refused to insure private dwellings or buildings used to store evacuee property. These private insurance companies also refused to insure the property in government warehouses.

Moreover, since the service charges and rentals of the private warehouses and storage companies were prohibitive for most people, the average evacuee's usual recourse was to store his property in either a public or private building in concert with other evacuees.

THE WRA's report on the handling of evacuee property cites as typical the experience of a number of Japanese in Los Angeles.

"THE NICHIREN Buddhist Church, located at 2806 E. 1st St., Los Angeles, was used as storehouse for the household for the household and personal goods of its evacuated members. The parsonage next door was rented to a woman who was duly appointed as custodian of this church, with power of attorney. The appointment was made in a name to which she was not legally entitled, the surname being derived from a man whom she was then living with.

"On June 22, 1943, the Los Angeles police informed the WRA office that they had, on June 21, at 12:45 a.m., discovered a man who can be called F in the Nichiren church and another man, G, in a truck just outside the side entrance to the church, and that they had proceeded to arrest both men.

"Mrs. H, the official custodian of the church, pleaded for F, declaring that he had a right to be in the church, regardless of the hours, because he was acting as her 'caretaker.' According to the police report, nothing had been removed from the church on that night, and the two men were subsequently released.

"Less than three weeks after this episode, the WRA property office was informed by the police that they had been called on July 6, by Mrs. H, who asked them to arrest F, whom she at this time accused of stealing her radio.

"The evacuee property officers immediately visited the Nichiren church and found the side door broken open. Inside the church everything was in a state of chaos: trunks had been broken open and their contents scattered; most of the crates had been broken into; all refrigerators, stoves, washing machines, sewing machines and radios had disappeared.

"Information was teletyped to all the relocation centers to residents who had stored their possessions in this church; photographs of the wreckage were taken and an inquiry was made throughout the neighborhood.

"In the course of this investigation, it was learned that Mrs. H, who was actually Mrs. A, had moved out about July 8. Neighbors reported that whereas she moved in with little or nothing in the way of furniture, she took two truckloads away with her. The evacuee property office on the case managed to locate the woman's husband, Mr. I, in an-



Japanese Americans, under Army MP escort, are being evacuated from an Assembly Center.

other section of the city, but Mr. I had no idea of where Mrs. I might be.

"The property officer recommended to Rev. J. Ishihara, absentee priest of this church, that a patrol service be installed. This was done, and military permission was sought and granted for the priest and three other evacuees of the group affected to return under escort to attempt to identify the little remaining property that was worth salvaging.

"THE FOLLOWING is a statement submitted by Mrs. Cecil Imano, who was a member of this group which returned with a WRA internal security officer to Los Angeles to identify goods in the church:

"On Oct. 11, 1943, we went to view the Nichiren church. The catastrophe before my eyes was a hopeless mass of deliberate destruction. Everything was a conglomeration of unrecoverable damaged things. Nothing was untouched. Sewing machines were ruined, furniture broken, mirrors smashed to smithereens, broken glass from breakable articles, household goods scattered hither and yon, trucks broken and repair, albums, pictures, precious only to the respective owners, thrown to the four winds.

"Standing among this debris of disreputable damage—my heart was full of unmet tears and compassion for the people who trustingly stored their valuables and treasured household belongings . . .

An example of vandalism in Guadalupe Calif., is that of Today's Fish Market.

IN THE spring of 1944 the Transportation Section of the Evacuee Property Division of WRA, acting on a request from an evacuee that certain personal property of his should be shipped to him, sent a representative to a building known as Today's Fish Market in Guadalupe. The WRA agent discovered that the place had been ransacked, and immediately reported the matter to the Evacuee Property Division. WRA made an investigation on Apr. 17, 1944.

They found the second floor of the building had contained a large amount of personal property. All the trucks and boxes had been broken into and ransacked: clothing, furniture, household goods and splintered crates were strewn about.

The investigation took place in the presence of deputy sheriffs Bidwell and Oxford of Guadalupe and photographs were taken of their findings. At the sheriff's office in Guadalupe, the WRA investigators discovered a report dated Feb. 20, 1943, which stated a Fred Shaffer had reported to the sheriff that the building had been broken into. The report did not indicate that the sheriff's office had made any attempt in the 14-month period between the date of the report and the WRA discovery of the situation, to communicate either with the owner of the building or with any government agency with a view to ending such depredations.

In the Florin, Calif., area the train in which the evacuees were leaving had hardly left before looters entered their homes and ranches, broke windows, filled wells with debris, and committed other acts of vandalism. The county sheriff refused to take any action.

THE WRA reports show that vandalism was widespread. The reports reveal these cases:

"Mr. Kitazaki, a master craftsman, arranged with a Mr. P for the storage of his personal property—including a set of tools valued at \$1,000—in a room on the third floor of the Pioneer Building in Seattle.

"In September, 1943, Mr. P reported to the WRA office that the room in which Mr. Kitazaki's possessions had been stored had been broken into. The WRA representative visited the room, made a report, and rebuffed the remaining property. Mr. P died and the management of the building was assumed by a Mr. Q. Mr. Q disappeared from the city and the management passed to a third man.

"When Mr. Kitazaki was preparing to return to Seattle, he requested WRA to investigate the contents of the property stored in the Pioneer building, and it was discovered that the room had again been entered and rifled.

"Household items had been

taken from trunks and boxes and thrown about the room, and the \$1,000 tool set was missing. The building manager reported that the pilfering had been reported to the police but that no action had been taken. He informed the WRA representative that a living-room set and a dining-room set of furniture, stored by Mr. Kitazaki in two other rooms of the building, were also missing.

"It was reported that Mr. Q had absconded with \$1,500 or \$2,000 belonging to a partnership composed of himself and another man.

MR. ISHIMOTO, at the time of evacuation, leased his furnished residence in Seattle, to Mr. and Mrs. R. He reserved one room for storage purposes, placing in the room about \$2,000 worth of personal property including furniture. He locked this room and departed for the assembly center.

"Upon his property was also a greenhouse, which a Mr. S took over from Mr. Ishimoto at the time of evacuation and continued to operate.

"In 1943, some time prior to July 1, Mr. Ishimoto's brother, as a soldier in the U. S. Army, was permitted to enter the evacuated area. He visited and inspected his brother's property in Seattle, discovering that the room reserved by his brother for storage of personal possessions had been broken into and everything removed.

"The greenhouse operator informed the owner's brother that Mr. R had been moving the missing articles and much of the furniture from the leased part of the house away from the premises. Mr. S had questioned R about his activities, but R informed him that he was shipping the property to Mr. Ishimoto at the Minidoka Relocation Center.

"However, Mr. Ishimoto had not made any request to have his property shipped to him, and no property ever reached him. By the time that this discovery was made by Mr. Ishimoto's brother, R had disappeared.

"WRA files show that R, at the time of renting the Ishimoto home, was an inspector at Boeing Aircraft Co. In September, 1944, he was employed as a patrolman in the navy yard at Terminal Island, Calif. In the spring of 1945, when the assistance of the WRA office was requested by Mr. Ishimoto, WRA reported the disappearance of Mr. Ishimoto's property to King County sheriff's office. That office, however, had professed an inability to locate R."

Arson, Too

Instances of arson were not uncommon.

When evacuation was ordered, the Miyoshi family of Vaahon Island, Wash., stored their belongings, farm equipment and property of four other Japanese

to dispose of his movable property before entering Santa Anita Assembly Center in the spring of 1942. He was approached by a Caucasian friend, of some prominence in the neighborhood, who offered to help him dispose of certain property. He said he would be able to dispose of Higashi's store fixture for \$350, his neon sign for \$75, his 1935 Oldsmobile coupe for \$100.

Higashi accepted the offer of assistance.

A few weeks later, this friend (Mr. E) visited Santa Anita to tell Higashi all of his furniture and furnishings had been stolen. Mr. E said he believed he knew who had stolen the goods but was powerless to act without power of attorney. Higashi granted the request and subsequently Mr. E had disappeared.

On Oct. 27, 1943, Higashi had the case turned over to the WRA attorney in San Francisco. Investigation revealed Mr. E had no assets which could be reached by attachment, that he was definitely guilty of misappropriation and misrepresentation—not only with regard to Higashi's property but also with regard to other evacuees. The facts were presented to the Los Angeles district attorney's office, but that office was not interested in filing charges against Mr. E.

AN EVACUEE farmer near Madera had leased 20 acres to

avacuees in their home. The insurance company canceled their policy on the grounds that the property was not occupied.

Brothers Glenn and Masaru Miyoshi, title-holders to the home, volunteered from Minidoka to serve in the Army. Masaru was wounded in Italy.

On Feb. 1, 1945 before daylight, the Miyoshi home was burned to the ground. It was later established that the fire was of incendiary origin. The Seattle Times (Feb. 28, 1945) carried a story stating "a mysterious series of house fires on Vaahon Island during the past two months was solved today when three Vaahon youths admitted to Deputy Sheriff Louis Benard that they had set fire to several vacant houses on the island 'just for the thrill.'"

FSA Collection Policy

Not long after the WRA assumed responsibilities of the Farm Security Administration with regard to evacuee property, a major problem emerged as an outgrowth of FSA policy of collections on farm adjustment loans made to operators who took over evacuee farms.

The approach of the FSA was that of a firm collection agency. All other considerations, including the protection of evacuee property, were subservient to collecting every dollar loaned them.

When evacuees sold out to prospective buyers, most of the buyers received loans through FSA. The first lien on mortgage was held by the FSA. If payment could not be made in one year, the mortgage was foreclosed.

A memorandum from Lt. Col. Claude B. Washburne, Civil Affairs Division, chief, inspection and fiscal division, to Col. Karl R. Bendetson, assistant chief of staff, Civil Affairs Division, WCCA, says:

"A CONVERSATION with Hollingsberry (Hollenberg) of the Farm Security Administration reveals the following pertinent information.

"Maturity date of crop loans and extensions thereof do not in any case run beyond the end of fiscal year 1943. Extension of loans are not made unless FSA feels confident that a greater portion of the loan can be collected if an extension is granted. These cases are few.

"The policy in general is that these loans were made to cover the emergency need of evacuating Japanese and insuring harvesting of growing crops, that the obligation of the borrower is positive and that the loans will be collected from any moneys available from the crop and equipment chattels notwithstanding it may work a hardship on the borrower and possibly mean the other creditors, including the Japanese, may get nothing.

"Under this procedure the borrower must refinance through normal credit channels. In many cases the Japanese have agreements with the borrowers whereby the Japanese are to receive 50 percent of the net proceeds of the sale of crops. In the event the FSA takes all proceeds under their first lien, it means the Japanese get nothing. The likelihood of charges that the evacuees have been robbed of their equipment and interest in leases become obvious."

Evacuees' Misfortunes

In many cases, property was left in charge of friends and acquaintances who were trusted by the evacuees. Unfortunately, in many instances, these "trusted" people took advantage of evacuees once they had left their houses.

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COMMAND DECISION

(Continued from Previous Page)

those of the Commanding General of the Western Defense Command.

NEARLY THREE years later, in December 1944, the Supreme Court of the United States upheld the constitutionality of the mass evacuation. The decision was made when our country was still in the midst of war and without access to many pertinent documents now available.

It was also coupled with another decision (Endo vs. United States) in which the Court held unanimously that a loyal American, even of Japanese ancestry, could not lawfully be kept in detention after evacuation.

The Court, in a divided opinion (six to three) concluded: "Korematsu was not excluded from the Military Area because of hostility to him or his race. He was excluded because we are at war with the Japanese Empire, because the property confiscated military authorities feared an invasion of our West Coast and felt constrained to take proper security measures, because they decided that the military urgency of the situa-

tion demanded that all citizens of Japanese ancestry be segregated from the West Coast temporarily, and finally, because Congress, reposing its confidence in this time of war in our military leaders—as inevitable it must—determined that they should have the power to do just this. There was evidence of disloyalty on the part of some, the military authorities considered that the need for action was great, and the time was short. We cannot—by availing ourselves of the calm perspective of hindsight—now say these actions were unjustified."

HISTORIAN Stanton Connards his chapter in these words: "Would the Court's conclusion have been the same in the light of present knowledge? Considering the evidence now available, the reasonable deductions seem to be that General DeWitt's recommendations of 18 February for a mass evacuation of the Japanese people, and that the only responsible commander who backed the War Department's plan as a measure required by military necessity was the President himself, as Commander-in-Chief."

— e n d —

Nisei of the Biennium

The Japanese American Citizens League at its biennial national conventions recognizes those who have contributed to the status and prestige of the Nisei in America.

The awards are currently presented in two categories: Distinguished Community Leadership, which has helped to advance the welfare of persons of Japanese ancestry and which has brought about a greater acceptance of Nisei into the American way of life; and

Distinguished Achievement, based upon signal success and outstanding achievement in special fields of endeavor where such has been nationally recognized.

Candidates are nominated by individuals or JACL chapters, not later than 45 days prior to a national convention, and screened by the National Recognition Committee which selects a number of finalists. A panel of distinguished citizens then determines the "Nisei of the Biennium," who is awarded the JACL gold medalion. Other finalists are awarded the JACL silver medalion.

Current chairman of the National Recognition Committee is Shigeo Wakamatsu of Chicago.

(Names in Bold-Face were awarded the Gold Medalion, those in light-face were awarded the Silver Medalion.)

1960
Rep. Daniel Inouye, Honolulu
Stephen K. Tamura, Santa Ana
Pat Suzuki, New York
Rev. Donald K. Toriumi, Pasadena
David M. Tatsuno, San Jose

1958
Bill Hosokawa, Denver
Tom Shimazaki, Lindsay
Dr. Iwao Moriyama, Washington
Harry A. Oskid, Pasadena
Tommy T. Kono, Honolulu

1956
George J. Inagaki, Los Angeles
Shigeo Wakamatsu, Chicago
Robert Sakata, Denver
Jack Murata, Washington
Minoru Yamaseki, Detroit

1954
Hiroshi Miyamura, Gallup
Judge John Also, Los Angeles
Rev. Jitsuo Morikawa, Chicago
Dr. Minol Ota, Lovell, Wyo.
Thomas Yago, Newcastles
Dr. Harvey A. Itano, Bethesda

*George Iwashita, Bloomfield, N.J.
*Special recognitions awarded in the fields of science and industry.

1952
Minoru Yasui, Denver
Bill Hosokawa, Denver
Tom Kanazawa, New York
Carl K. Sato, Mesa, Ariz.
Ford H. Konno, Honolulu
K. Patrick Okura, Omaha

1950
Mike M. Masaoka, Washington
Mrs. Setsuko Nishi, Chicago
Larry Tajiri, Salt Lake City
Hito Okada, Salt Lake City
Saburo Kido, Los Angeles
*The award in 1950 was initially titled "Nisei of the Year"

JACler of the Biennium

The JACL awards to the member whose leadership and performance has been outstanding in the national organization for the two-year period since the last national convention the "JACler of the Biennium" award, consisting of the JACL gold medalion.

Candidates are nominated by chapters and the elected national JACL officers serve as judges.

The award is made in memory of the late Dr. Randolph M. Sakada, 1950-52 national JACL president.

1960
Joe Kadowaki, Cleveland

1958
Mrs. Sue Joe, Long Beach
Kumao Yoshinari, Chicago
Jerry Enomoto, San Francisco

1956
Abe Hagiwara, Chicago

HARRY HIDEO OZAWA
representing
KAGAWA REALTY
5244 East Beverly Boulevard
Los Angeles 22, Calif.
Residence Angeles 2-5476
RAYMOND 3-9525



Delegates who help to mold JACL's wartime policy met in March, 1942, at San Francisco. An attempt to identify each delegate was not successful, but seated in the front row are (from left) Phil Matsumura, Henry Tan, Vernon Ichiseka, Mitsuteru Nakashima, Dave Tatsuno, Harry Kita, Dr. George Hira, Dr. Jun Kurumada, Shigeo Ushio, Tom Yago, Tom Shimazaki, Mike Masaoka, Saburo Kido, James Sugioke, Ken Matsumoto, Dr. T. T. Yatake, Fred Tayama, Dr. Yoshio Nakaji, George Inagaki, Frank Ishii, Dr. Tep Ishimaru, Shigami Aratani, and Jack Izu. Current national officers spotted in this picture include Kumao Yoshinari (12th from left along the wall), Toru Sakahara (four places to right); Pat Okura (5th from left, top row); Fred Hirasuna and Max Satow (fourth and third from right, top row).

JACL STATEMENT

Continued from Previous Page

lected customer charges.

Tom Tanaka, a 30-year-old Nisei, married with two children, rented a house and had managed to acquire about \$500 worth of furniture. That sold for \$50 in a panic sale. His gardening tools lect \$150 owed him by his contract customers before being evacuated. This case is typical of people whose losses were small but they amounted to everything they had.

The Star Produce Co., run by certain Los Angeles Japanese, did a gross business of \$5 million, but its tangible assets aside from goodwill were small. It was sold for \$15,000.

Rural Losses

While evacuee farmers in many instances returned to find their farm equipment, left in perfect running order, rusted and worn out, the greatest losses sustained were often invisible to the eyes of a layman.

Several orchardists in Newcastle, Calif., were producing the finest and heaviest harvest just prior to evacuation. When they were evacuated, persons who had never worked trees or knew the rudiments of farming were brought in to operate the orchards.

They never pruned the trees, irrigated properly or ever performed the hundreds of detailed chores that go to make a bountiful crop. They simply picked the fruit when they thought it was ripe.

The evacuees returned several years later to find that their trees had been so neglected that they had to be replaced by new trees.

THE WRA study on The Wartime Handling of Evacuee Property includes a revealing letter from a Mr. Mori of Parlier, Calif., to the WRA director on Nov. 2, 1945:

"... During my years in camp, I rented the ranch to local Spaniards. They milked it for all it was worth, never bothering to keep it up nor improve it, knowing that during the term of their lease no one would come to inspect their work. Though the entire ranch was superannuated during the years of the war, certain portions that were poorer than others were totally abandoned. The result is that the productivity of the ranch is now but a fraction of its full potential, thereby making it a poor prospect for sale or lease."

"When I was evacuated, I was told to leave all equipment necessary to the operation of the ranch or stand possible charges of sabotage, so I had left them."

"Now what remains are only those that are old and useless; all the other pieces that I had accumulated during my 30 years of farming are gone. Even such things as water faucets have been stolen, as well as household equipment and personal property which I had stored in a closet, the door of which was locked. Were I to return to again operate my ranch, I would require a greater initial capital than I could possibly command at my disposal."

"We were evacuated as a wartime measure. And, as a result of this evacuation, we suffered losses from negligence that borders on sabotage and looting such as can be associated with ransacking hordes of an invading army."

THE CASE histories and examples of losses sustained by the evacuees presented are not selected isolated ones. They are typical illustrations of the kinds of losses suffered by the evacuees, much of it through no fault of their own.

LIVING WITH JACL: by Saburo Kido

After Pearl Harbor

WAR CLOUDS became more and more threatening. With the embargo and freezing of Japanese assets in America, tensions had increased. The sign of impending war was on the wall.

We did not want to believe that the worst would happen.

A Washington official, claiming to be a State Department official wanted to know what we would expect of the government in case of war with Japan. Our suggestions were that the local authorities should anticipate trouble in the rural areas for we had confidence that the municipal police departments would be able to control matters. That "official" later turned out to be a naval intelligence officer.

In the fall of 1941, FBI and military intelligence officers were constantly asking us about this and that person. We tried to give everyone a clean bill of health. We had confidence that these persons were all law-abiding residents and not spies for Japan.

I remember being asked at naval intelligence about the loyalty of Issei. As far as sabotage was concerned, I stated that I had absolute confidence the Issei would not participate in such subversive activities.

When asked, "If a Japanese landing party should come to the shores of California under cover of darkness, would the Issei report immediately to the nearest sheriff's office or police headquarters or would they harbor them overnight?" Well, I wasn't able to give an immediate answer for many factors and emotions of individuals were involved.

Intelligence officers were checking here and there about Issei leaders and visitors. There was no question that the future looked grim.

ON THAT fateful Sunday morning, Dec. 7, 1941, I had an appointment with the late Kuniji Takahashi, an Issei friend who was hopeful of improving relationships among the various groups in JACL. He had invited some Kibei leaders, and the San Francisco chapter officers.

Little before noon, Dr. George Baba came. He started us with the announcement that he had heard on the radio Japan was bombing Pearl Harbor. We all thought it was too fantastic. "Let's wait until H. V. Kaltenborn comes on at 12:15," I suggested. "If the war news is reported, it would be the real thing."

Kaltenborn launched his broadcast immediately with news of the bombing of Pearl Harbor and the attacks on Clark Field

in the Philippines. Now, there was no question we were in the midst of an attack by Japan.

I immediately asked Dr. Baba to drive me to the office of the New World Sun, a vernacular newspaper of which I was legal counsel and a daily columnist under the title of "Timely Topics." In a short while, the San Francisco press and New York Times correspondents wanted me to issue a statement. It was a difficult task since I still could not believe that war had come. But a statement was made, pledging full support of the Nisei in the war efforts of our country.

This was the last day as far as the New World Sun was concerned. Its doors were locked after that, never to be opened for business again.

Mike Masaoka, in the meantime, as on a lecture tour of the Intermountain States (He was in North Platte, Neb. on Dec. 7.) Because of the convenience, we had the JACL office and the Pacific Citizen in my law office.

IT WAS a day many will not forget.

As the afternoon wore on, people who were more or less curious about how the Japanese in San Francisco were behaving began to drive up and down Post St., one of the main thoroughfares of Nipponmachi. The police were at the main corners directing traffic. Loitering was prohibited.

That evening, I called home (in Berkeley) saying I would be very late.

Upton Close, radio commentator who had become interested in Nisei problems, asked for a message that evening. I informed him we had wired President Roosevelt, pledging our loyalty and offering the services of JACL. That message was broadcast throughout the evening together with war news and other developments.

Even those in Hawaii were informed of the JACL message. In subsequent days, we received messages of goodwill, support and understanding from many including Brig. Gen. Lewis B. Hershey, director of Selective Service; California Governor Olson, Wyoming Governor Smith, Colorado Governor Carr, Utah Governor Maw, Montana Governor Ford and Oregon Governor Sprague.

National Headquarters had to move to larger quarters and joined with San Francisco JACL at 2031 Bush St. San Francisco had retained the services of Henry

Tani as executive secretary. Many other chapters began to establish their own offices: San Diego, Delano, Stockton, Sacramento, Salinas, Alameda, Mid-Columbia, Tacoma and Seattle.

Because of the favorable public response to the appeals for fair play to persons of Japanese ancestry in this country, we were becoming confident that the situation was not going to be as bad as we had feared. Such was the atmosphere the first month or two of the war.

THEN, ALL of a sudden, the barrage began for mass evacuation of all Japanese from the West Coast. We were not prepared for this hysteria. We had been lulled by the thought that the public relations work of the chapters and National Headquarters was succeeding in stemming the tide of hatred which might be directed towards us because of our ethnic affiliation.

Once this tide started to roll, there was no stopping. Fred Nomura of Oakland had heard from the Oakland chief of police (or some officer) that evacuation being considered and urged. And he came to tell us of that prospect of citizens and aliens alike being evacuated. But I scoffed at him on grounds that Nisei had constitutional rights. To this day, I am a target for that comment. I had been urged to send Masaoka to Washington, D.C.

The announcement of Executive Order 9066 on Feb. 19, 1942, took us by surprise. And when the class of persons to be excluded from the west coast, if the military commander deemed necessary, listed Americans citizens of Japanese ancestry ahead of other aliens, we knew the fateful moment had come.

One thing after another followed.

We hastily summoned an emergency meeting of the national council in San Francisco. Delegates from all chapters, including the Intermountain states, came. Many important decisions were made. National Headquarters would be moved to Salt Lake City. The Pacific Citizen was to follow.

A three-point wartime program was cast: 1—to maintain the morale on the home front, 2—to keep in touch with governmental agencies, 3—to demonstrate Nisei loyalty and good citizenship.

THE LAST day of the emergency National Council session was a very trying one. We were supposed to meet Assistant Secretary of War John McCloy in the afternoon. Mike and I were summoned by the FBI to their office and given a severe tongue lashing in a language which I have not forgotten nor forgiven. We couldn't understand the use of such harsh words—and as far as I was concerned, it was uncalled for.

That evening, Tom Clark (who is now associate justice of the U.S. Supreme Court) asked me to drop in his office at the Whitcomb Hotel. At that time, he was assistant U.S. attorney general. When I had mentioned the experience of that afternoon, Clark only smiled and said, "He has a job to hold."

I told Clark of our concern for the people who were being evacuated to Poston, etc. He assured us that the government would take every precaution to care for evacuees.

After this meeting, we returned to the council session. I was given a Lord Elgin watch as a farewell gift. Asked to give some parting words, I was overcome with emotion and could not

finish my speech. Tears flowed down my cheeks. All of us had a good cry.

As the session ended, the feeling was one of insecurity. No one knew what was in store for us. No one knew whether we would all meet again. I am sure that this final meeting was one of the bonds which kept the JACL leadership together during the trying years ahead. We were determined to work for the common good under JACL banners.

Larry Tajiri was asked to become editor of the Pacific Citizen. He had joined the National Staff contingent which was able to relocate to Salt Lake City before all voluntary evacuation was suspended. I was given the understanding that I would be allowed to remain in San Francisco until the last, at which time I would be allowed to move to another "free" area. This explains the many moves our family endured, leaving just before the district was subjected to evacuation orders.

A SUGGESTION was made at this time to change JACL's name.

National Headquarters took the position, as expressed by Mike Masaoka, that "through the years of patient and sincere work, persevering members have built the prestige of the JACL movement under its present name a change now would not only incur confusion requiring constant explanation but would suggest and endeavor to hide the identity and possibly bring on allegations of evasion."

Explaining further, it was stressed that JACL's name did not connote a hyphenated American but that the word "Japanese" was an adjective modifying the noun "American"—to distinguish the group from others.

The suggestion had come from a man in charge of the public relations office at the Civilian Control Administration. He said an intensive campaign to hate anything "Japanese" was being prepared for the Armed Forces to sustain a fighting mood. He predicted that it might take at least 15 years before the American people, including those in the services, would forget this hate.

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Nisei Actors Come of Age

The flashy '50s solidity future of performers of Japanese ancestry on Broadway and in Hollywood... racial stereotypes broken in MGM's 'Go For Broke', 442nd RCT epic

By LARRY TAJIRI

The decade just past has seen the coming of age of actors of Japanese and Asian ancestry in the Broadway theater and in Hollywood's major films. Not since the early days of silent films in Hollywood, when Sessue Hayakawa and Tsuru Aoki were among the first to attain stardom in the infant entertainment industry, were major roles entrusted to Japanese performers.

In the 1953 season John Patrick's comedy of the U.S. occupation of Okinawa, "Teahouse of the August Moon," opened on Broadway with Mariko Niki, a war bride from Japan, in the leading feminine role of Lotus Blossom. The interracial

romance involving Miss Niki and the American officer, portrayed by John Forsythe, was played lightly and hardly in the tragic tradition of "Madame Butterfly." Later, in touring companies headed by Burgess Meredith and Larry Parks, the role of Lotus Blossom was played by Michi Kobi and by Reiko Sato. The Broadway company of "Teahouse of the August Moon" also cast important parts for Yuki Shimoda and Shizu Moriya, and a dozen other Nisei and Issei had minor roles. In the MGM movie version of "Teahouse," Machiko Kyo was imported from Japan for Lotus Blossom.

The following season Shirley Yamaguchi came to Broadway

in the leading role of a musical fantasy with an Oriental setting called "Shangri-La." Earlier, in 1952, two Nisei had the leading dancing roles in the Rodgers and Hammerstein musical, "The King and I." Yuriko Kikuchi and Michiko Iseri made a particular hit in the "Small House of Uncle Thomas" ballet, dancing the roles of the Angel and Little Eva in this Siamese impression of "Uncle Tom's Cabin."

The talents of Misses Kikuchi and Iseri undoubtedly impressed Richard Rodgers and Oscar Hammerstein, the two men who had helped change the face and form of American musicals with "Oklahoma!"

When Rodgers and Hammerstein decided to do "Flower Drum Song," a romance of modern Chinatown in San Francisco

as adapted by Joseph Fields from C. Y. Lee's novel, they had sufficient confidence in the availability of Oriental talent in the United States to entrust this \$400,000 musical to a number of then little-known performers.

Michi Kobi, a girl from Hokkaido, Japan, had sung on the Arthur Godfrey show, while Pat Suzuki, an art major from San Jose State, was gaining a following as a cafe singer. As the Chinese picture bride, Mei Li, and the brazen young stripper, Linda Low, Misses Umeki and Suzuki became Broadway personalities overnight with the success of "Flower Drum Song."

Rodgers and Hammerstein had scoured the nation for Oriental talent. They found Jack Soo (Goro Suzuki) in a Chinese nightclub in San Francisco and he later took over the lead comedy role of Sammy Fong, playing the role on Broadway and on tour so well that Producer Ross Hunter insisted on him when he made "Flower Drum Song" into a movie musical. Soo is now starring in a tabloid version of "Flower Drum Song" at the Thunderbird in Las Vegas.

Conrad Yama, who had been touring in "Auntie Mame" was cast as Dr. Li and Eileen Nakamura, who made her debut in "Teahouse of the August Moon," played Madame Fong. R. H. gave Yuriko the role of Mei Li in the ballet sequence in "Flower Drum Song" while Jo Anne Miyazaki was the dancing Linda Low. More than a dozen other Nisei, including several from Canada, have been in "Flower Drum Song" in the nearly three years in which this musical has been on Broadway and on tour. Among them were Fumi Akimoto, Helen Fumal, Betty Kawamura, Carolyn Okada, Yoshiko Kikuchi, George Minami, Susan Lynn Kikuchi and George Toguri.

★

THAT FALL and winter of 1958-59 saw a number of other Oriental-themed shows on Broadway. In sufficient number so that an actress, unable to get a role, is said to have complained that a girl had to be "slant-eyed and flat-chested" to be cast in a show.

Across the street on West 44th Street from "Flower Drum Song" was "The World of Suzie Wong," a drama which romanticized the life of a Hong Kong prostitute. Another dozen Nisei made their Broadway bows in "Suzie Wong," in which Frances Nuyem, a Chinese-French girl from Marseilles, had the title role. Members of the cast included Jeri Miyazaki, a girl from Los Angeles who grew up in a war relocation center, as Gwen-y. The latter role had been played in opening weeks by Takayo (Tsubouchi) Doran. Miss Miyazaki later took over the part of Suzie Wong when Miss Nuyem left the cast to make a movie and she later played it on tour. John Mamo, Ichisuki Ishikawa, Clifford Arahi were in the company.

Down the street at the Shubert, the warm telling of a sukiyaki and bagel romance, "A Majority of One," was entertaining its audiences with Sir Cedric Hardwicke as a Japanese tycoon (the role originally had been offered to Sessue Hayakawa) and Gertrude Berg as the Jewish widow from Brooklyn. Kanna Ishii, daughter of the Japanese modern dancer, Baku Ishii, was Hardwicke's daughter in the play and the cast included Marc Mamo, a New York actor of Japanese-French descent, in the role of the houseboy, Eddie, and Tsuruko Kobayashi, Sachomi Tachibana and Yasuko Adachi. Mamo recreates the character of the conniving Eddie in the Warner Bros. film version, starring Rosalind Russell with Alec Guinness as Mr. Asano, which will be released early in 1962.

Hayakawa was seen on Broadway in the 1959 season in a two character play, "Katakai," with Ben Piazza. This was a drama of a Japanese officer and a GI who are alone on a desert island during World War II.

In the 1959 season a drama of feudal Japan, "Rashomon," was presented with an all-Caucasian cast. Yuki Shimoda became the first of a number of Japanese Americans who were to appear in the role of the Japanese man-servant in "Auntie Mame," while Jerry Fujikawa created a similar characterization in "Pleasure of His Company." Reiko Sato danced in the musical, "Destiny Rides Again."

THE SEASONS since 1959 have not been as fruitful for Japanese American players, but Rodgers and Hammerstein in "Flower Drum Song" served to establish the fact that Japanese American performers could carry a major Broadway show.

★

THE PAST year has been of considerable significance for the Nisei in entertainment. Ross Hunter's \$5 million movie version of "Flower Drum Song" has been released this month and already is receiving a wide audience response. Hunter also cast Nisei in many of the leading roles with Miss Umeki again as Mei Li. Nancy Kwan, a girl of Chinese-English ancestry, makes a luscious Linda Low.

James Shigeta has the romantic lead as Wang Ta, opposite Miss Umeki, while Jack Soo appears as Sammy Fong.

The past year has been the emergence of James Shigeta as the movie's first romantic leading man. Besides "Flower Drum Song" Shigeta was involved in the poignant love story, "Bridge to the Sun," the story of the interracial marriage of a girl from Tennessee (Carroll Baker in the film) and a Japanese diplomat. Shigeta also has had romantic leads in "The Crimson Kimono," in which he was the Nisei detective in a Los Angeles murder story, "Walk Like a Dragon," and "Cry for Happy." His vis-a-vis in "Crimson Kimono" was Victoria Shaw, while Nobu McCarthy was his romantic partner in "Walk Like a Dragon."

★

THE MOVIES also have come a long way from the stereotype. At one time the only roles offered actors of Japanese ancestry were those of the enemy Japanese in dramas about World War II or of menials in stories set in the United States.

MGM's "Go for Broke," the film drama about the 442nd Central Postal Directory, helped shatter the stereotype of the Japanese houseboy. Then in "Sayonara" Marlon Brando destroyed the concept of interracial tragedy.

Warners found Milko Taka, then a Los Angeles housewife, to portray Hana Ogi, the beautiful Japanese dancer with whom Brando's Major Gruver falls in love. As James Michener originally told the story, the major and the Japanese dancer face up to the impossibility of their relationship — he is a jet pilot and she is a dancer dedicated to the Japanese theater — and part Brando wanted a happy ending and asked that the plot be revised. The climax of the film was rewritten to provide for a happy ending.

The story is that Brando refused to go on until the story was rewritten.

★

MIKO TAKA is one of a number of actresses of Japanese descent to play leading roles in films in recent seasons. Miss Umeki's performance as Katsumi in "Sayonara" won her the 1959 Academy Award for her ability. Miss Taka appeared in "Hell to Eternity," perhaps the first picture to approach in detail the experiences of persons of Japanese ancestry at the time of Pearl Harbor. The cast of this 1960 film, which was the true-life story of Guy Gabaldon, a Mexican American raised by a Japanese American family in Los Angeles, also included George Shibata, the late Tsuru Aoki. The latter had an effective role in 1959's "Ice Palace."

Miss Kobi was the feminine lead in "12 to the Moon." Yoko Tani, a girl from Paris, has been seen as an Eskimo girl in "Savage Innocents" and opposite Dirk Bogarde in a bittersweet, interracial romance, "The Wind Cannot Read," produced in India by an English film company. Miss Tani makes her bow in a Hollywood film shortly, playing in Shirley MacLaine's "My Geisha."

Shirley Yamaguchi was the first of Hollywood's Japanese heroines in the title role of "Japanese War Bride." Eiko Ando was signed in Japan and played opposite John Wayne as the Japanese geisha in the life of the American pro-consul, Townsend Harris, in "Barbarian and the Geisha."

Miss Yamaguchi also was the lead in "House of Bamboo" in which Sessue Hayakawa played a Japanese police official. Hayakawa's greatest role, of course, was that of the Japanese colonel in "Bridge on the River Kwai." He was honored with an Oscar nomination for his performance.

★

AMONG THE busiest actors of Japanese ancestry in Hollywood are Bob Okazaki and Teru Shimada. Okazaki played the prison camp commandant in "Seven Women from Hell." Shimada has had a succession of interesting roles, but one of the best was in "Battle of the Coral Sea." James Yagi is effective in "Bridge to the Sun" while George Shibata, first Nisei to graduate from West Point, got his movie baptism in "Fork Chop Hill."

During the past two years here are some of the performers of Japanese American ancestry who

have appeared in Hollywood productions:

Michi Kobi, "Tokyo After Dark"; Nobu McCarthy, "Walk Me When Its Over"; George Matsui, "Hell to Eternity"; Jerry Fujikawa, "The Journey"; Edo Mita, "Tokyo After Dark"; Tommy Nishimura, "Wake Me When It's Over"; George Okamura, "Crimson Kimono"; James T. Goto, "Gallant Hours"; Miki Kato, "Private Lives of Adam and Eva"; and George Yoshinaga, Eiji Yamashiro, Aya Oyama, Kenji Sahara, Tommy Nishimura, Bob Okazaki, Rolin Moriama, and a hundred others.

★

FILMS WITH Oriental themes may come and go (currently Hollywood is starting a new cycle with "A Girl Named Tamiko" and the aforementioned "My Geisha") but the future of performers of Japanese ancestry has been solidified, because of proof on Broadway and in films that an attraction such as "Flower Drum Song," with a complete cast of Orientals, can win wide acceptance.

EDC-MDC Jrs. can't agree on age limit

Minneapolis

Youth delegates at the recent EDC-MDC joint convention heard Mrs. Gene Takahashi of Cleveland and Dr. James Takao of Cincinnati, who related personal experiences and convictions about the Jr. JACL program to open the Jr. JACL workshop.

Nine chapters were represented at the workshop session held Sunday, Sept. 3, at the Radisson Hotel. They were: Chicago, Cincinnati, Cleveland, Detroit, Milwaukee, New York and Washington, D. C.

Summary of the question and answer period:

1. No definite age range can be established for Junior JACL groups because of different or varying local conditions and needs.

2. Most of the Junior JACL advisors are parents of members.

3. Adults interested in youth, whether they are parents or not, make the best advisors.

4. The suggested minimum for starting a Junior JACL group is 15. Technically, a chapter cannot install officers of the Junior JACL group if the group does not have minimum number of members. This question should be referred to National Headquarters.

Upon the motion of Joyce Shirasawa (Cleveland), seconded by Glen Fujimori (Chicago), Al Ono (Twin Cities) and Irene Jonokuchi (Milwaukee), the Youth Assembly unanimously voted to accept the recommendation made by the special committee of Junior JACL representatives to organize a district youth council.

The mechanics will be worked out by the two district council Youth Committees.

It was announced that the next Junior JACL Convention will be held in Cleveland, Ohio in 1963.

The final 10 minutes were devoted to evaluating the convention youth program. The following points were made:

1. Not enough opportunity was provided for individuals to get acquainted due to curfew restrictions.

2. Program was well planned and enjoyable.

3. No opportunity to eat a late snack due to living on a university campus.

4. Youth should have more say in planning future program.

Mme. East Los Angeles

Los Angeles

THE MEMBERS of the East Los Angeles Chapter, at their recent election meeting, proved that it does not necessarily take a man to lead them through their heavy schedule of community service activities and elected Mrs. Mable Yoshizaki their president for the third straight year.

In 1960 and 61, Mable led the chapter through their most active and successful years, with the exception of 1957 when the chapter under the leadership of Fred Takata was voted "Chapter of the Year" in the PSWDC.

Mable not only runs the chapter capably and efficiently, but she puts in the most hours and the hardest work in and behind the scene of each chapter event. Her executive ability is demonstrated each working day at the busy Bella Vista Community Hospital in East Los Angeles where she maps out orders all day in her capacity as bookkeeping and insurance supervisor.

Mable, whose maiden name is Hayashida, is a native Coloradan, born in Fort Lupton. In 1948, together with other community leaders, she organized the Santa Luis Valley chapter of the Mountain Plains district. She served as secretary for two years. Her brother, Charley, was chapter president in 1958 and her cousin, Fred Hayashida, was president in 1960.

—Roy Yamadera

In 1951, Mable and her husband Rudy joined the East L. A. chapter and Mable became active in the women's auxiliary of the chapter. She served on the chapter Board of Governors from 1956 to 1960 at which time she was elected the first woman president of East L. A. Her brother, George, also an East L. A. member, is a leader in the Santa Fe Springs community where he has served as commander of the VFW post there. Mable's sister, Grayce, who is Mrs. Ted Ikari, was active in the Griffith Junior High FTA here before moving to Montebello.

This outstanding leader, by virtue of her many years of service and sacrifice for the JACL, has certainly earned the title Mrs. EAST L. A.

THROUGH HER leadership and from support by other staunch East L. A. ers, the chapter has survived two years crammed with so many worthy community activities that this writer wishes he could throw in the towel, get away from this killing pace and retire to a nice, quiet, and easy "normal" chapter. With Mable at the East L. A. helm again, we followers shudder as we gaze at the prospect of another year such as the last two.

—Roy Yamadera

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Phone RE. 4-8412
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3860 South Crenshaw Blvd.
Room 230 upstairs / AX. 2-2511
MON - THUR - FRI - 9:00 TO 9:00
TUES - WED - SAT - 9:00 TO 9:00

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AX. 1-6285
4204 3rd Ave.
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NISEI WEEK FESTIVAL, INC.
Los Angeles, Calif.

HI-CO CONFERENCE

Sound Investment in Youth

Los Angeles
HUNDREDS of Southern California high school students of Japanese ancestry have been influenced in some way by the Hi-Co Conference. So stated chairman elect Ray Kawase of the 1962 Conference.

Next April approximately 300 high school and college age students will meet again at the Pacific Southwest JACL sponsored get-together at the Forest Home Conference grounds high in the beautiful San Bernardino mountains added Kawase. The success of the four previous Conferences can be attributed to its self-perpetuation since its founding in 1956.

History-wise, the beginning of the Hi-Co Conference is interesting. It was founded by a small group of college students who spoke about it the fall of 1955. That next spring their dreams and ambitions began to fall into place with the assistance of Tats Kishida, then PSW regional director.

The group felt that the conference could provide the youth of the Southern California Japanese community to meet for a unique affair sans religious, social or economic background.

IT WAS established that the purposes of the Conference would

be four-fold: (1) to encourage leadership through active participation in the school, church and community; (2) to emphasize the cultural heritage of the Japanese; (3) to develop a consciousness of college in order to prepare for the future and (4) to offer an opportunity to experience democratic living.

The four objectives have remained as the basic philosophy of the successful Conference held at the Presbyterian Conference grounds in the Santa Monica mountains. A record breaking 300 delegates from throughout the Southern California area attended.

To accomplish the purposes of the Conference, media such as discussion groups, panels, speakers, and person-to-person discussions were emphasized. Educational, social, and career problems and challenges were discussed by youth and adults alike.

Upper-division college students, and business and professional men and women were involved in stimulating and interesting discussions. Community leaders such as Frank Chuman, National JACL president, James Yamana, YMCA executive, Joe Yasaki, attorney, Mike Suzuki, social work executive, and many many others have served as resources for the Conference. Student leaders from many of the Southern colleges and universities have also participated at the four Conferences.

It's interesting to note the leadership provided by the college group for the Conference. The 1956 confab was co-chaired by Mrs. Sam Morita nee Janet Fukuda, past National JACL Queen and Associated Women

Students president at USC, and Bill (Mo) Marumoto, former student body president at Whittier College and presently director of alumni relations at Whittier. That year a dozen student body presidents from Southern Institutions of higher learning served as resource personnel.

In 1958, two USC students Mrs. Henry Yamada nee Grace Okuno and Bert Yamasaki co-chaired the Conference held at the Presbyterian Conference grounds in the Santa Monica mountains. A record breaking 300 delegates from throughout the Southern California area attended.

Popular Loyola University student Frank Kawase now on a management training program with General Electric headed up the committee for the 1959 get-together that again saw some 300 hear ex-USC student president Carl Terzian deliver the keynote address.

Lloyd Nakatani, Long Beach State student on a management program with North American was responsible for the 1961 Hi-Co Conference held at Camp Max Straus in the Verdugo Hills.

The efforts of these young men and women and their committees have paid off in many ways, stated Kawase. There are countless examples from those who attended the Hi-Co Conference, how they benefited from their experience. We hope our JACL districts will be given serious consideration to this type of affair. We think it's a sound investment in our youth.

LIT TOKIO, for many long years the center of Los Angeles business activities for Issei and Nisei patrons and community programs, approaches another crossroad.

It is not the first time that this has happened.

When World War II removed them from the west coast and into relocation centers, the area stores were boarded up. During the conflict, Li'l Tokio became a place where Japanese signs and Oriental tapestries. There was nothing to draw tourist interest and most of the stores were occupied as living quarters or bars, creating a semi-slum effect.

No one would ever predict that persons of Japanese ancestry would ever reestablish themselves in Li'l Tokio as business or professional men, suffering great losses of property and money while confined in camps. But Li'l Tokio did come back, to the surprise of many. And the proprietors who had toiled factories returned to their own production: the former owners of shoe stores and dry goods establishments opened their doors. And in most cases the customers they used to serve before the war returned.

THE LATEST development which has stirred merchants as well as the leaders of the community is the rezoning of Li'l Tokio which now permits investors to rebuild hotels, light industry and even — with some financial cooperation — a shopping center.

Eiji Tanabe, whose Japanese Chamber of Commerce spearheaded the rezoning, sold the idea to Councilman Edward R.

Roybal. In turn, the Council responded with its support and the government machinery was put to motion to grant the change.

Businessmen interested in the expansion of Li'l Tokio to something which may attract more tourists have not been able to bring their heads together on any drastic redevelopment program. But plans are afoot to study and evaluate any change which may be offered them.

That the redevelopment plan must be followed to some extent, progressive investors know. They are quite aware of outside and inside pressure which exist: the City Planning Program from without and possible movement on the part of investors from Japan to "chuck big money into Li'l Tokio."

The latter, most Li'l Tokians agree, can squeeze out retail merchants however slow. They know of big plans which could be brought to the fore by the Nipponese financiers.

A good example of that is the new Japanese Cultural Center being developed in San Francisco. If it can happen up north what is there to prevent one here on First and San Pedro Sts. Certainly the Los Angeles Civic Center — forever growing in area and stature — will make property a choice investment.

Nipponese investors and bankers are not thinking about Li'l Tokio in terms of a tourist attraction. Their terms are not on two or three story buildings but a gigantic 10 or 15 story edifices which can house every business and professional suites now in existence.

One huge building, they say, would take care of the gift shops,

By HENRY MORI

the retail markets, the doctors and the jewelers. The second floor can be occupied by security and bond offices; the third insurance people and import and export executives.

Why not have a penthouse restaurant atop the building? Have kimono-clad waitresses. Then why not have an Oriental Kabuki and Shiba theatre. A Japanese library? And sushi bars, of course.

WHILE WE are discussing about "forti" on Waller St., the men of greater foresight and wisdom feel such ideas are antiquated. "A shopping center which includes everything under the sun" would be compact and customers would have an easier time to browse around," one import executive commented.

In the case of the City Planning Program, there are blue prints which are ready to wipe out the northeast side of Li'l Tokio.

Only the joint plea of the merchants, backed by the Japanese Chamber of Commerce, last year had tentatively halted further movements by the city toward the east. The Police Administration Bldg. already has taken the northwest side, dwarfing the four-square block town by one-third. The city is not forgetting that some of the older buildings in the area, some more than half a century in age, will soon have to go.

Now, the rezoning grant has brought a sharper focus into what plans the local businessmen may have in order to keep it going. Optimism to a change

created so much copy in the metropolitan press that one cannot help but ask: when is all this to take place?

Personality-wise, Li'l Tokio has put on a new postwar wrap. It is more enthusiastic to serve; clerks are more aggressive and know their wares. The prices are right. You do not hear that old phrase: "Nihon machi no mono wa takai!" There is little hesi-

tation on the part of the customers to dodge First and San Pedro stores for better bargains. The new "low price" tags always prevail — just like in other suburban community stores. There is much more wise merchandizing what with the Nisei operating as bosses. The Issei who used to cater to non-English speaking alien Japanese have literally taken a backseat to the Continued on Page A-23



Shown at the cutting of the cake at the Downtown Los Angeles JACL testimonial dinner for the Southern California Women's Federation members are (left to right) Soichi Fukui, chapter president; Paul Takeda, executive secretary of the Japanese Chamber of Commerce; Stephen Gavin, Mayor Poulson's representative; Frank Chuman, National JACL president; Mrs. Saku Shirakawa, Women's Federation president; and Consul General Yukio Hasumi.

Cincinnati agency aids in harmony

Cincinnati

CINCINNATI stands among the first U. S. cities to create (in late 1943) an official agency to promote harmony among racial and religious groups, and to "study and work out" problems impeding that purpose.

Early in 1942, the Mayor's Friendly Relations Committee became a non-profit corporation, its aim unchanged and has been serving the city by contract.

The MFRC is directly responsible to the Mayor. The committee is under no obligation or jurisdiction of federal or other organizations.

Its basic four-fold purposes are to (1) collect information, (2) give information and education, (3) apply knowledge and skills to problems presented by any person or organization, and (4) assist in community planning.

THE COMMITTEE consists of more than 150 members appointed by the mayor. The local JACL chapter is a member of this committee. Kaye Watanabe, past chapter president, is serving as the current JACL representative.

San Fernando rises to the challenge

San Fernando

GALLANTLY meeting the challenge of the elevated stature of the chapter as a result of the election of our Kay Nakagiri as Chairman and Fred Muto as Membership Chairman of the Pacific Southwest District Council, industrious and highly capable public schools counselor Kats Arimoto has successfully led the San Fernando Valley JACL thru a particularly active year. With his election as chairman of the board, this chapter also acquired the invaluable "fringe" services of his vivacious wife Mary.

With unbound enthusiasm, the new Board settled down to business at meetings on Jan. 13 and Feb. 10, to conclude old business, discuss new business, and schedule the 1961 calendar. One of the significant projects suggested for future consideration was the initiation of a vocational counseling service for the Saneel by various resource persons within the chapter.

Amidst a lavish floral setting provided by our generous flower growers Fred Muto and Tom Endow, the new Board of Governors was installed at a dinner-



'This Is Your Life — Fred Muto' San Fernando Valley JACLers met on Fred Muto's birthday and surprised him with a "This Is Your Life" production and presented him with the JACL Silver Pin. In the picture are Mr. and Mrs. Fred Muto (left), Sam Uyebara, chapter president, Kats Arimoto and PSDWC chairman Kay Nakagiri. —Berry Tamura Photo.

bers, paid a touching tribute to past-chairman Sam Uyebara for his assiduous service "beyond the call of duty" and presented him with a handsome plaque.

It was a fortunate 45 members who attended our first general meeting held on March 3, as after the business was concluded and our new members officially introduced and welcomed, we were treated to a hilarious skit written and produced by our ingenious Mary Arimoto, commemorating the occasion of Fred Muto's birthday. "This Is Your Life, Fred Muto" whimsically depicted the outstanding events in Fred's life, including his first words, "JACL." Climaxing the story, Sam Uyebara presented the successful flower grower and loyal chapter member since pre-war days, with the JACL Silver Pin and an elaborately decorated "This Is Your Life" cake.

NEVER ONE to pass an opportunity to swell the treasury, in need of constant replenishment due to numerous contributions to worthy causes, our chapter accepted the offer to manage the food concessions at the Judo Tournament held at the Community Center on March 12. The stupendous job of arrangements was efficiently handled by co-chairmen Tom and Chiyo Yamamoto. It was particularly gratifying to have so many new members help.

Responding to the vigorous "calling" of Bill Elliott of Canoga Park, and intermittently refreshed by ice-cold punch, 30 "young in heart if not feet" members "right and left granded" at the third annual square dance on April 15. Super-salesman Jim Yamasaki (our member from Anaheim) auctioned the exquisitely packaged box lunches, which brought in \$45 to help defray the evening's expenses.

Having been diligently coached by Pete Nakano, 12 local boys, identifiable in their new T-shirts donated by Dr. Sanbo Sakaguchi, represented the chapter at the Nisei Relays held at the University High School on May 28. As a result of a valley-wide queen contest directed by Dr. Bo Sakaguchi, Miss Kay Takahashi was selected as our Relays queen candidate.

As always, we had a lot of strenuous fun at the annual family picnic, again held at popular Bill's Place in Soledad Canyon, on June 10. Plenty of free watermelon, soda pop, coffee, and fun in the form of races, volleyball, baseball, swimming and fishing were arranged by chairman Hank Ogimachi and his helpers, Irene Kono and Satsuki Kubota.

At both the Sun Valley Carnival on June 24 and 25 and the YBA Carnival on July 29 and 30, Fred Muto's capable supervision and whole-hearted chapter support enabled us to raise substantial sums.

UPON THE invitation of Gene Kono, program coordinator of the San Fernando Valley Coordinating Council, our chapter assumed responsibility for the second of a series of educational programs sponsored by the Council and held at the Community Center on July 15, at which Dr. Iga, professor of sociology at San Fernando Valley State College, spoke to both the youth of the valley and their parents on the subject of delinquency.

Our chapter is further indebted to Dr. Iga for his cooperation with our Issei Story Chairman, Helen Kaneko, in preparing an Issei questionnaire.

In cooperation with the Coordinating Council, the chapter helped to select the valley's candidate for the 1961 Nisei Week Queen Contest. Members of both organizations, led by John Kaneko, conducted a valley-wide search for contestants, arranged for judging by well-known valley personalities, and sponsored the sixth annual Queen Coronation Ball on July 1 at the Paloma Community Center. Miss Joyce Kanase, lovely niece of chapter members Gene and Irene Kono, was crowned Miss San Fernando, and represented us magnificently during Nisei Week.

Thanks to the outstanding efforts of chairman Kingo Takasugi and his entire family, the annual steak bake, held at Sun Valley Park on Aug. 19, was a whopping success. Mary Arimoto supervised games and races for children and adults, and surprised little Leslie Ann Otsuki (whose cigars and candy we enjoyed at our last steak bake) with a birthday cake.

The Scholarship Committee decided to award the two annual \$50 chapter scholarships to Ken Iwata, winter graduate of San Fernando High now attending the School of Architecture at Berkeley, and Arthur Tashima, June graduate of San Fernando High now majoring in Math at UCLA. These were presented at a Graduation Dance on Aug. 26, chaired by George Shibuya, capably assisted by daughter Linda and her contemporaries.

UNDER THE leadership of bowling enthusiast Harry Otsuki, a chapter summer bowling league was started on May 2 at the Panorama Bowl. In 16 weeks, what commenced as a friendly get-together gradually developed into a sharply honed affair, the competition always friendly and Continued on Page A-23

Sincere Good Wishes
AND GREETINGS TENFOLD!

CENTRAL CALIFORNIA DISTRICT COUNCIL CHAPTERS
BAKERSFIELD • CLOVIS • DELANO • FOWLER • FRESNO
PARLIER • REEDLEY • SANGER • SELMA • TULARE COUNTY

Greetings from Omaha
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GREETINGS FROM
FORT LUPTON JACL
FORT LUPTON, COLORADO

dance at Pucci's on Feb. 25. Special guests present were Dr. and Mrs. Roy Nishikawa, Mr. and Mrs. Ken Kihara of the Japanese-American Club, and Rev. Ren Kimura of the Holiness Church. The Board was installed by Kay; genial Eugene Kono was chairman and toastmaster; Lily Ikuta added a touch of luxury with her gracious hosting; and vocalist May Hashioka, the club's newest discovery, entertained.

Dr. Nishikawa spoke on "Why Should I Join the JACL?" and challenged us to make more widely known the past record and high ideals of the JACL. New chairman Kats Arimoto, voicing the sentiments of all the members, paid a touching tribute to past-chairman Sam Uyebara for his assiduous service "beyond the call of duty" and presented him with a handsome plaque.

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— SAN FERNANDO —

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Merry Christmas
May you have a Joyful Holiday
HOLLYWOOD JACL

SAGA OF AN ISSEI PIONEER IN ARIZONA

Dawn on the Desert

THE SMALL, wiry Japanese man closed the makeshift doors of the Phoenix City Council chamber, strode into the dusty main street and for a few moments peered beyond the city limits. His half-smile hid the joy surging in his heart. He could still hear distinctly the mayor intoning these words:

"That a franchise be and the same is hereby granted to Hutchison Ohnack and to his successors or assigns to supply the said city of Phoenix and its citizens and residents with illuminating gas or electric light or both, as he may determine with consent of city council."

The date — April 29, 1886. Sweet words to thirtyish Ohnack — a dream fulfilled. Yet, as Ohnack watched the heat waves shimmering in the distance, the fulfillment seemed unreal. A Japanese maverick in this harsh, western pioneer land, he shook his head almost in disbelief. Apache Indians still roaming the area... Geronomo's capture an uncertainty... yet great volumes of hope.

He chuckled as he recalled that barely five years ago a handful of brave pioneers cheered the news that Phoenix was incorporated. And now he was clutching the authority to construct a gas and electric plant in this frontier land.

THIS WAS the same man who, as a timid youth of 22 years, had aided a group of American naval cadets who were floundering with a language problem in Japan. They were seeking precious Japanese items for display at the Philadelphia Centennial Exposition of 1876; and Ohnack, known then as Hachiro Onuki, guided them with his feeble knowledge of English learned from a Russian tutor.

In 1888, at the age of five, Hachiro had gaped at the arrival of Commodore Perry's "Black Ships." Now a friend of the sailors, he was asked to visit the United States as a reward for his language assistance.

"We'll take care of you completely and you can return with the next ship returning the exhibit items to your country," the sailors offered.

Their pleas and their exciting descriptions of the western world won out. Onuki and the American sailors traveled around the Cape of Good Hope and arrived in Boston. Onuki promptly became enamored of America.

Now that he had seen the Centennial Exposition, there was no desire to return to Japan immediately. The understanding sailors suggested that Onuki visit New York, Washington, and other cities and meet them later in San Francisco where he could board the ship.

Aboard the transcontinental train, the Japanese youth used his stumbling English in a conversation with two fortune seeking passengers. They managed to divert him to what they called the gold fields of Nevada.

"Come with us. We'll dig enough gold to buy you a boat and we'll go back to Japan with you," the adventurers promised.

This was enough for Onuki. San Francisco was forgotten; Carson City, Nevada, was the youth's next stop. He discovered in a hurry that the city had been deserted for the silver strike in Tombstone, Arizona.

"LET'S GO, too," the trio agreed.

In the thriving Arizona mining town, one of Hachiro Onuki's train friends (an Irishman) insisted that the Japanese youth's name be spelled "Ohnack." But the German friend was as adamant that it be spelled as pronounced. Finally the trio settled on Ohnack and what they thought was an Americanized first name, Hutchison.

Ohnack busied himself for a number of years with a variety of jobs in the town. Little realizing the value of the trees, he became involved in a law suit after cutting timber on government land. The mine owners were two utility men from the East — W. C. Parsons and Josiah White — who hurried to Arizona to protect their interests.

The combination of the law suit and the appealing personality of Ohnack united the Japanese and the two men in a firm bond of friendship. Convinced that despite its Lilliputian character at the moment, Phoenix had a rich future, the investors asked Ohnack to join in a daring venture to establish a gas and electric works there.

Ohnack instantly recognized the potential of the idea. "And we want you to be the builder and superintendent," the two men informed their friend. "We also want you to get the franchise."

SUCH TRUST was all that Ohnack needed. His organizational mind began to spew out plans. Some of the ideas overflowed into the tiny community. Soon real estate man Phillips K. Hickey claimed in an advertisement in the Phoenix Daily Herald: "We will soon have a gas and electric works."

Room and board was available at \$6 a week, and working boots were selling for \$4. A good suit of clothing was on sale at \$15.

Ohnack promptly presented his application for a franchise to the City Council. He was enjoying his stay in Phoenix, and his business-like plans for the gas and electric works were causing considerable conversation in the quiet town. Only the franchise was needed.

OHNACK HURRIED to his partners' residence with the exciting news that the valued franchise was won. They had 60 days to start construction, but the trio of solid businessmen had planned well.

"We'll call it the Phoenix Illuminating Gas and Electric Co.," Ohnack suggested. Immediately, the trio decided to leave for San Francisco where proper papers could be drawn up to complete the organization. There would be an authorized capital of 50,000 shares of a par value of \$1 each. The shares would be divided equally among the three.

The by-laws called for holding the annual meeting of stockholders in Tombstone.

Granting of the franchise to Ohnack and his partners for the first utility in Phoenix was the springboard for every type of future plans. The Daily Herald announced that the "gas works" will be hailed with delight here and receive a good support. This town can't afford to burn coal oil any longer.

Six explosions of coal oil lamps in one week were making Ohnack's proposed plant an absolute necessity.

Ohnack's departure for California on corporate business brought a little different attention in the daily press. "We trust Ohnack will not commit matrimony during his absence but late experience in regard to journeys of Phoenix bachelors causes us apprehension in this respect."

A KIND of subdued excitement was evident throughout Phoenix with the passage of the franchise. The June 1, 1886, issue of the Arizona Gazette exclaimed that "Arizona is today on the greatest eve of prosperity that has ever visited a territory of this U.S. since the Comstock excitement forced Nevada into the sisterhood of states."

Of prime importance to the City Council and the utility owners was a building site. By June 10, 1886, Ohnack was bargaining sharply with George Loring for purchase of four lots located at block 73 on Washington Street about four blocks west of the post office. Ohnack paid \$1,200 for the entire land parcel, and began closing a contract for the necessary machinery to manufacture gas from crude petroleum.

Ohnack was assuming the mantle of town hero to almost everybody except a core of die-hard property owners, led by J. M. Gibson and W. T. Woods, Jr., who were fearful of the gas works. They vehemently opposed it, and on July 3 presented a petition to this effect before the City Council. An enterprising Council, however, pigeonholed the protest.

Pleased by this backing, Ohnack realized that the gas works must be erected swiftly. He hurried to St. Louis to purchase the necessary mains, pipes and fixtures.

On his return, Ohnack promptly let a contract for a brick office on the Washington lots. Within three weeks the equipment for the plant arrived in Phoenix, greeted by curious onlookers anxious for a first-hand look at parts of a gas works.

ALL OVER pioneer Phoenix, Ohnack's gas works was the conversation piece. In the Arizona Gazette he was advertising: "Anyone desiring gas pipe and gas fittings in their buildings will find it to their advantage to have it done by the Phoenix Gas Company, West Washington Street. We have a full line of gas pipe, brass and suitable fittings and will do all kinds of plumbing and gas fitting at reasonable rates."

Meanwhile, citizens were reading with interest about the electric illumination of the new Statue of Liberty in New York City. They marveled at the description of eight 6,000 candle power lamps installed on the balcony around the statue's torch. They marveled even more that in dusty Phoenix, still clothed in the garments of a baby town, a gas works soon would release its product into

mains for the use of townspeople.

It was a happy Ohnack who stopped at the Daily Herald's office on Nov. 29, 1886, and told the editor: "We're starting to manufacture gas today. You might mention that anyone who wants his meter connected should leave his order at our office."

Gas lines were now radiating to various business places on Washington Street... Under the strong direction of contractor Frank Delaney, the building housing the gas works was completed by November. "It won't be long now before Phoenix will have illumined streets and Phoenix will commence putting on the airs of a city in good earnest," commented a local newspaper.

An excited and happy throng milled in the gas-lit business houses in Phoenix two days before Christmas, more to admire the brightly-lighted stores than to buy merchandise.

Everybody noticed the dull smokey light of the old oil lamps contrasting with the steady gas lights. In one section of a store, the ladies of the Guild held their meeting by gas light, and were delighted with the novelty of it.

With gas illumination an accepted fact, Ohnack promptly notified the City Council on Jan. 3, 1887, that he was prepared to furnish gas for street lighting. The Council promised a quick decision from a special committee.

The decision for Ohnack to proceed with his project came soon, and the bustling Japanese utility superintendent ordered his work crew into action. More excitement prevailed in Phoenix when the first street lamp was lighted on the corner of Washington and Center (now Central Avenue).

Citizens, as impressed as children watching their first Christmas tree lighting, were now convinced that the long dark nights on Phoenix streets were over.

Ohnack, also impressed by the success thus far of his gas works, was busy with the money-facts of his business. To the customers went bills for 12 lamp posts costing \$300. The marshal was authorized to collect any balance due on them.

An editorial, however, in an April Phoenix Herald wondered about something else: "Now that Phoenix has gas lamp posts and other modern improvements, how come no uniformed policemen?"

Ohnack's largest gas consumer was the Capital Saloon. On April 27, 1887, the owners refitted the busy place with elegant new gas fixtures, including bronze chandeliers and drop shades, besides two ornamental lamp stands of silver and gold trim which would illuminate the redwood behind the bar. The drop lamps at the entrance were equipped with exquisite globes, one opal and the other ruby.

THE FEEL of a prospering town was everywhere in the Phoenix of 1887. Residents were overjoyed by the new gas lighting for the streets, taking for granted the occasional blasts of wind which extinguished the flames. This, however, provided entertainment for citizens who enjoyed seeing a watchman shinny up the pole to light the escaping gas.

Other important events paralleled the growth of the first gas works... the Phoenix City Water Works Co. was incorporated on June 19... a lady picador found a place in a bull fight... banks, theaters and a new railroad station were established.

Growing pains were everywhere in 1887... a newspaper was predicting that within a year Phoenix would have a street railway run by electricity and that the little city would have electric lights in addition to gas... on July 4, Southern Pacific's main line across Arizona was completed and a special train arrived to mark the connection at Maricopa... one horsecar and a set of used street railway track were imported from California... and the volunteer fire fighters were operating in town with a hook and ladder truck from Manchester, New Hampshire.

The spirit of competition in the utility field came quietly to Phoenix on Jan. 20, 1888, when Al Bagnall and C. A. Ross of St. Louis selected a lot at the corner of Tonto and Jackson Streets as the site for an electric power plant. The duo represented a stock company organized for this purpose. Close to a lumber yard, the electric generating station would burn wood at the outset.

Organized as the Phoenix Electric Light Co. on Feb. 11, 1888, the firm brought an electric generating plant from Silver City, New Mexico and by April, a circuit of 21 arc lights downtown began to burn to

the cheers of citizens who had emptied saloons, theaters and homes.

A week later, poles were installed to stretch wires to business places. Despite the revolution in electric lights, the Capital Cigar Store clung to its fancy gas sign which consisted of a huge cigar 8 feet long suspended over the sidewalk and lighted inside with gas jets.

The big stores were really installing electric lights in 1888. Stockholders of the electric light company could foresee nothing but success ahead.

Gas operation came in for some by-play on Jan. 5, 1889 when the gas lights of the city were extinguished after city officials claimed the bills were too high. The city fathers battled with Ohnack who held firm and turned off the lights.

Fortunately for the citizens, the moon was full. However, everybody insisted that the robbery at Luke's Saloon could have been averted if the gas lights had been on, for the burglar pried open the door which opened onto one of the principal streets.

Ohnack's insistence and his good product won out.

BUT STRIDES in electricity continued to leap ahead. On Feb. 9, 1889, the Phoenix Electric Light Co. received a 25-year franchise from the city allowing it to operate an electric plant and distribution system and to furnish the city with electric street lighting.

By mid-July, 1889, the new company had taken into its fold the prominent Ohnack as secretary and superintendent.

Although successful with his gas works, Ohnack realized he could only do so much. When offered the opportunity with the electric outfit, he turned over the Phoenix Illuminating Gas and Electric Co. to J. B. Lacy.

An old ledger shows that the Japanese businessman passed the mantle of authority to Lacy on Feb. 25, 1890. Before leaving the first Phoenix gas works Ohnack had proved that illuminating gas was a paying product. He felt that with his profits and his \$90 a month salary at the gas works, he had been fortunate... particularly when he knew that a city physician's monthly pay was only \$25 and that the mayor and city councilmen labored without pay.

Ohnack looked over the electric plant and then checked the potential customer list. Soon a 75 horsepower Buckeye engine was enroute from Salem, Ohio, to Phoenix, along with a 90 horsepower boiler and a 600 incandescent light dynamo.

"It's costing us \$25,000 but our company can promise you the cheapest and best electricity in the territory," Ohnack told his customers.

The introduction of the finest electrical equipment available continued throughout 1890 and 1891. The gas works was also prospering. Electric street cars bought in Los Angeles began to replace the mule-drawn railway in 1892. On May 2, 1894,

the Phoenix City Railway carried 4,000 passengers, a record to that date.

On that same spring day, Hutchison Ohnack, beloved by fellow citizens and praised by businessmen, resigned from the Phoenix Light and Power Co.

MARRIED TO Catherine Shannon in 1888, in what was probably the first intermarriage of an Issei in America, Ohnack turned his talents to farming on an 80-acre ranch with a beautiful home about two miles from Phoenix. Ohnack had met his wife while installing electricity in the home of the Shannons who were visiting from Tennessee.

Not much of a success with farming, the Japanese tycoon launched a loan business. This was followed by a trip to Japan, but the Boxer Rebellion nipped an early return to the United States. Ohnack remained in his native country until 1901.

When Ohnack came back to America, he went to Seattle where he joined two Issei in opening the Oriental American Bank. Then followed some real estate and contracting efforts. Ohnack was stricken with a paralysis in 1912, and he died in 1921 in Long Beach, California, at the age of 72.

He was remembered in Phoenix as the foreigner who launched the desert city into an era of prosperity.

THE OHNACK saga would not be complete without mentioning events which have occurred since his death.

A giant torch flamed against the Phoenix skyline on Feb. 10, 1934, from a natural gas intake gate. This was the signal that another great frontier had been crossed. It heralded the arrival of natural gas from El Paso. As citizens were curiously watching large flames of gas lighting up the night air, servicemen were purging manufactured gas from the

mains by burning it before turning in the natural gas.

The largest gas manufacturing plant in Arizona — started as a hopeful but small plant in 1886 by Hutchison Ohnack — was now shut down, bowing to the newcomer natural gas, supplied by the Central Arizona Light and Power Co. (Calapco).

About the same period, the depression-hit Arizona Edison was reorganized and thrived as irrigation pumping load zoomed and demands for power continued.

War-time industries after 1942 and military sites in the Phoenix area were served by Calapco, Arizonans little realizing the important impact this would have on the state's future development. Ten years later, on Mar. 1, 1952, the Calapco and Arizona Edison managements merged as the Arizona Public Service Co., when it became apparent that the best and most efficient way they could meet soaring service needs in their areas was through a combined operation.

From the tiny gas works put together by Hutchison Ohnack, the business by 1952 had grown to serve more than 200,000 customers in 10 of the state's 14 counties.

The spirit of Hutchison Ohnack might well have thought the job of building an Arizona utility company was about over with the birth of the Arizona Public Service Co. But events since 1952 tell a different story. Much of the vision and dynamism characterizing the modern utility's operations has developed under the leadership provided by Walter Lucking, who was elected president of the company in June, 1955.

The fortunes of Arizona Public Service and the state are linked inseparably. Both have come a long way. Indeed, the accomplishments in just the last few years — coupled with prospects for the future — all most render the past a mere prologue.

—Henry Unger.

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An Issei Poet Who Composed in English

Tamotsu Murayama's reference to histories published in the Japanese language of the progress of Japanese in America includes the "Zaibei Nihonjin Shi" (History of the Japanese in America), published in 1940 on the occasion of the 2,600th anniversary of the founding of Japan by the Japanese Association of America, San Francisco; the huge volume of the Japanese History in the Pacific Northwest compiled by Kojiro Takeuchi in 1929; the Japanese History in Southern California published in 1941 by the Japanese Chamber of Commerce, Los Angeles; and the "Hawaii Gojunen Shi" (Half-Century History of the Japanese in Hawaii) by Sakae Morita published in 1915. — Editor.

By TAMOTSU MURAYAMA

Tokyo

IT IS comforting to know that the Nisei will compile a definitive history of the Japanese pioneers in America. The pioneers have made great contributions to the cultural and industrial life of the United States during the past 100 years.

Of the various histories published in the Japanese language of the progress of Japanese in America, many have ignored or briefly touched upon the literary and artistic achievements of the young Issei at the turn of the century. They were the followers of the Sierra poet, Joaquin Miller, who inspired the Bohemian in a small group of Japanese.

Poet and author Yonejiro Noguchi was a student of the Sierra poet in the fall of 1895 and learned the art of composing poetry. The Japanese poet Isen Kanno was another student of Miller around 1903.

Other followers of Miller were the Potato King George Shima, Kanae Nagasawa, and Otojiro Noda of the Yamato Colony.

IT MIGHT be said that this small group initiated the cultural movement among the Japanese in America and the culture was of the western world.

The influence of Miller, who lived his final years in California, was great as a poet and a literary man. Then after traveling throughout Europe and North America, he finally settled for Oakland.

"Do you want to see San Francisco?" Miller once wrote. "Well, you must come to Oakland to see San Francisco. And do you want to see Oakland, San Francisco and the bay of all bays on the globe and the Golden Gate at a glance and all together?"

"Then you must go two miles to the northeast and one mile perpendicular. In short, you must come to the Heights, to the camp where (John C.) Fremont tented half a century ago and from which he named the now famous Golden Gate years before gold was found."

"And now please let me tell you how to get there..."

"Mrs. Fremont confirms and locates beyond doubt that the spot from which California's first senator looked upon this marvel of nature in all its gorgeous magnificence and gave this opulent and color-crowned name to our doorway."

Yone Noguchi stayed at the Heights for several years before continuing eastward to Europe and Japan. He lectured on Japanese poetry at Oxford between 1913-14. He authored several books including "Seen and Unseen" (1897), "The Voice of the Valley" (1898), "Lafadio Hearn in Japan" (1911), etc. He is the father of Isamu Noguchi, world famous Nisei artist-sculptor.

ISEN KANNO joined the Heights to study poetry from Joaquin Miller around 1903. He was a classmate with my father at Doshisha University.

Kanno became a well-known poet in America because his

pieces were published by newspapers and magazines for over 30 years along with works of Miller and Edwin Markham. On the other hand, Noguchi became a well-known poet in the Far East and became intimate with another great Oriental poet, the Hindu Nobel Prize winner Sir Rabindranath Tagore.

Kanno's American wife, the former Gertrude F. Boyle, was a famous sculptress and poetess. In the prewar days, when they visited Japan, Mrs. Kanno's works created considerable attention but they were too old to become established in Japan.

Poet Kanno used to tell this writer that there were four Japanese in America who were conferred honorific titles. In the order of rank, Shima was the Potato King, Nagasawa was the Prince of Fountain Grove, Noda as Count and Kanno as the Baron.

Kanno was born in Sendai on Nov. 15, 1877, educated at Kyoto's Doshisha and was fortunate enough to live at "The Heights" upon coming to America.

Kanno mastered the English language and composed his works in that tongue. He became a personal friend of poet Edwin Markham, and horticulturist Luther Burbank.

This writer recalls Kanno's recollection of the time he got married. The Japanese then were prohibited from marrying an American girl, but "love is love and we got married to prove what love can do."

The fact that Kanno was 5 ft. 2 and his wife six inches taller was regarded as a "poetical combination" by the Issei poet. He asked his friends to bring ten cents as a wedding gift and refused to kiss his wife after the ceremony. "I thought it was silly to kiss in front of people," he later commented.

AS FOR poetry itself, Kanno describes "true poetry as nothing but common sense." No poet can create or destroy a particle of gold. He can only give it new form, garb it with splendor and treat it with new light. "Poetry is like a divinely beautiful woman—truth gorgeously yet modestly and perfectly gowned. Therefore, where

there is poetry, there is joy," he said.

Kanno spent his later years translating into Japanese some 200 stanzas of the Rubaiyat of Omar Khayyam. While he was staying at Markham's home in Brooklyn, he spent nearly 15 years in the library, day after day, rain or shine, reading every version of the Rubaiyat in English with several translations in Oriental languages.

In preparing the Rubaiyat in Japanese, Kanno added his own essay to each stanza to render the beautiful lyrics of the Persian poet in more understandable fashion. He held the quatrains of Edward Fitzgerald published in 1859 as the supreme translation.

Kanno intended to publish his translation in Japan but this writer has no knowledge of what happened to this valuable work after his death.

Kanno also told of an incident. Luther Burbank experienced while modeling for his wife's sculpture. "I often spoke with him about plants. One day he told me of an unusual experience." Kanno began, "Burbank said it was a summer afternoon and I was passing a flower bed, when I heard a strange voice. I stopped to listen and again heard it—a faint, trembling weeping. Yet I knew no one was about. Then one of my gardeners came up to confess that he had not watered the bed I was standing beside."

Burbank always believed that it was as the voice of parched flowers that he heard that afternoon in his garden, Kanno said.

Kanno's famous work was "Creation Dawn," which was staged at the Forest Theater at Carmel-by-the-Sea in 1913. Henry Cowell composed the music.

MRS. GERTRUDE Boyle Kanno attended the art school, now a part of the Univ. of California, and in her early 20s set a pace for intrepidity among girls of the Golden West.

An artist of distinction, Miss Boyle was also an adventurer. She rode out into the great American desert in the Southwest with only an Indian guide as a companion and the two traveled for months through the

wilderness. They never spoke to each other because the guide could not speak or understand a word of English.

She witnessed the mystic rites of the Indian harvest, known as the "Ripening of the Corn." So far, she had been the only white woman ever admitted to this strange Navajo ceremonial.

She also told this writer that her travels into the wilderness in search of "inspiration, myth, life and romance." She had lived alone in an abandoned miner's shack in the Sierras, which later became her studio.

She would be attired in short corduroy skirt, a flannel shirt, sombrero and a necklace of silver beads as large as marbles walking into the busiest streets of New York. The short skirt was not yet in fashion but she would enter the most exclusive confectioneries, sip a cup of tea as unconcerned as if she were dressed in the smartest tailor-made costume.

THE New York Herald once reported of Mr. and Mrs. Kanno in this light:

"Kipling's ringing rhyme might well form the keynote of her and of Kanno's devotion to the tall, beautiful sculptress..."

Oh, east is east and west is west,

And never the twain shall meet;

Till earth and sky stand presently

At God's great judgment seat.

But there is neither east nor west,

Border, nor breed, nor birth.

When two strong men stand face to face,

Though they come from the ends of the earth.

Day after day, they found themselves in new love to bring them inspiration and joy.

AMONG the personalities Mrs. Kanno sculptured were Leonard C. Van Noppen, a poet best known for his translation of Vondel's "Lucifer," a Dutch pastoral poem; John Muir, the California naturalist and writer; and Joaquin Miller. A bronze bust of Miller is in the Senator Phelan Collection at San Francisco.

Others who sat for Mrs. Kanno were Dr. Albert Einstein, Luther Burbank and Dr. David Starr Jordan of Stanford University. After a bust of Dr. Jordan was exhibited with other works at the Brooklyn Museum in 1931, it was presented to the New York Aquarium, then considered an incongruous place in which to honor the Stanford University president and chancellor from 1891 to 1916 until one remembers that New York was his native state and he was a great ichthyologist.

Another Dr. Jordan bust by

Mrs. Kanno was also placed at the De Young Museum in Golden Gate Park.

She also wanted to place one bust of this great scholar somewhere in Japan because he was a great advocate of U.S.-Japanese friendship. But her dream never materialized during her lifetime.

The Boston Evening Transcript once wrote of her work as follows:

"Her impressions of music and nature are represented in shadowy figures and soft colorings. Her figure of 'Peace' is a symphony of sweeping lines and gently brooding quiet."

"Rodin's influence can be seen in the two figures of Adam and Eve. The first represents their despair and shame with heads bent and shoulders drooping. The second finds them still shoulder to shoulder but with heads thrown back hopefully, faith in the possibilities of the future in the possibilities of their unhappiness."

THESE YOUNG Issei who pioneered in the literary movement of America were daring souls.

Isen Kanno's first poem at the Heights reads thusly:

Through the mist of my clouded brain,

Through the gates of my tear-drenched soul,

Love's magic power crept in:

It scattered the fog from my brain,

It freed the checked flood from the soul.

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Genro of Denver

By DR. AYAKO WADA
Denver

AT the time most of today's Nisei leaders were still in knee pants, a spunky little man with twinkling eyes was fighting vigorously for the rights of Japanese-Americans. He is Kōsei K. Miyamoto, a dentist by profession, a public servant by inclination.

The years weigh heavily on Dr. Miyamoto today. He will be 87 years old next January and is in fragile health as this is written. But his eyes still brighten as he recalls highlights of his nearly 60 years in the United States and his almost half century in Denver.

Dr. Miyamoto was lobbying against discriminatory legislation when most Nisei hardly knew the meaning of the word. That was back in 1925 when the Colorado state legislature was considering a law that would withdraw recognition from Japanese medical schools and prevent graduates of such schools

from practicing in the state. Actually, this law would not have affected Dr. Miyamoto personally. He had studied dentistry in both Japan and the United States.

HIS STORY starts in Yamaguchi Prefecture, Japan where he was born in 1875. He went through the local schools and was accepted as a cadet in the Japanese Military Academy. After two years he realized the life of a soldier was not for him. He resigned to enter Jikei Medical School in Tokyo. A year later he transferred to Tokyo Dental College, and was graduated in 1902.

He could have settled for a lucrative practice in Japan, but adventure stirred in his veins. Kōsei Miyamoto rolled up his diploma and headed for San Francisco. There he did a characteristic thing. Lacking funds, ignorant of the language, he refused to let pride stand in the way. Miyamoto took a job as a

schoolboy even though he held a D.D.S. degree.

One day while dusting he accidentally broke a rare ceramic piece. The mistress of the house demanded to know how it had happened. Miyamoto explained as best he could, but she insisted on hearing the details. Driven to exasperation, Miyamoto picked up another piece and deliberately broke it. "Like this," he explained.

Eventually he opened a dental office and practiced until 1908. Then, realizing he must learn American techniques, he enrolled at Chicago Dental College, getting his degree in 1914. The next year he moved to Denver where he quickly took a leading role in community affairs.

Colorado at the time was little more than a booming frontier. Men like Harry Hokusano, with labor gangs of Japanese numbering more than a thousand men, were helping to punch roads over mountain passes, building dams, digging irrigation

canals, mining coal. Dr. Miyamoto visited the Japanese camps and brought dental care to the laborers.

Meanwhile, he pursued his hobby of studying Japanese art and collecting antique samurai swords. Many of the swords in his collection today are considered irreplaceable.

In 1933 Dr. Miyamoto was named honorary curator of Oriental art by the Denver Art Museum. The same year he was made honorary member of the Colorado Historical Society and was asked to edit the chapter dealing with Oriental history in a textbook being revised by Denver Board of Education.

WHEN THE Japanese attacked Pearl Harbor, Dr. Miyamoto sought to forestall the surge of hatred directed against Japanese-Americans in Colorado. Calling on Gov. Ralph Carr, Dr. Miyamoto reminded him of the great contribution Japanese immigrants had made to the state's progress and assured him of their loyalty.

Nisei will remember that Governor Carr was the only western governor to welcome Japanese American evacuees from the West Coast, assuring them of

protection and opportunity in Colorado.

When World War II ended, Dr. Miyamoto joined other Issei leaders in supporting the JACL's drive for funds to be used in seeking a change in naturalization laws. No one was more happy when the law was finally revised to permit the Japan-born to apply for U.S. citizenship. Dr. Miyamoto became an American in 1952. Mrs. Miyamoto died in 1954, and Dr. Miyamoto retired several years ago. He makes his home with his daughter, Mrs. Sadako Tsubokawa, and her husband, Toshio.

Dr. Miyamoto is a member of the Colorado Dental Association and the American Dental Association. He was president for a number of terms of the Eastern Mountain Japanese Association of Colorado, and trustee of the California Street Methodist Church.

In 1958 he was decorated with the Fifth Order of the Sacred Treasure by Emperor Hirohito for long service in the cause of good will between Japan and the United States. This year he was decorated with Fourth Order of the Sacred Treasure, one of the highest awards Japan confers on civilians.

Ben Kumagai heading the effort to replenish the diminishing treasury.

ADMITTEDLY, much effort was expended during the year in procurement of pecuniary resources; however, it cannot be said that the members and board members have not worked diligently in other and certainly constructive efforts.

In addition to the traditional Mile-Hi JACL-Harry H. Sakata Memorial Award which is given to an outstanding high school graduate of Japanese ancestry in this metropolitan region, a new scholarship project is being initiated under the chairmanship of Jean Sato.

Although the Sakata family has been graciously and generously contributing yearly to the Sakata Award, through the JACL, it was felt that the Japanese community as a whole, in this area, should commence a scholarship program to preserve and to perpetuate the educational consciousness of persons of Japanese ancestry, and that the JACL should spearhead the movement towards this end.

Michi Ando has been appointed to head the JACL-Sakata Award committee, and Jean Sato heads the new Mile-Hi Scholarship Awards committee. Jean Sato and her committee of young people have set a goal of \$300 for the first year.

Both the JACL-Sakata Award and the Mile-Hi Scholarship Awards will be presented to deserving and outstanding Japanese American scholars at the New Year's Eve recognition dinner.

Issei Story Project

Haruko Kobayashi, as public relations chairman, has been active in laying groundwork for research and in gathering basic information for the monumental Issei History project in the Denver metropolitan area.

Henry Suzuki chaired an important meeting with the Issei of this region, to explain and to emphasize the tremendous importance of the Issei History.

The efforts of the Mountain-

Plains district in the Issei history will be coordinated by Sojiro Yoritomo of Denver.

THE MILE-HI JACL, upon invitation from the Mayor of Denver, has participated in promoting good will and understanding between Japan and the United States in the Denver-Takayama Sister City program under UNESCO. The Mile-Hi JACL cooperated with Mrs. Elizabeth Rose, chairman of the Sister City committee, in participating in dinners, programs and other activities.

The effort of the JACL to have repealed an archaic provision of the Colorado Liquor Code, in cooperation with the Spanish-American civic groups and the Anti-Defamation League, in the state legislature was lost during the 1961 session, but efforts will be renewed in 1962. A discriminatory provision in the law prohibits non-citizens from being employed in establishments, such as hotels, restaurants and other legitimate business enterprises, holding liquor licenses in Colorado.

During February the Mile-Hi JACL participated in the March-of-Dimes campaign with a bridge party, arranged by Tosh Ando and chaired by Sam Matsumoto.

During April, the JACL cooperated with the young students' annual conference, supplying resources people and coordinating activities with the Intermountain Collegiate Students organization.

During May, Memorial Day services were held by Cathay Post at Fairmount Cemetery. Yosh Arai represented the JACL as liaison, and as the Cathay Post chairman. The services at graveside were well attended and were solemn and impressive.

Also during May, Dave Furukawa headed the annual graduation dance at the AAUW hall, with community organizations cooperating in honoring the 1961 graduates of this area.

During July, the Mile-Hi JACL co-sponsored the community picnic with the Colorado Nikkeijin Kai, with Henry Suzuki and Oski Tanikawa coordinating.

Continued on Page A-18

Community projects spur Stockton CL

THE STOCKTON Chapter is completing one of its most successful years, and the membership attainment is close to the highest figure of all time.

Spearheading what amounted to a reorganization, President Ed Yoshikawa spent many hours in getting the Chapter back on its feet. He has been most ably assisted by such old stand-bys as past president and past district council member George Baba, present district council member Fred Dobana, chapter publicity chairman Yukie Shinoda, chapter social chairman Mrs. Dorothy Baba and chapter vice president Al Umino to mention a few.

The year's official activities did not actually get rolling until the installation of officers at a dinner in February. Jerry Enomoto, secretary to the national board, as speaker of the evening, did a tremendous job in working up the enthusiasm that has continued throughout the balance of the year.

THIS YEAR saw the advent into the Stockton Chapter area of several visitors from Japan, who were feted by Chapter representatives. In March eight Japanese newspapermen on a tour of the United States were given a welcome dinner at the University of the Pacific and adding to that welcome were chapter members Y. Agari, K. Kunimori, J. Okamoto, Fred Dobana, George Baba, Ted Ishihara, Dorothy Baba Ken Takeuchi, Dick Yoshikawa and Ed Yoshikawa.

In April, the Mayor of Shimizu, (Stockton's sister city) Japan was given the red carpet treatment with an official reception and dinner put on by the City of Stockton. Chapter officials had previously met with city officials in planning this event, and the program was attended by chapter members Ken Takeuchi, Ed Yoshikawa, George Baba, Mr. K. Kunimori, Mr. S. Ishimaru, Mr. and Mrs. James Okamoto, Rev. T. Shibata, Rev. L. Sasaki, Mrs. Dorothy Baba, Mrs. Mabel Okubo, Mrs. T. Sakai and Ted Ishihara. Following the reception and dinner, the mayor and his party were taken on several tours of the community before leaving.

Many chapter members have been most active in various community and civic projects, and the Chapter worked with the Japanese community during the San Joaquin County Exposition in sponsoring a Japan Night in August and on another occasion while the exposition was in progress, in participating in their Pageant of Nations.

ANOTHER ACTIVITY in which the Japanese community worked with Chapter in bringing to a highly successful conclusion was the annual picnic at Mickle Grove, south of Lodi. An excellent crowd was on hand all day enjoying beautiful weather, prizes and entertainment.

With the active support of the Chapter, the Japanese Garden project at Mickle Grove is rapidly resulting in the creation of one of the most artistically satisfying beauty spots on the



Stockton's 1961 Chapter Officers

Stockton JACL's 1961 chapter officers pictured are (from left) in front row—Ted Ishihara, hist.; Dorothy Baba, social; Ed Yoshikawa, pres.; Louise Baba, sec.; Yukie Shinoda, pub.; back row—Al Umino, v.p.; Art Nakashima, treas.; and George Baba, social.

—Yoshikawa Studio Photo.

entire west coast. It's expected when this is completed sometime next spring that the resulting publicity will equal that of the Japanese Tea Garden in Golden Gate Park, San Francisco.

It is impossible to estimate the valuation of this beauty spot at the point of completion next year, but estimates of what it would have cost without Japanese backing has been as high as at least one quarter of a million dollars!

This Japanese Garden in the midst of a cool oasis surrounded by tall stately oaks will abound with costly waterfalls, bridges and natural as well as artificial sights seldom seen anywhere in the nation.

The Stockton Chapter has not overlooked an active social program during the past year. This has included a varied number of projects so arranged as to appeal to all ages. One of the more unique programs included a Hawaiian Night.

One of the rather different programs was a general membership when the program consisted of a showing of the controversial sound movie, "Operation Abolition." This event, which goes into detail on the Un-American Activities Committee meeting in San Francisco, showed riots presumably led by college students, and an enthusiastic pro and con audience participated in a general discussion on the merits and demerits of this activity.

Bowling, always popular in the Stockton area, proved once again to be a crowd-pleaser. The Stockton Chapter in conjunction with the French Camp Chapter JACL co-sponsored a Third Annual Stockton Nisei Bowling Tournament, a four day event that drew huge crowds.

Supplementing the fine news coverage afforded by the Pacific Citizen under their new plan, the Stockton Chapter instituted its own quarterly newsletter. This report every three months let the local membership know of past activities of the quarter as well as advising them of what to expect during the coming months.

BECAUSE of increased membership this year, the Stockton Chapter was financially able

to put some of these funds to most profitable use. Many contributions were made to a great many worth projects, including scholarships in addition to those other activities briefly outlined.

A group insurance program for all JACL members who wish it was put into operation after our membership the protection not otherwise available at considerable savings in cost.

In June of this year at the Nisei Olympics in San Francisco, the Stockton Chapter team composed of Ted Kanehuni, Mike Nishida, James Tomimaga, Jr., Jun Tanishara, David Fukuyama, Tad Shihata, Frank Sakata, Jr., Shō Shingu and Russell Kusama came in second. Hard working co-chairmen on this project were Mas Ishihara and Henry Kusama.

In compliance with the district council's request, our Issei Story Committee has done an outstanding job. This committee chaired by Fred Dobana and Mas Ishihara is composed of Kazuo Ueda, Y. Agari, Shokichi Ishimaru, K. Kunimori, Yasutaro Itaya, Hanji Inouye, Mrs. Sanaye Nakashima, Shintaro Ito, Miss Yukie Shinoda, Ed Yoshikawa of the Stockton Chapter and John Fujiki and George Komura of the French Camp Chapter.

AS A MOST fitting climax to a most highly successful year, for the first time, plans were made and carried to completion to get the chapter nomination rolling earlier than previously. In the past, nominations and elections were completed in the early part of the year, which meant a two month delay before the new chapter officers would actually start to function.

In early November this year, ballots were sent to the membership which will result in the installation of officers two months sooner than in the past. This will mean an increased acceleration of the chapter's membership drive, programs for the year and the general over-all efficiency.

With committee work developed and co-ordinated during the past year and increased membership, the Stockton Chapter is looking forward to 1962 to be the year to exceed all previous years.

Mile-Hi JACL converts to board system

IN ORDER to maintain continuity in the functioning of the Mile-Hi JACL chapter from year to year, a rotating Board of Governors composed of 21 board members was initiated for the year 1961, with Yutaka Terasaki serving as the first chairman of the board.

The board retained a part-time, partially-paid executive secretary, True Yasui, with a nominal honorarium monthly, to provide centralization, coordination and communication among the membership as a whole and among committees of the chapter, eliminating many housekeeping chores and drudgeries in the past shouldered by officers, enabling the board to concentrate more time and effort on major issues and policy matters.

One third of the Board of Governors retires each year, leaving a basic nucleus to carry on the traditional events and activities in the annual program from

one year to the next. By retaining a majority of the board members annually, a smooth annual transition and continuity of program is achieved.

Members of the 1962 Board of Governors of the Mile-Hi JACL are:

Y. Terasaki, chairman of the Board and pres. of the Chapter; Tosh Ando, 1st v.c. (program); Mike Tashiro and Buddy Uchida, 2nd v.c. (membership); Haruko Kobayashi, 3rd v.c. (pub. and pub. rela.); Dr. Ayako Wada, sec. rec.; Jean Sato, cor. sec.; Dave Kurukawa, treas.; James Imatani, District 1000 Club; Bob Ueda, Chapter 1000 Club; and Board Members: 3-yr. Roy Mayeda, Tom Nakata, Dr. Takashi Mayeda and John Sakayama; 2-yr. James Imatani, Henry Suzuki, Bob Sakata and Bob Ueda; and 1-yr. Yosh Arai, George Masunaga, Oski Tanikawa, John Noguchi, and Min Yasui.

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Working "behind the scenes" year-around are these Long Beach JACLers (from left) Dr. Ishida, Louise Kikawa, Minnie Hirata and Ruby Mio.

Issei Who Came in 1875

Sonoma County CL sketching life of Kanaye Nagasawa

In the midst of completing its first assignment, the Sonoma County Chapter Issei Story Committee has developed a most interesting sketch of one of its early pioneers.

He is well known Issei pioneer Kanaye Nagasawa. Unlike other early immigrants to Sonoma County, Nagasawa was among those sent by Prince Shimazu the Lord of the Satsuma Kagoshima clan to study in Europe in 1865. After reaching England, Nagasawa continued on to Aberdeen, Scotland, where he entered a primary school and remained there for two years. He then returned to London to visit his friends but found that, except for five students, the others had returned to Japan due to financial difficulties.

While visiting in England, he met an American philosopher and poet Thomas Lake Harris. Harris took an immediate liking to Nagasawa and his Japanese friends and offered to finance their education in New York. In 1867 the young men reached the U.S. to begin their studies.

In 1875 Harris decided to move to California because of more favorable climatic conditions. Nagasawa accompanied him on this exploratory trip to Sonoma County. Harris purchased 2,000 acres of land three miles from the city of Santa Rosa. The ranch was named "Fountain Grove."

Nagasawa worked long hours to clear the land of brush and timber. He planted some 400 acres with grapes while another 50 acres were for growing hay and grain. The main activity of Fountain Grove was the flourishing giant winery which at one time had produced as much as 500,000 gallons.

In addition Nagasawa devoted much of his time to breeding and raising fine Per-

cheron, Arabian and other thoroughbred horses.

After many years of toil and devotion to Harris, Nagasawa was legally adopted as his son and eventually Fountain Grove became the property of this early Issei pioneer.

In 1926, Honoria Tuomey, a noted Sonoma county historian, described Fountain Grove as one of the show places of Northern California because of its many valuable works of art, rare paintings and antique furniture.

Of Nagasawa, Tuomey described him as a highly cultured person with a well selected library of the world's best classics and current literature. A large and most beautiful garden was also a center of attraction for visitors of Fountain Grove. Tuomey further described Nagasawa as one who had lived for half a century, gaining a host of warm and loyal friends. They regarded him for his genuine worth as a man and his public-spirited interest in the welfare of the community.

Through the pages of many books and articles written about Nagasawa, it is noted many prominent California Issei pioneers either helped or worked at Fountain Grove. Such pioneers included: Kinji Ushijima, Marunosuke Tsukamoto, Akuguro Inouye, Yurei Mori and Takenori Samejima.

Kanaye Nagasawa passed into Issei history on March 1, 1934, at the age of 82. Today, Fountain Grove lying on the lower hills of Santa Rosa still stands bearing the name of Fountain Grove. Like all other parts of California, Fountain Grove is crowded with new homes, motels and other roadside businesses. Whether any part of Fountain Grove will remain as a ranch in the future years to come will, only time will tell.

S. S. Long Beach - Harbor

A JACL VOYAGE

—by Ruby Mio

The good ship LONG BEACH-HARBOR
Enjoyed a voyage great,
With Captain ARTHUR NODA
At the helm to guide our Fate.

We had a group of crewmen
With eager hearts to help;
When tasks were laid upon them,
They worked without a yelp!

ALLAN, CABBIE, SUMI, MINNIE,
LOUISE, KAZ, MARGARET, KAZUMI,
KOO, HACH, GEORGE, and HIRO,
DRS. JOHN, DAVE, ITARU, KATSUMI.

"Tide-ings", our monthly log,
Was staffed by a devoted few;
Our thanks to SUMI and KIYO FUJIMOTO,
To MIZZIE, JOHN, and FRANCES, too!

Voyagers seeking adventure
Paid dues to board the ship;
DR. JOHN and his crew of recruiters
Assured them a worthwhile trip.

Classes in popular dancing
Were taught throughout the year;
The team of JOE and BETTY
Drew pupils from far and near.

Co-sponsoring a local Blood Bank
Was a service to all concerned;
Our thanks to EUGENE and KAZUKO,
All praises they've justly earned.

We sponsored a benefit movie,
The proceeds were wisely used—
The Japanese Hall was remodeled,
Too long it had been abused!

We learned at the Clinic in Indio
That the District decided once more
To give us "Chapter of the Year" Award—
We've won three times before!!!

The General Meeting was interesting,
The program was planned by ITO;
"Nisei - Sansei Relationship,"
A panel discussion with "gusto!"

Youngsters were happy to know
That baseball time was approaching;
ISERI, OGAWA, ABO, NISHINO, HARA, SMITH,
Devoted their summer to coaching.

"Oriental Fantasy" in April
Was highly successful and fun;
Chairman was KEI MOCHIDA,
To him we say, "Well Done!"

For high school - college students,
The Hi-Co Conference was great;
We hasten to claim its chairman—
NAKATANI, whom we highly rate!

How merry the "Issei Night" was,
"Momotaro" was featured in a skit;
IKEGUCHI co-chaired with TATSUMI—
The program was truly a "hit!"

"Miss Harbor" was chosen in June—
The biggest event of all time;
DOROTHY, AMY, MAY, SUEKO and HIROKO,
Each queenly and so divine!

Crowning of MAY ISHIHARA
Was witnessed by a wonderful crowd;
Chairmen were HARRY and HANAKO—
Of them we're certainly proud!

The Beachcombers Family Bar-B-Q
Was a treat for family and friend;
The chefs were HARUO and HIRO,
SUGIYAMA'S were busy to the end.

We joined with various groups
And sponsored the annual picnic;
Also the Community Carnival,
Results were really terrific!

Receiving a National Scholarship
Was LINDA from Jordan High;
Miss KOBATA had excellent record—
Mrs. TAKEUCHI will testify,

A wonderful crowd had gathered
To dance at the Autumn Ball;
MICHE KATAOKA was chairman—
MARLENE bedecked the Hall.

A trio of youthful leaders
To the Governor's Conference they went;
TATSUMI, KAWAI, SAKIMOTO,
The National they did represent.

The Basketball Tourney took place
During Thanksgiving Holiday;
Teams from neighboring cities
Were invited to come and play.

The end of our journey is near—
Some "ports" we've yet to see;
There's still the Installation,
ROY SHIBA the chairman he'll be.

A Christmas Party is scheduled
For children throughout the Harbor;
SUE SUGIYAMA has something "special,"
So tell the kids to remember!

When New Year rolls around,
DOC MIURA will chair the dance;
All hearts will ring with laughter—
Be merry while there is chance!

The voyage with LONG BEACH-HARBOR
Will finally end right here;
We hope you enjoyed the boat ride,
Please join us again next year!!!

WELL-BALANCED PROGRAMMING KEY TO SUCCESS FOR SONOMA COUNTY

SUMMARIZING the many activities and projects sponsored by the Sonoma County Chapter for 1961, one finds that it has maintained a well balanced program aimed at fulfilling the needs and wishes of its membership and community. To achieve its objectives on the chapter level, a total of 21 different activities held in addition to seven special projects conducted during the year.

In categorizing the varied activities, it is further noted that those events which included family participation attracted a larger crowd and enjoyed a higher level of success.

Family affairs included the pot luck dinner and chapter installation of officers in January with capable George Hamamoto in charge. In February the family crab feed, prepared under the direction of Pat Shimizu, was most successful; it was followed in April with a family bowling night co-chaired by Beth Yamaoka and Shiz Kawaoka.

These two active matrons planned and executed a fun-filled evening of bowling with prizes for many.

The traditional community picnic in July, with the three chap-

ter veeps Arthur Sugiyama, Tak Kameoka and Kaz Mukaide in charge, drew a strong crowd. Dependable Florence Kawakita chaired in November the annual family sukiyaki dinner which has grown in popularity each year. The final chapter event for the year was the Christmas party which brought together the JACL families before the holidays.

UNDER THE category of special interest groups, the bowling league began last September with eight teams. Earlier in the year was its annual awards dinner in June. The local bowlers also participated in several tournaments in Northern California.

Much recognition is due these enthusiastic members whose interest in bowling. To participate in the chapter league, all bowlers must be JACL members. This requirement has been maintained since the group was first organized in 1954.

Another special interest group is comprised of the sportsmen who have a good share of sponsoring activities including several bass fishing derbies. The first contest was held in September, with 1000 Clubber Ed

Ohki in charge, as a yearly benefit allowing fishermen the opportunity to win many prizes. For the luckless anglers, gate prizes were provided. For members still unable to hit the prize winning circle, another contest was held in November.

A year long fishing contest is also conducted with perpetual and individual trophies awarded to members catching the three largest bass during the year. Faithful old-timer James Miyano has served as contest chairman since its formation ten years ago. The enthusiastic competition in this sport has become very keen the past several years with the female anglers walking away with the top awards.

A VITAL special interest group, the youth of the community, have come the care of the chapter. In June a graduates swimming party was held at the Colati Motel pool with Martin Shimizu in charge, followed by a back-to-school skating party for teen-agers with Arthur Sugiyama as chairman.

Dennis Fujita, one of the winners in the National Scholarship competition, was tendered a dinner at the Green Mill Inn

in October. A good representation of the high school and college age groups were in attendance.

Youth of the community are encouraged further to participate in the chapters Pioneer Memorial Scholarship competition.

Besides the special events for various interests groups, the local Chapter held a number of general activities such as two benefit Japanese movies with Tak Kameoka in charge; participation in the Memorial Day ceremonies on May 30 as well as holding the 14th annual Nisei G.I. Memorial Service on the last Sunday of October.

All was not fun and relaxation, however, for local JACLers concluded the earliest membership drives in its history in January with a total of 315 members. In November preparations were underway for the 1962 sign-up with hopes of completing its most systematic and concentrated membership drive even earlier.

A pause in our annual review is made here to pay tribute to the following members, many of whom have gone on the house-to-house membership drives for the past ten years. Without their cooperation and voluntary efforts, the chapter would not have enjoyed its high degree of successful activities throughout these many years: they are Art

Continued on Page A-23

— From Friends of Salinas Valley JACL —

MERRY CHRISTMAS and HAPPY NEW YEAR

J. A. JOHNSON & SON

"Manufacturers of Specialized Farm Equipment"

WELDING — BLACKSMITHING

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HARVEY KITAMURA, Agent

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Best Wishes for a

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ISSEI PIONEER OF FRESNO

A Desert Made Green

FRESNO ("ash," in Spanish) was first settled officially in 1847, when the Fresno county seat of Millerton voted to move itself, look, stock and barrel to the present site bordering the newly laid Southern Pacific Railroad line. Fresno, with its hot summers, was soon found to be an ideal area for raising grapes, and thus the great agricultural empire of this valley took root.

The history of the Japanese Issei in the Fresno area parallels the phenomenal growth of agriculture of these parts and it is beyond doubt that the Japanese Issei made a tremendous contribution toward the development of this land from an arid desert into one of the world's most fertile valleys.

As far as the very first Japanese who set foot in Fresno is concerned, the exact historical data are rather nebulous, but there exists a story that in 1872 a certain Dr. Davidson of San Francisco brought with him to Hanford, a Japanese boy named Arthur Arima, who worked for him.

An old timer, a local Issei, claims that in 1885, an American engineer (name not recalled) brought two men from Nagasaki to take care of his 160 acre ranch in Easton. The two were Tachyu Sasashima (grandfather of Chester Sasashima of Sanger) and Jitsuen Yamanaka. Probably these two are the earliest authenticated Japanese residents here. It is probably they who in 1888 brought in six more men as ranch hands (Kondo, Takeshita, Furukawa, Imad, Shiratsuo and Katayama).

A mention is made of Issei-chi Sakata who also came to Easton in 1890. That same year a foreman by the name of Kinzo Watanabe brought five or six laborers from Sacramento to this area to work as grape pick-

ers under a Chinese foreman. This group returned to Sacramento and widely publicized the excellent wages for the summer grape harvest in Fresno.

Stimulated by this report, groups led by Kajiro Nakagawa and Kosaburo Baba, and others by Shiro Nakano, Shozo Nabeshima, and Shukichi Saito came into Fresno. About this time further groups headed by Otsaburo Noda and Gichiro Minoshima also rode into this rapidly growing center.

About the same time Ken Matsuoaka and Raijiro Fukushima began opening up jobs for laborers in Hanford (the former as the Japanese foreman at the Butler Ranch in Hanford). Then in 1892, Kousuke Minami spearheaded the worker group of forty Japanese into the A. B. Barton Ranch.

Another well known group was the labor outfit led by Otsaburo Noda who came into town with

a group of thirty men from the Japanese Agriculture Association of Vacaville and Winters area of Northern California. Aside from those who were mentioned above, the key labor personnel of this early era were Mine (of the Eastern area), R. Shikibu and G. Minoshima (Vacaville), Masachio Daimaru, M. Kaneoka, S. Saito, N. Araki (all of Fresno), and T. Yamaguchi (Tulare).

In the Fresno city proper, in 1892, Shozo Nabeshima, together with a partner named Sakata, opened a boarding house on Mariposa Street. Following this the Sugihara started a grocery store. Also about this time R.ichi Kamakawa, who had come a year previously, also followed with a general merchandise store. These are to be counted as the earliest Japanese ventures into the business field with in the city.

IN THOSE early days the mainstay of the grape picking laborers were the Chinese and there were no less than four thousand Chinese who came to Fresno annually to harvest the crop.

As time went by, the ranch owners began to recognize the particularly fitting dexterity of the Japanese in this field, and gradually by the 1897 season the number of Japanese grape pickers had reached upwards of three thousand, and their position in the grape picking field was firmly established.

It is said that in those days, there was no other place in California which attracted as many Japanese as did Fresno during the grape harvest season.

However, the toll for this achievement was high. Because of the torrid summer heat along with poor sanitation, literally hundreds of Japanese workers died from the scourge of malaria, typhoid, dysentery, and other deadly diseases. The late Dr. Bunikuro Okonogi, in recalling these times, stated that the basement ward of his old hospital on F Street was filled with the gravely ill and dying typhoid patients.

The memorial monument in Fresno's Mountain View cemetery stands today in mute testimony to the sacrifices of these "Unknown Japanese" Issei.

Not everyone of the laborers remained as such. Those with vision wanted to put their hard earned capital into a more productive way of living, and so it was that in 1899, Hoichi Sumida, became the first to purchase a forty acre parcel of land in Fowler. Immediately afterwards, another forty acres were bought, also in Fowler, by Salkichi Kawano now of Selma).

This marked the beginning of the ranch purchases and ownership by the Issei Japanese and within a few years by 1905, approximately 4,300 acres were being owned and cultivated by them.

GROWTH OF the early labor population was followed by the development of more permanent Japanese family settlers which resulted in the formation of the Japanese community. With the growth of the community, came the establishment of the churches to fill the spiritual needs of the Issei who were in, to them, a strange foreign land.

The need for missionary work was acutely felt by the Methodist Church headquarters. Thus in 1893, a youthful minister, Reverend Zenro Hirota, was dispatched to this area, and the first meeting place was a rented building on the corner of B and Inyo Streets. This place was the forerunner of the Japanese Methodist Church.

Among the Issei from Japan, naturally the Buddhists were in preponderance. So it was that in 1899 a group of thirty five young men met and formally organized. They first met on January 28, 1900 in a rented meeting place at 825 F Street.

On January 27, 1901, they received their first minister, the Reverend Fukyu Asaeda and the group became known as the Fresno Young Men's Buddhist Association, the predecessor of the present Fresno Buddhist Temple, which is, incidentally, one of the three largest of its kind in this country.

In 1906 a divinity student, Y. Takemaki, came from Oakland during the grape harvest season, and while working, he engaged in missionary work. Then he returned to the Oakland Independent Church. Later, following Reverend Kawata, the Reverend Kumazo Fukushima arrived and established a meeting place at 841 F Street. This was the early beginning of the present day Japanese Congregational Church.

And so the early Fresno Issei set about carving little niches for themselves in this growing land of opportunity. They were law-abiding, lived and worked hard in their own quiet, steadfast way, cultivating the land, operating their business, and educating their children. They never dreamed of what they were to face later.

Space does not permit elaboration on their later developments (each a story in itself) but the Issei became victims of a most vicious anti-Japanese campaign in the state, followed by anti-alien land laws by which they were denied ownership of land in California.

And as if that were not sufficient, our Congress passed the anti-Asiatic Immigration Law, and finally, the greatest blow of all, the unprecedented forced mass evacuation during World War II, uprooted them from their homes and communities.

Any one or two of these events might be enough to completely frustrate other people with less stamina. Yet history records that the Issei came through it all, worn and battered perhaps, but never crushed. They made a determined effort in the post-war era to recoup their terrible losses.

At long last the laudable qualities of the Issei were recognized. In token of its esteem, our government has granted the Issei the sacred privilege of American Citizenship. Our state has repealed the Anti-Alien Land Law.

Now, the Issei have entered into their golden-glow era. The fine characteristics that marked the Issei—firm perseverance, graceful humility, staunch loyalty, and sheer "guts" are now the heritage for the Nisei to acquire and continue.

Can the Nisei contribute as

National JACL Conventions

(Founded as National Organization April 5-6, 1929, at San Francisco)

| Biennial Convention | Dates | Host (Chairman) | No. of Active Chapters |
|------------------------------|------------------------------|------------------------------------|------------------------|
| 1st—1930: Aug. 29 - Sept. 2 | 2nd—1932: July 27 - 29 | Seattle (Clarence Arai) | 9 |
| 3rd—1934: Aug. 31 - Sept. 3 | 4th—1936: Sept. 4 - 7 | Los Angeles (Dr. George Takeyama) | 25 |
| 5th—1938: Aug. 28 - Sept. 5 | 6th—1940: Aug. 28 - Sept. 2 | San Francisco (Dr. T. T. Hayaashi) | 24 |
| Emerg.—1941 Aug. 10 | 7th—1942: Nov. 17 - 24 | Seattle | 42 |
| 8th—1944: Dec. 1 - 3 | 9th—1946: Feb. 26 - Mar. 4 | Los Angeles | 50 |
| 10th—1948: Sept. 4 - 8 | 11th—1950: Sept. 27 - Oct. 2 | Portland (Mamoru Wakasugi) | 66 |
| 12th—1952: June 26 - 30 | 13th—1954: Sept. 2 - 6 | San Francisco (Saburo Kido) | 23 |
| 14th—1956: Aug. 31 - Sept. 3 | 15th—1958: Aug. 22 - 25 | San Francisco (Saburo Kido) | 63 |
| 16th—1960: June 28 - July 3 | 17th—1962: July 26 - 30 | Salt Lake City | 80 |
| 18th—1964: July 3 - 6 | | Salt Lake City | 84 |
| | | Denver (Dr. Takashi Mayeda) | 88 |
| | | Salt Lake City (Shigeki Ushio) | 84 |
| | | Chicago (Dr. Randy Sakada) | 85 |
| | | San Francisco (Dr. Tokuji Hedani) | 86 |
| | | Los Angeles (Dr. Roy Nishikawa) | |
| | | San Francisco (Jerry Enomoto) | |
| | | Salt Lake City (Rupert Hachiya) | |
| | | San Francisco (Shig Wakamatsu) | |
| | | Sacramento (William Matsumoto) | |
| | | Los Angeles (Frank Chuman) | |
| | | Seattle (James Matsumoto) | |
| | | Detroit (Frank Watanabe) | |

Int'm-Interim meetings of the National JACL Board and Staff between convention years were authorized by the 1958 National Council.

FOWLER BOOSTS YOUTH PROGRAM

Fowler was chairman of the chapter scholarship committee. Fowler junior team won first place at the San Francisco Nisei Olympics.

August-September—In spite of busy harvest season, committees continued to meet to prepare for the 10th anniversary celebration.

October—Chapter held its 10th anniversary and Issei recognition banquet. Approximately 200—including 60 Issei guests attended. Frank Sakohira was general chairman. The Fowler JACL float won the Fall Festival parade sweepstakes award and first place honors in the organizations division. Kay Hiyma designed the winning float.

The chapter fishing derby was held in the Delta region with Hiro Asakawa, chairman. Competition was open to all residents of the community, Japanese and non-Japanese.

November—Election meeting for 1962 officers.

December—Chapter assisted in the CCDC convention by printing the talent show program. Mikio Uchiyama, member of the Fowler chapter, retired as CCDC chairman. Ken Hirose will be chairman of the chapter Christmas program tonight at Fowler Hall. Chapter is handling publicity for the CCDC New Year's Eve dance at the Fresno Desert Inn, Dec. 31, from 9 p.m.

—Thomas Toyama.

THIS WAS a year in which Fowler JACL emphasized programs for the youth. There were community picnics, specialized sports and recreation for youth, along with the traditional scholarship program, talent show, Christmas program and a prize-winning float.

Activities for 1961 in brief are as follows:

January—Membership drive with Ray Nishina as chairman; assisted with alien address reports.

February—Judge Matt Goldstein spoke of his recent visit to Russia. Mikio Uchiyama was meeting chairman.

March—Youth basketball clinic conducted by Roy Kato, athletic manager.

April—Youth softball clinic conducted by Roy Kato; chapter community picnic attracted 250 persons, Tom Nakamura, assisted by Mrs. Tom Shirakawa and Mrs. Alyce Taniguchi, was in charge.

June—Chapter scholarship awarded to Michiye Taniguchi; Renko Tsuchiguchi awarded CCDC scholarship. Tom Shirakawa was chairman of the chapter scholarship committee.

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— From Friends of Fresno JACL —

Wishing you
Season's Greetings

SUNNYSIDE PACKING COMPANY
FRESNO, CALIFORNIA

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Phone: AM. 6-6460

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Dr. & Mrs. I. S. Saito and Family

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Fresno, California

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General Insurance and Real Estate
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Margaret
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Fresno 5, California

Dr. and Mrs. George Suda and Family

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Fresno, California

Dr. and Mrs. Otto H. Suda and Family

4677 E. Olive Avenue
Fresno, California

Dr. and Mrs. Kikuo H. Taira

258 Meridan Fresno, Calif.

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TAKAHASHI
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Phone: BA. 2-7694

MR. & MRS. George S. Takaoka
Ann, Janet & Rollie
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MR. & MRS. George T. Umamoto
JOYCE AND KENNY
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MICHIO AND LEWIS
TOSHIYUKI
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Phone ADams 7-1558

West Fresno Floral
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Season's Greetings

the Season's Greetings

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MIN and TOM SAITO
Wholesale-Retail-Fresh Fish
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The Ikeda Kogetsu-do
JAPANESE CONFECTIONARY
920 "F" Street
Fresno, California
Phone ADams 7-2670

Dr. and Mrs. Fusaji Inada

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S.F. JR. JACLers ON THEIR WAY

IT HAS taken the San Francisco Jr. JACL nearly two years to become established. The youth group now sees the importance and need to be affiliated with JACL. This was not apparent in 1959 when the group was first organized.

(This brief history was presented by the writer at the NWDC quarterly session held in February, 1961, so that others who were considering formation of youth groups would learn and benefit from the experiences of the San Francisco group with the hope that they could develop much more rapidly.)

First Year—1959

Dr. Leo Nakayama, chairman of the chapter youth committee, sought to establish a youth group in February as part of the chapter program. In order to establish such a group, his committee corresponded with other chapters working with youth but none were found to satisfy local conditions.

Therefore, an effort to find an answer to fit local conditions was undertaken.

In April, a city-wide Japanese American youth meeting was called to explain JACL objectives and to relate the chapter's interest in starting a youth program. The youth were assured they would have the free-

dom to express their desires in terms of objectives and program.

This was followed by a nucleus of young people who came together and made plans. Willie Masuda was selected as the first president. As its first activity, the group co-sponsored with the chapter the dance that introduced Linda Yatabe as chapter representative in the 1960 National JACL Convention Queen contest. She was eventually selected convention queen. The youth group treasury also received \$50 of the profits of the dance.

The proposed youth group constitution listed among its purposes: character building, citizenship and leadership development. In selecting a name, the youth had made it clear "Japanese American" was not to be used because they felt that it indicated a "closed" group. Thus, San Francisco Youth Group was chosen with advisers supplied by the San Francisco JACL Board.

At this time, the National JACL Youth Committee policy provided youth groups, while securing support from chapters, were not committed to join JACL as an integral part.

In summation that year, Dr. Nakayama predicted it would take two years for such an organization to become established.

He explained the first year would be one of organization and the second one of expansion. He was also definite in his belief that the youth would need JACL and JACL would need the youth.

Second Year—1960

New advisers, Mick Fukuda and Marie Kurihara, were appointed in 1960.

Dr. Nakayama, now appointed local chairman of the 1960-70 JACL Planning Committee, urged the advisers to enunciate a basic policy concerning the youth group. After much thought, it seemed only logical that the group be patterned after the parent and national organizations and that an educational program be necessary to explain the purposes of JACL as it affects the youth. It was decided that the group age be limited to 16-21 years.

MEANWHILE, the youth participated in a variety of activities. In an effort to have representation on the local White House Conference on Youth, Yori Wada suggested Margaret Kai and the San Francisco Youth Association.

The SFYA is unique in that it is comprised of high school students from various ethnic and religious backgrounds to develop leadership in civic and community affairs.

Margaret appeared in a local "Brotherhood Week" program on television, chaired a San Francisco-Oakland Sister City program for youth and David Hara and Mitzi Watanabe participated in the latter program as delegates.

The youth group was an active participant in March and May when the Japanese American Community Study Committee conducted parent-teenager conferences.

Eminent anthropologist Dr. George De Vos, who had mentioned in a psychology course to nursing students of his study of the Nisei, was called to lecture in May and June to the youth group on cultural heritage. His lecture, "Cultural Tradition and the Acculturation Process of the Japanese Americans," was published in the 1960 PC Holiday Issue.

As a youth group representative, Sandy Ima participated in the regional JACL oratorical contest, speaking on "The Role of Japanese American Youth in the Future of JACL." His speech (reprinted in the 1960 PC Holiday Issue) proved to be an educational force to youth about JACL.

Members of the youth group were asked in July to speak on the cultural history of Japanese Americans at the Calvary Presbyterian Church Senior High School group (Caucasians). San-

Continued on Page A-23

Monterey Chapter and Auxiliary Activities Coordinated

Monterey

THE MONTEREY Peninsula Chapter and its Auxiliary has had a very active year under the able leadership of Chapter President Frank Tanaka and Auxiliary Co-Presidents Takeko Enokida and Alice Kamoku. Wholehearted support by the cabinet officers, those who served on the many committees as well as the general membership made it possible to carry on a varied program of activities.

A record crowd of celebrants ushered in 1961 at the New Year's Eve dance in the festively decorated Pacific Room of the San Carlos Hotel. Credit for the success of the dance goes to committee chairmen Yo Tabata, Mas Yokogawa and Mrs. Jim Taid-gawa.

The Spindrift in Monterey was the locale of the installation dinner in February. The guest speaker was National Director Mas Satow, who doubled as the installing officer. Chapter and Auxiliary Officers installed were:

1961 CHAPTER OFFICERS

Frank Tanaka, pres.; Mas Satow, 1st. vice; Paul Ichijima, 2nd. vice; Yokogawa, 3rd. vice; Harry Menzies, 4th. vice; Alice Kamoku, sec.; Mike Sands, social; Susumu Ueda, ed.; Hoshio Miyamoto, 1000 Club; Mitsuye Hashimoto, pub.; Aki Sugimoto, del.; George Kodama, alt. del.; Dr. Clifford Nakajima, Boy Scout; George Y. Ueda, hist.; James Tabata, hall; Alton Ohmoto, bldg.

1961 AUXILIARY OFFICERS

Takeko Enokida, Alice Kamoku, co-pres.; Joanne Nishi, sec.; Ida Shintani, treas.; Shiz Torabayashi, Sunshine Girl.

A commendation from the Monterey Bay Chapter, American Red Cross for a job well done was received by the Auxiliary for assisting in the February Red Cross drive. Chairman Edna Ishikawa and her committee were able to top all previous collections in their assigned district. Many Auxiliary members attended a demonstration of the

preparation of "kuri-manju" by Mrs. Bea Tanimoto in March. Arrangements for the cooking event were made by Nancy Nakajima and Ida Shintani at whose home it was held.

Chapter members, and their families and guests filled the JACL Hall on April 9 for the spring pot luck dinner. A delicious Chinese dinner was served by the Auxiliary committee of Mmes. Jean Esaki, Kazuo Ishii, Emma Sato, Ida Shintani, Viola Ueda and Margaret Yokota. The tables were beautifully decorated with spring flowers by Mmes. Anita Higashi, Sumi Nakamura, Joanne Nishi and Lorraine Oda. A bingo session with Social Chairman Mike Sands in charge rounded out an enjoyable evening.

THE CHAPTER'S youth activities began in April with a junior baseball program under the direction of Ky Miyamoto and Jim Takigawa. Youngsters between the ages of 8 and 13 were taught baseball fundamentals in Sunday afternoon sessions. A fitting climax to the program was a trip to Candlestick Park to see the Giants in action. It proved to be a very exciting experience as it was the first big league game for many of the youngsters.

A benefit Japanese movie was sponsored in April with Mas Yokogawa in charge. Success of the benefit was due to efforts of many members who canvassed the community in an all-out effort to sell tickets. Proceeds from the Auxiliary sale of home-made cookies at the movie were turned over to the junior baseball program fund.

Another phase of the chapter's youth activities is the sponsorship of Boy Scout Troop 47. A Charter Presentation night was held in May

with Scout Committee Chairman James Tabata in charge of the program.

The Auxiliary held its annual Mother and Daughter Luncheon on May 7 at the fashionable Mark Thomas Inn in Monterey. In charge of arrangements were Anita Higashi and Ruby Tabata.

The local Japanese community picnic took place in June at the Monterey County Fairgrounds. The Chapter annually co-sponsors this event with the local Nisei VFW Post and church groups. Ideal picnic weather prevailed and a large crowd was on hand to take part in the days activities. "Issei Sha-on no Yube" was a program honoring the pioneer Issei of the Peninsula. On July 8 the Issei were invited to the Hall for an evening of entertainment featuring the Mitsuha Band from San Mateo and local chapter talent. The program was under the direction of Mitsuye Hashimoto, John Hamamura and Jack Nishida.

THE SUMMER months were busy one for the Auxiliary. In July the members went on a house and garden tour through some of the beautiful homes in the Carmel and Pebble Beach areas and in August, Mrs. Hajime Shintani gave a demonstration on cooking spareribs. Thick barbecued steaks, delicious beans, salad and watermelons were enjoyed by the 175 who trekked to Big Sur Park for the chapter's annual outing. Thanks to the cooperation of the weatherman and the planning and preparations by Mike Sands, Emma Sato and Bette Uchida and their committees, this year's affair was one of the best ever.

The 1962 membership drive was started in August with Mas Yokogawa in charge with

the goal of surpassing the 1961 total, which was an All Time High for the Chapter.

Basketball took over youth activities in October when weekly practice sessions were held at the Bay View School gym for the youngsters. Again, much credit goes to Ky Miyamoto, Jim Takigawa and parents who assisted in both the baseball and basketball programs.

The last family get-together for the year, the fall pot luck dinner was held on Nov. 5 at the Hall. One hundred-eighty persons enjoyed the chicken dinner served by the Auxiliary under the direction of Mamie Honda. Tables were decorated with a Thanksgiving motif by Esther Higashi, Mitsuye Kanaya and Margaret Sakino.

THE BUSY pace of activities continues right into the holiday season as the Auxiliary makes plans for its Christmas

luncheon. This year, it will be held at the Highlands Inn with Fumi Kodani and Cedar Tabata in charge.

The final activity of the year will be the New Year's Eve dance. Various committees are hard at work with preparations to insure another successful dance.

—Barton Yoshida

This report would not be complete without putting in a plug for our industrious Chapter Newsletter staff, with co-editors Susumu Ueda and Barton Yoshida at the helm. Throughout the year the membership was kept informed on what's what, who's who? and what's cooking?

Hat's off to this indispensable group of work horses for a job well done.

—Frank Tanaka

Chapter President

— San Francisco —

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gram for the coming year. A Valentine social was held on the 11th. February with its mountains of snow beckoned a snow party at Yosemite. Bundled up like Eskimos, a day of tobogganing and skiing was enjoyed by all.

A St. Patrick's day theme was the setting for the general meeting held in March. A social hour with plenty of refreshments followed.

THE ALMOND orchard, a pet chapter project, has been coming along very nicely. The full cooperation of all members in sharing the responsibilities has begun to "pay off." The trees are beginning to show signs of bearing their first crop. Mac Sakaguchi and William Taniguchi, project chairmen, have arranged the work schedule. A general workday was held on April 8 to weed and rope the trees.

A family fishing derby is held during March and April. The first three biggest fishes were caught by Chikichi Sakaguchi, Shinjiro Sugitara and Tutomu Sugitara. Some 30 families participated this year.

A beautiful sunny day on May 7, Hagaman Park was the setting for the annual picnic. Co-chairmen Kumelichi Taniguchi and Kazumi Miyamoto were ably assisted by 23 workers. This is one event in which everyone and his kinfolks from far and near gather to renew old times and long lost acquaintances.

In June a joint meeting with the Livingston-Merced JACL was held in Livingston. The highlight of the meeting were speakers Mas Satow and Akiyoshi Yoshimura, who briefed the members on the progress of the Issei Story.

JUNE IS a very warm month for all, weather-wise or otherwise. College graduates are thinking career-wise; high school grads are thinking of future plans for more education; elementary school grads are thrilled over prospects of finally "growing up enuf" to enter high school.

Recipients of this year's \$100 Cortez JACL scholarships were Joanne Morimoto, Livingston High School, and JoAnne Noda, Turlock High School.

The June 24 wiener bake was sponsored jointly with the Livingston JACL to honor graduates from Ballico, Cressey, Denair, Vincent and Livingston Elementary Schools; Turlock and Livingston High Schools and the Stanislaus State College and various other colleges. Twenty-three graduates were honored guests at a day of swimming and boating.

As a prelude to the harvest season's annual family steak barbecue was held at Crane Park. Co-chairmen Sam Kuwahara and George Yuge were served by nine helpers. Fathers over 30 years of age played against the Caucasian fathers at Ballico Park and lost. The bleachers were filled to capacity to view this very exciting game.

TWO WEEKENDS in September were devoted to harvesting (Continued on next Page)

Cortez Clers' cooperation pays off
as almond orchard bears first crop

Turlock

WITH THE words of guest speaker Jerry Enomoto ringing in the ears of members present for the installation dinner, the final pages were closed on the era of Frank Yoshida, outgoing president and his staff of officers and a bright new leaf opened for the incoming 1961 cabinet.

Bill Noda, assuming the duties of president, his new staff of officers and chairmen were installed by Jerry Enomoto at a dinner meeting in Modesto in January. A very inspirational speech

was on the topic, "The Japanese American Citizens—Past, Present and Future."

The highlight of the year was the reactivation of the Boy Scouts, co-sponsored by the Cortez JACL and the Ballico American Legion. Seio Masuda, institutional representative and Ernest Yoshida, a member of the board of directors of the Yosemite Council, deserve much of the credit for reactivating the troop.

In February a cabinet meeting was held to map out the pro-

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Confidence in Youth Expressed

By MARIE KURIHARA
NC-WNDC Youth Chairman

San Francisco

DR. GEORGE A. De Vos' article, "Watch the Sane! Generation," which was published in the 1960 PC Holiday Issue, concluded with the following:

"It will be interesting to watch how the third generation of Sane! interact and continue some of their Japanese heritage. They are facing less feelings of discrimination and strangeness than was true for the Nisei and other ethnic groups of a previous period."

"The Sane! does not experience, to a similar degree, the sense of rejection and discrimination felt by many Nisei which found dramatic climax in the evacuation experience undergone during the war."

"Our society has somehow grown up since then, and Americans of Japanese ancestry will find less outer hindrances to individual accomplishment than has been the case with their parents."

The question remains, "Will they find as much within themselves to inspire them and set for themselves goals and aspirations toward which they will strive?"

CAN THE younger generation assume responsibility and carry out projects which will enhance the JACL program in the endeavor to develop leadership and ability to follow the footsteps of the older JACLers? Can they be challenged to do as well as their elders? What has the youth accomplished in the Northern California-Western Nevada District Council this year?

The first part of this article will cover the District Council Youth Program, and the second part will be a summary of chapter reports with comments made by Jr. JACL Presidents representing six chapters.

Beginning with the First Quarterly District Council meeting in Concord, Feb. 12, a panel discussion, "General Review of Youth Program Activities of Various Chapters," started the ball rolling. The panel participants were Sharon Ide, Eden Township; Cheryl Imamura, Sacramento; Harvey Shinomoto, Oakland; Pat Iiyama, Contra Costa; Douglas Ishii, San Francisco; Jerry Enomoto, National JACL Youth Committee Chairman; Contra Costa Jr. JACL adviser, and Marie Kurihara, S.F. Jr. JACL adviser, were resource people. From this discussion the following conclusions were born:

1. Japanese American youth need to participate in community groups other than Japanese groups, however it was pointed out that the primary purpose of JACL is to protect the welfare of the Japanese people in the United States.

2. Japanese Americans need to take interest in politics, however it was made clear that JACL is a non-partisan organization.

3. Some chapters were well

under way: 4/5 of the chapters represented were organized for social purposes.

4. The chapter had disbanded but is planning to resume its program.

5. Some Japanese American youths readily associate with other ethnic groups, some only associate with Japanese or with Caucasian groups; some do not mingle with other Japanese Americans at all. It was suggested that perhaps Jr. JACL could be a medium through which all groups as described above could mingle together and discuss issues that affect the Japanese American because they do have one thing in common in being a Japanese American.

6. The youth expressed that they wanted to help minority groups but first we must help help ourselves and thus be better prepared to help others.

7. The advisers called for help with programs, working with groups and areas of leadership development.

AT THE Second Quarterly District Council meeting held May 1 in Alameda, the Youth Program concentrated upon the purpose and objectives of the Jr. JACL Program on the dis-

trict council level. The National Youth Manual has been helpful however, it was not specific enough to give direction. Therefore a "Syllabus" was developed and the following purpose and objectives were defined.

With the help of the S. F. Jr. JACL Board, the following was proposed (see Table below):

The group decided to study the syllabus, and approval of the proposed plans would be considered at a future meeting.

THE THIRD Quarterly District Council meeting was held in San Francisco Aug. 6. The "Panel of Americans" film, produced by the S.F. Jr. JACL, was premiered with a presentation of the film to S. F. State College-Panel of Americans President Charles Junior by Margaret Kai, president of the S. F. Jr. JACL.

The Sacramento Jr. JACL provided the necessary funds to purchase a second copy of the film to be given to the Panel of Americans.

In introducing the film, Douglas Ishii spoke in behalf of the S. F. Jr. JACL. He stated, "As JACLers we ought to look into our own prejudices toward other minority groups, particularly the Negro, and help them if we are to be better Americans in a greater

America. Such a film as the Panel of Americans helps to strengthen the nation."

A panel on "How Can the Jr. JACL and Japanese American College Student Contribute to and Participate in the Panel of Americans" was presented. The panelists were Geraldine Taketa, San Jose State; Douglas Ishii, U. C.; Harvey Shinomoto, Oakland City College; Peggy Sasashima, S.F. State College; and Marie Kurihara, moderator.

Due to the interest and need for more information a special Jr. JACL Workshop shop was held Sept. 3 in San Francisco. The syllabus was accepted; the purpose and objectives so outlined were approved as a means for direction in promoting a Jr. JACL program.

Problem areas were defined, one of them being:

Jr. JACL morale would improve if the parent chapter board and adult members attend and support some of the Jr. JACL programs. Some of the suggestions made were:

1. All parent chapter presidents receive memos and minutes of the Jr. JACL meetings to keep the adult board members informed as to what is happening.

2. Budget. Is the youth program to be self sustaining? Conventions suggestions were:

1. Consider a Jr. JACLer of the Biennium.

2. Workshops be planned so that something is learned and accomplished particularly to improve individual chapters.

3. Need a handbook with definite directions.

THE FOURTH Quarterly District Council meeting was held in San Jose Nov. 12.

Ronald Morita, Contra Costa Jr. JACL President, reported on the Issei Story Fund Raising Project. It was decided that the four Bay Area chapters (Contra Costa, Eden Township, Oakland, and San Francisco) under Morita's chairmanship plan a fund-raising dance in February. Profits would be given to the Issei Story.

The formation of a District Youth Council was discussed. The IDYC (first youth council) Constitution was read. The delegates decided that a Youth Council be formed. All chapters were charged with the responsibility of discussing this matter on the chapter level and be prepared to present a constitution at the next February District Council meeting in Marysville.

The film, "Wrong Side Out," made by the San Francisco Youth Association was shown to exemplify how the Japanese American youth can participate in community affairs as Margaret Kai, Jr. JACL delegate to the SFYA participated on a panel when the film was made in February 1959.

Placer County Jr. JACL had 11 delegates represented by Ernie Tanaka, president. This was their first District Council meeting; they were established in 1954. Berkeley sent two representatives, Reno one, and San Jose two.

WE STILL have a long ways to go. A great deal will depend upon chapter presidents, advisers and the youth themselves. For those who have not yet organized, if an interested person can be appointed adviser and a few interested young people can be found, the chairman of this District Council Youth Committee and Jr. JACLers will gladly visit any group that wishes to start, but this will be left to the chapters to pursue. We are at your service at any time. As part of the 1960-70 Plan, the JACL Youth Program is now under way.

The major task lies in the hands of the youth. Are they dependable? Can they carry out a task independently? Can they think creatively if they are given the opportunity? Can they become leaders of JACL of the future?

Some have proven this and others have yet to prove this. As Dr. De Vos concluded, "Will they find as much within themselves to inspire them and set for themselves goals and aspirations toward which they will strive?"

TO CHAPTER presidents and board members: If you believe that the Jr. JACL program is a vital part of JACL, your support is needed. Talk to these young people and share your knowledge of JACL activities and history if you have pride in being a part of this organization.

Attend some of the meetings and see what the youth are doing. This is your program, too. They need your wisdom, experience, encouragement and suggestions but allow them to make their own decisions. This then becomes theirs.

We must remember that these Jr. JACLers are students and not finished products, but they do possess a great deal of potential as some have already demonstrated.

We are looking forward to a great year in 1962 and with the National Convention in sight, we have a great deal to accomplish if we hope to send delegates from this District Council.

On Nov. 18 and 19, a group of selected JACL youth leaders, the National Director and the National JACL Youth Committee Chairman met in San Francisco to evaluate the National JACL Youth Program. A handbook will be ready before the National Convention takes place.

Sincere appreciations go to National Director Masao Satow; Jerry Enomoto, National JACL Youth Committee Chairman; Henry Kato, past District Council Chairman; chapters which have hosted the district council meetings in accommodating the youth programs; chapters who have financed the youth delegates, advisors, and the youth for making this Youth Program on the District Council level possible.

I am aware of the difficulties and trials advisers face in trying to make these programs successful; however, in due time somehow the young people come through once they see "the light."

JACL Encouraged by Youth Spirit

THE UNPRECEDENTED turnout of youth delegates who registered for the joint EDC-MDC Convention in Minneapolis over the past Labor Day weekend was most gratifying to those in and out of JACL who helped to plan and organize the youth program. For old-time JACLers, the presence of youth was most inspiring and stimulating, giving JACL leaders much hope and encouragement for the future.

A total of 80 young people registered, including 60 from outside the Twin Cities area. Chicago's delegation was the largest with 25 and Washington, D.C., the smallest with one.

Accompanying them were 11 chaperons and advisers. Six of the eight MDC chapters and three of the four EDC chapters were represented by youth delegates. They ranged in age from 14 to 22. They were housed at Univ. of Minnesota's Comstock Hall. All but one major event, however, was scheduled in downtown Minneapolis at the Hotel Radisson, the convention site.

THE MDC youth committee assumed the major responsibility for organizing the convention youth program in consultation with the Twin Cities UCL Convention Board. A local committee arranged accommodations, transportation, meals and other physical needs. This group was composed mostly of parents and advisers of the Twin Cities only Sane! group (not affiliated with JACL).

Much of the details for clearing and coordinating information was handled through the mail; however, long distance phone calls and three visits to Chicago by the convention co-chairman was required.

Although paper work was mainly handled by the Midwest Regional Office, the youth program was formulated after consultation with both Midwest and Eastern district chairmen, the convention board, Jr. JACLers and their advisers.

ONLY TWO all-youth sessions were held, but delegates were required and did attend other convention events.

Most memorable, in the opinion of youth delegates, was Mike Masao's moving account of JACL's history, sacrifices and contributions made for the welfare of persons of Japanese ancestry. His challenge to the young people to take their rightful places in society as responsible citizens was well received and taken seriously by a number of Jr. JACLers.

Gene Takahashi, Cleveland Jr. JACL adviser, conducted the first youth assembly. Each chapter representative gave a report on his particular Jr. JACL or Sane! youth activities. Signs were provided to install convention spirit and two delegations presented skits to entertain the young people. Scrap books and photographs on Jr. JACL activities were exchanged at this session.

Most significant decision was the unanimous vote of youth delegates to organize a joint district youth council, composed of two youth representatives from each of the 12 chapters comprising the Eastern and Midwest District Councils. The youth council hopes to maintain com-

munication among Jr. JACL and Sane! groups through bulletins and assist in planning future joint district convention programs.

The Jr. JACL Workshop intended to clarify the purpose of Jr. JACL and JACL-sponsored youth groups. Time did not permit the group to explore this fully.

The Midwest Regional Office was most helpful in implementing the publicity and promotion of the convention and MDC committees.

ACCOMMODATIONS — To keep costs down and to provide effective control, the host committee secured Comstock Hall for housing all youth delegates. The university curfew interfered with older delegates. No sandwich or coffee shops were nearby at a time when kids got hungry and curfew prevented them from leaving the premises.

There was some horseplay and noise made at night creating some anxiety for the host committee. However, according to the residence manager, it was not enough to be noticed.

Serious attention to housing youth according to age breakdown should be made by future convention committees. It was suggested, Older youth, especially college-age Jr. JACLers, might be housed with the seniors of the younger Sane! be put up in homes.

SUPERVISION AND CHAPERONS — On the whole, the youth gave a good account of themselves during the entire convention. The younger generation today seem to be more demanding of their wishes and take less responsibility for behavior and conduct of the group. However, advisers and chaperons had the respect of the young people and had good control over their respective charges.

One chapter used youth advisers, while the rest relied on adult advisers. This should be evaluated in light of differences

of attitude and philosophy in handling or dealing with problems.

Standards of behavior at future conventions was suggested for Jr. JACLers. Qualifications of chaperons should also be spelled out and periodically reviewed by the National Youth Committee.

TRANSPORTATION & COST — Biggest obstacle in promoting good attendance at conventions is the prohibitive cost to the average Jr. JACLer or Sane!. Transportation is usually the biggest item. The Chicago group chartered a bus to accommodate delegates from Cleveland and Detroit who might otherwise not have been able to attend. A few from the Eastern District traveled long distance at considerable expense to the chapters. Sharing rides on cars is the most inexpensive but has the greatest risk.

Some plan or formula might be devised to help youths attend conventions through some assistance or scholarship program. So far, the chapter has assumed this responsibility. Some device regarding liability should be given to people who use their automobiles for transporting delegates to meetings and conventions.

CONVENTION PROGRAM — The convention program was arranged by JACL adult or advisory group, especially the details of arrangements. However, there was no plan for conducting a Jr. JACL business meeting because most young people were not oriented to JACL and organizational procedures.

JACL youth council or youth group should be organized to have more voice in future planning of youth convention programs. A manual or plan of some sort should be worked out at the National level to guide young people to eventually plan, organize and execute their own convention as a JACL organization.

—Abe Hagiwara

Jr. JACL Program

OBJECTIVES

1. To maintain the public image of the Japanese Americans as law abiding and loyal citizens.

2. To encourage Japanese Americans to personalize their good acceptance by active participation in community affairs and as citizens.

3. To understand the history of the Issei in America and their contributions to the Nisei, Sane! and America.

4. To understand the history of JACL as it affects Jr. JACLers of today, as well as other Japanese Americans.

5. To retain the cultural heritage as so desired.

6. To strive for freedom and equality of all persons.

7. To undertake activities which promote international relationships as integrating newcomers and students from Japan and other foreign countries into American life.

8. To develop leadership in JACL in adulthood.

9. To be informed as to what JACL is doing on the National District Council and Chapter level as it affects the Jr. JACL group.

APPLICATION

1. Be responsible, honest, loyal, and dependable.

2. Participate in high school and college organizations to meet and to interact with other ethnic and religious groups, as well as to have others know you better as Japanese Americans.

3. Be aware that the Issei

story is being written to preserve our history, and that factual information is being compiled, so that it will be permanently recorded for the future generations to read. This is a part of American history.

4. Read bibliographic material as suggested in National Youth Manual; Congressional Record reprint, Bill Hayashie and Sandy Ina's speeches, etc.

5. See the film, "Challenge," read Dr. George De Vos' article, "Cultural Traditions in the Accumulation Process of the Japanese Americans" — PC Holiday Issue 1960.

6. Participate in school, church and other organizations to meet people of ethnic and religious background other than yours; e.g., Anytown, U.S.A.; Encampment; city youth associations; Panel of Americans, etc.

7. Invite students to socials, Jr. JACL programs as examples of American Goodwill, and demonstrate democratic ideals and processes; e.g., S. F.-Osaka Sister City Day, etc.

8. Attend Jr. JACL meetings, and chapter and D. C. meetings to see adults in action as to how problems are solved, parliamentary procedure, take charge of meetings and committee work. Learn to work as a member of well as a leader.

9. Read the Pacific Citizen and Chapter newsletter.

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The Season's Very Best Wishes to all
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I wish to take this opportunity to thank all our
friends who generously supported the Issei Story
Project this year.

Susumu "Sim" Togasaki

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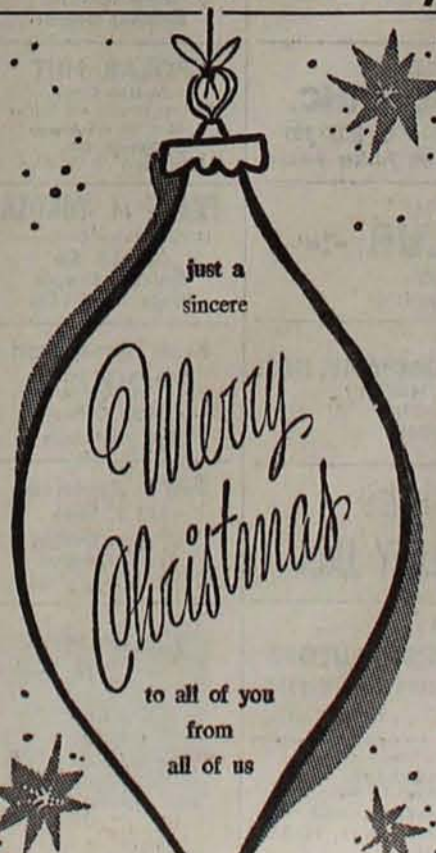
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GREETINGS . . . THOUSANDERS

To make room for the expected all-time high of some 1,500 names in this year's PC Holiday Issue "Honor Roll," we shall keep our message brief.

Much credit for the all-time high in 1000 Club memberships in 1961 goes to our district and chapter 1000 Club chairmen and to them, we doff our derby in recognition and appreciation.

With 1000 Clubbers scattered throughout the country, join with me as a link of the long silver chain about the nation to ring them Yuletide bells in appreciation and to wish each and every loyal Thousander whose name appears on the 1961 Honor Roll.

Our best wishes for a prosperous new year to all of them and an invitation to come to Seattle for the 17th biennial National JACL Convention in July, 1962.

May this Holiday Issue bring more of our friends together throughout the year.

FRANK HATTORI
National 1000 Club Chairman

Pacific Northwest District Council

Gresham-Troutdale

Honma, Ed 2
Kato, Mrs. Chiyo 12
Kato, Hawley H. 12
Kato, Henry T. 12
Kinoshita, Kazuo 9
Onchi, Dr. Joe M. 5
Ouchida, Jack T. 5
Takashima, Newton N. 8
Tamura, Kazuma 4

Mid-Columbia

Asai, Taro 1
Endow, Sho, Jr. 7
Hamada, Noboru 1
Nakamura, George 5
Noji, Mamoru 5
Okimoto, Mrs. Yukiko 6
Sato, Ray 8
Shank, Harlin 1
Shitara, Setsu 1
Takasumi, Mits 9
Tamura, George 2
Watanabe, George 2
Yasui, Mrs. Mikie 4
Yasui, Ray T. Life

Portland

Azumano, George I. 11
Azumano, Mrs. Ise A. 1
Hada, John M. 8
Hara, Dr. George S. 1
Ito, John 1
Iwasaki, Ike 1
Kawasaki, Corky T. 7
Kida, James K. 1
Kinoshita, Dr. Robert S. Life
Kuge, Dr. Toshiaki 8
Kyono, Frank C. 8
Masuoka, Dr. Matthew M. 8
Nakata, Dr. Mitsuo R. 8
Okazaki, Tom T. 6
Shiomi, Dr. Robert H. 3
Sumida, Hiroshi Rowe 3
Sunamoto, Bob 6
Yamada, Dr. Roy 6

Puyallup Valley

Enochs, Harry Jr. 2
Fujita, John 3
Fujita, Yosh 5
Kajimura, Dr. Saburo 2
Kanda, Grace O. 4
Kanda, Dr. John M. 2
Kawabata, Yosh 2
Kinoshita, H. James 8
Masumoto, Ted 2
Mizukami, Robert 5
Moriyasu, Dr. Victor I. 4
Murakami, George 2
Ota, George Life
Sakahara, Tom 2
Sasaki, Tad 2
Takemura, Thomas 2
Tanbara, Dr. George A. 5
Tsuboi, Toshio 1
Uchiyama, Dr. Sam T. 2
Uchiyama, Mrs. Miyo 2
Yaguchi, Hiro 1
Yamane, Kaz 1
Yoshida, Nobuo 2
Yoshino, Dr. Keith H. 3
Yoshioka, Dalichi 8

Seattle

Akita, Hiram G. 7
Andrews, Rev. Emery 2
Aoki, John 2
Baba, James 2
Beppu, Grant 2
Fugami, George S. 7
Fujii, Yoshito 7
Fukuda, James 7
Fukuda, Dr. Susumu 8
Fukuyama, John 7
Hattori, Frank H. Life
Hikida, Heitaro 6
Hirota, Joe S. 8
Homma, Mrs. Mutsu 1
Hori, Takashi Life
Horike, Tsuyoshi 10
Horiuchi, Kenji 10
Ichikawa, Joe I. 1
Ikoma, Sadao 2
Imanishi, Fred Y. 2
Ishikawa, Miye 2
Iwata, Tom S. 6
Kamihachi, Frank H. 5
Kashiwagi, George S. 3
Kashiwagi, John Mits 7
Kawabe, Harry S. 7
Kawachi, George Y. 8
Kinomoto, Frank Y. Life
Kodama, George 1
Kodama, Mrs. Hosoye 1
Kubota, Mrs. Easter Y. 3
Kubota, Henry T. Life
Kubota, Takeshi Life
Kumagai, Nish 4
Kumasaoka, Roland 1
Maeda, Milton 8
Matsuo, Ruth Mrs. 2
Matsuyama, James M. 2
Mayeda, Jack M. 1
Mayeda, Tom U. 1
Mimbu, William Y. 10
Miyake, Henry H. 1
Motoda, Mrs. Kiyo 1
Murakami, Richard K. 3
Nakama, Dennis 3
Nakamura, Dr. T. T. 2
Nogaki, Ken Life
Noji, Mitsugi 8
Nugent, Edward O. 1
Ogawa, Elmer 3
Ohtaki, Peter I. 7
Okada, George T. 9
Oves, William G. 1
Saiki, H. Ululani 1
Sakahara, Ted A. 7
Sakahara, Toru 9

Berkeley

Fujii, Masuji 10
Kako, Tokuya 8
Kono, Kenneth T. 5
Kosakura, Albert S. 5
Nakamura, Tadashi 6
Nakano, Tosh 5
Nishikawa, Rev. George 1
Nishita, Satoru 1
Takahashi, Dr. Henry M. 6
Yamasaki, Frank 2
Yamashita, Yuriko 14
Yasukochi, George 2
Yonemura, Mas 2

Contra Costa

Fujii, Jiro 6
Fukushima, Saburo 4
Honda, Jun 1
Mayeda, Minoru F. 8
Nabeta, Toshiro 1
Ninomiya, Tamaki 1
Oda, Dr. Thomas H. 6
Oishi, Joe 6
Oshima, Heizo 2
Sakai, Roy 8
Sakai, Sam I. 8
Sugihara, George Jiro 7
Togasaki, Dr. Yoshiye 14
Uratsu, Marvin 7

Cortez

Kajioaka, Nobuhiro 9
Kajioaka, Mark 7
Kuwahara, Sam 9
Miyamoto, Kenso C. 8
Nishihara, Joe 8

Eden Township

Fujii, Kenji 8
Kawahara, Momotaro 2
Kawahara, Sam 2
Kitayama, Kee 3
Kitayama, Tom 3
Sakai, Tetsuma 3
Shibata, Yoshimi 3
Yoshida, Sho 6
Yoshioka, Gilchi 12

Florin

Gotan, Judy M. 1
Ito, Louis K. 1
Ito, Paul T. 1
Kashiwagi, William Y. 4
Takehara, Paul 1
Taketa, Bill S. 1
Tauda, Dr. Kiyoshi 6
Tsukamoto, Alfred 2

Fremont

Kato, Henry Y. 3
Kato, Yasuo 5
Shikano, Kazuo 9

French Camp

Kagehiro, Mitsuo 8
Matsuoka, George 6
Tanaka, Dr. James H. 2

Gilroy

Kunimura, Moose 3
Yoshikawa, Hank 1

Livingston-Merced

Andow, Eric 7
Hamaguchi, Gene A. 5
Hashimoto, Fred M. 6
Iwata, Buddy Life
Kishi, Norman 7
Kuniyoshi, Yo 7
Maeda, Samuel Y. 7
Masuda, Kazuo 7
Norimoto, Tets 7
Okahara, Roy 7
Shoji, Frank 6
Suzuki, Frank 11
Yoshida, Lester Koe 7

Marysville

Inouye, Bob 2
Inouye, George H. 2
Kearby, George F. 1
Kodama, Robert 1
Manji, Bill Teruo 2
Matsumoto, George 2
Nakamura, Frank F. Life
Oji, Arthur N. 7
Oji, Mas 13
Oji, Ryozo 4
Okamoto, George Y. 8
Sasaki, John K. 7
Tessdale, Thomas H. 6
Toyoda, Dr. Yutaka 10
Tsui, Bill Z. 3
Ushida, Mosse M. 8
Yoshimura, Akiji 13

Monterey Peninsula

Ichijui, Paul 3
Kodama, George 6
Miyamoto, Hoshito 1
Nobusada, Kay 5
Oka, Kaz 5
Sato, Kenneth H. 9
Uyeda, Minoru 9

Oakland

Akahoshi, Arata 5
Baba, Mrs. Take 8
Fujii, Katsumi 2
Ikeda, Mary 2
Ishizu, Dr. Charles 10
Kurata, George 10
Nimura, Fred S. 4
Ogawa, Frank H. 4
Ohara, Jitsuo Jerry 4
Tsurumoto, James 4
Utsumi, Kinji 6
Wehara, Dr. Russel H. 6

Placer County

Hirakawa, George S. 3
Kawahata, Harry 1
Kubo, Miss Ellen A. 1
Nakamura, Yoshio 4
Takemoto, Hiroshi 4
Yego, Masayuki 1
Yego, Thomas, Jr. 7
Yoshida, Roy T. 7

Reno

Aoyama, Fred 10
Baba, Mas 10
Baba, Mits 4
Fujii, Oscar 4
Nozu, Paul 1

Sacramento

Akamatsu, Dr. George 2
Baker, Mrs. Shizue N. 6
Chew, Jack 1
Daikai, Frank 1
Dixon, Raymond 3
Fujii, Harry 6
Fujii, Masuto 6
Fujii, Toko 6
Fujiiwara, George 8
Hamai, George 2
Hamatani, Kay 2
Hamatani, Pete 2
Hamada, Nobuchi 2
Hara, Harry N. 5
Harada, Dr. Yoshizo 7
Hayashi, Dr. Akio 7
Hayashi, Ed 5
Higashino, Roy 5
Himono, Roy 1
Hironaka, Mitsugi 1
Hiyama, Frank 1
Imai, Kiyoshi 5
Inouye, Dr. Stanley 1
Ishii, Donald 1
Ishihara, Kazuma 1
Ishii, Dr. Ed 1
Ishimoto, Sam 8
Itano, Dean 8
Itano, Masao 5
Ito, Yasushi 7
Kai, Jimmie 7
Kitade, Roy 5
Kozono, Ardevan Kiyoshi 5
Kubo, George 4
Kubo, Dr. James J. 4
Kunishi, Tom 8
Maeda, Masao 8
Masaki, Akito 6
Masaki, Harry K. 6
Masaki, Percy 6
Matsumoto, Richard 2
Matsumoto, William 2
Miyakawa, Jun 6
Miyakawa, Sumio 6
Miyao, Martin 5
Mizutani, Ginji 5
Morimoto, Harry 1
Muramoto, Dr. George 2
Nishi, Charles 2
Nishijima, Kanji 4
Nishimi, Masao 4
Nishimi, Ralph 4
Nishimi, Toshihiko 5
Noguchi, Dave 4

San Benito County

Kamimoto, Kay 9
Nishita, Dennis 2
Nishita, Frank 6
Shingai, Sam 1
Shiotsuka, Sam 4

San Francisco

Abiko, Yasuo W. 11
Adachi, Lucy 1
Aizawa, Hatsuho 2
Anderson, George R. 2
Chung, Mrs. Elsie 5
Davis, Donald D. 5
Dobashi, Frank 2
Doi, Steven 3
Enomoto, John T. 9
Enomoto, William H. 14
Fukuma, Mamoru 14
Higaki, Harry 7
Hiura, Dr. George Y. Life
Inouye, Hirotsuke 13
Kariya, Hirojo 5
Katsioe, Richard S. 5
Masaoka, Tad 8
Nakahara, Peter 8
Nakamura, David 4
Nakamura, Harry 8
Nishimoto, Yosh 8
Oki, Masao 12
Yamada, Sat 4
Yamane, Tom 3

Sonoma County

Farrell, Thomas J. 1
Hamamoto, Iwazo 6
Hamamoto, James T. 6
Oda, Frank K. 6
Ohki, Edwin 7
Yamamoto, Eiichi Roy 8
Yokoyama, George Y. 5

Stockton

Agari, Yoichi 7
Baba, George K. 7
Dobana, Fred K. 7
Fujishiro, Dr. T. David 11
Fukuhara, Chester 2
Hayashino, Harry S. 7
Higashi, Henry M. 7
Hisaka, Art 6
Inamasu, Frank 6
Ishida, Alfred T. 2
Ishimaru, Shokichi 2
Itaya, Sam M. 7
Kunimori, Kumakichi Walter 7
Kusama, Henry T. 7
Fukushima, Akio 5
Matsumoto, Jack Y. 8
Nakashima, Arthur K. 3
Nakashima, George J. 2

Sanger

Fujihara, George 3
Kanagawa, Robert K. 11
Kanagawa, T. Y. 3
Kebo, Johnson 12
Kumano, Thomas K. 3
Moriyama, Tom H. 3
Nagamoto, Tom H. 3
Urushima, George T. 3

Selma

Kajitani, Yoshio 6
Masumoto, Alan A. 3
Thomas, Irvin E. 3

Tulare County

Arima, Dr. Kazuo 4
Eraki, Tee 3
Fujinaga, Ben 3
Fukushima, Akio 5
Hatakeda, Jun 1
Hatakeda, Sawato 4

Watsonville

(None Current)

District-at-Large

Yuki, Mrs. Miyoko, Los Gatos Life
Yuki, Takeo, Los Gatos Life

Pacific Southwest District Council

Arizona

Inoshita, Masaji 9
Kadamoto, Tom 7
Masunaga, Harry 4
Tanita, Shigeru 10

Coachella Valley

Seto, Masao 7

Downtown Los Angeles

Aiso, Judge John F. 10
Akahoshi, Ted I. 7
Akita, Annabelle H. 7
Aratani, George T. 13
Chuman, Frank F. 13
Chuman, Howard 13
Clement, Father 5
Fugetsudo 1
Fujimoto, Ed. H. 3
Fujita, Harry 9
Fukui, Soichi 6
Funakoshi, Willie M. 13
Furuta, George E. 11
Hamano, Tad 2
Hashimoto, Mrs. Haru 4
Hatanaka, Kenji 1
Higa, Chosin 3
Hirota, Roy 9
Honda, Harry K. 1
Iba, Shig 5
Iida, Henry 3
Iino, Sho 12
Ishihara, Sam 12
Ishikawa, George Y. 2
Ito, Joseph 6
Ito, Kenji 4
Iwasaki, Ernest K. 8
Kame, Kamejiro 1
Kasuya, Richard 1
Kato, Mitsuo 2
Kawa, Taro 9
Kawaratan, Kiyoshi 1
Kawasaki, Yasujiro 7
Kido, Saburo Life
Kido, Mine Mrs. 1
Kimura, Seizo 1
Kurihara, Frank 1
Kusayagami, Takejiro 6
Kwan, Hiram W. 1
Londelius, Ward 1
Maehara, Tsutomu 4
Matsuo, Fred 1
Mayekawa, Shigeo 5
McKibbin, David 5
Mitsumori, Nisuke 1
Morey & Co. 1
Morishita, Hisano 1
Mukaeda, Katsuma 5
Muraoka, Hideo 4
Nakashima, Tokijiro 4
Nishimoto, Asajiro 10
Nittake, David 10
Nozawa, Kenjiro 2
Ohye, Henry 3
Okamoto, H. U. 10
Okayama, Steve 6
Okrand, Fred 6
Oki, Noriyuki 1
Omatsu, Frank K. 5
Ozawa, Mrs. Jane 5
Sato, Meiji 4
Sayano, George K. 7
Shiba, Katsunori 3
Shimada, Teru 6
Shimizu, Mitsuhiro 4
Shirakawa, Mrs. Saku 5
Sumi, Toraiichi 3
Taira, Tom K. 4
Taiyo-Do 1
Takagaki, Lynn N. 6
Takata, Fred T. 1
Takeda, Shigeji 6
Tanabe, Eiji 9
Tanaka, Yasuo Clifford 1
Tom, Wallace 1
Uchima, Kei 6
Uno, George K. 1
Ushijima, Jerry S. 5

Long Beach-Harbor

Baba, Kay 2
Fletcher, Joe 2
Fujikawa, Dr. Fred Y. 2
Fujimoto, Easy 7
Fujimoto, Sumifusa 2
Fukumoto, Elliott Hajime 5
Fukuhara, Henry 2
Hamachi, Mrs. Chiyeo 1
Hayashibara, George 2
Ikiguchi, Fred 10
Inouye, John Yasuo 5
Iseri, George 1
Ishida, Dr. Itaru 5
Ishii, Frances 5
Ishii, Frank 6
Ito, Koo 2
Izumi, Dr. Katsumi 5
Kashiwabara, Dr. John E. 6
Kawai, Eric H. 2
Kawaichi, Dr. George 3
Kayasuga, Hiro 2
Kobata, Allan 6
Kumashiro, Dr. Richard 6
Mio, George 7
Miura, Mrs. Barbara 6
Miura, Dr. David M. 6
Miyagishima, Minezo 3
Morita, Harry 7
Morita, Hiroshi 3
Morita, Masaji 6
Nakashima, Carl 4
Noda, Arthur 3
Okura, Momota James 3
Sato, Thomas 1
Shiba, Roy 3
Shiroishi, George Y. 6
Sugiyama, Frank 1
Takeshita, Dr. Masao 6
Uchida, Tsutomu 1
Yusa, Henry 1

Orange County

Arakawa, Dr. S. Douglas 1
Continued on Next Page

1961

One Thousand Club Honor Roll

HONOR ROLL

This marks the ninth time the Holiday Issue has published the 1000 Club Honor Roll, since it was started in 1953 with a hopeful list of 250 members. At that time, the push was for a 1,000 members who would contribute \$25 a year to sustain operational expenses of National JACL Headquarters. (The dues are still the same.)

By the time the 1,000 members were enrolled in 1957, costs for operating JACL had risen and Shig Wakamatsu, then national 1000 Club chairman, announced "Shoot for Two" — 2,000 that is. And this appears likely when the 1962 convention meets in Seattle.

The 1961 Honor Roll contains over 1,500 names. As the Scoreboard shows, close to 2,700 have been in the 1000 Club at one time or another, with about half of them lapsed. Now, if half of the lapse members renew, the 10th annual Holiday Issue "1000 Club Honor Roll" next year could easily consist of 2,000 names.

From an individual chapter standpoint, contributions of 1000 Club members greatly facilitate the chapter to meet its share of the National JACL budget each year. For example: a chapter whose quota might be \$1,000 could meet it by signing 500 regular members or 40 Thousand Club members.

As it appears this year, the JACL budget being near \$100,000, the current 1000 Club members were able to meet about three-eighths of the budget. And the significance here is that the 1000 Club Honor Roll contains less than 10 percent of the entire membership. This stupendous fact warrants the annual listing of the 1000 Club Honor Roll.

Oda, Ping 1
Oki, George S. 2
Oshima, Coffee H. 7
Osga, Peter 1
Otani, George 1
Ouye, Fred 1
Ouye, Harold 2
Sakamoto, Shig 12
Sakuma, Mamoru 6
Santui, Kanami 2
Sasabuchi, Tim 5
Sato, Dr. Alwin 7
Sato, Dr. Kiyoshi Arthur 13
Sato, Tom 4
Seto, Louis 5
Seto, Dr. Masa 7
Shirai, Noboru 7
Sugiyama, Dr. Henry I. 7
Takahashi, Dr. George 7
Takamoto, Kiyoshi Kay 10
Taketa, Henry 10
Takeuchi, Takeo 7
Tanaka, Tadao 7
Tsugawa, Dubby Wataru 4
Tsujita, Tak 4
Yamamoto, Charley 5
Yamamoto, Sachiko 2
Yokoi, Frank 6
Yoshimura, Frank 6

San Jose
Bepp, Yoneo 9
Hirabayashi, James J. 8
Hiura, Dr. Thomas A. 3
Hongo, Dr. Yuta 1
Ishigaki, Harry 4
Ishikawa, Dr. Tokio 10
Kanemoto, Wayne M. 5
Matsumura, Phil 5
Mitsuyoshi, Tom J. 4
Nakamura, Hideo 1
Nakashima, S. Stephen 2
Okamoto, Dr. Robert S. 4
Sakauye, Eiichi 5
Shimizu, Esau 4
Shimura, Mrs. Eureka 6
Tatsuno, Dave M. 11
Yonemoto, Tak 4

San Mateo
Ishimaru, Haruo 9
Ito, Hiroshi 9
Rikimaru, J. I. 7
Sutow, George T. 6
Sutow, Mary 6
Sutow, Tomiko 6
Takahashi, William A. 3

Sequoia
Baba, Dr. George R. Life
Doi, Dr. Hunter 3
Enomoto, John T. 9
Enomoto, William H. 14
Fukuma, Mamoru 14
Higaki, Harry 7
Hiura, Dr. George Y. Life
Inouye, Hirotsuke 13
Kariya, Hirojo 5
Katsioe, Richard S. 5
Masaoka, Tad 8
Nakahara, Peter 8
Nakamura, David 4
Nakamura, Harry 8
Nishimoto, Yosh 8
Oki, Masao 12
Yamada, Sat 4
Yamane, Tom 3

Reedley
Abe, Masaru 6
Ikeda, Mrs. Michi 9
Ikeda, Toru 11
Ikemiya, Mrs. Carolyn 5
Ikemiya, Dr. James M. 2
Kawamoto, Kiyoshi 2
Kimura, Frank 3
Kitahara, Kei 3
Naito, Tak 4
Nishida, Fred 2
Tajiri, Dr. Akira 2

Sanger
Fujihara, George 3
Kanagawa, Robert K. 11
Kanagawa, T. Y. 3
Kebo, Johnson 12
Kumano, Thomas K. 3
Moriyama, Tom H. 3
Nagamoto, Tom H. 3
Urushima, George T. 3

Stockton
Agari, Yoichi 7
Baba, George K. 7
Dobana, Fred K. 7
Fujishiro, Dr. T. David 11
Fukuhara, Chester 2
Hayashino, Harry S. 7
Higashi, Henry M. 7
Hisaka, Art 6
Inamasu, Frank 6
Ishida, Alfred T. 2
Ishimaru, Shokichi 2
Itaya, Sam M. 7
Kunimori, Kumakichi Walter 7
Kusama, Henry T. 7
Fukushima, Akio 5
Matsumoto, Jack Y. 8
Nakashima, Arthur K. 3
Nakashima, George J. 2

Selma
Kajitani, Yoshio 6
Masumoto, Alan A. 3
Thomas, Irvin E. 3

Tulare County
Arima, Dr. Kazuo 4
Eraki, Tee 3
Fujinaga, Ben 3
Fukushima, Akio 5
Hatakeda, Jun 1
Hatakeda, Sawato 4

Watsonville
(None Current)

District-at-Large
Yuki, Mrs. Miyoko, Los Gatos Life
Yuki, Takeo, Los Gatos Life

Pacific Southwest District Council
Arizona
Inoshita, Masaji 9
Kadamoto, Tom 7
Masunaga, Harry 4
Tanita, Shigeru 10

Coachella Valley
Seto, Masao 7

Downtown Los Angeles
Aiso, Judge John F. 10
Akahoshi, Ted I. 7
Akita, Annabelle H. 7
Aratani, George T. 13
Chuman, Frank F. 13
Chuman, Howard 13
Clement, Father 5
Fugetsudo 1
Fujimoto, Ed. H. 3
Fujita, Harry 9
Fukui, Soichi 6
Funakoshi, Willie M. 13
Furuta, George E. 11
Hamano, Tad 2
Hashimoto, Mrs. Haru 4
Hatanaka, Kenji 1
Higa, Chosin 3
Hirota, Roy 9
Honda, Harry K. 1
Iba, Shig 5
Iida, Henry 3
Iino, Sho 12
Ishihara, Sam 12
Ishikawa, George Y. 2
Ito, Joseph 6
Ito, Kenji 4
Iwasaki, Ernest K. 8
Kame, Kamejiro 1
Kasuya, Richard 1
Kato, Mitsuo 2
Kawa, Taro 9
Kawaratan, Kiyoshi 1
Kawasaki, Yasujiro 7
Kido, Saburo Life
Kido, Mine Mrs. 1
Kimura, Seizo 1
Kurihara, Frank 1
Kusayagami, Takejiro 6
Kwan, Hiram W. 1
Londelius, Ward 1
Maehara, Tsutomu 4
Matsuo, Fred 1
Mayekawa, Shigeo 5
McKibbin, David 5
Mitsumori, Nisuke 1
Morey & Co. 1
Morishita, Hisano 1
Mukaeda, Katsuma 5
Muraoka, Hideo 4
Nakashima, Tokijiro 4
Nishimoto, Asajiro 10
Nittake, David 10
Nozawa, Kenjiro 2
Ohye, Henry 3
Okamoto, H. U. 10
Okayama, Steve 6
Okrand, Fred 6
Oki, Noriyuki 1
Omatsu, Frank K. 5
Ozawa, Mrs. Jane 5
Sato, Meiji 4
Sayano, George K. 7
Shiba, Katsunori 3
Shimada, Teru 6
Shimizu, Mitsuhiro 4
Shirakawa, Mrs. Saku 5
Sumi, Toraiichi 3
Taira, Tom K. 4
Taiyo-Do 1
Takagaki, Lynn N. 6
Takata, Fred T. 1
Takeda, Shigeji 6
Tanabe, Eiji 9
Tanaka, Yasuo Clifford 1
Tom, Wallace 1
Uchima, Kei 6
Uno, George K. 1
Ushijima, Jerry S. 5

Long Beach-Harbor

Baba, Kay 2
Fletcher, Joe 2
Fujikawa, Dr. Fred Y. 2
Fujimoto, Easy 7
Fujimoto, Sumifusa 2
Fukumoto, Elliott Hajime 5
Fukuhara, Henry 2
Hamachi, Mrs. Chiyeo 1
Hayashibara, George 2
Ikiguchi, Fred 10
Inouye, John Yasuo 5
Iseri, George 1
Ishida, Dr. Itaru 5
Ishii, Frances 5
Ishii, Frank 6
Ito, Koo 2
Izumi, Dr. Katsumi 5
Kashiwabara, Dr. John E. 6
Kawai, Eric H. 2
Kawaichi, Dr. George 3
Kayasuga, Hiro 2
Kobata, Allan 6
Kumashiro, Dr. Richard 6
Mio, George 7
Miura, Mrs. Barbara 6
Miura, Dr. David M. 6
Miyagishima, Minezo 3
Morita, Harry 7
Morita, Hiroshi 3
Morita, Masaji 6
Nakashima, Carl 4
Noda, Arthur 3
Okura, Momota James 3
Sato, Thomas 1
Shiba, Roy 3
Shiroishi, George Y. 6
Sugiyama, Frank 1
Takeshita, Dr. Masao 6
Uchida, Tsutomu 1
Yusa, Henry 1

Orange County

Arakawa, Dr. S. Douglas 1
Continued on Next Page

Imoto, Mike 6
Ishida, Robert 4
Ishida, William 4
Ishizue, Tak 3
Konishi, William 4
Mayeda, Hiroshi 6
Nagata, Ed 6
Nii, Harry 5
Ogata, Nori 3
Oh, George 4
Shiba, William 4
Shimaji, Gene 3
Shimasaki, Tom 10
Sumida, Jack 5
Tashiro, Mrs. Ethel 6
Tashiro, Kenji 11
Watanabe, Kay 4
Yamada, Doug 6
Yebisu, Hisao 6

East Los Angeles
Fujioka, Anson T. 5
Fujioka, Dr. Tad 1
Hamada, Mikie J. 4
Hara, Dr. H. James 8
Inadomi, Yosh 13
Katayama, Hideo 4
Kawakami, Ritsuko 8
Mittwer, Mrs. Mary 7
Obi, Dr. Robert T. 8
Okamoto, Frank S. 5
Onodera, Henry T. 3
Tatsuno, Walter 2
Utsunomiya, Ken 14
Wada, Dr. George 8
Watanabe, George 6
Yamadera, Roy M.

1961 Honor Roll

PACIFIC SOUTHWEST DISTRICT

Continued from Previous Page

| | | | |
|----------------------------|----|------------------------------|------|
| Asahino, Dr. Steve N. | 1 | Kono, Eugene | 3 |
| Ishii, Charles | 10 | Muto, Fred | 6 |
| Ishii, Joe | 10 | Nakagiri, Kay | 1 |
| Ishii, Kyutaro | 10 | Sakaguchi, Dr. Bo | 5 |
| Kanegae, Elden | 6 | Sakaguchi, Dr. C. T. | Life |
| Kanegae, Henry | 10 | Sakaguchi, Dr. Sanbo S. | 1 |
| Kanno, George | 6 | Uyehara, Isamu | 7 |
| Kanno, Jim | 6 | Yokomizo, Sus | 11 |
| Kobayashi, Dr. Fred I. | 5 | | |
| Kono, Ken Y. | 3 | San Luis Obispo | |
| Mage, George | 1 | Eto, Masaji | 10 |
| Matsukane, Harry H. | 10 | | |
| Matsukane, Mrs. Kiku | 10 | Santa Barbara | |
| Mizusawa, Frank | 4 | Endo, Akira | 6 |
| Norio, Dick Y. | 13 | Hide, Mike | 6 |
| Nishizu, Clarence | 9 | Hirashima, Tom | 13 |
| Nitta, Hitoshi | 9 | Kakimoto, Ikey | 11 |
| Nitta, Minoru | 7 | Nakaji, Mrs. Lillian | 10 |
| Nitta, Mitsuo | 7 | Nakaji, Dr. Yoshio | 11 |
| Nitta, Sam | 7 | Ohashi, George | Life |
| Ochiai, Dr. Tadashi | 7 | Uyesaka, Caesar | 9 |
| Ogata, Dr. Masami | 1 | | |
| Okuda, Bill | 7 | Santa Maria Valley | |
| Okuda, Jim S. | 6 | Ito, Frank K. | 12 |
| Sakaguchi, Dr. Paul K. | 6 | Shimizu, Harold Y. | 13 |
| Takenaga, T. Ben | 6 | | |
| Tamura, Stephen K. | 1 | Southwest Los Angeles | |
| Tatsuno, Arthur | 3 | Asawa, Charles W. | 6 |
| Uyesugi, Ken | 1 | Asawa, Mrs. Michi | 6 |
| Uyesugi, Mas M. | 1 | Hamaguchi, Y. Mack | 8 |
| Waldron, Robert T. | 1 | Harada, Tsuneo P. | 4 |
| Yoshikane, Dr. Franklin Y. | 1 | Higashi, Jim | 8 |
| | | Ishida, Dr. Hiraku | 7 |

| | |
|----------------------|------|
| Pasadena | |
| Abe, Dr. Joe | 5 |
| Deguchi, Yoneo | 11 |
| Dyo, Ken | 13 |
| Fuko, Sei | 13 |
| Fukutaki, Kimiko | 5 |
| Goya, Paul | 4 |
| Hiraoka, Fred A. | 4 |
| Ito, Mrs. Mary | 8 |
| Ito, Tom T. | Life |
| Iwasaki, Tetsuo | 11 |
| Kishi, Takashi | 11 |
| Koike, George | 4 |
| Matsui, Eiko | 6 |
| Mikuriya, Mary | 6 |
| Miyamoto, Paul M. | 3 |
| Oishi, Jiro | 3 |
| Ozawa, Harris H. | 8 |
| Takata, Al | 6 |
| Tamura, Butch Y. | 13 |
| Ueda, Yoshito Ronald | 13 |
| Wakiji, James H. | 3 |
| Yamaguchi, Dr. Ken | 5 |
| Yusa, Dr. Earl M. | 5 |
| Yusa, Mary | 5 |

| | |
|-------------------------|----|
| San Diego | |
| Asakawa, Moto | 7 |
| Asakawa, Osamu | 3 |
| Funaki, T. | 3 |
| Hamaguchi, Jack T. | 7 |
| Hara, Dr. Shigeru | 7 |
| Hatahita, Haruo | 4 |
| Honda, Henri | 6 |
| Hoshi, Paul | 6 |
| Ikemura, Tsutomu Harold | 12 |
| Ito, Martin L. | 12 |
| Kida, Tom | 11 |
| Kodama, George Y. | 8 |
| Morimoto, Dr. Masato | 7 |
| Mukai, Tom | 7 |
| Muto, George S. | 9 |
| Nakamura, Hiomi | 9 |
| Nakamura, Minoru | 5 |
| Nakashima, Shig | 5 |
| Obayashi, Alfred Y. | 8 |
| Owashi, Joseph | 12 |
| Owashi, Leo | 12 |
| Tanaka, Bert M. | 5 |
| Umekubo, Dr. Peter | 5 |
| Yamada, Dr. Kiyoshi | 2 |
| Yano, Tokihira | 2 |
| Yasuda, George | 7 |
| Yoshihara, Hideo | 7 |

| | |
|----------------------------|---|
| San Fernando Valley | |
| Endow, Tom | 7 |
| Imai, Mrs. Michi | 5 |
| Imai, Tom | 5 |
| Iura, Dr. Toru | 7 |

| | |
|-----------------------|---|
| Ventura County | |
| Hirata, Willis | 6 |
| Kurihara, Akira | 4 |
| Taketa, Dr. Tom | 6 |

| | |
|-------------------------|------|
| West Los Angeles | |
| Akashi, David | 5 |
| Fukuhara, James | 6 |
| Goka, Robert K. | 4 |
| Ishioke, Riichi | 4 |
| Iwamoto, Robert S. | 4 |
| Kamiya, Ichiro | 8 |
| Komai, Mrs. Toshiko | 5 |
| Naramura, Hiroshi | 5 |
| Nishimoto, Ben M. | 6 |
| Nishimoto, Jim M. | 6 |
| Nishizawa, Mits | 4 |
| Ohno, Akira | 5 |
| Okamoto, George A. | 6 |
| Okinaga, Richard S. | 6 |
| Sonoda, Ann | 1 |
| Sonoda, Cathy | 1 |
| Sonoda, Dr. Kiyoshi | Life |
| Sonoda, Mrs. Mitsu | Life |
| Sonoda, Peggy | 1 |
| Tanabe, Mrs. Lily N. | 2 |
| Uyeda, Joe | 5 |

| | |
|------------------------|----|
| San Luis Obispo | |
| Eto, Masaji | 10 |

| | |
|----------------------|------|
| Santa Barbara | |
| Endo, Akira | 6 |
| Hide, Mike | 6 |
| Hirashima, Tom | 13 |
| Kakimoto, Ikey | 11 |
| Nakaji, Mrs. Lillian | 10 |
| Nakaji, Dr. Yoshio | 11 |
| Ohashi, George | Life |
| Uyesaka, Caesar | 9 |

| | |
|---------------------------|----|
| Santa Maria Valley | |
| Ito, Frank K. | 12 |
| Shimizu, Harold Y. | 13 |

| | |
|------------------------------|------|
| Southwest Los Angeles | |
| Asawa, Charles W. | 6 |
| Asawa, Mrs. Michi | 6 |
| Hamaguchi, Y. Mack | 8 |
| Harada, Tsuneo P. | 4 |
| Higashi, Jim | 8 |
| Ishida, Dr. Hiraku | 7 |
| Kawakami, Taro John | Life |
| Koyama, Fred Y. | 2 |
| Makita, Dr. Victor | 7 |
| Masaoka, Hank | 7 |
| Masuoka, Dr. Shig J. | 7 |
| Miyamoto, David | 4 |
| Munekata, Dr. Ryo | 6 |
| Nagamoto, Dr. Kenneth | 7 |
| Naruse, Matsushi | 7 |
| Nishikawa, Dr. Roy | 7 |
| Oi, Matsunosuke | 13 |
| Ono, George S. | 13 |
| Ota, Fred K. | 13 |
| Saito, John Ty | 13 |
| Shimazaki, Tom T. | 6 |
| Shinoyake, Al | 10 |
| Tarumoto, Dr. George | 13 |
| Tayama, Mrs. Chiyoko | Life |
| Tayama, Fred M. | Life |
| Uba, Dr. Katsumi | 7 |
| Wada, J. Iwao | 1 |
| Wada, Jack M. | 6 |
| Watanabe, Dr. Tom | Life |
| Yata, Tut | 9 |
| Yoshimine, Henry K. | 4 |

| | |
|---------------------|----|
| Boise Valley | |
| Arima, John | 1 |
| Hamada, Harry | 1 |
| Hayashida, Seichi | 4 |
| Koyama, George | 6 |
| Nishihara, Masa | 1 |
| Takahashi, Yoshio | 12 |
| Yamada, James | 12 |

| | |
|--------------------|------|
| Idaho Falls | |
| Brownell, Albert | 7 |
| Haga, Takeo | 6 |
| Harada, Deto | Life |
| Hirai, Charley | 10 |
| Honda, Masayuki | 10 |
| Hosoda, Leo H. | 6 |
| Inouye, Yukio | 11 |
| Kumano, Todd | 7 |
| Morishita, Sadao | Life |
| Nishioka, Joseph | Life |
| Nokaya, George | Life |
| Ochi, Fred L. | 8 |
| Texido, Harold A. | 2 |
| Yamasaki, Frank K. | Life |

| | |
|-------------------------|----|
| Mountain Olympus | |
| Katayama, Yoshio | 11 |
| Matsumori, Tom K. | 3 |
| Miturai, Henry | 14 |
| Mukai, Robert | 2 |
| Nakagawa, Lou Torao | 2 |
| Tamura, George | 3 |
| Ushio, Jim | 5 |

| | |
|-----------------------|---|
| Pocatello | |
| Endow, Kazuo | 2 |
| Endow, Seiji | 2 |
| Kawamura, Akira Ike | 8 |
| Kawamura, William | 2 |
| Kihara, Dr. Junior T. | 3 |
| Nelson, Tuffy | 4 |
| Shiozaki, Hero | 6 |
| Shiozawa, George | 2 |
| Thatcher, Larry | 2 |
| Tsukamoto, Masa | 2 |
| Whele, Carl G. | 1 |
| Yamauchi, William | 9 |

| | |
|-----------------------|---|
| Mile-Hi | |
| Endow, Kazuo | 2 |
| Endow, Seiji | 2 |
| Kawamura, Akira Ike | 8 |
| Kawamura, William | 2 |
| Kihara, Dr. Junior T. | 3 |
| Nelson, Tuffy | 4 |
| Shiozaki, Hero | 6 |
| Shiozawa, George | 2 |
| Thatcher, Larry | 2 |
| Tsukamoto, Masa | 2 |
| Whele, Carl G. | 1 |
| Yamauchi, William | 9 |

| | |
|------------------------|----|
| San Luis Obispo | |
| Eto, Masaji | 10 |

| | |
|----------------------|------|
| Santa Barbara | |
| Endo, Akira | 6 |
| Hide, Mike | 6 |
| Hirashima, Tom | 13 |
| Kakimoto, Ikey | 11 |
| Nakaji, Mrs. Lillian | 10 |
| Nakaji, Dr. Yoshio | 11 |
| Ohashi, George | Life |
| Uyesaka, Caesar | 9 |

Records of individual Chapter Membership have been maintained by National Headquarters since 1946. This listing of all-time highs in membership by chapters was prompted by the belief that knowledge of those facts would bolster chapter efforts during 1962 and possibly boost the national all-time high to 20,000 by the time the next National Convention is held in Seattle the last week of July.

The all-time highs for 1961 are as of Sept. 30. There were 17 chapters and two district councils breaking their previous all-time highs this year.

Some of the chapters have already undertaken their 1962 campaign since the first of October. A majority of them, however, will start in January.



DR. GEORGE MIYAKE
National Chairman
JACL Endowment Fund

Intermountain District Council

Ben Lomond

| | |
|---------------|----|
| Koga, Tatsuo | 4 |
| Miya, Minoru | 7 |
| Uchida, Ken | 13 |
| Yamada, Tomio | 7 |

Boise Valley

| | |
|-------------------|----|
| Arima, John | 1 |
| Hamada, Harry | 1 |
| Hayashida, Seichi | 4 |
| Koyama, George | 6 |
| Nishihara, Masa | 1 |
| Takahashi, Yoshio | 12 |
| Yamada, James | 12 |

Idaho Falls

| | |
|--------------------|------|
| Brownell, Albert | 7 |
| Haga, Takeo | 6 |
| Harada, Deto | Life |
| Hirai, Charley | 10 |
| Honda, Masayuki | 10 |
| Hosoda, Leo H. | 6 |
| Inouye, Yukio | 11 |
| Kumano, Todd | 7 |
| Morishita, Sadao | Life |
| Nishioka, Joseph | Life |
| Nokaya, George | Life |
| Ochi, Fred L. | 8 |
| Texido, Harold A. | 2 |
| Yamasaki, Frank K. | Life |

Mountain Olympus

| | |
|---------------------|----|
| Katayama, Yoshio | 11 |
| Matsumori, Tom K. | 3 |
| Miturai, Henry | 14 |
| Mukai, Robert | 2 |
| Nakagawa, Lou Torao | 2 |
| Tamura, George | 3 |
| Ushio, Jim | 5 |

Pocatello

| | |
|-----------------------|---|
| Endow, Kazuo | 2 |
| Endow, Seiji | 2 |
| Kawamura, Akira Ike | 8 |
| Kawamura, William | 2 |
| Kihara, Dr. Junior T. | 3 |
| Nelson, Tuffy | 4 |
| Shiozaki, Hero | 6 |
| Shiozawa, George | 2 |
| Thatcher, Larry | 2 |
| Tsukamoto, Masa | 2 |
| Whele, Carl G. | 1 |
| Yamauchi, William | 9 |

Mile-Hi

| | |
|-----------------------|---|
| Endow, Kazuo | 2 |
| Endow, Seiji | 2 |
| Kawamura, Akira Ike | 8 |
| Kawamura, William | 2 |
| Kihara, Dr. Junior T. | 3 |
| Nelson, Tuffy | 4 |
| Shiozaki, Hero | 6 |
| Shiozawa, George | 2 |
| Thatcher, Larry | 2 |
| Tsukamoto, Masa | 2 |
| Whele, Carl G. | 1 |
| Yamauchi, William | 9 |

San Luis Obispo

| | |
|-------------|----|
| Eto, Masaji | 10 |
|-------------|----|

Santa Barbara

| | |
|----------------------|------|
| Endo, Akira | 6 |
| Hide, Mike | 6 |
| Hirashima, Tom | 13 |
| Kakimoto, Ikey | 11 |
| Nakaji, Mrs. Lillian | 10 |
| Nakaji, Dr. Yoshio | 11 |
| Ohashi, George | Life |
| Uyesaka, Caesar | 9 |

Santa Maria Valley

| | |
|--------------------|----|
| Ito, Frank K. | 12 |
| Shimizu, Harold Y. | 13 |

Southwest Los Angeles

| | |
|-----------------------|------|
| Asawa, Charles W. | 6 |
| Asawa, Mrs. Michi | 6 |
| Hamaguchi, Y. Mack | 8 |
| Harada, Tsuneo P. | 4 |
| Higashi, Jim | 8 |
| Ishida, Dr. Hiraku | 7 |
| Kawakami, Taro John | Life |
| Koyama, Fred Y. | 2 |
| Makita, Dr. Victor | 7 |
| Masaoka, Hank | 7 |
| Masuoka, Dr. Shig J. | 7 |
| Miyamoto, David | 4 |
| Munekata, Dr. Ryo | 6 |
| Nagamoto, Dr. Kenneth | 7 |
| Naruse, Matsushi | 7 |
| Nishikawa, Dr. Roy | 7 |
| Oi, Matsunosuke | 13 |
| Ono, George S. | 13 |
| Ota, Fred K. | 13 |
| Saito, John Ty | 13 |
| Shimazaki, Tom T. | 6 |
| Shinoyake, Al | 10 |
| Tarumoto, Dr. George | 13 |
| Tayama, Mrs. Chiyoko | Life |
| Tayama, Fred M. | Life |
| Uba, Dr. Katsumi | 7 |
| Wada, J. Iwao | 1 |
| Wada, Jack M. | 6 |
| Watanabe, Dr. Tom | Life |
| Yata, Tut | 9 |
| Yoshimine, Henry K. | 4 |

Boise Valley

| | |
|-------------------|----|
| Arima, John | 1 |
| Hamada, Harry | 1 |
| Hayashida, Seichi | 4 |
| Koyama, George | 6 |
| Nishihara, Masa | 1 |
| Takahashi, Yoshio | 12 |
| Yamada, James | 12 |

Chapter All-Time Highs in Membership

National All-Time High of 17,776 Reported as of Sept. 30, 1961

As approved at the 1960 National Convention, JACL membership dues includes a year's subscription to the Pacific Citizen on a one per household basis.

| | |
|--------------------------|------------|
| Pacific Northwest | |
| District Council | 1,124 1954 |
| Columbia Basin | 63 1954 |
| Gresham-Troutdale | 74 1959 |
| Mid-Columbia | 142 1961 |
| Puyallup Valley | 154 1955 |
| Seattle | 631 1954 |
| Spokane | 96 1947 |
| White River Valley | 73 1961 |

| | |
|-----------------------------|------------|
| No. Calif.-West Nev. | |
| District Council | 6,513 1961 |
| Alameda | 167 1956 |
| Berkeley | 479 1958 |
| Contra Costa | 244 1961 |
| Cortez | 132 1960 |
| Eastbay | 316 1950 |
| Eden Township | 249 1959 |
| Florian | 181 1955 |
| Freemont | 92 1960 |
| French Camp | 156 1959 |
| Gilroy | 99 1960 |
| Livingston-Merced | 154 1954 |
| Marysville | 340 1957 |

| | |
|--------------------|------|
| Rexburg | |
| Hikida, Fuji T. | 8 |
| Miyasaka, Tommy H. | 7 |
| Sakata, Kiyoshi | Life |

| | |
|-----------------------|------|
| Salt Lake City | |
| Doi, Ichiro | 3 |
| Fujimoto, Mrs. Rae S. | 13 |
| Kasai, Henry | 4 |
| Kasai, Seiko M. | 4 |
| Okada, Hito | 9 |
| Tachiki, Roy | 12 |
| Terashima, Kay K. | 6 |
| Wagner, J. J. | Life |
| Yano, Mas | 6 |

| | |
|-------------------|--|
| Snake River | |
| Browning, Charley | |
| Hashitani, George | |
| Iseri, Mun | |

Scholarship Awards

The Pvt. Ben Frank Masaoka Memorial Scholarship has been administered by National JACL Headquarters at the request of his mother, Mrs. Haruyo Masaoka of Venice, Calif., who gives an outright grant of \$200 to a most deserving Nisei high school graduate in the country. Since 1959, an additional \$100 is awarded the winner—the sum being donated by Dr. James Toshiaki Minura of Royal Oak, Mich., co-recipient of the first scholarship in 1946.

Now ready for its 17th annual award in 1962, the scholarship is open to Japanese American high school graduates who plan to continue their education in the fall. Nominations must be through JACL chapters, but a chapter may nominate only one candidate. Deadline for chapter nominations is June 15 each year. Candidates are then sent official application forms upon receipt of nomination at JACL National Headquarters.

Pvt. Ben Frank Masaoka Memorial Scholarship Winners

1946—Harry Abe, New York, and Toshiaki Minura, Chicago.
1947—Kaz Oshiki, Nebraska.
1948—Joseph Tanaka St. Louis.
1949—Grace Taketa, Washington, D. C.
1950—Ken Tokiyama, East Los Angeles.
1951—Cherry Tsutsumi, Arizona.
1952—Curt Sugiyama, Detroit.
1953—Hideo Akamatsu, Twin Cities.
1954—David Yamakawa, San Francisco.
1955—Seiji Itahara, Chicago.
1956—Ted Sakano, Snake River.
1957—Thomas Yoneda, Sonoma County.
1958—Ronald Inouye, Mt. Olympus.
1959—Thomas Tadano, Arizona.
1960—Brian Rio Kashiwagi, Seattle.
1961—Rodney S. Omachi, Stockton.

National JACL Supplemental Scholarship

Supplemental scholarships of \$200 each are also awarded by National JACL and since 1960 by Tokichi Matsuoka of New York City.

1956—Lucille Inami (Fresno).
1957—Elizabeth Okayama (Chicago), Willie Sugahiro (Snake River, Frances Sumida (Portland), Grace Takahashi (Gresham-Trousdale).
1958—Deanna Honbo (Delano), Kenji Kawaoka (San Luis Obispo), Michihara Sakata (East Los Angeles), Helen Tademaru (Chicago).
1959—Misao Yamane (Cleveland), Jean Y. Muranaka (San Fernando Valley), Elaine E. Mitani (Mt. Olympus), Stanley T. Murayama (San Diego).
1960—Anne Miwa Kanomata (Pocatello), William Yasuo Hayashi (Sonoma County), Daniel Okimoto (Pasadena).
1961—Alan T. Miyamoto (Southwest L. A.), Kenneth K. Murata (Sacramento), Linda K. Kobata (Long Beach), Dennis K. Fujita (Sonoma County).

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George and Janice Higashi and Family, 616 Sherwood Dr.
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Bill Inouye and Family, 561 West St.
Tony and Hatsumi Itani and Family, 21 Santa Rosa Ave.
Saburo and Mary Iwamoto and Family, 7 E. Lake St.
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S. Kanow and Family, 536 Lincoln Ave.
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Dr. Harry and Fumi Kita, 612 E. Romie Lane
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Ken and Toshi Sato, 145 Davis Rd.
Harry and Dorothy Shiraishi, 124 San Jose St.
Sid Shiratsuki and Family, 771 Lemos Ave.
Henry and Margaret Tada, 322 Geil St.
James and Marian Tada, 303 Lang St.
Charles and Fumi Tanimura, 607 Loma Vista Dr.
George and Masaye Tanimura and Family, 303 Boeing Ave.
John and Yoshiko Teragawa and Family, 215½ E. Market St.
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7601 Ebel Ave., North Hollywood

Mr. and Mrs. Hiro Imai, Judy and Willard,
10189 Foothill Blvd., Lake View Terrace

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Sumi Fujita, 355 21st Ave. (21)

Dr. Tokuji and Haru Hedani and Janet, Barbara, and Dean,
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Akira Watanabe, 1852 Buchanan St.

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Miss May Kurasaki, 624 N. Fourth St.

Dr. and Mrs. Tokio Ishikawa, 535 N. Fifth St.

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Mr. and Mrs. Akira Endo and Family, 570 Ricardo Ave.

Mr. and Mrs. Tom Tsumoda and Stanley, 1209 Quinientos St.

Mr. Richard Tokumaru, Dennis and Janet, 5410 Hollister Ave.

The Fukuzawa Family, 120 S. Voluntario St.

Tomoko and Harumi Yamada, 210 S. Voluntario St.

Mrs. Amy Hirata and Steve, 1122 E. De La Guerra St.

Mr. and Mrs. D. E. Muneno and Family, 1122 E. De La Guerra St.

Mr. and Mrs. George Ohashi and Susan,
152 Alameda Padre Serra

Mr. and Mrs. Harold Lee, 1125 Carpinteria St.

Dr. and Mrs. Yoshio Nakaji, 435 Campbor Pl.



Nisei Week Queens: 1960 and 1961

Akemi Tani, 1960 Nisei Week queen of Downtown Los Angeles JACL, crowns her successor, Dianne Kubota of Anaheim the Kazuo Masuda Memorial VFW Post of Orange County. A secretary of the Orange County JAYS, she is studying at Fullerton JC, is 5 ft. 4 in., 106 lbs. It was her first beauty contest. —Toyo Miyatake Photo.

Mr. and Mrs. Mike Hide and Family,
Dos Pueblos Orchid Co., Goleta

Tom Hirashima, 6195 Verdura Ave., Goleta

Mr. and Mrs. F. H. Mizusaki, 3049 Foothill Rd.

Mr. and Mrs. Akira Yamada, Gayle and Terri,
329 Santa Cruz Blvd.

Mr. and Mrs. Jim S. Fujita, 2604 1/2 Puente Del Sol

Mr. and Mrs. John Suzuki and Family, 209 S. Canada St.

Mr. and Mrs. Itsuki Mori and Family, 1124 Las Olas Ave.

Tad Kanetomo, 712 Spring St.

Mr. and Mrs. Caesar Uyesaka and Family,
1236 E. Dela Guerra St.

Mr. and Mrs. Mamoru Takeuchi and Family,
331 N. Voluntario St.

Dr. and Mrs. Aul A. Tanaka and Family, 1550 San Roque Rd.

Mr. and Mrs. Hideo Uyesaka and Family, 4815 La Gama Way

Mr. and Mrs. Tom Fukumura and Family, 2604 Puente Del Sol

Ken Kurozumi, 302 Arroyo Rd.

Jerry Kawano, 1304 Punta Gorda St.

Mr. and Mrs. Goro Takeuchi and Family, 419 Peach Grove Lane

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Mr. and Mrs. Joe Fujita, 3123 15th Ave., South (44)

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Mr. and Mrs. Nachi Hayashi, 5264 39th Ave., South (18)

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Hiro Kaneyama, Rt. 2

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Jim and Yoneko Kanetomi, P. O. Box 568

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Kayno and Kae Saito, Rt. 2, Nyssa, Oregon

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Mr. and Mrs. Duke Yoshimura, Rt. 4, Box 322-A, Lodi

Mr. Mas Ishihara, 123 W. Clay St.

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Mr. and Mrs. Fumio Hangai, 2431-11th Ave. South

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Warren and Fumi Kyono, Sandy and Janice Ann,
2708 West 44th St.

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2926 Texas Ave.

Mr. and Mrs. Tam Kanno, 6236 Lee Ave. North

Mr. and Mrs. David Kitagawa, 5439 Xerxes Ave. South

Tom Kosobayashi, 2746 Colfax Ave. South

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3366 Louisiana

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9025 Emerson Ave. South

Miss Yuri Kugogoku, 810-8th St. Southeast

Mrs. Kay Kusino, Dick and Allen, 7720 Viewcrest Lane

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6000 West 15th St.

Henry K. Makino, 110 West Diamond Lake Road

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Mr. and Mrs. Howard Nomura and Family,
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Tom Nagamitsu, 4320 West 36 1/2 St.

Mr. and Mrs. George Nakamoto, 3451-24th Ave. South

Dr. and Mrs. George Nishida, Dennis, Carolyn, Terry, Naomi
and Emil Kaye, 5124 Winsdale

Mr. and Mrs. George Ono, Alfred and Phyllis, 1600 Kentucky

Mr. and Mrs. Y. Ohno and Family, 4428 Clinton Ave.

Mr. and Mrs. Fred Ohno and Martha, 20 Russell Ave. South

Mr. and Mrs. Tom Ohno and Pamela, 4533-5th Ave. South

Yuk Okamoto, 330 Oak Grove

Rev. and Mrs. Andrew Otani, 2200 Blaisdell Ave.

Mr. and Mrs. Tom Ouchida and Family, 671-40th Ave. N.E.

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Mr. and Mrs. George T. Shiozaki, 1355 Hague Ave., St. Paul

Mr. and Mrs. Sam Shimada, 3812 Portland Ave.

Dr. and Mrs. Paul Shimizu, Diane, Randy and Gregory,
2701 Dakota Ave.

Mr. and Mrs. James Sugimura and Family, 6701 Columbus Ave.

Mr. and Mrs. Andrew J. Sato, Valerie and Gregory,
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Mr. and Mrs. Charles Tatsuda and Charles, Jr.,
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Mr. and Mrs. Takuzo Tsuchiya and Craig,
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Mr. and Mrs. Harry Takata and Family, 1870 Valders Ave. N.

Mr. and Mrs. Shigeto Tsurusaki, 525-8th St. S.E.

Dr. and Mrs. George Tani and Family,
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Sumi Teramoto, 1054 W. Central Ave., St. Paul

Mr. and Mrs. David Yahanda and Nancy, 981 Pandora Dr. N.E.

Molly and Yukio Yamaguchi, Wayne and David,
951 Pandora Dr. N.E.

George and Tatty Yanagita, Glen Allen, Gary Arthur and
Cynthia, 9025 N. 31st St.

Mr. and Mrs. George Yoshino, 907 E. Franklin

Dr. and Mrs. Roy Yamahiro, Mary and Nancy,
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Mr. and Mrs. Edward Yoshikawa, Joy, Candee and Lance,
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VENICE-CULVER JACL

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Mr. and Mrs. George Inagaki, 12427 Milton St. (66)

Mr. and Mrs. Kaz Adachi, 12627 Rubens Ave. (66)

Mr. and Mrs. George Inal, 4056 Tirolli Ave. (66)

Mr. and Mrs. Ike Masako, 12447 Milton St. (66)

Mr. and Mrs. Kenichi Onishi, 4438 Lindblade Dr. (66)

Sumi Kashiwagi, 12607 Culver Blvd. (66)

Frances C. Kitagawa, 1110 Berkeley Dr., Venice

Jane Yamashita, 11869 Weir St., Culver City

Ben, Betty and LaDonna Yumori,
11156 Lucerne Ave., Culver City

Joyce Imazu, 12680 Washington Blvd. (66)

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Mr. and Mrs. Raymond Ching, 1234 7th St., Santa Monica

Mr. and Mrs. Peter Akahoshi, 3273 Corinth Ave., Mar Vista

Fumi Utsuki, 4136 East Blvd., Mar Vista 66

Mr. and Mrs. Dan Sugimoto, 12141 Marshall St., Culver City

Mr. and Mrs. Yosh Hino, 12950 Bonaparte Ave. (66)

VENTURA COUNTY JACL

All Addresses: Oxnard, Calif., except as noted.

Shig Tanaka and Family, 533 Glenwood Dr.

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Sami, Jeanette and Dan Ogomori, 835 W. Roderick Ave.

Harry Miyamoto and Family, 3401 S. J St.

Mr. and Mrs. Tom Kita, 3478 E. Hueneue Rd.

Rev. Masanori Ohata, 234 E. 6th St., Buddhist Church

George Kanamori, DDS, 158 E. Dempsey Rd.

Mr. and Mrs. Min Ogata, 304 Roderick Ave.

Mr. and Mrs. Willis Hirata and Family, 1015 W. Beverly

Mr. and Mrs. Hank Tanaka and Family, 625 W. Devonshire Dr.

Mr. and Mrs. Tad Tanaka and Family, 626 N. H St.

Mr. and Mrs. Nao Takasugi, 544 E. Laurel St.

Mr. and Mrs. Yas Yasutake, 424 Vineyard Ave.

Mr. and Mrs. Akira Kurihara, 622 W. Wooley Rd.

Mr. and Mrs. Frank Hiji, 3940 Teal Club Rd.

Mr. and Mrs. Akira Yatabe and Family, 185 N. H St.

Mr. and Mrs. Mas Kurihara, 1209 W. Douglas

Tsugi, Grace, Todd, Ted and Ken Kanamori,
1746 Kern St., Port Hueneue

Mr. and Mrs. Tom Kurihara, 624 W. Wooley Rd.

Mr. and Mrs. Tadao Otani, 356 N. H St.

Mr. and Mrs. Izzy Otani, 610 S. A St.

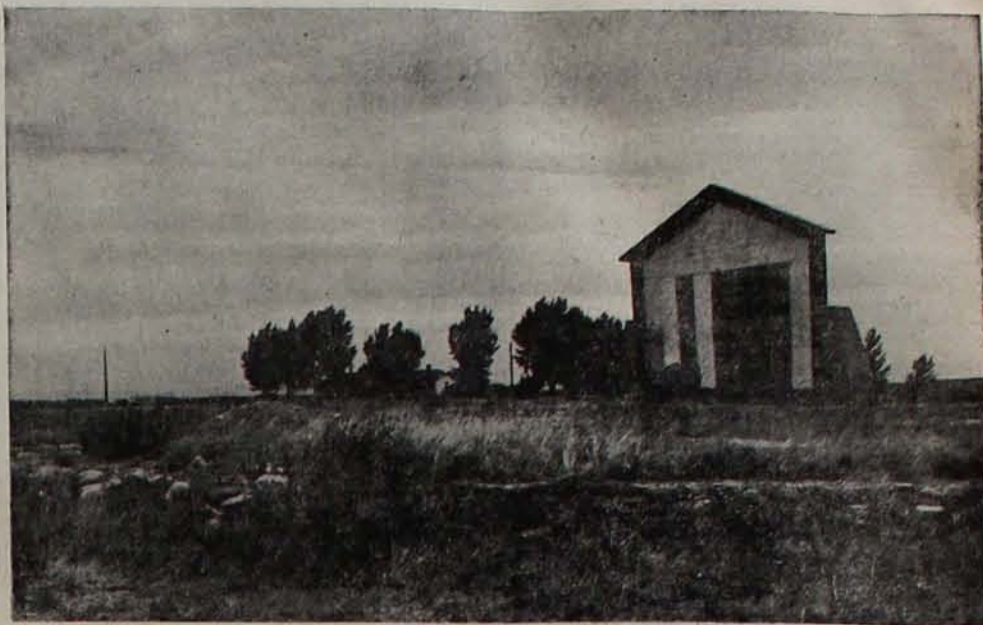
Mr. and Mrs. Jim Nakamura, 189 N. H St.

Dr. and Mrs. Tom Taketa, 609 Carly



The tall smokestack that was located near the Heart Mountain (Wyo.) Relocation Center's hospital unit is one of the few remaining landmarks which testify a thriving city once stood here. Much of the land on which the camp stood is now converted in homesteads. Peak in the background, of course, is Heart Mountain.—Cody Enterprise Photo.

Heart Mountain Relocation Center as it looks today



Not a name remains on the worn war memorial that during World War II. In the background are a few of the camp personnel apartments that still stand.—Cody Enterprise Photo.

CHRISTMAS MESSAGE

"In the beginning was the Word, and the Word was with God, and the Word was God. And the Word became flesh and dwelt among us"—John 1:1, 14.

When two people get angry at each other, it is not due to stupidity nor stubbornness, though this may contribute to the problem. Often it is the inability to communicate. For one reason or another, one or both parties cannot express himself, or if he can, the other party is unable to understand clearly what is being said. Because communication breaks down, there is ill-feeling, antagonism, and at times hostility.

If two people find it difficult to understand one another, how much more difficult it must have been for God to communicate to people? How can a finite mind comprehend the infinite? How can the unknowable make himself known? Though God has tried many times and in diverse manner, the Christmas Story is the best revelation of God we have to date. The Christmas Story is God trying to communicate to man.

If Christmas means anything at all, it is the incarnation of God in the person of Jesus, who took the form of a man, took his place in history, so that man might come to a better understanding of God, his message, and his purpose in life. When we get to know Jesus intimately, we know God.

What is the message which God so much wanted the people to know? Many Christians have cited John 3:16, 17, as the heart of this message, "God so loved the world, that he gave his only-Son, that whosoever believes in him should not perish, but have eternal life. For God sent not his Son into the world to condemn the world, but that the world might be saved through him".

How much, how intense is God's love for man? So much that Jesus died upon the cross for man. "Greater love has no man than this, that he lay down his life for his friends" (John 15:13). In this way Jesus demonstrated the love of God for man.

Man is to respond to God by loving God and loving man. In so doing, the kingdom of God will come on earth as it is in heaven. This is the hope that dwells within our souls each Christmas time. It is for this reason we sing, "Joy to the world, the Lord is come".

Christmas is more than a tree decorated with tinsels and ornaments. It is more than exchanging presents and greeting cards. It is the expression of love.

Emerson wrote, "Rings and jewels are not gifts, but apologies for gifts. The only true gift is a portion of thyself". We give of ourselves when we give gifts of the heart: love, kindness, joy, understanding, sympathy, tolerance, forgiveness.

Were we to define the meaning of Christmas in one word, it would be "love".

May God, who has given you grace at this time to celebrate the birth of the Christ-Child, fulfill in you your hopes and dreams this Christmas season, so that you, too, will sing, "Joy to the world, the Lord is come".

O God, who has declared thy love to men by the birth of the Christ-Child, help us to welcome him with gladness and to make room for him in our common days, so that we may live at peace with one another and in good will with all thy family; through Jesus Christ our Lord. Amen.

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The Rev. Oyanagi, active with the Alameda and Puyallup Valley chapters, before his assignment to the Epworth Methodist Church in Portland, holds the JACL Silver Pin and happens to be the only clergyman receiving this recognition.



Rev. Waichi Oyanagi of Portland

A Strange Wyoming Boom Town

Former Heart Mountain WRA Center residents, and there were close to 11,000 of them at the camp's peak population in January, 1943, will recognize the two pictures on this page. These and the accompanying story were published this past summer by the Cody Enterprise. The article of Aug. 24 was called to our attention by Noboru Ishitani of Hollywood, who was vacationing in the northern Wyoming country and visited with the Enterprise staff.—Editor.

Cody, Wyo.

IN THE summer of 1942 a large city suddenly grew in the shadow of Heart Mountain between Cody and Powell that was strangely different from any other Wyoming boom town.

Between June 10 and Aug. 12 rows and rows of tarpapered barracks were quickly constructed, barbed wire was strung, and sentry towers went up. For the residents of the Heart Mountain Relocation Center were to be 10,000 Japanese—most of them native-born American citizens—who were uprooted from their West Coast homes during the hysteria of World War II.

The city that was not a city had its own hospital, newspaper, community enterprise store, fire department, seven grade schools, a junior high, and a high school.

But the police were at first Military Police (later replaced by Caucasian supervisors and Japanese policemen) and rather than a city government, there were 21 block chairmen who brought problems to the attention of the project director.

And because the community wasn't a real city, one of the biggest problems was keeping the inhabitants busy as they had been all their lives. Japanese doctors, nurses, lawyers, and teachers were utilized wherever possible—under Caucasian supervisors and at much lower pay.

WORK projects were set up, and the Japanese made furniture, worked in a sawmill and on the Heart Mountain canal, and grew potatoes and chickens. When labor shortages developed in Powell and Cody, they were issued work permits for those jobs, but had to return to the camp at night.

Even later, they were able to leave the camp for cities not on the West Coast if they were offered a job and received security clearance.

This was one good thing that

grew out of the internment, according to Mrs. W. O. Sanzenbacher of Cody, who was a principal, teacher, and nurses' aid at the camp at various times. For the first time, people east of the Rockies grew conscious of the Japanese's abilities. Many felt the evacuees were mistreated and offered the jobs.

"Many Japanese had opportunities open to them if they had the courage to take them," Mrs. Sanzenbacher said.

While many of the women worked with the men in various jobs, those at home still had time on their hands. As the apartments in which they lived were small, there was little to clean. The women didn't cook as food was provided at mess halls scattered throughout the camp. Laundry and washroom facilities were also centrally located.

Although there wasn't too much privacy in this housing, they weren't crowded two families to a room as last week's Time magazine reported, maintained Mrs. Jerry King of Cody, secretary to the project director.

Several generations of the same family might live together with about three rooms to eight people, but related families were never put together.

Recreation under the direction of Marlin Kurtz of Cody was another aspect of the "keep busy" program. Athletics, YMCA, YWCA, Boy and Girl Scouts, arts and crafts, movies, plays, art shows, and churches were organized. Lack of funds and space limited there, however.

SURPRISING was the lack of bitterness shown by the majority of the evacuees in the camp, although there was considerable bewilderment when the loyalty investigations were conducted, according to Mrs. King. Many of the people were extremely cultured and placed high value on education and cleanliness.

Mrs. King recalled the little children dressed in sparkling white, "I'll never know how they managed to stay so clean in all that dust."

They also loved beauty. Mrs. Sanzenbacher remembered that

almost every home she visited had a niche in which something beautiful was kept. This might be an heirloom or it might be a flower in a coffee can.

Of all the different groups in the camp, Mrs. King felt the college students had the roughest time. While people could be released from the camp for work, they could not be released from the camp for work, they could not be released for education.

It was also in this group that the conflict between the old way and the American way was pronounced. The older people spoke Japanese and enjoyed old world cultural events such as Kabuki theatre, while the youngsters had no time for this.

MANY of the boys were drafted and others volunteered "to try to vindicate their race that really didn't need vindicating," according to Mrs. King.

She recalled the rallies before these boys went away in which the college students tried to whip pro-American patriotic enthusiasm for a cause that had put

them behind barbed wire.

Somewhat startling was the low crime rate among the interned Japanese. Perhaps the most frequent law violation was drinking as no liquor was allowed in the camp.

Remarkable on the low crime rate, Mrs. King said, "I hate to think what would have happened if 10,000 white people had together in those conditions."

A large Caucasian staff was first headed by Project Director C. E. Rachford. He was succeeded on Dec. 15, 1942 by Guy Robertson, who served until the Center's closing on Nov. 10, 1945.

The staff was described by Mrs. Jerry King of Cody as "high calibre."

"Many of the staff members were too old for the service, but they still wanted to do something for their country," she explained. Many are now doing well in their fields, and some are in secret governmental jobs.

AT THE end most of the people quickly left for the West

Coast again, but the "border-line" people who had never had it so good developed imaginary illnesses and balked at being released from the hospital, according to Mrs. Sanzenbacher.

Summing up the U. S. relocation program, Mrs. King said, "The whole thing was a horrible farce."

While many people blamed General DeWitt for the internment, Mrs. King believes it was brought about by California politicians that pressured Washington.

At first the staff members had mixed feelings about the interned people, but Mrs. King said, "I think most of them came away with a feeling of respect."

Mrs. Sanzenbacher echoed this. "I was filled with trepidation at first, but then I learned to appreciate their points of view, their culture, and their abilities."

"I got to know them as friends—not just as pupils and co-workers." —Cody Enterprise

CHRONOLOGY OF WAR RELOCATION AUTHORITY ACTIVITIES

Now that many of the young Japanese Americans who were either too young to remember their days in an evacuation center during World War II or who were born in the postwar period have shown more than passing interest in this period of American history, the Pacific Citizen presents this WRA Chronology as a guide. Many inquiries have been received in the past year, requesting information of Japanese Americans during 1942-45. We feel this basic compilation of dates will guide the students in their research.—Editor.

1942

Jan. 29 — Attorney General Francis Biddle issues first of a series of orders establishing limited strategic areas along the Pacific Coast and requiring removal of all enemy aliens from these areas.

Feb. 13 — West Coast congressmen recommends to President Roosevelt in a letter the "immediate evacuation of all persons of Japanese lineage . . . aliens and citizens alike" from the "entire strategic area" of California, Oregon and Washington.

Feb. 14 — Lt. John L. DeWitt, commanding general of Western Defense Command, sends memo to Secretary of War Henry L. Stimson recommending the evacuation of "Japanese and other subversive persons" from the west coast.

Feb. 19 — President Roosevelt signs Executive Order No. 9066, authorizing the Secretary of War or any military command-

er designated by the Secretary, to establish "military areas" and exclude therefrom "any or all persons."

Feb. 20 — Secretary Stimson designates Gen. DeWitt as military commander to carry out evacuation within his command under terms of Executive Order No. 9066.

Mar. 2 — Gen. DeWitt issues Public Proclamation No. 1, designating western half of three Pacific Coast states and southern third of Arizona as a military area and stipulating that all persons of Japanese descent would eventually be removed therefrom.

Mar. 11 — Gen. DeWitt establishes the Wartime Civil Control Administration with Col. Karl R. Bendetsen as director to carry out the evacuation program.

WRA Established

Mar. 18 — President Roosevelt signs Executive Order No. 9102 creating the War Relocation Au-

thority to assist persons evacuated by the military. Milton S. Eisenhower named as director.

Mar. 21 — President Roosevelt signs Public Law 503 (77th Cong.), making it a federal offense to violate any order issued by a designated military commander under authority of Executive Order 9066.

Mar. 22 — First large contingent of Japanese and Japanese-Americans move from Los Angeles to Manzanar Center.

Mar. 23 — Gen. DeWitt issues Civilian Exclusion Order No. 1, ordering evacuation of all persons of Japanese descent from Bainbridge Island in Puget Sound and their removal to Puyallup Assembly Center by Mar. 30.

Mar. 27 — Gen. DeWitt issues Public Proclamation No. 4 (effective Mar. 29) forbidding further voluntary migration of Japanese and Japanese-Americans from west coast military area.

Apr. 7 — Representatives from governments of 10 western states meet at Salt Lake City with WRA Director Eisenhower and WCCA Director Bendetsen to discuss resettlement plans for the evacuees. Majority of conferees register uncompromising protest against unrestricted migration.

May 8 — First evacuees arrive at Poston Relocation Center near Parker, Ariz.

May 21 — First group of 15 evacuees for seasonal agricultural work leave from Portland Assembly Center at Malheur County, Ore., under civilian restriction order of Western Defense Command.

May 27 — First evacuees arrive at Tule Lake Center.

June 1 — Manzanar Center transferred from WCCA to WRA.

June 6 — Gen. DeWitt issues Public Proclamation No. 6, forbidding further voluntary migration of persons of Japanese descent from eastern half of California and simultaneously announcing that all such people would eventually be placed in WRA centers.

Dillon Myer Appointed

June 17 — President Roosevelt appoints Dillon S. Myer to succeed Milton Eisenhower as WRA director after latter resigns to become deputy director of the Office of War Information.

July 20 — WRA adopts its first leave policy, permitting Nisei to leave centers for private employment in the Midwest.

July 20 — First evacuees (from Turlock Assembly Center) arrive at Gila River Center near Sacaton, Ariz.

Aug. 7 — Western Defense Command announces completion of the first phase of evacuation—removal of 110,000 Japanese and Japanese-Americans from their homes in the military area to WCCA assembly centers of WRA relocation centers.

Aug. 10 — First evacuees (from Puyallup Assembly Center) arrive at Minidoka Center near Twin Falls, Idaho.

Aug. 12 — First evacuees (from Pomona Assembly Center) arrive at Heart Mountain Center near Cody, Wyo.

Aug. 27 — First evacuees (from Merced Assembly Center) arrive at Granada Center near Lamar, Colo.

Sept. 11 — First evacuees (from Tanforan Assembly Center) arrive at Topaz Center near Delta, Utah.

Sept. 18 — First evacuees (from Stockton Assembly Center) arrive at Rowher Center near McGehee, Ark.

Sept. 26 — WRA issues its basic leave regulations to become effective Oct. 1.

Oct. 6 — First evacuees (from Fresno Assembly Center) arrive at Jerome Center near Dermott, Ark.

Nov. 3 — Transfer of evacuees from WCCA to WRA jurisdiction completed with final contingent arriving from Fresno Assembly Center at Jerome Center.

Poston 'Incident'

Nov. 14 — Evacuees of Poston Camp I stage a community-wide demonstration and strike against the WRA administration in protest over the arrest of two residents suspected of beating up a third.

Nov. 23 — Poston "Incident" settled by agreement between administration and committee of residents.

Dec. 6 — Evacuees at Manzanar stage demonstration in protest over arrest of one resident, requiring military police action and ending with temporary military control.

1943

Jan. 4 — First WRA field office established at Chicago to facilitate relocation over large area of North Central states.

Jan. 20 — Senator A. B. Chandler (Ky.) appointed chairman of subcommittee to investigate WRA program and study feasibility of transferring agency's function to the War Department.

Jan. 28 — Secretary Stimson announces plans to form an all-Nisei combat team composed of volunteers from both the mainland and Hawaii.

Feb. 8 — Army enlistment and leave clearance program begin at most relocation centers.

Mar. 11 — WRA Director Myer recommends immediate relaxation in west coast exclusion orders against persons of Japanese ancestry in letter to Secretary Stimson. Recommendation was rejected in reply dated May 10.

Apr. 8 — Sen. Chandler recommends WRA separate "disloyal" evacuees from other residents of centers.

May 12 — House Un-American Activities committee investigators arrive at Manzanar to begin probe of WRA program.

Dies Investigates

June 3 — Chairman Martin Dies of House Un-American Activities appoints three-man subcommittee, headed by John M. Costello of California, to carry out WRA investigation.

June 25 — Plans for segregation of "disloyal" evacuees and selection of Tule Lake as segregation center discussed in letter from Director Myer to Asst. Secretary of War John J. McCloy.

July 6 — Myer appears before Costello subcommittee to testify on his administration of the WRA program.

Oct. 11 — Last group of evacuees in the major segregation movement arrives at Tule Lake Center.

Nov. 1 — Mass demonstration staged at Tule Lake for benefit of Director Myer, who was there on visit.

Nov. 4 — Violent outbreak occurs at Tule Lake between WRA internal security staff and group

Continued on Next Page

WRA Centers at a Glance

| Date First Evacuee Arrived | WRA Center | Peak Date | Population Count | Days In Operation | Date Last Resident Departed |
|----------------------------|--------------------------------|-----------|------------------|-------------------|-----------------------------|
| 3-22-42 | Manzanar (Calif.) | 9-22-42 | 10,046 | 1,270 | 11-21-45 |
| 5-8-42 | Colorado River (Poston, Ariz.) | 9-2-42 | 17,514 | 1,301 | 11-28-45 |
| 5-27-42 | Tule Lake (Calif.) | 12-25-44 | 18,789 | 1,394 | 3-20-46 |
| 7-20-42 | Gila River (Ariz.) | 12-30-42 | 13,348 | 1,210 | 11-10-45 |
| 8-10-42 | Minidoka (Hunt, Idaho) | 3-1-43 | 9,397 | 1,176 | 10-28-45 |
| 8-12-42 | Heart Mountain (Wyo.) | 1-1-43 | 10,767 | 1,187 | 11-10-45 |
| 8-27-42 | Granada (Amache, Colo.) | 2-1-43 | 7,318 | 1,146 | 10-15-45 |
| 9-11-42 | Topaz (Utah) | 3-17-43 | 8,130 | 1,147 | 10-31-45 |
| 9-18-42 | Rowher (Ark.) | 3-11-43 | 8,475 | 1,170 | 11-30-45 |
| 10-6-42 | Jerome (Ark.) | 2-11-43 | 8,497 | 634 | 6-30-44 |

PACIFIC CITIZEN CHRONOLOGY

1960

Dec. 2—New York federal judge rules block-booking practices in disposing of old movies to television in violation of Sherman anti-trust act.

Dec. 5—U.S. Supreme Court orders bus terminal restaurants in South to serve without bias.

Dec. 8—Washington anti-alien land law election results certified by Governor: 564,250 against repeal; 466,705 for repeal.

1961

Jan. 1—JACL relationship with Mike Masaoka as Washington representative changed; leaves as staff member, but retained for specific and advisory capacities.

Jan. 6—Pacific Citizen changes format from tabloid to eight-column standard. Subscription becomes part of JACL membership fee.

Jan. 20—Col. Walter T. Tsukamoto of the Army Judge Advocate General's Office dies of heart attack in Heidelberg, Germany. He was national JACL president, 1938-40.

Jan. 24—California Assembly rejects 53 to 20 a resolution to commend Americanism of Dr. John R. Lechner after strong opposition expressed by JACL, which remembered him for anti-racist activities during and after World War II.

Feb. 1—Dillon Myer, who directed the War Relocation Authority during WW2, appointed director of Emergency Cuban Relief Program in Miami, Fla., by Secretary of Health, Education and Welfare.

Feb. 11—Watson B. Miller, of Washington, D. C., 82, dies. He was the first commissioner of immigration and naturalization to officially support naturalization of Issei in 1947.

Feb. 14—California Assembly Rules Committee permanently tables resolution for Dr. John Lechner. JACL President Chuman tells committee of Lechner's wartime tactics against Issei and Nisei.

Feb. 20—U. S. Supreme Court upholds right of individual deprived of his rights by a public official to sue for damages in federal court. Court refers to an 1871 civil rights law (James onrce case).

Mar. 8—San Jose hosts 174 teams entered in National JACL bowling tournament, an new all-time high. Congressman Inouye, (D., Hawaii) presents JACL 50-star flag, which flew over Capitol.

Mar. 5—State of Washington legislature passes SJR 21 to place repeal of alien land law on 1962 ballot. Adopted by Senate 41-6, by House 90-0.

Feb. 28—Idaho legislature passes first comprehensive civil rights bill. Adopted by House 49-10, by Senate 29-14.

Mar. 6—Kennedy establishes President's Committee on Equal Employment Opportunity; combines Eisenhower's two groups to eliminate racial discrimination in federal civil service and work performed under contract let out by federal government.

Mar. 5—Tokyo newspaper Sankei reports Prime Minister Ikeda will appeal to President Kennedy for release of Tomoya Kawakita, now serving life imprisonment for treason at Alcatraz.

Mar. 17-19—National JACL Board holds second interim meeting in Los Angeles, issues statement on so-called Kawakita case, accelerates Issei Story Project, and adopts growth stability rather than income stability policy to redevelopment fund.

Mar. 26—PNWDC delegates in Seattle assured of National JACL assistance in 1962 campaign to eliminate Washington alien land law.

Mar. 31—California Governor Brown signs bill abolishing literacy tests for voters at the polls; approved by House 45-32, by Senate 24-14.

Apr. 2—New York Post carries James A. Michener interview rapping Hawaii for racial discrimination, stirs wide reaction.

Apr. 12—Soviet Union orbits man into outer space and returns him safely to earth.

Apr. 7—Chicago Jr. JACLers hear results of David Suzuki survey: "The Sansei in Chicago," 40 pct. feel evacuation justified, Sansei less parochial than their Nisei parents.

Apr. 28—Circuit Judge Jack Mizuha replaces Associate Judge Masaji Marumoto on Hawaii Supreme Court.

May 5—Estimate 20,000 Issei-Nisei gardeners in California, comprising largest single business group among Japanese Americans in state.

Issei Story Project

Apr. 29-30—Issei Story Project executive committee meets in Chicago; announced as three-year effort to gather, preserve and record "The History of the Japanese in the United States, 1860-1960"; \$400,000 required to compile and publish definitive history.

May 12—Former residents of Rowher WRA Center in California and Illinois seek government aid to remove Japanese graves from Arkansas camp. Those disagreeing favor permanent care by government as "historical site."

May 5—California Governor

Brown signs bill extending Cal-Vet rights to former Nisei Californians who were evacuated in 1942 and entered armed services elsewhere.

May 26—UCLA assistant professor Dr. Harry Kitano receives two-year grant of \$62,000 from National Institute of Mental Health to study rise of Japanese American delinquency.

May 12—Omaha JACL starts petition to repeal Nebraska anti-miscegenation law (Stat. 42-103), which voids marriages "when one party is a white person and the other is possessed of one-eighth or more . . . Japanese . . . blood."

May 28—Col. Walter Tsukamoto awarded Legion of Merit posthumously in ceremonies at San Francisco.

May 23—Dr. Ernest Murali of Honolulu appointed by President Kennedy to be Collector of Customs in Honolulu.

May 21—Hiram Hachiya of Portland elected Lions International Governor for District 36-0, comprised of 40 clubs in northwest Oregon; believed to be first Nisei district governor in Lions history.

May 31—Chicago JACL Credit Union, marks its one millionth dollar loan; in service for 14 years.

Court of Claims Award

June 11—U. S. Court of Claims awards \$27,091.49 in damages to Mary Taki Sonoda, of Chicago, in precedent-setting case. Government was originally sued \$83,888.78 in loss of two farms in Imperial Valley, Calif.; decision was first for Court of Claims.

June 19—U. S. Supreme Court rules on six cases of interest to Nisei: (1) held invalid Maryland law that no one may serve in a public office unless he swears to his belief in God; (2) affirmed lower court decisions allowing the Justice Dept. to seek injunctions against public school segregation statutes; (3) upheld Navy action to lift security clearance of a civilian worker at military base without telling reason; (4) held that man compelled to join railroad union may prevent union from spending his dues for political purposes he opposes; (5) upheld constitutionality of compulsory membership in an integrated state bar association; and (6) overturned its 1949 landmark decision and held Constitution forbids use of illegally seized evidence in state criminal trials.

June 22—Prime Minister Ikeda visits President Kennedy at Washington, cements U.S.-Japan friendship.

July 1—Jim Higashi takes



Governor Signs Bill Extending Cal-Vet Rights to Evacuees

On May 5 in Sacramento, Governor Edmund G. Brown signed into law Senate Bill 52, introduced by Sen. Fred Farr (D., Carmel), which made Japanese American veterans who were evacuated from California during World War II, and then entered the armed services from other states, eligible for Cal-Vet benefits. Present for the signing were (l. to r.): Frank Tanaka, president of the Monterey Peninsula JACL; William M. Matsumoto, of Sacramento, representing the National JACL; Kaz Sugano, adjutant, Monterey Peninsula Nisei Memorial Post 1629, VFW; Sen. Fred Farr; Gordon Holcomb, representing the California VFW; and Shig Yamamoto, past commander.

over PSW regional director job, vacant for five months.

July 12—Saburo Kido suffers slight stroke, hospitalized.

June 28—Two military leaders who believed in loyalty of Nisei in the dark days after Pearl Harbor, Col. William P. Scobey (who helped organized the 442nd RCT) and Rear Adm. Ellis M. Zacharias (who urged use of Nisei as interpreters-translators in the Pacific) die.

July 29—Seattle JACL float in Grande Seafair Parade wins sweepstakes award, 10 trophies in all.

Aug. 11—JACL President Frank Chuman calls for streamlining national organization.

Aug. 16—Akira Hayashi, 48, national JACL treasurer between 1956-60, dies of cancer, in New York City.

Aug. 25—Los Angeles City Council appoints Caucasian Joe E. Hollingsworth one Nisei, Kango Kunitzugu.

Aug. 29—New Los Angeles Mayor Yorty nominates his first Nisei appointee, David Yokozeki, to Municipal Art.

Aug. 30—Atlanta Integrates nine Negro teenagers into its previously all-white high schools without incident.

Aug. 11—Member units of Intermountain Jr. JACL District Council ratify constitution at Pocatello, first youth group formed at district level, after 10 months of preparation.

Sept. 3—Eastern and Midwest Jr. JACLers agree to form EDC-MDC Joint District Youth Council at Minneapolis.

Sept. 15—Judge Louis E. Goodman of San Francisco dies, remembered for restoring citizenship to 2,700 renunciants and criticized Army for evacuation of Japanese Americans.

Sept. 15—Issei pioneer Kikumatsu Togasaki dies in Tokyo, supported JACL since its inception in late 1920s.

Sept. 15—Thomas Yonedax

of Pealuma joins Dr. Earl Reynolds who sails his yacht to Siberian port in protest of Soviet resumption of nuclear bomb tests; group returns to Japan Oct. 29 with mission unaccomplished.

Sept. 18—UN General Secretary Hammarskjold killed in plane accident in Congo.

Sept. 22—First Negro federal district judge James B. Parsons sworn in Chicago.

Sept. 29—Orange County counsel Stephan Tamura appointed superior court judge by Governor Brown.

Sept. 29—Washington Supreme Court rules state law prohibiting racial discrimination in sale of publicly-assisted housing invalid (Jones v. O' Meara).

Sept. 22—Delegates to 40 et 8 convention vote to sever ties with American Legion, in dispute for retaining "white only" membership clause.

Sept. 30—JACL announces postwar all-time membership high of 17,776.

Oct. 13—JACL completes third national campaign to rid anti-Nisei films from television.

Oct. 15—Rohwer WRA

Cemetery in Arkansas dedicated as state historical site, National Park status sought.

Oct. 20—White House reveals work of John Yoshino and Douglas Sands to eliminate racial segregation along Highway 40 restaurants and motels.

Oct. 8—War-time commander of 442nd RCT, Gen. Charles W. Pence, dies at Ft. Benning, Ga.

Oct. 10—Rep. Daniel Inouye warns Islanders as well as other Americans are "turning soft."

Nov. 1—JACL initiates national \$100,000 campaign to finance Issei Story Project; 28,000 already acknowledges.

Nov. 2-4—U.S. and Japanese cabinet ministers meet at Hakone.

Nov. 2—Wayne Kanemoto of San Jose appointed municipal judge by Governor Brown.

Nov. 8—Seattle JACL honors Sen. Magnuson for his 25 years in Congress.

Nov. 22—Forty-two restaurants along Highway 40 (Maryland and Delaware) desegregate; work of Yoshino and Sands cited by White House.

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HOLIDAY GREETINGS

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STOCKHOLDERS



Seattle Scintillates in 'Sixty-Two'

Welcome mat for JACL delegates out July 26-30

By UTE HIRANO

SEATTLE — Count down from New Year's Day to the opening session of the 17th Biennial National JACL Convention to be held here in July is only 208 days. Seattle is humming with activity these days as preparations are being made for the opening of Century 21 — Seattle's World Fair — the first fair in the United States since the San Francisco Exposition in 1939.

Likewise, members of the Seattle chapter of the Japanese American Citizens League are keeping an eye on the 1962 calendar as they are kept moving as they finalize plans for the convention and prepare to lay out the welcome mat for delegates and conventioners from elsewhere.

Those planning to attend the 17th biennial convention from July 26 to 30 will be coming to the "birth place of JACL." It was here in 1930 and the initial biennial was held and the constitution of the newly-born JACL ratified.

The national group met here in 1936 and at that time established the \$100,000 Endowment Fund. In 1940 Portland was host and that was the last time the JACL has met in the Pacific Northwest.

Publisher Saburo Kido, in writing the "Living With JACL" series for the Pacific Citizen, commented that Seattle's reputation as being the most hospitable convention, as far as the JACL was concerned, was established.

The old-timers and new members alike are working together this time to extend more of that royal welcome to visitors to Seattle for the coming convention.

COMPLETE CONVENTION
The Convention headquarters will be in the heart of

downtown in the Olympic Hotel, the city's best and largest. The Olympic ranks among the nation's best for making travelers feel at home with its friendly atmosphere and A-1 service.

Rooms will be at a premium in the Queen City with its big attraction and many conventions scheduled throughout the year, but the Housing Committee under George Fugami has secured 360 rooms here.

Through Century 21 Exposition there are available 363 at nearby downtown hotels and motels. The Japanese in Seattle own most of the hotels in town and it's likely that you'll be able to find satisfactory accommodations in some of the larger ones.

THE CONVENTION, under the general chairmanship of James Matsuoka, has been planned to be one that will be remembered by all participants. It has been programmed to include all official convention musts and still allow time for visitors to have some free time of their own.

Registration will be in the Olympic lounge with Past President Phil Hayasaka and committee in charge of getting delegates properly located.

To help out-of-towners find visiting guests there will be an Information Booth. It will

serve as a message center as well as providing directory service.

Opening Ceremony on July 26 will be arranged by Dr. Kelly Yamada. After the conventioners are welcomed by the hosts, a Mixer will be held in the evening. The informal affair will give everyone a chance to mix with fellow JACLers from elsewhere and afford opportunity for old friends to greet each other and reminisce while new friendships can be started.

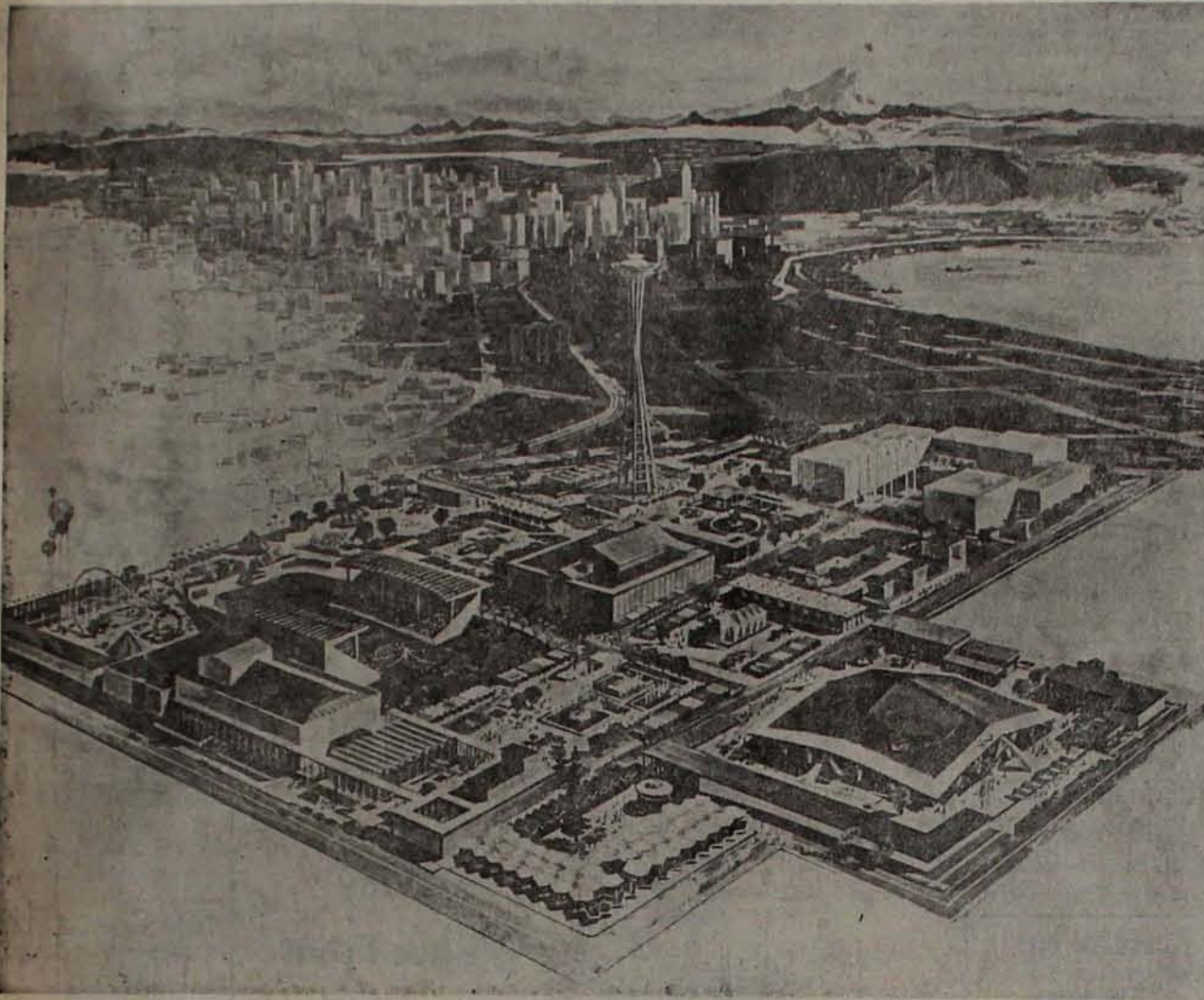
The Mixer will be just that, Chairman Johnson Shimizu said, informal and on opening night to break the ice. He's also contacting entertainers to add to the enjoyment of the Mixer.

FISHING enthusiasts aren't forgotten but they'll have to arrive one day early under the present plans.

The Salmon Derby at Westport, one of the state's better known deep-sea fishing resort, is set for opening day and the distance there and fishing conditions at the ocean require an early morning start.

For the novice angler it'll be fun to get out for real fishing from the charter boats, too, and as for the seasoned sportsmen try to stop 'em from competing, Chairman Juro Yoshiooka and veteran Northwest sporas fishermen will be on

(Continued on Next Page)



CENTURY 21 EXPOSITION ATOP A SEATTLE HILL WILL BE READY IN APRIL, 1962

Call of the Northwest

Seattle JACL MEMBERS are urged to bring their families and spend their vacation here next year.

Century 21—America's Space Age Fair—will be in progress from April 21 to Oct. 21 so there's time to include it in your itinerary before or after the JACL convention.

The nation's boating capital celebrates its famous Seattle Seafair July 29 to Aug. 6, immediately after the convention is over so there'll be opportunity to take part in this celebrated festival.

"I Remember" is the theme for the parade which opens nine days of pomp and ceremony. Sandwiched in between are events in every district—a Marlin Gras, Pioneer Days, Festival of Flags, and others, and of course in the International District there's the Chinatown Parade and Carnival and the Japanese Bon Odori.

THE WORLD'S Championship Hydroplane Derby on Lake Washington is an experience possible only in Seattle where Lake Washington provides a natural racing course for these national unlimited hydros which roar through the water at speeds up to 180 mph.

Hundreds of thousands of speed-hungry fans annually flock to some 20 miles of vantage points on the surrounding hills, shore and log booms to see the world's fastest propeller-driven hydro races.

Washington, where the summer's are cool, is an ideal place to spend a vacation. The Puget Sound region is one vast resort and visitors will agree that it has been properly tabbed. Whether you enjoy the high altitude and mountains or the water at sea level, both are within easy driving distance from Seattle. And the wilderness found in Washington is second to none in the country. The last frontier is the stepping stone to Century 21 in a state of many contrasts.

Olympic National Park is a popular outdoor recreational area. It has part of the picturesque Washington coast, noted for its excellent ocean fishing and miles of bathing beaches. The park embraces snow-capped peaks, sylvan lakes and has some of the last virgin stands of timber.

CLOSER TO Seattle and Tacoma, second largest city, is Mount Rainier, fifth highest peak in the United States at 14,410 feet. It is the most superb landmark of the Pacific Northwest.

For those who haven't been to neighboring Canada, a one day trip can be made to either Vancouver or Victoria. Take a motor tour or a scenic and leisurely ferry ride to the colorful capitol of British Columbia. There is a minimum of border regulations but a birth certificate or other identification is necessary when returning to this country.

METROPOLITAN Seattle has grown in population since the end of WWII and the population is now half a million.

(Continued on Next Page)

Walking down Seattle's Fifth Avenue are Penny Beppu, 1961 JACL Seafair queen Ellen Kimura, Janet Hoshida and Bertha Tatsumi after exploring the Century 21 Exposition being rushed for completion. In the background is the Space Needle. The

heavy pylons in the middle of the street will support the two-way tracks of the monorail which will take riders from the civic center to the fair in 90 seconds.

Photo by Elmer Ogawa

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heavy pylons in the middle of the street will support the two-way tracks of the monorail which will take riders from the civic center to the fair in 90 seconds.

Photo by Elmer Ogawa

Standing under the graceful roof of the monorail terminal in the fair grounds, the girls (Ellen, Penny, Bertha and Janet) are in front of the building to house the International Commerce and Industry exhibit.

bits. Roof under construction belongs to the Coliseum. Visitors are required to wear the hard hats during the construction period.

Photo by Elmer Ogawa

'To Bridge and to Build' theme to be emphasized

(Continued from Previous Page) hand to assure everyone a fishing trip that they won't forget.

Golfers will have their day at one of the city's greens. Chairman Min Yamaguchi has contacted the clubs but hasn't yet said on which of the beautiful courses it'll be played. It'll be 18-holes medal play.

TRIBUTE TO ISSEI

A tribute long due our parents and Issei residents of the Northwest at a national function will be part of the program on Friday evening.

Yoshito Fujii is chairman for this Pioneer Night Banquet and with his committee has already started working out details for the testimonial for the Issei.

Bridge players will have competition and will be vying for national points in sanctioned play. The Seattle Nisei Bridge Club will have charge of the tournament.

Sunday morning will be kept open so you may attend the church of your faith. There are downtown churches of all denominations while in the Japanese community there are the Japanese Baptist, Presbyterian, Congregational, the new Blaine Memorial Methodist, Holiness, St. Peter's Episcopal, Seattle Buddhist and Seattle Nichiren Buddhist Churches.

A TREAT is in store for the afternoon and the rest of the day with an outing to Sunset Lodge, reached by ferry across the sound on Bainbridge Island. An old Army post has been converted to a modern recreation center with facilities for all outdoor sports and activities. Though the king salmon won't be cooked by native Indians as done in competitive lodges, the food is guaranteed to be appetizing even for those who don't especially relish the thought of consuming fish.

To be fitted in the program for the five days are the Awards Luncheon at which time recognition will be given and awards presented, the Thousand Club Party which promises to be Whing Ding to remember with National 1000 Club Chairman Frank Hattori in charge, the Oratorical Contest which focuses the attention on the youth, and a social for the ladies only.

Heading arrangements for the last two mentioned are Mrs. M. Paul Suzuki and Mrs. Mabel Shigaya.

The Convention Banquet on the final day has been delegated to hardworking Takeshi Kubota. Tak whose exploits are known to JACLers everywhere has been corresponding with national personalities and will have one here to be guest of honor and to deliver the keynote address.

DELEGATES will say "so long until '64 in Detroit" at the traditional Sayonara Ball to be held following the banquet in the spacious Grand Ballroom of the Olympic. Chairman Tom Iwata has assured that there will be good, enjoyable music by a local name band which can play songs and melodies of recent years as well as moderns.

In conjunction with the convention is the drawing which everyone has been told about. Bonus prize winner of a trip for two to Hawaii or Mexico City was to have been announced at the quarterly Pacific Northwest District Council meeting in December.

Selection of the grand prize winner to be awarded \$100 for 52 weeks will be made at the convention.

On paper the plans for the '62 Biennial party seems to stress fun, entertainment and a vacation here in the Pacific Northwest, Chairman Matsu-

oka said, but he emphatically added that committee members are keenly aware of the goals of the Japanese American Citizens League and the purpose of these conventions.

Words spoken by the national president and others at Sacramento in 1960 are still in our minds, Matsuoka said. The Seattle convention will re-emphasize and direct efforts toward carrying out the major recommendations and program made for the 1960-70 decade.

THE THEME, "To Bridge and to Build," was chosen because of its emphasis toward the continual responsibility of bringing together all men of all backgrounds, ethnically and geographically, and to further develop this ethnic togetherness in the fast moving years ahead.

Foremost in the minds of the convention committee is JACL's guiding light, "Better Americans in a Greater America," through a well guided program.

Aware of the responsibility to the Sanel and younger generation, the convention is being arranged so that they may share in it. Mrs. M. Paul Suzuki, experienced in youth program through her contributions in P.T.A. work, is in charge. She has had encouraging response from the high school and college age youth here.

Representatives of church and clubs and advisers were contacted and Mrs. Suzuki has their whole-hearted support and they have shown a willingness to form an active JACL Youth Group, which will be host to those who come to Seattle. With their support a definite youth activities program for the convention is being set up.

To assist chapters in learning about programs carried out by others in the organization, something new this year will be a Chapters' Exhibit Project. George Hanagi will be in charge of the exhibit which will be prominently displayed for all JACLers to enjoy and to "borrow" ideas for their own chapter.

AND IN the planning stage is a JACL Hall of Fame. Thought behind the idea is to focus attention on some past leader who has helped JACL achieve its present standing. Exact details will be announced, according to Matsuoka.

Chapter Publicists will have their moment at the national convention as the initial presentations of the James Sakamoto Memorial Awards will be made by the Pacific Citizen Board.

The convention theme suggests that the future of the Japanese American Citizens League looms as challenging and as important to Americans of Japanese ancestry as in the past.

In this jet age with distances between nations shortened, the JACL's slogan of "Better Americans in a Greater America" is a constant reminder to us who believe in a free world.

Youth group sponsored by Portl'd JACL

Portland
AT A dinner meeting in the Zodiac Room of the Portland International Airport in March, National President Frank Chuman installed the Portland JACL Board of Directors, John Hada, president. Chuman presented an informative talk to members of both the Portland and Gresham-Troutdale chapters on the crises, problems, and challenges facing the Japanese Americans today.

The year 1961 also saw the organization of the Delta, composed of high school and college boys, who asked to be sponsored by the Portland JACL as a service organization. The Delta's first president is James Kurahara, and the adviser is Dr. George Hara.

In October the Portland chapter held a general membership dinner meeting at the Benson Hotel, under the chairmanship of Mrs. Arthur Somekawa, with representatives from the Gresham-Troutdale and Mid-Columbia chapters and the Delta present. Johnny Carpenter, Portland's well-known radio and television personality, was the main speaker who gave a vital and pertinent discussion on traffic safety.

THE 1961 Portland JACL Board of Directors will continue for 1962 as follows:

President — John Hada
1st Vice-President — Mrs. Arthur Somekawa
2nd Vice-President — Dr. George Hara
Recording Secretary — Sato Hashizume
Corresponding Secretary — Mrs. John Hada
Treasurer — Ike Iwasaki
Publicity — Mrs. Ike Iwasaki
Delegate — Florence Anasawa
Alternate Delegate — Marion Hara
1000 Club Chairman — George Arumano
Issei Story Co-Chairmen — Dr. Matthew Matsuoka, John Hada

Over 90 youth assemble at first youth DC confab

Over 90 youths from JACL chapters in Idaho, Oregon and Utah participated in the first youth convention held on a district council level at Pocatello on Aug. 11-12. It was a historic gathering for it was the first such meeting in JACL history and held concurrently with the 11th Biennial IDC Convention.

Hosts of the youth district meeting were members of the Pocatello Teens, Jr. JACL group of the Pocatello JACL, with Anne Kanomata, Pocatello president, as IDC youth chairman.

Many hours of serious deliberation by IDC youth preceded to the organization of the IDC youth. The delegates present represented nearly 80 per cent of the total IDC membership.

THE ORIGINAL draft of this constitution was prepared under the leadership of IDC Jr. JACL chairman Ben Kawakami of Mt. Olympus. The preamble reads as follows:

"We, the members of the International District Youth Council of the Japanese American Citizens League, in order to foster and promote American democracy, to stimulate interest and encourage participation and co-operation in the organization of the JACL, to develop the attributes and qualities of good citizenship and promote cultural, social and civic projects designed to attain these goals, do establish this constitution."

(Complete text of the IDC Constitution is published in this section.)

Jerry Enomoto, secretary to the National Board and chairman of the national JACL Youth Committee, reviewed the highlights of the youth movement in JACL in the principal address to delegates. (His speech is re-

printed in full in this section.)

Taking time from their busy schedule with the parents IDC delegates, national president Frank Chuman and Washington representative Mike Matsuoka also addressed the youth convention.

THE YOUTH convention agenda followed for several joint gatherings with the parents convention. The youths heard Chuman's inspiring keynote speech, Matsuoka's principal address at the banquet and the speakers

CALL OF THE NORTHWEST

(Continued from Previous Page)

There are 9,351 Japanese according to the last census, giving Seattle the third largest concentration of Japanese on the West Coast. The figure of 6,975 given for 1940 has been surpassed, but surprisingly Nihonjin Machi as it was pre-war is no longer evident. The present generation has dispersed throughout the city, mainly south toward Beacon Hill and Rainier although the Issei tend to favor the former area.

Nevertheless, what there is of Nihonjin-Machi is found in the International Area. The Japanese restaurants, food stores, gift shops, business establishments and offices occupy a good part of the area on Jackson and Main Streets.

A much revived area is Pioneer Square — referred to as Seattle's Skidrow. Besides the

famous totem pole, the turn-of-the-century buildings now house jazz night spots bringing new life to this once famous but decaying center.

A TOUR of Seattle can be made by taking the scenic loop routes mapped out by the city engineers. There are four, with a total distance of 117 miles, touching the outstanding attractions and scenic viewpoints.

There's endless scenic variety in this city of hills and water... the University of Washington campus with its contrasting old buildings and the modern architectural structures which are taking their place... beautiful Volunteer Park with its old water tower which gives an unobstructed view of the city... The Arboretum with most species of trees and plants... the Lake Washington Floating Bridge — the longest structure

of its type... the Japanese Tea Garden with its tea house imported from Japan... Other sights include... the Government Locks which permit large ocean vessels to enter Lake Union... Woodland Park zoo and its beautiful botanical garden... the Space Needle at the world's fair ground one of the world's highest man-made structures... the downtown Seattle to fairgrounds monorail, 1.2 miles and the only one built besides the one in Disneyland... and of course the Century 21 Exposition with its wonders of tomorrow.

In the downtown area it's walking distance to the waterfront, its aquarium and the many fish and oyster booths... the public market, not as large as Farmer's Market in Los Angeles, but equally interesting.

save this issue.

An afternoon of the finest talent assembled by the youth from the chapters in a contest directed by Polly Ake. Nancy Mordomo, was emcee. Prizes were won by Mary Ann Yoden (Pocatello) and Iris Ogawa (Boise Valley) in the senior division; Jon Ochi (Idaho Falls) and Jeanne Yameda (Boise Valley) in the junior division. All prize winners, with the exception of Miss Ogawa, rendered piano selections. Miss Ogawa sang with her accordion.

The orators made youth aware of the last vestige of racial discrimination in Idaho and of the need to have all Americans re-

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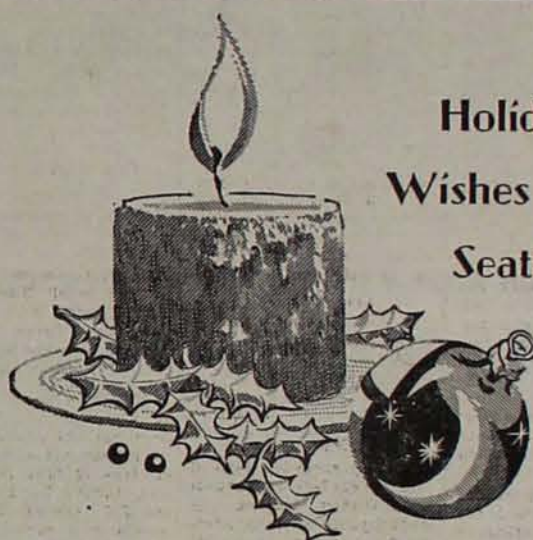
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SEATTLE — 1962
JULY 26-30

Initiative of Intermountain Jr. JACLers Hailed

Mr. Chairman, delegates to the first Intermountain District Youth Council Convention, and fellow JACLers.

I GREATLY welcome this rare opportunity to meet with a group of young people from a neighboring state which, incidentally I have never visited before. I am particularly gratified that this opportunity should coincide with this first convention of a district Jr. JACL group in the history of JACL. This is a milestone in our JACL youth program, and a pioneer occasion, upon which your group deserves every good wish and congratulations.

Mrs. Sue Kaneko, IDC Youth Committee Chairman, and Miss Anne Kanomata, your Jr. IDC Vice-Chairman and convention chairman, have given me various very appropriate suggestions regarding the content of my remarks to you today. My only concern is that I may be unable to do full justice to them in the time available.

It is my understanding that our National Director, Mas Sato, has, in the recent past, addressed some of you regarding JACL and your part in it. Accordingly, I shall take very little of our time today to discuss the history of the parent JACL, or its purposes and objectives. However, as a national officer and one with considerably less experience in JACL than many, I feel a responsibility to at least share my basic personal feeling about JACL with you.

KNOWING the record of the IDC for loyalty and staunch support of JACL, I know I need not dwell on the fact that the JACL was born out of adversity and, through several decades of dedicated effort by Americans of Japanese ancestry on local, district, and national levels, has contributed immeasurably to the fine degree of acceptance we now enjoy in these United States.

The dramatic and victorious battles around passage of the 1952 Immigration and Naturalization Act, granting citizenship to our Issei parents, and passage of evacuation claims legislation have long been history.

Yet, in this present era of prosperity and acceptance, we still see many unfortunate incidences of housing discrimination toward Japanese Americans and, to a lesser degree, job discrimination.

In my home state of California, we recently saw passage of a bill extending the same benefits available to all veterans, to those Nisei who went into service from other states as a result of evacuation. A bill prohibiting the challenging of voters at the polls because of inability to read English and requiring the registrar of voters to do this, if necessary, was passed. This came about because of the unfortunate experiences of several Issei naturalized citizens.

Another piece of legislation was passed, giving the benefits of Old Age Security to resident aliens on the same basis as citizens. Several hundred Issei will benefit from this. These and still other legislation beneficial to our group are still being pushed successfully by JACL on local, state, and national levels.

I need not remind you that right now a bill is being placed on the ballot in your state, rescinding the prohibition against voting by naturalized orientals.

Granted that much legislation now being supported, or watched, by JACL is of less direct concern to many of us, the fact remains that they are of concern to some and, from the standpoint of principle, they should be of concern to us all.

I PERSONALLY believe that we have not reached the enviable state in our nation, wherein everyone is indeed equal. As long as that is true, there is no question in my mind that the only representative organization able to speak for us, still has a job to do. One job, not dramatic but extremely necessary, is that of constantly keeping the image of Americans of Japanese ancestry as a loyal, law-abiding, civic conscious citizen group, before the eyes of our fellow Americans.

From a less selfish viewpoint, let me echo the words of our National President, Frank Chuman, who says we must "put our money where our mouth is." In other words, if we truly be-

lieve in our national motto "Better Americans in a Greater America," then we must, as an organization, concern ourselves actively with the problems of other minority groups, and in other matters which concern all Americans, not just Japanese-Americans.

LET ME now turn to the specific subject in which you are all interested—the Youth program. A suggestion has been made that some remarks might be in order regarding the history of the Jr. JACL. Unfortunately, this is a very difficult thing to document in any logical sequence. I really believe that the youth program "grew like Topsy." Before the activation of a National Youth Committee, several JACL chapters were working directly or indirectly with youth.

During past National President Roy Nishikawa's administration, particular focus was directed upon this program, the National Youth Committee was formed, and ongoing impetus has been given to it during the succeeding years.

Currently there are JACL youth groups in the following chapters: Cleveland, Contra Costa, Detroit, Eden Township, San Francisco, Venice-Culver, Chicago, Long Beach-Harbor, Oakland, Reedley, Sacramento, Seattle, Sequoia, Washington, DC, and Maryland. This is an incomplete list.

You are all familiar with the national JACL policy regarding youth work, officially adopted at the 1958 Convention in Salt Lake City. I would like to quote several paragraphs from that policy, because I feel that they so aptly spell out the feeling and thinking of our national organization, with respect to you, the Jr. JACL.

It is the JACL's fundamental tenet that whatever activities are carried on under JACL auspices and sponsorship should not be a substitute for Japanese American young people participating in other worthwhile activities and programs of their choice and interest. JACL looks upon its role as that of complementing such ongoing activities and adding to their enrichment and development.

JACL believes that Americans of Japanese ancestry can make a distinctive contribution to American life out of their racial background and rich cultural heritage, and help strengthen our democracy out of their past experiences as direct beneficiaries of that democracy. JACL must help its youth become acquainted with that cultural heritage and past history.

While the American ideal to which JACL subscribes is the participation of individuals in groups composed of those of many racial backgrounds, JACL is also aware from a practical standpoint that many Japanese-American youths may be more ready to participate in activities with others of their own ethnic background. Active participation in such groups is certainly preferable to non-participation in any group, since the funda-

mental function of such leisure time activity is the integration of the individual and his fullest development as a social being.

WE FEEL that this policy gives the general spirit and philosophy behind the purposes and objectives of our youth program. I know that you are all interested mostly in the ways and means by which the fancy words therein are translated into specific programs.

Let me give some illustrations from throughout our national organization.

Starting with the Midwest DC, under the guidance of Mr. Abe Hagiwara, District Youth Chairman, we find the recently created Chicago JACL Youth Commission. I cannot think of a more effective way to present this than to quote Abe's report on the development of the Commission, and part of its program.

There is a supposed "dichotomy" regarding the relationship of youth groups to JACL. Should they be Jr. JACL, directly affiliated with JACL, or is serving youth the primary goal?

My feeling is that we need to emphasize the role of the JACL. If the need to serve youth is a community problem, then JACL might take the lead to organize a program or service for the community. What the group calls itself is immaterial. However, if JACL is interested in investing time and money to perpetuate itself as an organization which stands ready to step in to resolve problems and meet the needs of the entire group, then the JACL name must be prominently displayed.

Each community has its own problems and conditions. In Chicago, we find ourselves doing both. We are trying to develop future JACL leaders and also trying to develop community leaders. The line is very thin. It is important to youth to feel close identification with something closer than the broader community. The unique role I feel Jr. JACL can play is in the area of citizenship and scholarship activities. There is a real need in every community to attract intelligent, articulate, and creative young people in service or citizenship activities.

Chicago JACL Youth Commission
Organized as a result of special study by a JACL appointed "Youth and Community Service Committee" in 1960.

Objectives
1) To promote the ideals of JACL's "For Better Americans in a Greater America," by helping young people to understand our common democratic heritage.
2) To provide social and recreational activities designed to develop leadership skills and organizational abilities.
3) To instill in youth greater understanding and appreciation of their cultural heritage and the unique role they can play in strengthening our democratic way of life.

Youth District Council Illustrates JACL Spirit

Here is the text of the speech presented by Jerry Enomoto, national chairman of the JACL youth committee, at the first Intermountain District Youth Council convention held Aug. 11-12 at Pocatello.



Intermountain Jr. JACL Officers
(From left) Mrs. Sue Kaneko, IDC youth committee chairman; Ben Kawakami, IDYC chairman; Anne Kanomata, IDYC v.c., who handled the first district-wide youth convention at Pocatello; and Dean Hayashida, treas. Other IDYC officers not present for this photo are Marilyn Kawakami, sec.; and Chris Inouye, pub. chmn.

Structure and Relationship To JACL Board

- 1) Youth Commission a permanent and integral part of the JACL Board of Directors.
- 2) Commission Chairman elected or appointed to the Board.
- 3) Composed of representatives from Jr. and Sr. JACL, interested community, people, and parents. No less than five, but no more than 12.
- 4) Special project committees will handle projects and activities.
- 5) JACL Board will be responsible for financial support.

Program

- 1) Kids Basketball Clinic — Parents Day included. 64 participants, Met 8 times.
- 2) Youth Canteen Program — Open to all Nisei, Sansai, and friends. 15-24. Sundays 2-6 p.m. Games, records, dancing. Average 50-75 in attendance. \$450 annual budget.

IN THE NCWN-DC we find a Jr. JACL group in San Francisco that has gradually grown membership and spirit, under the guidance of Miss Marie Kurihara, District Youth Chairman, and S.F. Advisor. This group started in a rather haphazard and rudderless manner, with conflicting interests and feelings. It is interesting to note that a basic conflict was their dislike for the label of "Japanese." The influence of understanding adult guidance and a meeting with National Director Mas had a great deal to do with their ultimate and voluntary decision to adopt the name of Sr. and Jr. JACL.

ious differences. This project is nation-wide in scope, and a special film of a panel presentation was made, through the initiative of the S.F. Jr. JACL, and presented at the 3rd quarterly meeting of the NCWNDC. It was very well done and equally well received by junior and senior JACLers.

THE PSWDC annually sponsors the Hi-Co Conference, primarily for high school and 1st-2nd year college students, and defines its purpose as follows: (1) to develop college awareness and prepare youth for careers, (2) to provide leadership training and responsibility, (3) to provide fellowship with other delegates and (4) to create an awareness of their positions as Japanese-Americans.

The program is structured around: (1) panel discussions on topics directed toward selecting a college best suited to the individual, (2) tips on careers, (3) round table discussions on current topics, social and moral standards, delinquency, your position as a Japanese American youth, etc.

Another project, quite similar to the above, took place in the MDC on July 7-8. Called the "Tri-City Jr. JACL Career Conference," this meeting of 60 American of Japanese ancestry on the threshold of college, took place in Cleveland.

Participants consisted of Jr. JACLers from Detroit, Chicago, and the greater Cleveland areas. Workshop sessions in the fields of psychology, physics, elementary education, mechanical engineering, medicine and nursing, architecture, social work, and advertising were held. The hard-rock discussion centered around opportunities in these fields for those who must combat prejudice.

Let me return once again to my own home area, to give you thumbnail sketches of the programs of the five chapters currently sponsoring Jr. JACL groups, as reported by the Juniors themselves, on a recent panel.

Oakland — Closely affiliated with the parent chapter. Emphasis upon community services with interest in civil rights matters. Age group from 16-25.

Eden Township — Current emphasis upon social activities. Starting service program. Major problem: geographical distance. Age 15-21.

S.F. — Trend toward emphasis upon "education" and more serious pursuits. Stress more

integration with other clubs. Take stand on worthwhile political issues. Age 16-21.

Sacramento — Attempting to reorganize. Age 16-19.

Contra Costa — Emphasis on social activities. Service projects such as Red Cross package wrapping have held. Age 14-19.

NOW, THE above reports contain two specific problems, namely age and geographical distance. Other problems we might look at concern membership drives, conflicting outside activities, etc. None of these are easily solved.

Such a thing as geographical distances might be solved through the use of transportation committees and car pools, as well as the kind help of the parents.

The question of age, however, is a very complex problem. The wide range of age found in many of our youth groups necessitates diversified programming. Generally speaking, it does not appear realistic to expect a youth of 15 to be quite as interested in a service project, as a youth of 20.

I do not feel that the setting of rigid age limits is the answer to this. Rather, it is my feeling that the Jr. JACL leadership in any chapter, together with the support of their adult advisers, must provide balanced programming appropriate to the age groups involved, as well as their interests.

In connection with this, I would like to share with you an interesting commentary on Jr. JACL, written by an adult JACLer, Bob Uno, of Los Angeles. Uno suggests that specific objectives of the Jr. JACL might be clearer and better enunciated by separating six specific objectives, and setting up a committee under each category, namely: (1) leadership training, (2) citizenship, (3) race relations, (4) community service, (5) social, (6) JACL membership.

Although Uno's suggestion was presented with the idea of establishing national standing committees under the National Youth Chairman, I believe that the idea can very aptly be translated to the district and local levels. His suggestion has the advantage of spelling out areas of objectives, affixing specific responsibility for developing each area, takes cognizance of varying interests, and even enables the more youthful elements in our junior groups to begin on a

"social" level, and then perhaps venture into other areas.

IT IS obviously impossible, even if I were capable of it, to consider and suggest solutions to the myriad of problems that you and I both know exist.

There are, however, two excellent sources that are available to any Jr. JACL group, from which some examples, suggestions, and ideas on a variety of subjects may be obtained.

These are the National Youth Manual and a recently prepared syllabus on Jr. JACL by NCWN-DC Youth Chairman, Marie Kurihara. These and many other books and material dealing with the general history and experiences of the Japanese-Americans in America are available at JACL National Hdq.

It seems to me that club projects, revolving around the reading of some of these books, group discussions on them after, perhaps, the giving of book reports, might be an excellent means of learning more about one's cultural heritage, as well as the JACL.

In conclusion let me dig out an old cliché that still makes a lot of sense to me—"a chain is only as strong as its weakest link."

As the National Youth Committee Chairman, I have become very personally aware that the meaningfulness and usefulness of the JACL Youth Program can be measured only by the interest and initiative displayed by each of you, and your many fellow Jr. JACLers throughout our 86 chapters, as well as your Sr. JACL advisers.

I have admired the business-like and constructive content of your Constitution. I have been advised by Mrs. Kaneko that, upon receiving some indication that there was concern among some of your Sr. JACLers that you were contemplating becoming independent of them, you promptly stated your position—that of always remaining an integral part of the JACL, in active partnership with your parent chapters. I feel that this was both an appropriate and considerate gesture on your part.

Your initiative and interest in becoming the first district to organize a Jr. JACL is, to me, a most vivid illustration of the JACL spirit in the Intermountain District Council.

Again, I speak for the N-lating you upon your accomplishments, with the knowledge that your efforts will always be directed toward the fullest realization of our National JACL motto—"For Better Americans in a Greater America."

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Tulare County JACL Chapter

Sansei Survey Questionnaire

1. Are you a Nisei 19, Nisei-Sansei 18, Sansei 87.
2. Sex: 48 Females, 39 Males. 3. Age.....
4. Place of birth..... 5. Occupation.....
6. If a student, grade in school.....
7. Religious affiliation: 30 Bud., 42 Prot., 3 Cath., 13 Non.
8. Number in your family..... 9. Age of brothers.....
10. Age of sisters..... 11. Occupation of parent(s).....
12. What is (was) your best subject in school?.....
13. What do (did) you like the least in school?.....
14. Do (did) you: (Number of "Yes")
 - (a) play a musical instrument? 49 (55%). If so, what?.....
 - (b) paint or draw? 53 (61%).
 - (c) dance (ballet, tap, etc.)? 25 (28%).
 - (d) participate in plays, debates, oratory, etc.? 41 (46%).
 - (e) sing in a choir or group? 44 (54%).
 - (f) write (essays, short stories, poems, etc.)? 42 (48%).
 - (g) play a school sport? 60 (69%). If so, what?.....
 - (h) play on any other organized team? 39 (45%). If so, what?.....
15. Are (were) you on the honor roll? Yes 60 (69%)
16. Do (did) teachers expect more of you because you are Japanese? Yes 39 (45%)
17. Do (did) you feel that you have to do well in school because you are Japanese? Yes 35 (40%)
18. Are (were) you in the (a) top quarter 55 (61%) (b) middle 34 (38%) (c) bottom quarter 1 (1%) of your class?
19. List any honors, prizes, scholarships, etc., that you have earned for proficiency in sports, scholastics, etc.:
20. Have you ever held a position as an officer in student government, clubs, etc.? Yes 74 (84%). If so, what?.....
21. Do you have any extra-curricular activities such as participation in YMCA, YWCA, Scouts, etc.? If so, what?.....
22. Do you belong to any social organization (fraternity, sorority, etc.)? If so, which?.....
23. Do you own a car? Yes 3 (3%)
24. Do you have a part time job? Yes 27 (31%)
25. Do you work during the summer? Yes 52 (57%)
26. Do you earn all of your own spending money? Yes 34 (39%)
27. Do you have an allowance? Yes 66 (75%)
28. List any hobbies you have.....
29. Do you feel that your parents are: (may check more than one)
 - (a) old-fashioned 14 (15%)
 - (b) too strict 4 (5%)
 - (c) ideal 39 (45%)
 - (d) too lenient 15 (17%)
 - (e) too busy to bother with you 1 (1%)
 - (f) doing the best under the circumstances 41 (46%)
30. How often do you eat rice at home?.....
31. How often would you like to eat rice at home?.....
32. Can you read Yes 10 (13%), write Yes 10 (13%), speak 22 (26%) Japanese?
33. Do you remember evacuation-relocation during the war? Yes 12 (13%)
34. Do you know why the evacuation occurred? Yes 75 (88%)
35. Do you feel that the evacuation was justified? Yes 29 (40%)
36. Are you attending or do you hope to attend college? Yes 81 (93%). If so, which one?.....
37. What occupation do you hope to go into?.....
38. Do you feel that being Japanese makes it (a) harder 13 (15%) (b) easier 2 (2%) (c) no difference 72 (83%) to make a success of yourself in a job or business?
39. Have you ever had a bad experience because of your race? Yes 25 (29%)
40. Do you feel that Caucasians see you:
 - (a) first as a Japanese 38 (50%)
 - (b) first as an individual 38 (50%)
41. Do you feel that Japanese-Americans should:
 - (a) break from Japanese customs and try to be 100% American? 3 (3%)
 - (b) try to keep some customs along with the American? 84 (97%)
 - (c) strictly keep the Japanese heritage? 0 (0%)
42. Do you study any of the Japanese arts (judo, odori, etc.)? Yes 31 (36%). If so, what?.....
43. Do you belong to any Japanese organizations (Jr. JACL, athletic clubs, dance clubs, etc.)? 49 (56%). If so, which?.....
44. Do you participate in social activities with:
 - (a) Caucasians only 3 (4%)
 - (b) Japanese only 3 (4%)
 - (c) both 77 (92%)
45. Do you date (a) Caucasians only 6 (8%) (b) Japanese only 21 (28%) (c) both 48 (64%)
46. Are you in favor of intermarriage between Japanese and Caucasians? Depends 8 (9%), No 24 (28%), Yes 48 (66%), Unimportant 5 (7%)
47. Do you feel that the problems involved in intermarriage are:
 - (a) too great to have a successful marriage 2 (2%)
 - (b) difficult but solvable 45 (53%)
 - (c) very few 12 (14%)
 - (d) non-existent 2 (2%)
 - (e) haven't thought about it 24 (27%)
48. Do you feel that Japanese are cliquish and/or too conscious of their race? Yes 53 (62%)
49. Do you feel that Japanese should:
 - (a) associate only with Japanese 0
 - (b) associate only with Caucasians 0
 - (c) make no conscious effort either way 86 (100%)
50. Write in what you feel is the order of importance of the following words (first, second, third, etc.): religion 3, money 6, career 4, family 1, education 2, enjoyment 5
51. Are your two closest friends (a) Caucasian 18 (21%), (b) Japanese 28 (33%), (c) other 40 (46%)
52. Do you feel that in general, Japanese are:
 - (a) smarter than average 50 (62%)
 - (b) average 31 (38%)
 - (c) below average 0
53. Do you take any interest in cultural, historical, and other aspects of Japan? Yes 49 (58%)
54. Do you ever hope to visit Japan? Yes 70 (81%)
55. Have you ever belonged to a gang? Yes 15 (17%)
56. Have you ever been in a gang war? Yes 8 (9%)
57. Have you ever been in serious trouble with the police? Yes 4 (5%)
58. Would you be interested in knowing the results of this study? Yes 79 (94%)
59. List any comments, criticisms, suggestions, or difficulties concerning this survey or questionnaire:.....

Chicago Youths Quizzed

While less parochial than their parents, Sansei wants to know more of their cultural heritage; JACL can help here

BY DR. DAVID T. SUZUKI

IN 1933, Edward K. Strong in conducting an extensive study of Japanese Americans, reported: "One of the phases of this study amazing to the writer is the existing wealth of opinions on almost every phase of the subject and the paucity of facts or shall it be said, the paucity of established facts. . . . Before any intelligent plan can be formulated regarding the future of the second generation Japanese; it is necessary to have FACTS." Virtually the same words may now be used in reference to the Sansei.

Upon reading an editorial in a leading Japanese newspaper in the fall of 1959 which described Japanese teenage gangs in California and decried the appalling degeneration of the Sansei which had led to a murder, this writer, as a member of that amorphous group, was struck with the prevailing ignorance about ourselves.

It's interesting to note that in the 1930's, the Issei were worried about the Nisei becoming wild, disobedient, and unmanageable and now the same is being asked of the Sansei. Perhaps this is a natural sentiment voiced from generation to generation. What is the age structure of the Sansei, what and how are they doing in school; what are their aims and ambitions; how do they perceive of their role in society; can the Sansei be legitimately classed as a group or are they so diverse as to make this grouping meaningless? These are some of the questions that this writer wanted answered.

ASIDE FROM the desire to know some of these answers, the author was intrigued by the exciting possibilities which are open for the comparative sociologist.

Where else could one find three generations often living under the same roof, who had been subject to such different circumstances and conditions? Initially we had the Issei, immigrants denied American citizenship, for the most part speaking only Japanese, highly tradition-oriented (Riesman), and eking out a living in agriculture or menial labor (Strong).

The Nisei were a unique group, bilingual and torn between the traditional Japanese life of their parents and the American customs of their schoolmates. Often raised with a minimum of love and attention and strongly encouraged to gain an education, the Nisei were industrious and able to see unlimited vistas of opportunity. Then came 1941, Pearl Harbor, evacuation, detention and dispersion, accompanied by anguished disillusionment and bitterness but also a breaking up of the tightly knit Little Tokyos and Japanese communities.

Now a new generation is reaching maturity—a generation for whom the war years are but a faint memory—a group speaking only English, living in a middle class society and having more time for play.

Have they been pampered by their parents who are over-compensating for affection they missed?

Are they still subject to the same drives and ambitions as their parents?

Are the Sansei so assimilated that the word Japanese-American is now archaic?

FOR MANY Japanese organizations such as JACL, athletic clubs and even churches, the Sansei represent members in the near future and it behooves them to learn more about the needs and interests of this group.

In the many discussions that this writer has entered, he has heard constant reference to the "problems of the Sansei" or the "Sansei question" and yet when asked to define this problem, no one is able to.

Is there a problem, and if so, what is it?

It is fine to speak of cultural heritage, but what is the heritage of the Sansei, Japanese or American?

If the Sansei can take a role in a Caucasian society as a complete equal, then are we not doing damage by hounding him to maintain a Japanese identity?

Questionnaire Formulated

THE PRESENT study was an attempt to obtain some facts on the Sansei. Recognizing that our efforts lacked sophistication, we nevertheless refrained from becoming a part of a larger organized effort, lest we lose enthusiasm and a feeling of personal contribution.

After meeting several times with various interested people, the author drafted a questionnaire which was subsequently modified and revised. A mailing list was compiled from several Japanese athletic, social, and

religious organizations.

It was decided to carry out personal interviews where a relatively large group of Sansei could be met at one time. Questionnaires were mailed to others.

Because of the limitations in manpower, time, and money, operations were of necessity kept on a small scale.

A psychologist at the University of Chicago was consulted on the questionnaire and he gave suggestions and encouragement, maintaining that in lieu of the absence of previous surveys, we seemed to be on as solid a basis as any.

APPROXIMATELY 260 questionnaires were mailed along with an introductory letter and an addressed, stamped return envelope. Over 70 were returned for a response of over 25 percent, much exceeding our expectations.

Some 60 persons were interviewed personally by this author.

The letter of introduction and the questionnaire form and response values are reprinted below.

The first number is the number of responses. Values in parentheses are the percentages of the total number of responses for that question.

Some questionnaires were not filled out so that the total number of replies varies from question to question.

THE PROBLEMS of drawing up a questionnaire were many and warrant a brief description.

The questions were phrased as simply and concisely as possible to obviate ambiguity in meaning. It was also important to prevent personal opinions or preconceptions from introducing a bias into the wording. Nevertheless, questions 40, 46, 47, and 52 were found to be rather unsatisfactory.

In order to facilitate the tabulation of responses, it was necessary to limit the choice of answers to a few broad categories. The subjects, however, often found "yes" and "no" insufficient for an expression of opinion and limitation of choices may have forced replies into un-

suitable categories. Such questions were 34, 35, 38, and 46.

Insincerity in replies was also considered. Three of four questionnaires were immediately discarded because of obvious joke answers. It was felt though, that the length of the questionnaires would tend to discourage most jokers from filling it out.

It was necessary to prevent subjects from attempting to give the answers they felt we wanted. This was handled in two ways.

(1) Control questions were used in the form of questions asking about the same thing but worded differently. These checked consistency of response.

Questions 16 & 38, 40 & 48, 41 & 49, and 44 & 51 were such. (2) Questions were not listed in any logical pattern that the subject could detect so that we hoped he would be liable to put down more subjective judgments.

Questions 1 through 27 were for the most part of an informa-

tional type for purposes of giving a statistical description of the group as a whole.

Several questions were aimed at disclosing the degree of racial self-consciousness and identification of the subject with Japanese. (Questions 30, 32, 38, 40, 48, 52).

Questions 34, 39, 42, 43, 44, 51, 53 and 58 were to study the degree of relatively unconscious identity with the Japanese as a group as expressed in habit association, and interest.

Question 50 is an attempt to grade the relative values held by the group. The value placed beside each word was weighed so that a first was given 10, second—7, third—5, fourth—3, fifth—2, and sixth—1.

It is obvious that the subjects in our sample immediately introduces a strong bias for people who tend to associate with Japanese, although a fifth or so were selected from lists of

high school graduates over several years. This is perhaps the greatest fault of the survey, but was unavoidable due to the limited sources of names.

Moreover, it is probable that most of the replies came from people already highly ethnocentrically oriented and therefore interested in such a survey. (See response values for question 58).

Nevertheless, many responses were contradictory to those expected from an in-group and were striking enough to warrant definite conclusions. It is this author's opinion that only a large scale personal interview program will yield a good cross-section of the group.

Responses Analyzed

A TOTAL of 124 responses were deemed useful for analysis, several others being discarded for various reasons. A break-

down revealed 19 Nisei, 18 Nisei-Sansei, and 87 Sansei subjects. While the Nisei and Nisei-Sansei classes are small, they were tabulated separately for purposes of possible comparison. Only the figures for the Sansei have been listed in the form questionnaires preceding.

In many cases, the values for the questions are self-evident and therefore will not be commented upon. In others there is a multiplicity of answers (e.g. Questions 12, 13, 19, 21, 28, etc.) and will be omitted for brevity. However the data is available for anyone interested.

The survey was limited to Sansei in their teens and older. Forty-eight of the Sansei were females, thirty-nine were males. Above, we have cut across the oldest part of the group missing all families having no teenagers. The left part of the curve then, should be much higher. However, (Continued on Next Page)

Dear

With the war now fourteen years past, there has been the growth of a generation of Japanese-Americans for whom the war years are only a vague memory. Now that the Issei population is disappearing, there has been a shift of attention to the unknown generation, the Sansei. How do you see yourselves as fitting into society, what do you think and do, what do you hold as the important things in life? Do you still feel a need to associate with other Japanese? Recognizing the importance of the answers to these questions for various Japanese organizations and for the community as a whole, we, the undersigned, have established an independent committee for such a study.

In order to answer these questions, the enclosed questionnaire has been prepared. We hope that you will realize the importance of this survey and will give us your whole-hearted co-operation.

You have been given a code number and when the questionnaire is processed, only that number will be known so that your identity and answers will remain completely anonymous. We hope therefore, that you may be quite frank and honest in your answers.

Thank you for your consideration and help.

Sincerely yours,

David T. Suzuki

David T. Suzuki

Rich Kaneko
Michiko Itahara
Bob Omori
Harold Arai

With this letter, Dr. David Suzuki commenced his survey of the Sansei generation in Chicago. The questionnaire attached to the letter is found on the left side of this page with the answers.

Holiday Wishes From the Border City — San Diego

| | | | | |
|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <p><i>Greetings</i></p> <p></p> <p>SAN DIEGO JACL</p> <p>Federal Credit Union</p> | <p>MIN'S AUTO SERVICE</p> <p>Min & Kiyoshi Nakamura Phone BE. 9-1605 2694 MAIN STREET San Diego 13, Calif.</p> | <p>Bennie's Auto Service</p> <p>BEN SEKISHIRO, Prop. 6710 LaJolla Blvd. Phone GL. 4-1761 La Jolla, Calif.</p> | <p>SEASON'S GREETINGS</p> <p>MARY'S LUNCH</p> <p>1345 CROSBY San Diego, Calif. WALTER OBAYASHI</p> | <p><i>Greetings</i></p> <p></p> <p>SAN DIEGO JACL</p> |
| <p>Season's Greetings</p> <p>303 AUTO SERVICE</p> <p>Garage and Service Station Motor Rebuilding</p> <p>EDDIE URATA</p> <p>303 Market Street San Diego, California Phone BE. 4-5161</p> | <p>SEASON'S GREETINGS</p> <p>PACIFIC RECREATION</p> <p>Home of San Diego JACL Bowling League</p> <p>3681 COUTS STREET HOME OF AUTOMATICS CY. 6-1649</p> | <p>BEST WISHES FOR THE NEW YEAR</p> <p>PAUL H. HOSHI</p> <p>"COMPLETE INSURANCE SERVICES"</p> <p>Phone COngress 4-2251 328 S. 38th St., San Diego, Calif.</p> | <p>HAPPY NEW YEAR</p> <p>FRANK'S PLACE</p> <p>516 5th Avenue San Diego, Calif. Frank and Gene Yamada</p> | <p>K. OUCHI NURSERY</p> <p>"GARDENER'S SUPPLIES"</p> <p>4992 Imperial Ave. San Diego, Calif. CO. 4-3593</p> |
| <p>FOR MANY Japanese organizations such as JACL, athletic clubs and even churches, the Sansei represent members in the near future and it behooves them to learn more about the needs and interests of this group.</p> <p>In the many discussions that this writer has entered, he has heard constant reference to the "problems of the Sansei" or the "Sansei question" and yet when asked to define this problem, no one is able to.</p> <p>Is there a problem, and if so, what is it?</p> <p>It is fine to speak of cultural heritage, but what is the heritage of the Sansei, Japanese or American?</p> <p>If the Sansei can take a role in a Caucasian society as a complete equal, then are we not doing damage by hounding him to maintain a Japanese identity?</p> | <p>Season's Greetings</p> <p>GROVE CHEMICAL CO.</p> <p>CHULA VISTA, CALIF.</p> <p>Ben Segawa, Sales Manager GA. 2-5345</p> | <p>Season's Greetings</p> <p>BERT'S T.V. SERVICE</p> <p>2039 National Ave., San Diego, California Bert M. Tanaka, Prop. Phone BE. 4-5645</p> | <p>MERRY CHRISTMAS AND HAPPY NEW YEAR</p> <p>GENERAL FERTILIZER AND SUPPLY</p> <p>GEORGE AZUMA, Field Rep.—GA. 2-9205 2320 Main Street (Otay) Chula Vista, Calif.</p> | <p>HOLIDAY GREETINGS</p> <p>SAV-A-LOT MARKET</p> <p>"COMPLETE FOOD MARKET"</p> <p>Corner Cass and Turquoise Sts., San Diego, Calif. Nakashima Bros. Phone HU. 8-4707</p> |
| <p>THE PRESENT study was an attempt to obtain some facts on the Sansei. Recognizing that our efforts lacked sophistication, we nevertheless refrained from becoming a part of a larger organized effort, lest we lose enthusiasm and a feeling of personal contribution.</p> <p>After meeting several times with various interested people, the author drafted a questionnaire which was subsequently modified and revised. A mailing list was compiled from several Japanese athletic, social, and</p> | <p>Season's Greetings</p> <p>MASUMOTO NURSERY</p> <p>1424 E. 8th St. National City</p> | <p>Season's Greetings</p> <p>S & M NURSERY</p> <p>841 Broadway Chula Vista, Calif.</p> | <p>Season's Greetings</p> <p>PRESIDIO NURSERY</p> <p>5115 Linda Vista Road San Diego 10, California</p> | <p>Season's Greetings</p> <p>ORIENTAL GROCERIES</p> <p>Complete Oriental Foods H. KOBA 418 Island Ave., San Diego 1, Calif. BElmont 9-3383</p> |
| <p><i>May the joy and peace of Christmas be with you always</i></p> <p>SHIGERU HARA, M.D. PETER Y. UMEKUBO, D.D.S. 1536 MARKET ST., SAN DIEGO, CALIF.</p> | <p>Join JACL</p> | <p>Join JACL</p> | <p>Join JACL</p> | <p>Join JACL</p> |

CONSTITUTION OF INTERMOUNTAIN DISTRICT YOUTH COUNCIL

As an encouragement for other Jr. JACL and youth groups under JACL sponsorship to formally organize at a regional district level, the IDYC Constitution is being published in the Holiday Issue.—Editor.

PREAMBLE

We, the members of the Intermountain District Youth Council of the Japanese American Citizens League, in order to foster and promote American Democracy, to stimulate interest and encourage participation and cooperation in the organization of the JACL; to develop the attributes and qualities of good citizenship and promote cultural, social, and civic projects designed to attain this goal, do establish this Constitution.

ARTICLE I—Name

The name of this organization shall be the Intermountain District Youth Council, hereinafter referred to as the IDYC.

ARTICLE II—Policy

Section 1: The policy of the IDYC shall be to promote, sponsor and encourage programs, projects and activities designed to further the interest and participation of every member to perform faithfully his duties and obligations to the United States of America. The IDYC and its members shall uphold the Constitution of the United States and the laws of the land.

Section 2: The IDYC shall support and comply with the provisions of the National and IDC Constitutions of the Japanese American Citizens League.

Section 3: The IDYC shall be non-partisan and non-sectarian and will not engage in any political activity, except when the welfare and/or civil rights of persons of Japanese ancestry shall be directly affected. This section does not preclude activity in civic non-partisan activities.

ARTICLE III—Membership

Section 1: The membership of the IDYC shall be composed of organized youth groups spon-

sored by their local chapters of the IDC of the JACL.

Section 2: The dues per member shall be determined by the IDYC by-laws and are to be assessed annually.

Section 3: Chapters in good standing shall be those which have paid their assessments and dues and have complied with all of the provisions pertaining to chapter membership in the National Constitution and By-laws, and the IDYC Constitution and By-laws.

ARTICLE IV—Powers

Section 1: The executive and administrative powers of the IDYC shall be vested in the executive committee, hereinafter called the Committee, unless otherwise specified.

Section 2: The Committee shall be composed of the elected officers of the IDYC, the immediate past chairman, and the appointed secretary, unless otherwise provided.

Section 3: The elected officers of this organization shall be the Chairman, First Vice-Chairman, Second Vice-Chairman, Treasurer, Reporter, and any additional elected officers necessary to conduct the affairs of this organization as determined by the council. The Chairman shall reserve the right of appointing a Recording Secretary and/or a Corresponding Secretary.

Section 4: The Chairman will serve a term of two years and will be elected on the odd-numbered year. All other officers will serve a term of one year, to be elected at the last quarterly meeting of the IDYC.

ARTICLE V—Duties of Officers

Section 1: The duties of the Chairman shall be to serve as the Executive Officer of the IDYC to preside over all regular and special meetings of the Committee, the IDYC and the IDYC Convention.

Section 2: The duties of the Vice-Chairman shall be those tasks which may be assigned from time to time by the Committee and/or the Chairman, and shall act as the Chairman in his absence and for the remainder of the term should a vacancy occur in the office.

Section 3: The duties of the Recording or Youth Chairman shall be appointed by the IDYC with appropriate consultation with the IDYC. Corresponding Secretary shall be to keep an accurate and detailed account of the business of the Committee and the District Youth Council, to draw up minutes of all proceedings and meetings of the Committee and the IDYC and to forward at least one copy each of such minutes to the member chapters, the members of the Committee, IDC Youth Chairman, and the National Headquarters. The Secretary will be responsible for the implementation of the correspondence which the Chairman, the Committee and the District Youth Council may from time to time require; and whatever other tasks as may be assigned.

Section 4: The duties of the Treasurer shall be to keep an accurate and correct account of all monies received and disbursed by this organization, to keep all organizational funds in an appropriate institution, and to make payments by and with the approval of the Committee and/or the IDYC. He shall have his books audited annually and shall make quarterly reports in writing to the IDYC. His books shall be open at all times for inspection by any member chapter upon application to the Chairman of the Committee.

Section 5: The duties of the Reporter will be to attend to all publicity and information releases to the press concerning the IDYC and such other duties that the Chairman may assign.

ARTICLE VI—Legislative Powers

Section 1: The legislative powers of this organization shall be vested in the IDYC, hereinafter referred to as the Council. This shall consist of one or more official delegates with one vote for each chapter whose membership is 50 or less with one additional vote for each additional 50 members above the original 50.

Section 2: A quorum necessary to conduct the business of the Council shall be a majority of the member chapters of the Council present, or represented by written proxies.

ARTICLE VII—IDC Youth Chairman

Section 1: The IDYC will work in conjunction with a IDC Youth Chairman. The IDYC Section 2: The advisors of each chapter shall comprise an advisory committee to the IDYC under the chairmanship of the IDC Youth Chairman.

ARTICLE VIII—Amendments

Section 1: The Constitution of this organization shall be subject to amendment at all regular quarterly meetings of the District Youth Council and the District Youth Convention, provided that all member chapters are present or represented by written proxies. To effect the change, a 2/3 majority vote of all chapters is required. Notice of proposed amendments must be sent to all chapter presidents at least 30 days prior to said meeting to consider amending this Constitution.

Section 2: The By-laws to this Constitution shall be subject to amendment under the same conditions as the Constitution proper, except that a 2/3 majority vote of all member chapters present or represented shall be required.

Section 3: The elected officers of the IDYC shall be subject to recall for cause by a 2/3 vote of all chapters either in writing or by vote at a regular or special meeting of the IDYC.

ARTICLE IX—Separability Clause

Section 1: All powers not herein delegated to the Committee and/or the District Youth Council, nor restricted by the Constitution and By-laws to the respective chapters, shall reside in the chapters.

Section 2: All sections of this Constitution and By-laws and/or the member chapters which are in conflict with the Constitution and By-laws and/or decisions of the National Board and/or the National Council of the Japanese American Citizens League shall be null and void, but the effect of such sections shall not affect the remainder of the Constitution, and the Council shall take remedial action at the next quarterly meeting after determining that a section or by-law is in conflict.

CHICAGO YOUTHS QUIZZED

Continued From Previous Page
It can be seen that after 18 years, the curve drops very rapidly and we may conclude that a low percentage of the group has reached the twenties, the average age perhaps being between 8 and 14.

Thirty-four percent of the subjects were Buddhists and 48 pct. Protestants, although it must be recognized that two interviews were carried out at Buddhist churches and two at Protestant churches and this may have distorted the distribution.

While thirty-one pct. of the Sansei hold part-time jobs, 57 pct. work during the summer. Nevertheless, 75 pct. receive an allowance. In contrast, of the 19 Nisei interviewed, only 25 pct. hold part-time jobs, whereas 78 pct. work during the summer, and only 40 pct. receive allowances.

While the small number of Nisei subjects makes for a poor comparison, there are indications that Nisei parents tend to be less stringent with respect to spending money than their parents were.

Sixty-nine pct. of the Sansei were on the honor roll. The high incidence (sixty-one pct.) of students in the top quarter of their class, with only thirty-eight pct. in the middle half and one pct. in the bottom quarter, is obviously not a normal distribution and is strongly indicative of some superiority of the Sansei over their fellow students.

Psychologists have shown (Strong 1933) that Japanese-Americans have an IQ curve identical to Caucasians' and we are left to conclude that the difference is environmental, probably due to greater emphasis on education in the home and more ambition on the part of the individuals.

It is interesting to note that the Sansei are aware of their own initiative but have interpreted this as being due to greater intellect. Sixty-two pct. feel that Japanese are smarter than average.

While data for other ethnic groups are not available for comparison, it is apparent that a

very high degree of extra-curricular activities is indicated (Question 14 a-h) with almost fifty pct. or more taking part in each act except the dances (twenty-eight pct.).

Eighty-four pct. of the group has held an officer's position in some organization. Answers to questions 19, 21, 22, and 28 are too extensive to list, but again indicate wide interest and participation in various activities.

HAVING characterized the interests and activities of the Sansei, we turn to the question of their social habits.

Ninety-two pct. participate in social activities with both Caucasians and Japanese, four pct. with Japanese only, four pct. with Caucasians only, whereas twenty-eight percent date Japanese only and sixty-four percent date both. This is strong indication that almost one-third of those who participate socially with Caucasians nevertheless restrict themselves to Japanese dating partners.

Twenty-one pct. of the Sansei's closest friends are Caucasian, while thirty-three pct. have two Japanese as closest friends. If we assume that the "Other" category cited by forty-six pct. in question 51, comprise one Japanese and one Caucasian, then seventy-nine pct. have at least one Japanese as their closest friends.

Of the Nisei, sixty-five pct. had two Japanese as their closest friends. In view of the relative dispersion and smallness of the Japanese population, this would indicate more than a random aggregation of the group.

It is hard to reconcile this strong tendency to associate with Japanese with the fact that sixty-two pct. feel that Japanese are too dignified and/or race conscious (question 48).

While question 46 was rather poorly worded, it may be indicative. Sixty-six pct. were in favor of intermarriage, twenty-eight pct. weren't, nine pct. felt it depended on the couple, and seven pct. felt the question was unimportant.

While twenty-seven pct. had

not thought about the problems of intermarriage, fifty-three pct. felt they were difficult but solvable and fourteen pct. felt problems were non-existent.

Again, comparison with the small Nisei group shows that thirty-seven pct. were not in favor of intermarriage while eighty pct. felt the problems were difficult but solvable.

Both groups indicate an awareness that problems do exist while the high number of Sansei who feel there are no problems and the lower number against intermarriage indicates a more liberal attitude towards it.

There are indications then, that while the Sansei is quite willing to participate in social activities with Caucasians, there is a residue of reticence which manifests itself in restrictions on friendships and dating preferences.

THE NEXT problem is the degree of conscious identification of the group with the Japanese race.

Perhaps two strongest cultural traits that can be measured are language and diet. Thirteen pct. of the Sansei can read and write Japanese while twenty-six pct. can speak it with a questionable degree of proficiency.

Compared with this, more than twice as many Nisei, fifty-five pct. speak Japanese. One may suppose that the language is being lost by this generation.

It is interesting to note that eighty-two pct. eat rice five to seven times a week and sixty-five pct. are quite satisfied with this frequency. Thus, it would seem that if any cultural trait is to survive, diet will be one of them.

One of the ways that one's race consciousness manifests itself is in his reaction to his associates and the way he feels they see him. Forty-five pct. of the group felt that teachers expected them to do well because of their race and forty pct. felt driven to do well because of obligations to an ethnic group.

Yet only fifteen pct. feel that being Japanese makes it harder

to make a success in business.

It would be interesting to follow this group and sample its sentiment in ten years, after it had engaged in business. Fifty pct. felt that Caucasians' first impressions of them were as Japanese and almost one third (twenty-nine pct.) have had a bad racial experience. We see then that while almost one half of the group feel both pressure from the in-group and external recognition of them as an ethnic member, only a few feel that this is a handicap in economic intercourse.

While thirty-six pct. participate in some form of Japanese art, fifty-eight pct. take an active interest in Japanese culture or history and eight-one pct. would like to visit Japan. This would seem to be more than a casual interest in the group's racial background.

ONLY thirteen pct. of the Sansei remember the evacuation and relocation, again indicative of the youthfulness of the group, yet eighty-eight pct. feel that they know why it occurred and sixty pct. felt that it was not justified.

In this group we may conclude then, is reflected the bitterness and feelings of their parents. That forty pct. should feel the evacuation was justified is strongly indicative of the dilution of sentiment against the events during the war. The scar it left seems to be healing.

The significant point though, is that while not remembering the war events, the group has been sufficiently motivated to seek out the facts and to reach some opinion on it.

In the question of values (Question 50), family and education rated far above the other categories. Religion was third with career, enjoyment, and money being far down the scale in that order.

We see evidence then, of the strong familial ties so characteristic of Oriental culture and the heavy emphasis on education which is so characteristic of the Jewish group.

QUESTIONS 55, 56, and 57 were an attempt to evaluate the

delinquency rate.

Here again the groups interviewed (church, etc.) may bias the sample against those tending to crime.

Nevertheless seventeen pct. have belonged to gangs (although this may have been interpreted as referring to a group of friends), eight pct. have been involved in a gang war or "rumble," and five pct. have been in trouble with police.

Summing Up the Profile

HOW CAN we summarize the profile of this group then? We have a relatively young group in the mid teens. It is characterized by a high degree of extra-curricular activity in the arts and athletics and an outstanding scholastic record.

The high incidence of allowances (seventy-five pct.) would indicate more indulgent parents or a higher income bracket of the group than the Issei. Still, the number holding down part-time jobs or summer work reveals a relatively ambitious group.

While only a quarter of the group speaks Japanese, there is much interest in the culture, history, and the arts of Japan and dietary customs have been retained somewhat. It would be of interest to see how many can use chopsticks and are able to recognize the Japanese names of various foods.

While most of the Sansei participate socially with Caucasians and over half are in favor of intermarriage, there is nevertheless a large core which restricts itself to dating with its own ethnic group and which opposes intermarriage. Moreover, over three quarters of them have at least one Japanese best friend.

Over half of the group feels a pressure to do well because of their identification with an ethnic group. Despite this awareness, sixty-two pct. feel that Japanese are too conscious of their race.

While lacking sufficient data on the Nisei for comparison with the Sansei, it would seem that while still maintaining a degree

of ethnic identity, the average Sansei is much more willing to participate in a Caucasian society even in dating (sixty-four pct.) and marriage (fifty-six pct.). While being aware of belonging to a minority group, the Sansei do not feel this is a detriment or handicap.

How then does one resolve the fact that while feeling little societal restraint due to race, the Sansei still show dating habits, friendships, and interests which are ethnocentric? As Gordon Allport reports in his classic "The Nature of Prejudice,"

"... visibility differences aid greatly the development of ethnocentrism. But they aid rather than account for it."

Kurt Lewin has coined the phrase "self-hate" for one who repudiates his own in-group (as shown by question 48) yet is forced to live, work, and be classified with that group by society.

It is important to recognize whether the high degree of association with one's ethnic group is due to the external pressures of society or to an innate desire for association with one's kind.

It would appear to be a combination of both in the case of the Sansei, with the latter being the dominant cause. This is probably partly due to parental biases in upbringing. One might predict that as the group reaches the marrying age, the pressures of society will become stronger and force intra rather than intermarriages.

WHAT HAVE we accomplished in making this study? Certainly it has only been an exploratory effort aimed at disclosing a few broad facts and furnishing a basic work for further extensive study.

More important than the facts however, is the hope that more interest will be stimulated and further research done.

There is no question that the Sansei today is less parochial than his parents. He has a broader range of associates and activities and more time for them. Much more than half of the Sansei feel little social or economic restraint due to race, although this may merely be due to youthful naivete. Yet, there is a strong need for identification with the in-group as reflected in friends, interest, and activities.

While language seems to be on the verge of loss (despite the consensus reported in the first issue of Image), other cultural traditions of Japan may be retained. If the Japanese-American is to make a contribution to American society as a member of an ethnic group, then these traditions must be maintained.

It would seem to this writer that athletic and social needs of the Sansei are being satisfied.

The Sansei have a strong need to know more about their racial background and it is in this area that various organizations must direct their efforts.

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San Fernando Valley pioneer devotes life with judo students

IN THE San Fernando Valley, whenever "judo" is mentioned, the name of Mr. Sego Murakami comes to mind, so synonymous have the two become. This Issai is a shining example of the occasional disparity which appears between a person's physical size and his personal stature.

While he stands but 5 ft. 3 in. in his stocking feet, he is the second oldest-ranking 7th Degree Red and White Belt Judoist in the United States, that degree being the highest attained thus far in America. Murakami explains that ranks through the 4th Degree Black Belt are earned by physical competition followed by character investigation, while subsequent degrees are honorary degrees awarded directly from the Kodokan, the official judo school of Japan, and are based on knowledge of the sport, contributions to the sport, and good character. He has earned his honorary degrees by giving innumerable hours to the youth of the Valley, Los Angeles, and Oxnard, teaching, advising, organizing and chaperoning.

While he modestly maintains that he has done it for love of the sport, his work, as with any youth program, has had its share of drudgery and disappointments; and for his untiring efforts on behalf of these boys, he has earned the gratitude and respect of hundreds of Issai and Nisei parents, not only here in the Valley but throughout Southern California.

Sego Murakami, beloved Senei and prosperous owner of Sego Nurseries in North Hollywood, was born in the town of Kozagawacho in Wakayama of middle-class farming parents 65 years ago.

When he was but six, his father, in an attempt to recover from a disastrous timber investment, left the family and came to America. Although the family was adequately fed and clothed, in 1913 a young Murakami, then 16, came to America to join his father, his spirit of adventure no doubt having been inherited from his father

who started life in America with the clothes on his back and two loaves of bread.

By this time, his father had worked his way across the country to Los Angeles and started a small nursery. The young boy, who had had the equivalent of a junior high education, now commenced his American education, sharing a tutor with four other boys.

However, before Murakami had been here two years, his father was forced to return to Japan, leaving him with the nursery and a pile of debts. It is consistent with Murakami's character that, after liquidating the nursery, although only 18, he remained to pay off the balance of the debts—gardening all day and cleaning street-cars at night. He then spent some years working at whatever job he could find—dredging a canal in Long Beach, working in a fruit stand in Los Angeles, and finally ending up in the San Fernando Valley in the town of Van Nuys, at that time populated by four other Japanese, all bachelors. There he attended Van Nuys High School, and amusingly recalls having played on the "B" Football team.

In 1919 he started his own nursery, which proved quite successful until the depression. In 1932 he moved his business to North Hollywood, and, with the help of his young bride, Haruko Watanabe of Oxnard, worked hard to make an outstanding success of the nursery.

BECAUSE THE measure of a man knows no racial barriers, Murakami's honesty, sincerity and kindness have won for him acceptance in any community in which he has chosen to live. He has always been a valuable member of his community and has often acted as intermediary between his fellow Japanese and civic officials. Many a troubled Issai has turned to him for help with a traffic ticket or business problem. His generosity is extreme—the story is told of how, with but

a few dollars to his name, he once invited a tramp to eat as much as possible and was appalled at the bill for \$1.60, at a time when a good meal cost less than 50 cents.

Throughout the difficult days following Pearl Harbor, Murakami was heartened by the many expressions of friendship and good will offered to him by his friends, community leaders, civic officials and even business competitors. Community members went so far as to circulate a petition of 200 names in an attempt to retain him in the community. He feels no bitterness that he was forced to dispose of his nursery for a mere fraction of its worth, and feels that the Government has been fair in its indemnity.

After being thoroughly investigated, he was permitted to evacuate with his family to Manzanar, and there he immediately started a judo school. Encouraged by a Mr. Temple of the Welfare Department and aided by donations from the evacuees, he and his "judo boys" built a judo hall, and the school soon boasted 27 instructors and 415 students.

By day he worked as a supervisor in the Maintenance Department, the envy of the camp in his Government-issued '39 Chrysler, and six nights a week could be found in the judo hall, teaching and advising.

During the dark days of the Manzanar riot and unrest, Murakami, at the request of the project administrators, formed and headed a Peace Committee, and helped protect many JACL leaders threatened with physical violence.

His Committee, supported by 57 "judo boys," worked throughout their internment to keep peace in the camp, acted as liaison for Issai, Nisei, Kibei, and administration. Although accused of spying for this country and threatened physically, he won the lasting gratitude of both Japanese and administration by his sincere and untiring efforts to create



MR. JUDO
Sego Murakami

understanding and mutual sympathy.

THE FIRST two years after relocating were years filled with long hours of hard work and frugal living. At the same time, they were profitable ones and Murakami was able to start his nursery again, this time at the corner of Burbank Blvd. and Laurel Canyon, the present site of Sego Nursery.

During the years of gardening for such influential people and glamorous personalities as William Holden, James Cagney, Flynn, etc., he made many friends, and many of these friends patronized his nursery and directed business his way. He recalls no unpleasantness stemming from prejudice and was welcomed back by friends and competitors alike.

Murakami's interest in judo began in Japan, prompted by a desire to improve himself physically. His dedication to teaching the sport began in 1918 when, almost immediately after earning his First Degree Black Belt, he organized a judo group in Los Angeles, the Rafu Dojo. He started a similar group in San Fernando in 1923; one in North Hollywood in 1932; and still another in 1933 in Oxnard. From 1918 until evacuation he gave all of his spare time and energy to teaching these groups. His wife, understanding his passion for the sport, spent her

evenings at home occupying herself with their two sons.

As early as 1945 he reinstated the San Fernando judo school and helped organize other groups. He had received his honorary 5th Degree rank in 1940, and in recognition of his continued efforts, was awarded the 5th and 6th Degrees at ten-year intervals.

For four years he was president of the Southern California Black Belt Association, and now serves as advisor to the group. As a judo advisor he attends the annual AAU judo tournament. An enthusiastic traveler, he looks forward to these tournaments, which have taken him to Washington, Florida, and Hawaii. He is an advisor of the National Board of Review, which reviews the applications of all Black Belt aspirants of the higher degrees which must be awarded from Japan.

Locally, he is an advisor of the Japanese-American Club, and head instructor of its judo school. He is also an advisor to the Gardeners Assoc.

IN 1955 he chaperoned two contestants at the first World Championship tournament held in Japan, and although he neglected to mention this, we were informed that he was invited to speak at the Imperial Palace Judo Club and also at the Tokyo Office Judo Club, and introduced to the 8th Degree Imperial Judoist. He was also a guest of honor at a cocktail party given by Prince and Princess Takamatsu.

Mrs. Murakami, while staying in the background during most the visit as all good judo

wives should, was thrilled to have her picture taken with the charming Princess. More recently, on the occasion of the 100th anniversary of Japanese-American friendship, Mr. M. was presented with an Imperial scroll in recognition of his work towards cementing friendship between the two countries.

Murakami's personal life has been a continual testimony of the teachings of the sport he dearly loves. He states emphatically that judo is not just a national sport but a form of Japanese culture, and that its lessons in character building are as important as the physical accomplishments. A judoist is taught discipline, self-control, sportsmanship, manners, respect, consideration, self-confidence, and courage. Murakami has always demanded high standards of integrity for himself and his instructors. He points with pride to the record of his "judo boys"—of the approximately 60 Black Belts he has been responsible for creating, not one has even been

in serious trouble, and during the evacuation unrest, not one incident of trouble was started by a judoist.

Murakami has lived a full, useful life, and at 65 is still actively participating in his greatly loved judo activities. A strict teacher, he is, nevertheless, a friend of each boy, and while all highly respect him, they do not fear to take their troubles to him. His has ever been a strong shoulder to lean on, and his helping hand has been extended to all in need.

His daughter-in-law affectionately calls him a perpetual "do-gooder." He finances all of his judo expenses himself—the little ones as well as the big, and even the trip to Japan.

He accepts no pay for his teaching or speeches. Even when very poor, he dug down deep to finance many judo activities; he has helped many a friend over a financial hurdle; he has always opened his home to ailing friends and relatives. He has given unstintingly of his money, time and energy to the support of various causes.

Between judo and his secondary hobby of helping others, there has been little time for fishing, which he greatly enjoys.

Murakami is indeed a full-filled man; a business success with two fine sons to take over the business and carry on his judo interests—Roy, a Fourth Degree Black Belt, and George, a Third Degree Black Belt. There are six grandchildren, and he is eagerly awaiting the day his first grandson can start judo.

A naturalized citizen since 1953, he has no desire to retire in Japan—his life is here with his family and all of his "judo boys."

As he talks to you, his steady gaze and firm handshake label the sternly disciplined judoist, but his delightful smile and the twinkle in his eye reveal the soft heart and sensitive soul beneath. He is a truly delightful combination of brain, brawn and heart. Mr. H. Nitta, a close friend for many years, has put it in a nutshell—"He is a gentleman."



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DAYTON JACL PERSPECTIVE 1949--1962

Dayton, Ohio

Jack Huntsberger voted chairman of 1962 chapter board of governors

THE DAYTON Chapter of the Japanese American Citizens League sprang into existence for the first time in 1949 with Masaru Yamasaki as its first president. Its membership was only 18, but its dues of \$7.50 per member set a record high for any chapter in the National organization. The history of this small midwest chapter has been an unusual one of progressive growth despite a paradoxical decrease in the number of Nisei in the area. Growth has been not only in size of membership but also in a marked expansion of the scope of its activities on the local, regional, as well as the national scene.

During the first years of existence a hard core of leaders kept the organization going, including Lil and Mas Yamasaki, Yo Sato, Bill Yukawa, Hideo Okubo, Lois Toyama, Kim Sakada, the Yoshiharas, and the Taguchis. Attention of the chapter during these early years was predominantly dedicated to an all-out support of the National JACL legislative program.

In the ensuing years the chapter began to take a more active role in the affairs of the MDC and national organization. In 1958 Dayton JACL won national prominence when Darryl Sakada, representing the MDC Youth Oratorical Contest winner, placed second in the national contest at Salt Lake City, and in 1960 his sister, Dawn, was the first place winner in the Essay Contest at the National Biennial Convention in Sacramento.

Dayton also took pride in its Pete Hironaka, Dayton Daily News artist, whose weekly cartoons in the Pacific Citizen have become an important feature of the paper.

The community public relations program was highly successful although depending largely on an individual basis until 1959, when the Chapter sponsored a beautiful float in the city's first Columbus Day parade, and has continued to do so annually since.

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THE NATURE of the more recent growth and vigor of the chapter in the past few years is exemplified in the description of the 1961 chapter record when the membership exceeded an all-time high of 74.

The secret of success of the chapter lay in diversification of its activities with emphasis on public relations and in more community and civic participation.

Another key to success lay in the active recruiting of the Japanese wives and their husbands, which proved to be a vital transfusion for the chapter and provided access to new talents.

The year 1961 began with a highly successful Installation Dinner and Dance, MC'd by Dr. Mark Nakauchi, and at which the guest of honor was Charles Glover, general manager of the Dayton Daily News. Silver Pin awards were presented to Lil and Mas Yamasaki and Dr. James Taguchi, retiring board chairman.

MDC Chairman Joe Kadowaki installed the new chairman, Roy Sugimoto, and his officers, composed of Jack Huntsberger, program chairman; Captain Yoshitaka Yoshida, recording secretary; Hideo Okubo, treasurer; Ruby Uesu, social chairman; Lil Yamasaki, membership and 1000 Club chairman; Ruth Wysor, corresponding secretary, and George Nakama, youth program chairman.

Throughout the year frequent skill sessions by the Board made possible a smooth flowing stream of activities. There were numerous socials, including a spring dance, the annual summer picnic, ladies and stag nights, bowling party, and Halloween party.

Business meetings held in conjunction with these socials served to keep membership well informed. However, a better means of communications proved to be the institution for the first time of a delightful monthly chapter bulletin, edited and published by Captain and Mrs. Yoshitaka Yoshida.

Intrachapter activities were greatly intensified by the highly successful flower ar-

rangement classes given by Fusako Kaiser and the very popular bridge classes arranged by Roy Sugimoto. An offshoot of these bridge classes was the formation of an active bridge club with Hideo Okubo as president.

The chapter public relations program continued to increase its tempo and widened its scope of activities with the presentation of Japanese music and dancing to numerous civic groups, taking advantage of the newer talents within the chapter. Ruby Uesu, chairman of cultural activities, was supported by Fusako Kaiser, Taeko Huntsberger, Yasue Redden, and Sachiko Carpenter in these activities.

THE HIGHLIGHT of the year 1961 was without question the Festival of the Oct. 15 at the YWCA. A teriyaki dinner was served to more than 450 people. The outstandingly successful event was co-chaired by Jack Huntsberger and Mas Yamasaki with Roy Sugimoto as general arrangements chairman. The sparkplug behind the affair was Lil Yamasaki, chairman of the food committee.

An outstanding program of oriental culture including dances, music, and flower arrangement was planned by Ruby Uesu, Taeko Huntsberger, and Fusako Kaiser. Booths featuring Japanese festivals were arranged by Captain and Mrs. Yoshitaka Yoshida and proved highly educational. The \$200 from the hard-earned proceeds of the Festival was promptly and enthusiastically donated to the Issai Story Project.

The following weekend the JACL was represented in a very popular sukiyaki booth at the World's Fair held at the YWCA with Lil Yamasaki in charge of arrangements.

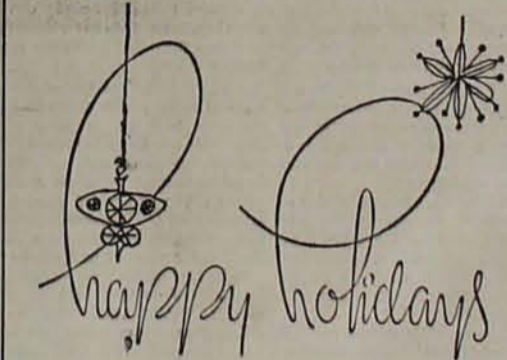
THE END or really the beginning of the year came with the installation of a new cabinet and board, which included the addition of four new members: Yasue Redden, chairman of cultural activities and membership; Matilda Taguchi, recording secretary; Lois Toyama, treasurer, and Major Ko Sameshima, first vice-chairman and program chairman.

Of the four remaining members of the Board, Jack Huntsberger was chosen the new chairman; Captain Yoshitaka Yoshida, editor of the Bulletin; Pauline Okubo, corresponding secretary; George Nakama, youth program chairman; and Roy Sugimoto, retiring chairman, was made an ex-officio member of the Board.

The installation dinner, ably MC'd by Pete Hironaka, honored the Issai of the commu-

nity and featured three prominent National leaders, Shig Wakamatsu, Noboru Honda, and MDC chairman Dr. Frank Sakamoto, who presided over the installation ceremony. Very inspiring and stimulating speeches on the Issai Story Project were delivered by Shig Wakamatsu and Noboru Honda.

What 1962 holds for the Dayton JACL is not known but the prediction is for an even bigger and better year and an assurance of full fledged support of four national organizations.



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Youth movement stressed at Seabrook as future JAClers score prominence

Seabrook, N. J. One of the outstanding events of 1961 for the Seabrook JACL took place at its installation dinner in May when Congressman Milton W. Glenn, as main speaker, acquainted the group with Washington activities during the beginning stages of the Kennedy Administration.

In view of the vital problems which faced the nation, the Atlantic County legislator stressed the urgency of action and not words in order to halt the spreading of Communism in all parts of the world.

The nation's economy had improved but our foreign relations had fallen, he stated in his timely address.

Shike Levine, master of ceremonies, thanked the speaker for taking time out from his busy schedule to attend the function and address the group.

The Congressman was introduced by County Clerk Earl M. Wescoat. Other speakers included State Senator Robert R. Weber, Assemblyman Robert J. Halpin, and Robert Fuyume, incoming president.

Silver Pin Kiyomi Nakamura, accountant for a CPA firm in Bridgeton, and the Chapter's second vice-president, was a surprised recipient of the JACL Silver Pin at the dinner.

Vernon Ichisaka, a three-time chapter president, said the award is given to a member "who has contributed special service to the Chapter for at least 10 years."

He pointed out Nakamura was "one of the founders in 1946, served three terms as the treasurer and has been active in the community welfare for 20 years."

Only three other members in the Chapter have received the same award. Dick Kuniyoshi and George Noda, both now residing in California, and Miss Marion Gleaser, now of the New York Chapter.

The Sapphire JACL Award, the highest recognition given chapter members, was won two years ago by Charles Nagao, former Eastern District Council Chairman.

For the coming blennium, Kiyomi Nakamura has been elected to serve as a vice president of the new EDC cabinet,

headed by John Y. Yoshino of Washington, D. C.

Youth Recognition

Other recognitions at the eventful dinner went to Richard Nakai, outstanding Bridgeton High athlete, who served as president of the City Council during Youth Week.

Ichisaka also introduced the five Eagle Scouts who were in attendance from the area: Kenneth Bano, Robert Yagura, and Richard Ikeda, all from Seabrook; Bruce Hamlyn, Bridgeton, and Kennon Nakamura, Elmer.

Stressing throughout the year the importance of promoting youth achievements, the Seabrook Chapter has continued its scholarship work with Mrs. Josie Ikeda as chairman of the committee.

At the Seabrook Grammar School commencement, Mrs. Irene Nagao Kaneshiki, Chapter recording secretary, made citizenship awards to two outstanding eighth graders chosen from the class of 128 graduates.

During the Bridgeton High Senior class merit assembly, President Fuyume presented the Chapter citizenship award (\$25 U. S. Savings Bond) to an outstanding graduate.

Student Aid Grant

The 1961 JACL Student Aid Grant was awarded to Reiko K. Nakawata, graduate of Bridgeton High School and currently a junior at the School for International Service at American University, Washington, D. C.

Among the 487 seniors graduating from Bridgeton High this year, Amie Emiko Noguchi, who graduated with merit and as a winner of the National Honor Society award, was a commencement speaker.

Other Saneis students of JACL families graduating with distinction, with merits, or in the top one-quarter of the class were Y. Bernard Sasaki, Irene Ichinaga, Emiko Morita, Misayo Okinaga, George Matsui, Richard Nakai, Nancy Ohara, and Peter Yagura.

Scouting Emphasized

Scouting has always remained one of the principle projects of the Seabrook Chapter ever since its inception. Veteran leaders of the Scout



Congressman Glenn Meets Sansei Scouts

Four Sansei of Southern New Jersey who became Eagle Scouts in 1960-61 period are being congratulated by U. S. Congressman Milton Glenn. They are (left to right) Bruce Hamlyn, Bridgeton; Kennon Nakamura, Elmer; Robert Yagura, Seabrook, and Kenneth Bano, Seabrook. The scouts were special guests of Seabrook JACL at the annual installation dinner. The chapter sponsors Boy Scout and Cub Scout units for its Youth Program.

—Arthur Larcombe Photo.

movement include Keigo Inouye, former Chapter president and Institutional Representative for Troop 47, and Vernon Ichisaka, its scoutmaster of many years' standing.

Outstanding progress in recent years should be noted in Cub Scouting with Ben Ogata as Cubmaster. Morimitsu Ishuin and Masaki Ono have rendered their services as Assistant Cubmasters.

Den Mothers Recognized Among those serving as Den Mothers are Mrs. Eva Ishuin and Mrs. Laura Yakabi. Mrs. Yakabi has been awarded the coveted Den Mother's key in recognition of three years of service and completion of all necessary Cub Pack Leadership Training.

Serving as Committee Chairman for these units are Charles Nagao for the Cub Pack and Ray Bano for the Scout Troop. Both leaders are former presidents of Seabrook JACL.

Active in the Shoemaker Post No. 95 of the American Legion of Bridgeton, Ray Bano has distinguished himself by being elected its Commander this year.

—Ayako Nakamura

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- Mr. and Mrs. Shozo Aoki and Family, 1406 2nd St.
Mr. and Mrs. Ray Bano and Family, 1403 2nd St.
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Vera Cornish, 51 Walnut St., Bridgeton, N.J.
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Mrs. Chise Fuyume, 39 N. Park Dr., Bridgeton, N.J.
Robert Fuyume, 39 N. Park Dr., Bridgeton, N.J.
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Mr. and Mrs. Matsui Hanzawa, F-752 E. Parsonage Rd.
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SEABROOK JACL, Seabrook, N. J.

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Seabrook JACL President Congratulated

U. S. Congressman Milton W. Glenn of New Jersey congratulates Robert Fuyume, newly installed Seabrook JACL President ('61-'62 term) while Cumberland County Clerk Earl Wescoat (left) and retiring past chapter president James Yamasaki (right) join to extend their best wishes.

—Atlantic City Press Photo.

Joint EDC-MDC Youth Council plans adopted at Twin Cities

Minneapolis A committee of Junior JACL representatives met on the Labor Day weekend to formulate a recommendation on the question of organizing a joint district or separate district council Junior JACL Committee.

The following representatives attended the committee meeting held on September 2, at 3 p.m.: Gil Furusho (Chicago), Paul Sakuma and Misao Yamane (Cleveland), Carolee Matsumoto and Shirley Satoh (Detroit), Irene Jonokuchi and Mark Kuge (Milwaukee), Miki Maehara (Philadelphia), and Wayne Yoshino, (Washington, D. C.).

Advisers present: Abe Hagiyama (Chicago), Sud Kimoto (Detroit), and Marjorie Ogawa (Milwaukee).

The committee arrived at these conclusions:

1. A district organization for JACL sponsored youth groups such as the Junior JACL can serve as a clearing house for Junior JACL activities, information, etc.

2. A district organization can assist in forming new groups or assist Junior JACL groups requesting help.

3. A district organization can provide experienced Junior JACL leaders opportunity to serve at the district level.

4. A district organization can provide unaffiliated Saneis groups and individual Junior JACL members to

take part in JACL sponsored events, i.e., conventions, conferences, workshops, etc.

The committee recognized several problems requiring further study and experience before a definite program for a district youth organization can be formed. The problems are:

1. What is the Junior JACL age range? High school, college age, or both.
2. Should there be a maximum age for Junior JACL member?
3. How long would officers of a district organization serve?

4. What purpose and objectives should be adopted? The committee recommended formation of a temporary committee to be known as the District Youth Committee or Council composed of two representatives from every chapter. Representatives could come from a Junior JACL or a Saneis group sponsored by a district council chapter.

The committee or council will:

(a) assist in planning and organizing District Convention youth programs, conferences and special meetings.

(b) maintain an up-to-date directory of Junior JACL and Saneis groups, names, addresses of officers.

(c) issue periodic bulletin containing news and information about Junior JACL activities.

(d) assist in organizing new Junior JACL groups and make visitations if feasible.

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Track & Field

LOS ANGELES NISEI RELAYS

| OPEN DIVISION | Record | Year Made |
|---------------------------------------|------------------|-----------|
| 100—Bob Watanabe (West L. A.) | 10.0s | (1952) |
| 220—Mas Miyano (Hobos) | 21.8s | (1950) |
| 440—Victor Mitsuno (Hobos) | 51.8s | (1958) |
| 880—Henry Kawamoto (Lords) | 2m:00.4s | (1954) |
| 1760—Kikuo Moriya (Japan) | 4m:37.5s | (1952) |
| 3520—Low—J. Karahara | 9.1s | (1961) |
| 70 High—Ronnie Muraoka (OC JAYs) | 13.3s | (1961) |
| 140 Low—Tommy Hom (Hobos) | 19.8s | (1960) |
| Pole Vault—Dave Hoshimiya (Shamrocks) | 13 ft. 1 1/4 in. | (1941) |
| Broad Jump—Tom Kanegae (O.C. Jays) | 22 ft. 7 1/4 in. | (1958) |
| High Jump—John Kanaya (Santa Clara) | 6 ft. 4 in. | (1958) |
| Shot Put—Tom Sano (Fowler) | 55 ft. 6 in. | (1961) |
| Hop-Step-Jump—A. Tamura | 44 ft. 7 1/4 in. | (1941) |
| 880 Relay—Hobos | 1m:32.6s | (1960) |
| 440 Relay—Hobos | 44.2s | (1960) |

* Event has been replaced by 159 low.

| JUNIOR DIVISION | Record | Year Made |
|----------------------------------------|-------------------|-----------|
| 50—Cliff Yoshida (Untouchables) | 5.5s | (1961) |
| 100—Dick Sakamoto (Orange County) | 10.3s | (1959) |
| 220—Cliff Yoshida (Untouchables) | 22.0s | (1960) |
| 440—Glenn Yaguchi (Lonely Guys) | 1m:29.9s | (1961) |
| 120 Low—Lindy Nishinaga (West L. A.) | 13.8s | (1961) |
| Pole Vault—Yamamoto (Venice) | 12 ft. | (1941) |
| Broad Jump—Melvin Matsukane (OC JAYs) | 21 ft. 6 in. | (1960) |
| High Jump—Aaron Alfonso (Untouchables) | 5 ft. 9 1/4 in. | (1961) |
| Shot Put—Jerry Osumi (Hobos) | 53 ft. 10 1/4 in. | (1958) |
| 880 Relay—Long Beach JACL | 1m:8.9s | (1961) |
| 440 Relay—Long Beach JACL | 45.8s | (1961) |

MIDGET DIVISION (* New Event for 1961)

| | | |
|-----------------------------------|------------------|--------|
| 50—Cliff Yoshida (Tigers) | 6.0s | (1959) |
| 60—Gary Harada (Long Beach) | 7.0s | (1961) |
| 440—Tyronne Furuta (Long Beach) | 1m:34s | (1961) |
| Broad Jump—Tom Kanegae (OC Jays) | 18 ft. 3 in. | (1961) |
| High Jump—Denny Hada (Long Beach) | 4 ft. 11 1/4 in. | (1961) |
| 440 Relay—Long Beach JACL | 50.6s | (1961) |

CUB DIVISION (* New Event for 1961)
50—Steve Inagaki (West L. A. JACL) 6.6s (1961)
75—A. Furukawa (Flying Tigers) 10s (1960)
Broad Jump—Stanley Shirai (Wanji) 14 ft. 9 1/4 in. (1960)
High Jump—Dean Ogami (Venice-Culver JACL) 4 ft. 8 in. (1961)
220 Relay—Long Beach 28.4s (1961)
440 Relay—Tiger 1m:1.3s (1959)

(The Los Angeles JACL Nisei Relays prepares for its 11th annual meeting in late May, 1962. There were only the open and junior divisions when the track meet program was resumed in 1951. In 1959, the midget and cub divisions for junior high school athletes were organized.)

SAN FRANCISCO JACL OLYMPICS

| OPEN DIVISION | Record | Year Made |
|--------------------------------------|---------------|-----------|
| 100—Bob Kameoka (Downtown L. A.) | 10.0s | (1956) |
| 220—Bob Kameoka (Downtown L. A.) | 22.0s | (1957) |
| 440—Victor Mitsuno (East L. A.) | 52.0s | (1957) |
| 880—Henry Kawamoto (Downtown L. A.) | 2m:7.4s | (1955) |
| 1760—Min Nakamura (West L. A.) | 4m:49.5s | (1959) |
| 70 High—Howard Shintaku (Sacramento) | 8.9s | (1959) |
| 140 Low—Hideo Sakamoto (Reedley) | 20.5s | (1956) |
| Pole Vault—Neal Yoshida (Reedley) | 12 ft. 9 in. | (1958) |
| Broad Jump—Ron Fujino (West L. A.) | 22 ft. 4 in. | (1958) |
| High Jump—John Kanaya (San Jose) | 6 ft. | (1960) |
| Shot Put—Tom Sano (Fowler) | 55 ft. 5 in. | (1959) |
| Discus—Tom Sano (Fowler) | 147 ft. 1 in. | (1958) |
| 880 Relay—Reedley | 1m:34.9s | (1957) |

LIGHTWEIGHT DIVISION

| | | |
|----------------------------------------|--------------|--------|
| 50—Dave Iwata (Long Beach) | 5.5s | (1959) |
| 100—Hiroshi Fukuda (San Francisco) | 10.4s | (1959) |
| 220—Jerry Kitahama (Long Beach) | 1m:30.9s | (1961) |
| 440—Osami Takeda (Sacramento) | 13.6s | (1958) |
| Pole Vault—Michael Nishida (Stockton) | 11 ft. | (1961) |
| Broad Jump—Jerry Nakamura (Sacramento) | 22 ft. 1 in. | (1961) |
| High Jump—Kenji Kodaira (Sacramento) | 5 ft. 6 in. | (1961) |
| Shot Put—Dennis Tanaka (San Francisco) | 55 ft. | (1958) |
| 440 Relay—San Francisco | 46s | (1959) |

JUNIOR DIVISION (First time—all new records)

| | | |
|-------------------------------------------|------------------|--------|
| 50—Mike Nishio (Sacramento) | 6s | (1961) |
| 100—Don Kimura (Fowler) | 10.9s | (1961) |
| High Jump—Russell Ichimaru (S.F. Falcons) | 5 ft. 2 in. | (1961) |
| Broad Jump—Don Kimura (Fowler) | 18 ft. 3 1/4 in. | (1961) |
| 440 Relay—Sacramento JACL | 50.9s | (1961) |

PEE WEE DIVISION (First time—all new records)

| | | |
|----------------------------------------|---------------|--------|
| 50—Duane Kubo (San Jose) | 7.2s | (1961) |
| High Jump—Harvey Kadoya (Sacramento) | 3 ft. 9 in. | (1961) |
| Broad Jump—Ken Hara (S. F. L's Giants) | 12 ft. 1 in. | (1961) |
| Baseball—Harvey Kadoya (Sacramento) | 190 ft. 4 in. | (1961) |
| 220 Relay—San Jose JACL | 32.6s | (1961) |

(The San Francisco JACL Olympics will prepare for its 10th annual meeting in 1962 in late May or early June. The teams are all sponsored by JACL chapters, except for the junior and pee wee divisions, which permits local youth organizations sponsored by a community agency, church or service club.)

SEASON'S GREETINGS, BOWLERS . . .

So. Calif. Nisei Bowling Assn.

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Salt Lake to Host '62 JACL Pin Classic

The popular American pastime of bowling among Nisei is reflected in the annual National JACL tournament, which has been growing in stature and participation since its beginning in 1947, when the then Intermountain Nisei Bowling Tournament was expanded as a national affair at Salt Lake City.

Two years later, the first contingent of teams from Hawaii began to compete and its appearance in subsequent years has added color and interest to the classic Nisei Nationals.

This coming year, Salt Lake City and Mt. Olympus JACL chapters with the Salt Lake JACL Bowling League co-host the 1962 tournament on Mar. 5-10 at the 42-lane Rancho Lanes. The tournament has been under the sanction of the American Bowling Congress and

Women's International Bowling Congress since the 1951. Scores of tournament champions for the various men's and women's events, listed below, are on a scratch basis, except ratings doubles which is a handicap event.

MEN'S SINGLES

| | |
|-------------------------------|-----|
| 1947 Dr. Jun Kurumada, SLC | 601 |
| 1948 Harley Kusunoto, Chicago | 675 |
| 1949 Larry Mekata, Honolulu | 651 |
| 1950 Gena Sato, Pontiac | 646 |
| 1951 Shun Nakayama, Denver | 632 |
| 1952 Dr. Jun Kurumada, SLC | 626 |
| 1953 Henri Takahashi, S. F. | 691 |
| 1954 Ed Eds, Chicago | 630 |
| 1955 John Kasano, San Jose | 670 |
| 1956 Bob Shiba, Salt Lake | 665 |
| 1957 Yulene Takai, Sacramento | 654 |
| 1958 Ace Mori, Folsom | 685 |
| 1959 Shiro Kitabayashi, L.A. | 661 |
| 1960 George Otsuki, Denver | 644 |
| 1961 Tok Ishizawa, L.A. | 607 |

MEN'S DOUBLES

| | |
|------------------------------------------------|------|
| 1947 Shiro Tanaka-Harley Kusunoto, Chicago | 1095 |
| 1948 Shun Nakayama-Tak Fujiwara, Chicago | 1191 |
| 1949 Dick Ikeda-Tata Nagase, San Francisco | 1196 |
| 1950 George Kobo-George Yasukochi, Los Angeles | 1179 |
| 1951 Shozo Hirazumi-Ken Takeno, San Francisco | 1174 |



JACL Honors 'Mom' Stagbar

The JACL honored "Mom" Stagbar of Honolulu for her leadership in breaking down racial barriers in bowling. In the picture are (from left) Frank F. Chuman, Congressman Dan Inouye of Hawaii, principal speaker at the 15th annual National JACL Bowling Tournament awards dinner at San Jose; Mrs. Stagbar; Mas Satow and Mrs. Dan Inouye.

JACL Tournament Records

| MEN'S DIVISION | Year Made |
|-------------------------------------------------------------|-----------|
| Team 2960 Sequoia Nursery, Redwood City, Calif. | 1958 |
| Doubles 1275 Shig Nakagiri, Jack Miyake, Los Angeles | 1959 |
| Singles 696 Dr. Jun Kurumada, Salt Lake City | 1952 |
| All Events 1907 Hank Aragaki, Honolulu | 1958 |
| 6-Game Sweepers 1300 Fuzzy Shimada, San Francisco | 1953 |
| Ragtime Doubles 1418 Geo. Gee, Fuzzy Shimada, San Francisco | 1953 |

JACL National Advisory Board on Bowling

Formed in 1950 when the women's division became an official part of the JACL Bowling Tournament, the JACL National Advisory Board on Bowling assists in maintaining the highest calibre of bowling and conduct in the annual classic.

Board members now serve three-year terms on a staggered basis as follows:

Term Expiring 1962 Tournament:

1. Gish Endo, San Leandro, Calif.
2. Lloyd Hahn, Los Angeles.
3. Mrs. Sumi Kamachi, La Mirada, Calif.
4. Shoji Torigoe, Honolulu.
5. Choppo Umamoto, Salt Lake City.

Term Expiring 1963 Tournament:

1. Seichi Hayashida, Nampa, Idaho.
2. George Inai, San Francisco.
3. Miss Mats Ito, Denver.

Term Expiring 1964 Tournament:

1. Mrs. Nobu Asami, Richmond, Calif.
2. Easy Fujimoto, South Gate, Calif.
3. Sock Kojima, Chicago.
4. Dr. Jun Kurumada, Salt Lake City.
5. John Noguchi, Denver.
6. Fred Takagi, Seattle.
7. Dubby Tsugawa, Sacramento.
8. Mrs. Suzy Toda, San Francisco.

At the San Jose tournament this year, the board lifted the restriction that alternate tournaments be held in California. Hereafter tournament bids would be considered without regard to locale with due consideration to out-of-California bids. The change was in deference to a preponderance of bowlers in California.

| | |
|----------------------------------------------------|------|
| 1953 George Gee-Henri Takahashi, San Francisco | 1269 |
| 1954 Rocky Yamakawa-Art Omori, Los Angeles | 1249 |
| 1955 Lawrence Fujimoto-Horace Iwanaka, Hawaii | 1196 |
| 1956 Gish Endo-Fuzzy Shimada, San Francisco | 1256 |
| 1957 Charles Sonoda (S.L.C.) Shozo Hirazumi (L.A.) | 1224 |
| 1958 Johnny Yasukochi-Horace Uehara, Los Angeles | 1287 |
| 1959 Shig Nakagiri-Jack Miyake, Los Angeles | 1275 |
| 1960 Tad Yamada-Sam Kawanishi, Los Angeles | 1245 |
| 1961 John Yasukochi-George Wong, Los Angeles | 1272 |

MEN'S TEAM

| | |
|--------------------------------------------------------------------------|------|
| 1947 Los Angeles JACL | 2506 |
| All Stars | 2506 |
| Paul Ishizawa, Tad Yamada, Tok Ishizawa, Nob Ishizawa, Bowman Chin, L.A. | 2506 |
| 1948 Okada Insurance, S.L.C. | 2549 |
| Tad Sako, Shoji Hirazumi, Maki Kikumori, Dr. Jun Kurumada, Los Angeles | 2549 |
| 1949 Robertson's Nursery, L.A. | 2608 |
| George Kobo, George Takeuchi, Yo Nomura, Kaa Katayama, Los Angeles | 2608 |
| 1950 Towata Flowers, Alameda | 2699 |
| Dick Ikeda, Tad Sako, Chy Kawakami, Gish Endo, Fuzzy Shimada | 2699 |
| 1951 Sequoia Nursery, Redwood City | 2792 |
| Dick Ikeda, Tad Sako, Chy Kawakami, Gish Endo, Fuzzy Shimada | 2792 |
| 1952 Marigold Arcade, Chicago | 2823 |
| Toshi Inahara, Molly Sakamoto, Beaula Miyata, Flora Morita, Lucy Sato | 2823 |
| 1953 Tashima Bros., L.A. | 2876 |
| June Jue, Mary Matsumura, Chuckle Watanabe, Mas Fujii, Chyo Tashima | 2876 |
| 1954 Tashima Bros., L.A. | 2923 |
| Mari Matsuzawa, Betty Daly, Mary Matsumura, Chuckle Seki, Mas Fujii | 2923 |
| 1955 Tashima Bros., L.A. | 2960 |
| Setsu Nishida, Mari Matsuzawa, Mary Matsumura, Mas Fujii, Chyo Tashima | 2960 |
| 1956 Chicago Bowlers | 2925 |
| Shozo Hirazumi, Suyo Togami, Kay Yuto, Kim Furuya, Nobu Asami | 2925 |
| 1959 Downtown Bowl, S.F. | 2986 |
| Shun Nakayama, Jim Ota, Sam Inai, George Nagai, Willie Hasegawa | 2986 |
| 1961 Tashita Sports Center, San Jose | 2931 |
| Santo, Sappo Emoto, Wright Inouye, George Takata, Mich Shimoto | 2931 |

SPECIAL EVENTS — MIXED DOUBLES

| | |
|--------------------------------------------|------|
| 1947 Grace Ota (SLC)-Shiro Tanaka, Chicago | 1064 |
| 1948 Amy Konishi-Sam Kawanishi, Denver | 1090 |

MEN'S ALL-EVENTS

| | |
|-------------------------------|------|
| 1947 Shig Hirakawa, Ontario | 1719 |
| 1948 Shiro Tanaka, Chicago | 1756 |
| 1949 Shun Nakayama, L.A. | 1779 |
| 1950 Dick Ikeda, S.F. | 1809 |
| 1951 Shun Nakayama, Denver | 1777 |
| 1952 Ken Yee, Sacramento | 1837 |
| 1953 Henri Takahashi, S.F. | 1802 |
| 1954 Rocky Yamakawa, S.F. | 1834 |
| 1955 Ko Arthurs, Long Beach | 1789 |
| 1956 Fuzzy Shimada, S.F. | 1890 |
| 1957 Yulene Takai, Sacramento | 1815 |
| 1958 Henry Aragaki, Honolulu | 1907 |
| 1959 Moose Furukawa, Gardena | 1822 |
| 1960 Shun Nakayama, Denver | 1849 |
| 1961 Tok Ishizawa, L.A. | 1881 |

WOMEN'S SINGLES

| | |
|------------------------------|-----|
| 1947 Betty Kuroki, Salt Lake | 526 |
| 1948 Amy Kuroki, Salt Lake | 533 |
| 1949 Maxine Kato, Ogden | 531 |
| 1950 Chuko Watanabe, L.A. | 546 |
| 1951 Aiko Fujimoto, L.A. | 558 |
| 1952 Chyo Tashima, L.A. | 588 |
| 1953 Yo Shigehara, Chicago | 581 |
| 1954 Emi Murotsune, San Jose | 563 |
| 1955 Lois Yut, Seattle | 565 |
| 1956 Doty Andrade, Hawaii | 565 |
| 1957 Lois Yut, Seattle | 567 |
| 1958 Nobu Asami, Oakland | 552 |
| 1959 Mats Ito, Denver | 536 |
| 1961 Amy Konishi, Rocky Ford | 598 |

WOMEN'S DOUBLES

| | |
|------------------------------------------------|------|
| 1947 Rosa Higashi-Eiko Watanabe, Denver | 1000 |
| 1948 Amy Konishi-Helen Watanabe, Denver | 993 |
| 1949 Julia Wong-Mickey Tsuruta, Los Angeles | 974 |
| 1950 Iris Weinfurter-Toshi Mizuno, Los Angeles | 1033 |
| 1951 Yoyo Konishi-Fumi Lee, Seattle | 989 |
| 1952 Lois Yut-Kazuo Yokoyama, Seattle | 975 |
| 1953 June Jue-Chyo Tashima, Los Angeles | 1061 |
| 1954 June Jue-Chyo Tashima, Los Angeles | 1022 |
| 1955 June Jue-Chyo Tashima, Los Angeles | 1106 |
| 1956 Mary Matsumura-Mas Fujii, Los Angeles | 1092 |
| 1957 Maxie Kato (Ogden)-Rosa Mayeda (Denver) | 1130 |
| 1958 Mickey Oyama-Lois Yut, Seattle | 1120 |
| 1959 Chyo Tashima-Judy Sakata, Los Angeles | 1171 |
| 1960 Beverly Wong-Dusty Mizunoue, Los Angeles | 1159 |
| 1961 Lillian Sato-Betty Ramirez, Honolulu | 1153 |

WOMEN'S ALL-EVENTS

| | |
|-------------------------------|------|
| 1947 Rosa Higashi, Denver | 1306 |
| 1948 Amy Konishi, Denver | 1501 |
| 1949 Julia Wong, L.A. | 1594 |
| 1950 June Jue, L.A. | 1585 |
| 1951 Chyo Tashima, L.A. | 1594 |
| 1952 Chyo Tashima, L.A. | 1594 |
| 1953 Chyo Tashima, L.A. | 1668 |
| 1954 Yo Shigehara, Chicago | 1635 |
| 1955 Chyo Tashima, L.A. | 1747 |
| 1956 Doty Andrade, Hawaii | 1665 |
| 1957 Lois Yut, Seattle | 1667 |
| 1958 Nobu Asami, Oakland | 1760 |
| 1959 Mats Ito, Denver | 1711 |
| 1961 Judy Sakata, Los Angeles | 1753 |

WOMEN'S TEAM

| | |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------------|------|
| 1947 Denver | 2267 |
| Amy Konishi, Lillian Goto, Masako Kojima, Eiko Watanabe, Rosa Higashi | 2267 |

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|----------------------------|-------------------------------------|

WOMEN'S 4-GAME SWEEPER

| | |
|-----------------------------|-----|
| 1953 June Jue, L.A. | 736 |
| 1954 Chyo Tashima, L.A. | 730 |
| 1955 Chyo Tashima, L.A. | 753 |
| 1956 Mickey Oyama, Seattle | 730 |
| 1957 Judy Sakata, L.A. | 714 |
| 1958 Nobu Asami, Eastbay | 800 |
| 1959 Mats Ito, Denver | 790 |
| 1960 Judy Sakata, L.A. | 823 |
| 1961 Lillian Sato, Honolulu | 790 |

RAGTIME DOUBLES (Handicap Included)

| | |
|----------------------------------------------|------|
| 1952 Hy Sechi-Frank Ota, L.A. | 1265 |
| 1953 George Gee-Fuzzy Shimada, San Francisco | 1418 |
| 1954 Eda Yamauchi-Shig. Nabeta, Honolulu | 1418 |

300 Games by Nisei in Regular Play

At the 1958 tournament at Seattle, the newly instituted National JACL gold medal award for 300 games was presented to 11 Nisei who had rolled perfect games in sanctioned competition. Two bowlers from Hawaii, de-

signed by an asterisk before their name, were also presented the gold medal. Awards for Hawaiian bowlers is limited to those who have participated in the National JACL tournaments. Following awards have been made:

| "300" BOWLERS | Date of Game | League, Bowling Establishment | CITY |
|----------------------|----------------|----------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------|
| 1. Fuzzy Shimada | Apr. 23, 1949 | Peninsula League, San Carlos Bowl | San Carlos, Calif. |
| 2. Frank Kebo | Nov. 2, 1949 | Southside Nisei League, Hyde Pk. Bowl | Chicago, Ill. |
| 3. Frank Sebara | Aug. 1, 1951 | Nisei Summer League, Bowl-Mor Lanes | Denver, Colo. |
| 4. Bart Okada | June 16, 1954 | Summer Mixed Foursome, Main Bowl | Seattle, Wash. |
| 5. George Inai | Oct. 31, 1954 | Nisei Majors, Downtown Bowl | San Francisco, Calif. |
| 6. Kazuo Ohori | Jan. 13, 1956 | Industrial League | Chicago, Ill. |
| 7. Kaz Katayama | Apr. 20, 1956 | Examiner Tournament, Vogue Bowl | Los Angeles, Calif. |
| 8. Jim Sakamoto | Mar. 5, 1957 | Nisei League, Sherman Oaks Bowl | San Jose, Calif. |
| 9. *Ted Kawamura | May 5, 1957 | Hawaii Senior Open, Kalih Bowl | Honolulu, T.H. |
| 10. Tommy Fukuda | Sept. 21, 1957 | Greater Eastside Traveling Classic, Rainbow Recreation | Detroit, Mich. |
| 11. Judy Seki Sakata | Oct. 13, 1957 | S.C. Women's All-Star Elimination, South Bay Bowling Center | Redondo Bch., Calif. |
| 12. Harley Higurashi | Dec. 17, 1957 | Nisei League, Gardena Bowl | Gardena, Calif. |
| 13. *Tatsuo Nakagawa | Mar. 5, 1958 | Frisco July Classic League, Bowl-O-Drome | Honolulu, T.H. |
| 14. Roy Izumita | Oct. 14, 1958 | Mainliner League, San Gabriel Lanes | San Gabriel, Calif. |
| 15. Yone Deguchi | Nov. 27, 1958 | Nisei AA League, Holiday Bowl | Los Angeles, Calif. |
| 16. Hiro Kayasuga | Feb. 13, 1959 | Nisei AA League, Holiday Bowl | Los Angeles, Calif. |
| 17. Bob Uyemori | Mar. 2, 1960 | Nisei League, Buena Park Bowl | Buena Park, Calif. |
| 18. Junior Yasuda | Mar. 31, 1960 | Nisei Commercial League, Gay Way Bowl | Payette, Idaho |
| 19. Roy Kunisawa | July 4, 1960 | Golden States Singles Classic, Norwalk Bowl | Norwalk, Calif. |
| 20. Mitsi Fukui | Nov. 10, 1960 | Women's Commercial League, Yuba City Bowl | Yuba City, Calif. |
| 21. Angel Kageyama | Mar. 9, 1961 | Inv. Nisei Singles, Saratoga Lanes | San Jose, Calif. |
| 22. Richard Inafuku | April 29, 1961 | L.A. Examiner Singles Classics Hollywood Legion Lanes | Los Angeles, Calif. |

-CHICAGO-

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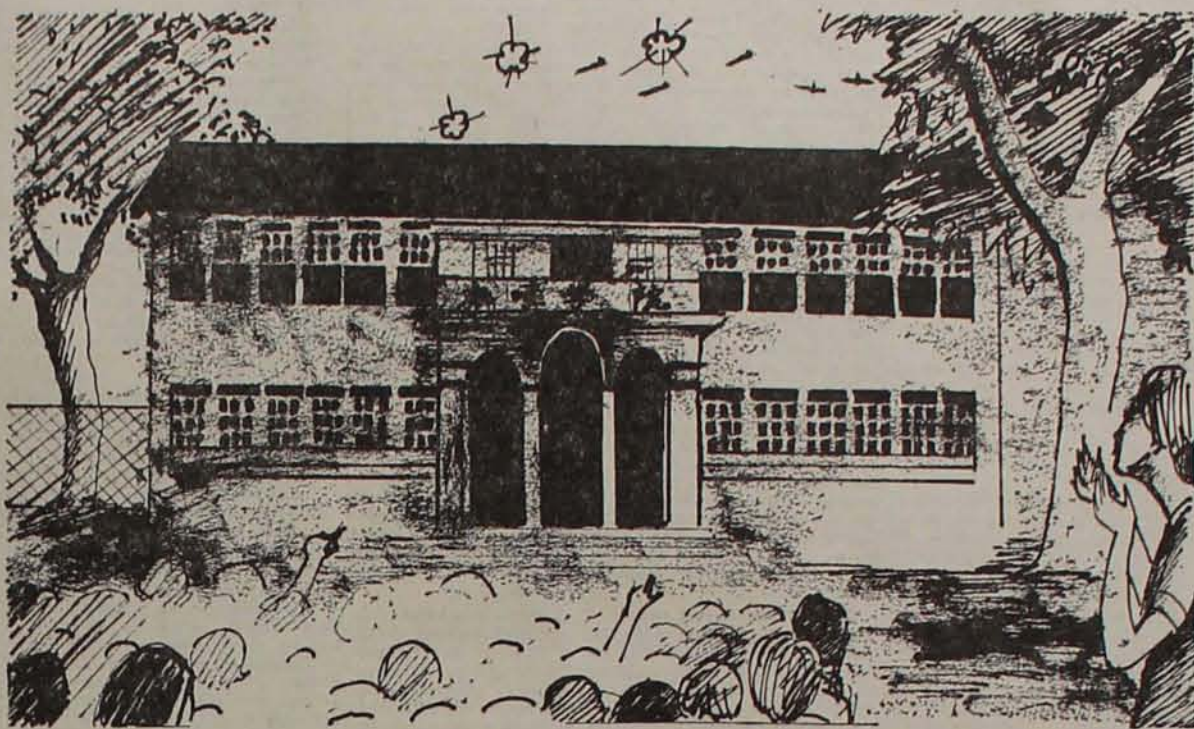
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No Place Beneath the Rising Sun

BY TAKE AND ALLAN BEEKMAN



In the midst of this gracious obelance, there came the pop of explosives and a dull roar.

In downtown Honolulu, on the portico of the Library of Hawaii, a plaque bears the inscription:

IN MEMORY OF THOSE CIVILIANS WHO LOST
THEIR LIVES IN HAWAII AS THE RESULT OF
THE JAPANESE ATTACK ON HAWAII,
DECEMBER 7, 1941

THAT Sunday morning as the twins neared the Japanese language school that was their destination, they heard the drone of planes passing overhead. The situation, however, seemed far from being unprecedented. The military had conducted such realistic maneuvers over Honolulu the preceding day that Taro and Yoshiko had seen the teachers hold their ears to shut out the sound, and had heard them mutter darkly of the danger of planes colliding and falling on school or street.

The twins had not shared these adult fears. Now the droning planes simply inspired them to glance casually at the blue sky, flecked here and there with snowy cumulus, and then to turn their attention elsewhere.

Honolulu had never appeared more beautiful to them. Gilded by the early sun, the galphimia dripped gold among the lush foliage along the way. The balmy breeze brought to their nostrils the fragrance of the plumerias that bloomed in white blotches at the base of dull green leaves spread around them like the blades of a rotary fan. And the poinsettias, which bloom only at this season, spread their leaves, red as the brightest blood, in great scarlet stains against the greensward.

The Hawaiian holly tree, whose berries were like drops of dark blood, might have reminded them that Christmas was close at hand. Of course, they needed no reminder of the imminence of the holidays. The preceding evening they had visited the business district with Father and seen Fort Street trimmed with tinsel and glittering with colored lights.

That year the Federal government had spent a great deal of money strengthening the defenses of this Island of Oahu. Trickle into the pockets of the residents, the money had created an unprecedented prosperity. And the new wealth was reflected in the hordes of shoppers and the happy faces of the merchants. The Salvation Army Santa Claus who sat near Hotel Street, jingling his little bell above the pot in which donations were received, seemed particularly jovial, for people could afford to be generous this year.

Even Father had seemed cheered as some of the Yuletide joy communicated itself to him. After they had returned home, he had talked to the twins of their plans for Christmas celebration at the Sunday language school.

Teacher Nakano, who was in charge of the program, had explained to the children that they would have a Christmas tree "so tall it will almost touch the ceiling of the auditorium," and that the other arrangements would be in keeping. The children would sing Silent Night and Jingle Bells in Japanese. There would be Christmas stories told by the teacher. Santa Claus would distribute candies.

Best of all, there would be a play to accompany the carols, and the twins had been allowed to pick their roles. Teacher Nakano, who seemed to have a special fondness for Yoshiko, had asked the child, "What do you want to be?"

Yoshiko was slow in her lessons, and she had blinked her big eyes in the bewildered way she had when questions were put to her. Taro had looked towards her anxiously, ready to make an attempt to extricate her from the situation if it appeared that it were too difficult for her to handle. But she had surprised him by speaking out clearly.

"I want to be an angel for Christmas."

The other children had laughed. But Teacher Nakano had assured them that the choice was a good one. "We all know that Yoshiko San always does her best. She will be a perfect angel."

Today they were to make further preparations for the Christmas program. And as they neared the school, they heard the cries of many children at play and realized that most of those who would attend that day had already arrived. The twins quickened their steps.

After leaving the public school in which they were enrolled, the twins attended Japanese language school for one hour each weekday, and also attended on Saturday mornings. Like most of the other children who had no particular church affiliation, they also attended the special Sunday morning sessions of the language school.

The twins regarded language school as a form of recreation. They would have wanted to attend if only because most of the other Nikkei children in the neighborhood did. But Mother, who had received part of her education in Japan, encouraged their attendance.

Taro was grateful for her encouragement. He suspected that if she had not provided it, Father might have been less favorably inclined towards the twins' attendance.

Father never spoke Japanese if he could avoid it. And though he was an avid newspaper reader, he seldom glanced at the Japanese language paper in which Mother found refuge. When Taro had remarked on this idiosyncrasy, Father had explained that he did not read Japanese well.

Father encouraged self-expression, so Taro felt not the slightest hesitation in putting to him any question that came to mind.

Once Taro had asked Father, "Don't you, as a Japanese, feel ashamed that you don't know your own language?"

Father never disdained the curiosity of the children, and as if he thought the inquiry merited serious consideration he had cocked his head on one side and assumed a thoughtful expression, his eyes crinkling at the corners behind his rimless glasses. But instead of answering, he had resorted to a habit he had of parrying inquiries with a counter question.

"Taro, I was born and bred in Hawaii. If I don't know the Japanese language, am I a Japanese?"

"You are, because you are of Japanese blood."

Father rubbed his jaw and stared at the ceiling, as if the answer had displeased him. "Who told you so?"

"I learned it at public school." Taro had felt this clenched the case, for who could question the validity of what was taught in the public schools?

Beneath his thinning hair, Father's brow wrinkled into a frown. He opened his mouth as if to protest. But then, as if recognizing the forces arrayed against argument — the power of the schools, the press, the courts, the government — he paused. He was like a man lost in a gale who opens his mouth to cry for help only to have his words blown back into his throat, so that when his life depends on utterance he is rendered mute.

After a moment, as if resigned to the situation, Father said gently, "Well then, I have reason to feel ashamed for not knowing the Japanese language."

Then he seemed to forget about Taro. Father sat still for a long time, eyes wide and staring, as if he saw something fearful in the distance, or the future, that fascinated and transfixed him.

Father was usually pleased when Taro displayed erudition. And this glum acceptance of defeat at the boy's hands seemed almost without precedent. Taro was surprised and crestfallen at the reception his remark had received.

He respected Father's moods and prejudices, and would, had it been possible, have avoided a subject that wrought such an unhappy effect upon him. But soon after, in the fall of 1941, something had occurred that made it necessary for Taro to again allude to the subject.

The twins had been transferred to another public school, and each had been given an application form to fill out. They brought the forms home and enlisted the assistance of Father.

After dinner, Father had stretched out the forms on the kitchen table, where he commonly performed such clerical chores. With a twin on each side of him, he had set to work.

He had been proceeding happily until he came to the question of nationality. At this point he paused, as if puzzled. "Hmm, what should it be?"

Yoshiko had been proud that here was a ques-

tion that even she could answer. "Why Japanese, of course!"

Father had looked at Taro. "Do you think so, too?"

"Certainly."

"I wonder if it shouldn't be American."

Yoshiko's eyes widened, and her mouth fell open. "American! Last year one boy put down American and got into trouble."

Father's mouth turned down at the corners.

The teacher had examined the form, Taro said, and when she noted the answer the boy had given she had called him to account. When he had insisted that American was the proper answer she had become annoyed. "Look here," she had told him, "I know you're an American citizen, since you were born here in Honolulu, but the question is, 'What is your nationality?' And the boy had insisted, 'American.'"

"Then everyone laughed," Yoshiko said.

Taro nodded. "She said, 'Look here! We have all kinds of nationalities in this room. We have Chinese, Korean, Japanese, Filipino, Portuguese, and a few Hawaiians. Now I want to know, what are you?'"

"He got all red," Yoshiko said, "and wouldn't say nothing."

Taro looked at Yoshiko and then back at his father. "Yes, he just stood there, his face all red. So she got disgusted and said, 'Well, you're Japanese, so that's the way I'll put it down.'"

Father sighed. "Well, I don't want to get you into trouble with the authorities." He drew the form toward him. After the question of nationality, he wrote, "Japanese."

His shoulder sagged, and he looked old and beaten. "I hope the authorities are not getting you into trouble."

Father had not fully regained his spirits that fall. He used to sit on the front porch on Sunday mornings reading his newspaper, but he had seemed to derive little joy from the practice.

Nevertheless, he had seemed a little more relaxed than usual when they had parted this morning. He had even managed to smile as he had waved to them.

THE friendly glow of that parting was still on the twins when they came to the wide gateway of stone before the school and looked through it at the big yard where about 150 children — one quarter of the weekday student body — were running about kicking up the dirt, with now and then the voices of the girls rising in shrill screams. Looking past the children, Taro saw that the two gold trees, which had blossomed a few days before, still retained most of their flowers. They stood, one on each side of the entrance to the main building, like giant torches shooting aloft bright yellow flames whose tips licked the sky.

When the trade winds moved the branches of the trees, many blossoms became dislodged and drifted downward like swarms of yellow butterflies. Enchanted with this rain of gold, Yoshiko ran towards the nearer tree, reaching up her plump arms, hands outstretched, to catch the falling flowers.

At that moment a group of planes, flying in formation almost at roof top height, passed overhead like great birds of prey. The shadows of their wings, falling athwart the yard, passed through the children like scythes mowing down wheat. The great roar of the motors faded into the west, and from that direction could be heard muffled reports as of gunfire.

Taro noticed that Teacher Arai was standing in the yard looking after the receding planes. His stern face wore an expression of disbelief that gradually changed to deep concern. His trim figure, erect as always, swung on his heel, as he shaded his eyes with his hand and scanned the skies from whence the planes had appeared. Then he dropped his hand, and frowning as if burdened with a weighty problem that required immediate solution, he glanced over the children in the yard.

Arai's gaze came to rest on Taro, and Taro felt as if those sharp eyes had pierced right through him.

(Continued on Next Page)



'There's nothing we can do for her.'

No Place Beneath The Rising Sun

Continued From Previous Page

There was something in Arai's manner that always disturbed Taro. There was an intangible, but nevertheless striking, difference in the personality of Arai and that of the other teachers, and this difference inspired Taro with uneasiness and distrust.

There was a bristleness and a vigor about Arai that seemed strange in that leisurely institution. In contrast to the other teachers, he was meticulously groomed. His jet black hair was always neatly trimmed, his blue serge suit always neatly trimmed, his blue serge tie always carefully pressed. He was far more articulate than the others, and he spoke crisply, with boldness and conviction.

Of course, Arai did not carry on discourses with the students. He restricted his expression of opinion to the other members of the faculty. But Taro, by virtue of his position as monitor, often had occasion to be near the man, and from words that fell from Arai's lips and those of the other teachers, Taro had learned a good deal about him.

Arai made no secret of the resentment he felt at the discrimination Japanese nationals experienced in America, nor of the abuse and ridicule the American press heaped on Japan. But he talked less of these things than he did of the swiftly deteriorating relations between the two countries.

Among the faculty he was the most recent arrival from Japan, and he was preoccupied with the events there. By virtue of his more recent experience with the events, he may have thought it only natural that he should assume the role of interpreter of them to the other teachers.

He was an especially good terms with the two Kibei teachers whom he assisted in conducting the Sunday exercises: Murata and Nakano. And he often aired his views to them, giving his conclusions in the form of a question for which he expected a corroborative answer.

AMERICA was assisting China with whom Japan was at war. Could Japan indefinitely forbear from retaliation? Japan's ally, Germany, had scored important successes against Japan's traditional enemy, Russia? When Russia's Asiatic holdings were carved up, could Japan afford not to be at the victor's table as co-belligerent? The fairly moderate Kono Cabinet had fallen and militarist Hideki Tojo held the reins of government. Did America suppose Hideki Tojo was a man to offer appeasement? America had put an embargo on oil shipments to Japan. Did America expect Japan to exhaust its oil reserves and quietly expire? Senator Claude Pepper, who often spoke for the American administration, said that actual declaration of war was a "legal technicality" and that America was only waiting for Japan to cross a line "before we start shooting."

Rep. Andrew J. May, chairman of the House military affairs committee, was urging President Roosevelt to tell the Japanese that unless they renounced their ambition for an empire in south Asia the United States would "blast them off the land and blow them out of the water," and suggested bombing Tokyo. Would Tojo trust a nation who regarded declaration of war as a legal technicality? Would he wait to be attacked without warning? To have Tokyo bombed? To be blasted off the land? To be blown out of the water?

Murata showed a decided lack of enthusiasm for these questions. He did not disagree, but the prospect painted in vivid colors left him sad and shaken.

Of the big nations of the world, only America was not formally at war. Murata appreciated the haven he found here. In a world seemingly gone mad, he longed for peace and dignity. He knew that if relations between Japan and America were severed, Hawaii would be a haven no longer. As a Japan educated young man, a teacher of the Japanese language who knew little English, he would be highly suspect.

The long arm of the FBI cast a dark shadow over his thoughts. At night he awoke from dreams of finding himself disgraced in the community, parted from all his family, and lodged behind prison bars. Once, bathed in cold sweat, he awoke from a nightmare in which he had faced an American firing squad, and fearing to renew the vision had not dared to fall asleep again.

The prospect of war between Japan and America seemed too horrible to contemplate. He would have been grateful if Arai had permitted him to forget about it.

Teacher Nakano had received more of her education in Hawaii, was fluent in English, and conversant with American government and custom. She secretly took comfort in the American penchant of deference toward women. Thoughts of jail haunted her far less than they did Murata. Nevertheless, the prospect of war was, if possible, even more odious to her than it was to him.

After years of residence in Hawaii, her parents, a year before, had departed for Japan. The strained relations between the two countries made it impossible for them to return. In case of war, their long residence abroad would render them suspect in Japan. They might suffer ill treatment from their neighbors there.

Furthermore, Teacher Nakano never doubted that in case of war America would emerge the victor. She visualized Japan rendered impotent. And in her gloomy moments she pictured American planes over Japan dropping bombs that obliterated her parents.

She was proud of her profession of teacher and happy in it. The children were respectful and appreciative. The faculty members had backgrounds similar to hers and were her friends.

Beyond the boundaries of the school was a cold and hostile world that held neither appreciation nor respect for her accomplishments. Their inadequate curriculum exposed and dramatized each day by the hordes of their students who flocked to the language schools, the embarrased public schools complained bitterly that the language schools were harming the youth of Hawaii by overburdening them with study. Prominent citizens and nationalist organizations repeatedly attacked the language schools as fountainheads of Japanese. The English language press subjected them to pitiless criticism. Aspiring politicians found them a convenient whipping boy.

Movements had been started to abolish the schools but had been rebuffed by the courts. Teacher Nakano knew, however, that in war time she could not expect judicial impartiality. War would be the end of the world she loved. There would be no respected niche for her anywhere.

For the most part, however, she was able to drive such disagreeable reflections from her mind. When Arai discoursed on the international situation she found it possible to ignore some of the implication of what he was saying and concentrate on the man himself.

She saw in him the same martial traits that Taro had noticed. Once she had alluded to it. At that moment, happening to enter the teachers' room where the two were seated, Taro had found the key to Arai's personality.

Taro had seen her admiring gaze on Arai. Basking in this feminine adulation, Arai had lowered his guard.

"You guessed it," Arai said, "Imperial Japanese Air Force." He pointed to a livid scar on his broad forehead. "Shot down in the China Incident."

DESPITE all the talk of war, probably no civilian in Honolulu felt any concern for his immediate safety. The mighty Pacific Fleet was at Pearl Harbor on the outskirts of Honolulu. The Navy, Army, Air Force, Coast Guard, Marines were on hand. The Island of Oahu was a virtual fortress. What foreign power could

near Oahu, let alone have the temerity to attack it!

Hatred for Japan was a luxury indulged toward an enemy from whom no reckoning need be expected. And as the breaking point with Japan neared, anything that symbolized her was a suitable object for resentment.

Sometimes people passing the school paused to stare grim-faced as they caught the sound of the Japanese tongue, or as they observed the great Chinese characters on the buildings that proclaimed the nature of the institution. Taro once even saw a man shake his fist at the school.

Nowadays the principal looked worn and haggard. He was pathetically eager to placate public opinion. Though barred from American citizenship, he had, a year before, joined with other Japanese language schools in instituting the ceremony of raising the American flag before classes, and he faithfully led the children in saluting the symbol of their native land. Short of abandoning his profession, he would have been willing to accede to almost anything to improve relations.

The ceremony of flag raising was not observed on Sunday mornings. Things were on a more informal basis then, and the children regarded the Sunday session as primarily a play period. But some of them had become distracted from their play by the planes.

At that moment the attendance bell rang loud and insistently. The children halted their play and ran to where Teacher Nakano—the senior teacher, so the one nominally in charge—had appeared on the steps of the wooden building that flanked the more imposing main building.

The summons seemed to resolve whatever problem might have been troubling Arai. His brow cleared. Decision seemed to come back to him. He strode briskly to the stair and took up a position on Teacher Nakano's right.

Murata stood on Teacher Nakano's left. The children formed by class in two lines before each teacher.

Realizing how close he had come to being late for class, Taro was felicitating himself on his good fortune in being on hand for the attendance bell. He glanced at Arai standing straight and assured. He looked at Murata who was looking anxiously at the sky. His Adam's apple bobbing in his thin neck. He looked at Teacher Nakano who was standing ramrod stiff, pale-faced, and biting her lips. His rising spirits were dampened.

The visible disturbance of Murata and Teacher Nakano communicated itself to the other children, too. Some of them began to steal glances at the sky. Teacher Nakano looked at Arai appealingly, with a quick nod that was an entreaty to start proceedings immediately.

Arai drew himself up like a drillmaster facing his troops. "Ki wo tsuke!"

At the sound of this calm, authoritative voice, the children quieted and came to attention. "Maenae!"

Each placed his hands on the shoulders of the child before him, thus creating proper spacing.

"Naore!"

Their hands dropped to their sides. "Rel!"

Children and teachers bowed gravely to each other.

In the midst of this gracious obeisance, there came the pop of explosives and a dull roar followed by a trembling of the ground. The more excitable children straightened quickly and looked skyward for the source of the disturbance.

Teacher Nakano said sharply, "Don't look at the sky!"

She had been disturbed the day before when planes had zoomed down on the building. But they had zoomed down only once and then gone away. Furthermore, she had not been responsible for the children then, as she was now. All 12 of the regular teachers and the principal as well, had been on hand.

The planes today were more numerous, their motors like the ominous rumble that seems to presage the thunderbolt. The shadows of the wings of the planes crossing the school yard had been like that of the hawk which sends before him the shadow of death as he swoops down on the barnyard, talons projected to seize and rend and kill.

From the direction of Pearl Harbor she had heard a rumble as of guns and in the sky she had seen streaks of black smoke such as might be left by exploding shells. Her mind rebelled at attempting to analyze these portents. She simply recognized them as ominous. She felt resentful that the military had chosen to make the morning hideous with this untoward disturbance, and she felt concerned that it might cause the children to get out of hand.

Nevertheless, though the appearances and actions of the planes seemed ominous, she reassured herself that if any real danger threatened, someone—the principal, or a member of the faculty—would come to her rescue. They knew the school program scheduled for today. If

something had occurred to make it unwise to proceed with the program, surely she would have been informed of it.

Despite this rationalization, her fears would not down. It seemed to her that the quicker she got the children into the building the greater would be her chance of maintaining control of them and thus keeping them safe. She turned and went up the outside stairs that led to the auditorium on the second floor, the children clattering after her.

Just inside the entrance to the auditorium, on a long table, reposed stacks of books, each bearing on its cover large gilt Chinese characters: Kodomo no Uta—which rendered in English might read, Songs for Children. As each child entered, he picked up a book.

Teacher Nakano went down the center aisle to the front of the auditorium and seated herself before the old upright piano. Arai and Murata took positions, one on each side of her, facing the entrance. Before them, on the seaward side of the auditorium, the children seated themselves, those of the lowest grades in front, the others, in proportion to their seniority, towards the rear.

Teacher Nakano swung round to look at her charges. The huge auditorium was only one quarter filled. But the children were not looking towards the empty seats mountainward they were looking out the windows toward the sea. From that direction the roar of planes had begun again and there came a rumble as of distant cannonading.

She decided that unusual methods were needed to calm the children, and she resorted to a practice usually employed only on weekdays.

"Close your eyes."

The children closed their eyes. But instead of accepting the order as an opportunity for calm reflection and self-examination, they evidently interpreted it as a subterfuge to blind them to the activities indicated by the roar and booming outside. Most immediately re-opened their eyes. With expressions eloquent of shock and dismay they fixed their gaze on Teacher Nakano.

Her pallor had deepened. When she spoke her voice quavered.

"Now children, there's nothing to worry about. There's certainly nothing to be afraid of. We'll sing our school song."

She turned to the piano and struck the opening bars, and the old piano gave forth a surprisingly clear and beautiful tone. "Let's sing with all our might and drown out the outside noises!"

They began to sing.

On Oahu's sunny strand,
Far from our ancestral land . . .

From across the street came a thud and crash that rattled the windows. The students stopped singing, but the teacher's fingers continued to move over the keyboard, and her thin soprano carried on bravely, blending with the deep baritones of Murata and Arai. Slowly, solemnly, in the cadence of a funeral march, the song continued.

We learn the speech our fathers knew.

The older children took up the refrain.

Since to Yamato's shores they drew.

The small children in the front rows seemed too shaken to do anything but look at each other open-mouthed as the song continued.

Our sires' speech bequeathed to us,
Their legacy we hold in trust.

Reassured by the melody and rhythm of this familiar song, the younger children began to collect themselves a little. When the song reached the final verse of dedication, some of the bolder joined in.

By Yamato's poets sung,
Spirit of our sires' tongue,
May we always worthy be
Of the worth that lives in thee.

The last verse was usually given with heads bowed, all joining in with hasty reverence. But today many remained silent. The rendition was ragged. Almost without exception the children were looking out the windows toward the sea.

Punctuated by the boom and clatter of explosives, the roaring of the planes was rising in crescendo. Teacher Nakano swung round on the piano stool and her gaze fell on Taro. Though twins, he and his sister were unlike in appearance and character. He was slender with sharp sensitive features. She was chubby and big-boned. He was studious and introspective. She was sunny-natured and outgoing. Much the more intelligent of the two, he assumed a protective attitude towards her. She seemed to think this relationship natural, and accepted it graciously, but as no more than her due.

The twins had become separated in the yard and had not been reunited in the lineup before entering. Now he was seated on the side of the assembly toward the mountainward wall. She was seated at some distance from him near a window on the seaward side. His close-cropped head was turned towards her, and his lean face wore a look of concern. Eyes

wide with wonder, she looked toward Teacher Nakano.

Teacher Nakano's gaze went to the children in the front row. These tots gazed back at her in undisguised terror.

She considered a moment, and concluded that the school song had struck too somber a note for the circumstances. The mood of the assembly required something light and gay.

As if an idea had just occurred to her, she said, "We'll sing the Bunny Dance."

She struck the opening bars of the favorite song of the small children. "Open your mouths real wide."

They rose to the bait. Their small lips framed themselves around the words. They piped in a clear staccato:

So sorosora sora, usagi no dansu.
Ta ratta ratta ratta ratta ratta ra . . .
Heigh-ho, heigh-ho, the bunnies' dance, the bunnies' dance begins.
Tra la, tra la, tra la, la la, tra la la la la la . . .

Some of the youngest children were uncertain of the words even with the book before them, which they held open in their laps. They sang softly until they came to the line containing "tra la la." Her ether confidence welled up, and they sang mightily, in a booming chorus. Teacher Nakano banged at the keyboard with unwonted fervor as if life depended on keeping up the spirits of the children.

Kick high, kick high, your feet kick high, and hop, and hop, and dance,
Tie up your ears and set to work, tra la, tra la . . .

There was a tremendous whoosh and boom. Thunder seemed to erupt from all sides of the auditorium. As if seized by a mighty earthquake, the building shook violently. Windows shattered and fell with a tinkling of glass. Probing through newly blasted holes in the seaward wall, daylight cast a feeble illumination through a light fog of dust that permeated the room with a musty odor.

THROUGH the murk the children could be seen trying to scramble to their feet from the floor where they had been thrown, or trying to extricate themselves from overturned benches. They had surrendered to terror now, and they filled the room with piercing shrieks.

Her face chalk-white, Teacher Nakano had swung round to look at her charges. Struck dumb with dismay, she gazed at them open-mouthed.

Murata's knees had buckled, and he sagged as if he had become acutely ill. Only Arai retained his composure. He raised his hand to get the attention of the children and spoke.

His speech was drowned by screams of terror. In a mass repudiation of his authority, the children turned away. In the struggle for their lives they abandoned less prized possessions and left where they had fallen books, jackets, and handbags. They rushed directly away from the seaward wall from whence had come the explosion. Meeting the impenetrable opposite wall, like a mirage deflected from its course but not slackening its speed, they whirled and scrambled for the exits.

The maid body of the students burst out of the nearer exit, the overflow disappeared through the other. Their feet could be heard clumping down

the glass littered outside stairs like the hoofs of stampeding cattle.

Arai rushed after them. The remaining teachers glanced around. Every child seemed to have left.

The teachers ran to the exit. The children were disappearing from the grounds, Arai in pursuit. The roar of the planes died away. The screams of the children receded into the distance.

Murata and Teacher Nakano reentered the auditorium. The dust had begun to settle now, and they could see more clearly. A stillness had fallen, so deep that there seemed no sound excepting the occasional sigh of the trade wind as it caressed the branches of the monkey-pod trees outside. And in the hush that developed them they heard a light footfall on the bottom step of the outside stair.

The foot must have paused there, because it was a moment before it continued its ascent. Then it came upwards, slowly, hesitantly, as if each step gained were a victory over terror. They heard it now on the outside porch. They saw a child's hand grasp around the edge of the doorframe and fearfully clinging there.

"Who is it?"

Murata had asked the question. His voice brought echoes from the walls, reverberated through the vast space, sounding hollow and strange like the voices of men long dead heard in troubled dreams. As if he could hardly credit the voice with being his own, he repeated, "Who is it?"

Silhouetted against the outside sunshine so that for a moment they did not know him, a boy appeared in the doorway. He recognized the teachers, gained courage and advanced towards them.

Murata looked down into the white face and staring eyes of the child. "Taro, why did you come back?"

Taro gulped. He seemed to have trouble speaking. When at last with great effort he succeeded, his voice was hoarse.

"Yoshiko."

The teachers looked at each other. "Yoshiko?"

Taro nodded, as if this one word were ample explanation of why he had returned to this scene of horror from which all the other children had fled.

"Didn't she leave with you?"

The child shook his head slowly. And in the act of doing this his gaze went past the teachers, swept over the wreckage of the room and fixed itself. His eyes grew even wider. He stood transfixed, as if impaled upon a bayonet.

The teachers turned and saw what had engaged his attention. It was clearly visible now that the air had cleared. He was looking at a pool of bright red, red as the leaves of the poinsettia, and beyond it at a plump, bare leg protruding from between two benches.

The sight cast a swell over all three. It drew them like a magnet. As it mesmerized into acting in concert, slowly, like sleep-walkers, each took a fearful step forward, then another and another, until they stood directly above the object of their scrutiny.

Yoshiko lay face up, arms at her sides, her sandal clad feet pointed toward the riddled wall. Her flower print dress had worked up almost to her hips, but she seemed to take no note of it. Her lips were slightly parted and her eyes wide with the bewilderment they often showed when asked a question she could not answer.

"Yoshiko San!"

Beneath her fine brows her eyelids fluttered like the wings of a butterfly alighting on a flower.

"Yoshiko San!"

She did not respond to the summons. As if she had resigned herself to the futility of trying to answer further questions, her eyes closed. She gave a slight shudder. Then in that room of chaos, she lay still in angelic calm.

Behind them they heard the firm tread of Arai.

"They have all run home," said Arai.

Murata shook his head and pointed. "Not all of them."

Arai knelt quickly and felt for Yoshiko's pulse.

"What can we do for her?"

Murata said.

Arai gently replaced her hand by her side. He smoothed back the straight black hair of the Dutch cut that tumbled over her forehead. "There's nothing we can do for her."

He stood up. They gathered around him, faces stricken, hands lifted in supplication. "Nothing?"

Teacher Nakano was trembling. She pressed her small fists to her ashen face. "But what could have happened? What can it be? What can it be?"

They looked to Arai as if he alone held the solution to the riddle.

Arai drew himself up in his soldierlike way. "I wasn't sure when I saw it. I could scarcely believe my eyes. But now I know. Now I'm sure." His sadness was mixed with pride and vindication. "On the wings of those planes I saw the Rising Sun."

Murata gulped. His eyes and those of Teacher Nakano grew round with wonder and despair as they turned to stare at each other. The mouth of each fell open as they realized that the calamity they had feared had befallen them.

Taro shrank from them. His thoughts centered on getting to his parents with the information of what had happened and enlisting their support. With all his might he ran from the building.

As he raced for the gate he saw a mob gathered there. He saw them shaking their fists and heard them shouting.

Although ignorant of the details, most people in Honolulu knew of the Japanese attack by this time. The first wave of the 353 Japanese planes participating in the assault had struck even before the twins had left for school and had taken the Americans completely by surprise.

The broadcasting stations at first had treated such reports as came to them about it as unfounded rumors. Even now they were explaining that their information was unverified. Nevertheless, once the clue to the extraordinary activity over the city had been given the news of it had spread like wildfire.

"War! War! the mob at the gate was shouting. 'Kill the Japs! Kill all the Japanese!'"

Taro thought they were his allies. He looked to them for protection and ran straight towards them. But as he drew near them they looked directly at him and cried, "Kill the Japanese!"

For the first time it occurred to him that they were referring to him. He halted in shock.

"Kill the Japanese!" a big man cried, and lunged for the child.

Taro's shaking knees gave way. But as he groveled on the ground, the hate-filled faces bent over him, he saw an avenue of escape between a pair of legs. He scrambled through.

He was out in the open and running for home. Columns of black smoke were rising from Pearl Harbor where lay the wreckage of the American fleet, and where within the sunken hull of the USS Arizona more than a thousand American bodies were entombed. The Japanese had also successfully struck at many other points on Oahu, at Ford Island Naval Air Base, the Marine Station at Ewa.

Bewildered and dismayed, people stood before their homes looking toward Pearl Harbor, or scanning the skies from whence further waves of attackers might be expected to appear. As he saw a larger knot of people drawn together in the camaraderie of being faced with a common danger.

A woman standing there turned from her examination of the skies to look at him idly. A puzzled frown creased her brow, brown forehead. Her gaze fell towards his left hand, and her face became contorted with fury. "He's one of them! He's one of them!"

As he drew abreast of her, she spat at him. He felt her saliva, at first warm on his cheek and then turning cold as ice.

He looked at his left hand. It still gripped the book he had been holding when Yoshiko had been killed. Above his grasp he saw the great Chinese character: Kodomo no Uta—Songs for Children.

He hurled the book from him. He ran on, his chest racked with sobs, tears streaming down his face, a little boy lost in a world where all doors seemed closed to him.



'Kill the Japanese'

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JACL Chapter President

The compilation of the list of chapter presidents was first published in the 1955 Holiday Issue marking JACL's 25th Anniversary. Since that time, the list has been kept up-to-date. It must be noted that the list of prewar chapter presidents is incomplete. Persons having knowledge of

prewar chapter presidents are asked to inform the Pacific Citizen. . . . To indicate the 86 active chapters within the national organization this year, the chapter headings are numbered in sequence.

Pacific Northwest

COLUMBIA BASIN

- Organized Dec. 14, 1954
1955-56—Bill Utsunomiya
- 1—GRESHAM-TROUTDALE
Organized Mar. 11, 1950
1950-51—Shio Ueyake
1951-52—Jack Ouchida
1952-53—Mas Fujimoto
1953-54—Tochio Okino
1954-55—Kazuo Kinoshita
1955—Henry T. Kato
1956—Dr. Joe Onchi
1957—Jack Ouchida
1958—Kaz Tamura
1959—Ed Honma
1960—Kaz Kinoshita
1961—Kaz Kinoshita

2—MID-COLUMBIA

- Hood River JACL—1931-33
Organized 1931
1931—George Kinoshita
1932—Kunio Yoshinari
1933—Kazuo Kanemaru
1934—Min Yasui
1935—Kunio Yoshinari
1936-37—Kazuo Kanemaru
1938—George Kinoshita
1939-40—Mits Takasumi
1941—Mark Sato
1942—Kunio Yoshinari
Reactivated May 19, 1946
1946-47—Mamoru Naji
1948—Masami Asai
1949—Ray T. Yasui
1950—Sho Endow, Jr.
1951—Taro Asai
1952—Setsu Shitara
1953—Joe Nishimoto
1954—Ray Sato
1955—Bob Kakeyama
1956—Mamoru Kiyokawa
1957—George Nakamura
1958—Noboru Hameda
1959—Clifford Nakamura
1960—Sho Endow, Jr.
1961—Mits Takasumi
1962—Taro Asai

3—PORTLAND

- Pioneer Chapter
Organized September 1928
1928—Charles Yoshii
1929-30—Dr. K. Kayama
1931-34—Roy Yokota
1935-36—Hito Okada
1937-38—Mamoru Wakasugi
1939-40—Howard Nomura
1941-42—Dr. Newton Ueyemugi
Reactivated April 30, 1946
1946—Toshi Kuge
1947—George Azumano
1948—Makoto Iwasaki
Toshi Kuge
Mary Minamoto
1949—No Officers
1950—Hiram Hashiya
Mary Minamoto
1951—Mamoru Wakasugi
1952—Dr. Matthew Masuoka
1953—John Hada
Mrs. Martha Oaki
1954—Dr. Mitsuo Nakata
1955—Nobi Sumida
1956—Shigeru Hongo
1957—Nobi Sumida
1958-59—Kimi Tambara
1960—George Gokami
1961-62—John Hada

4—PUYALLUP VALLEY

- Organized February, 1931
1931-32—James M. Yamamoto
1933-34—Daiichi Yoshioka
1935-36—M. Tori Kuramoto
1937-38—Dan Sakahara
Howard Sakura (Eatonville)
1939-40—Mas Nakamichi (Eatonville)
1941-42—Lefty S. Sasaki
Reactivated Feb. 19, 1948
1948-49—Kaz Yamane
1950—Art Yamada
1951—Tom Takemura
1952—Hiroshi Sakahara
1953—John Sasaki
1954—Robert Mizukami
1955—Dr. Kay Toda
1956—Yosh Kawabata
1957—Thomas Takemura
1958—Dr. John Kanda
1959—Robert Mizukami
1960—Dr. Sam Uchiyama
1961—Toshio Tsuboi

5—SEATTLE

- Pioneer Chapter
Organized Sept. 27, 1921
1921-24—Shigeru Osawa
1925—Inactive
1926—Shigeru Osawa
1927—Inactive
1928-30—Clarence T. Arai
1931—James Y. Sakamoto
1932-33—George Ishihara
1934-35—Takeo Nogaki
Ichihiro Nagasaki (Bainbridge I.)
Arthur Koura (Bainbridge I.)
1936-37—Clarence T. Arai
1938—Saburo Nishimura
1939-40—Takeo Nogaki
1941—Toshio Hoshida
Kenji Ito
Mits Hashiguchi (Bellevue)
1942—Clarence T. Arai
Reactivated Aug. 5, 1948
1947—Joe Hirabayashi, chmn.
1948—Toru Sakahara
Mrs. Shigeko Uno, Kengo Nogaki
1949—Mac Kaneko
1950-51—Harry I. Takagi
1952—Kenji Okuda
1953—Dr. Kelly K. Yamada
1954—George B. Kashiwagi
1955—Howard Sakura
1956—James Matsumoto
1957—Toru Sakahara
1958-59—Takechi Kubota
1960—Minoru Tsubota
1961—Phil Hayashika
1962—William Munbu

SPOKANE

- Organization Date Unknown
1942—Joe Okamoto
1943—Saburo Nishimura
Reactivated Apr. 13, 1946
1946—George Numata
1947—Joe Okamoto
1948—Ed Tautakawa
1949—Blanche M. Shiozaki
1950—Sab Hiyayasu
1951—Harry Kadoya
1952—Shingo Hirata
1953-57—Harry Kadoya

TACOMA

- Organized 1934
1934—Ted Nakamura
1935-36—Inactive
1937—Ted Nakamura
1938—Kaz Yamane
1939—Ted Nakamura
1940—Kaz Yamane
1941—Tsuyoshi Nakamura
1942—Takeo Yoshihara

6—WHITE RIVER VALLEY

- CIVIC LEAGUE
Organized Sept. 15, 1930
1930-31—John Arima
1932—George Yasumura
1933—Minoru Terada
1934-36—Tom Iseri
1937—George Yasumura
1938—Minoru Okura
1939—Charles Toshi
1940—George Terada
1941—Tom Iseri
1942—George Yasumura
Reactivated Mar. 26, 1961
1961—William Maebori

YAKIMA VALLEY

- Organized 1932
1932—Johnson Shimizu
1933-34—Roy Nishimura
1935—Harry Masuto
1936-39—Roy Nishimura
1940—Harry Honda
1941—Harry Masuto
1942—Jesse Nishi

Northern California

Western Nevada

7—ALAMEDA

- Organized April 6, 1932
1932—George Togasaki (org.)
1932—Haruo Imura
1933-34—Masayoshi Morino
1935—Kay Tsuchiya
1936—Haruo Imura
1937—Mas Narahara
1938—Tim Yamasaki
1939—Mas Narahara
1940—Kenji Shikuma
1941—Sakae Date
1942—Scotty Tsuchiya
Reactivated June 18, 1947
1947-48—John Towata
1949-50—Shiro Nakaso
1951—Haruo Imura
1952—Dr. Roland S. Kadonaga
1953—Yasuo Yamashita
1954—Tom Harakani
1955—Yasuharu Koike
1956—George Ushijima
1957—George Yoshimura
1958—Kitty Hirai
1959—Yoshio Isano
1960-61—Hiromu Akagi

8—BERKELEY

- Organization Date Unknown
1942—Kimio Ohta
Reactivated as part of Eastbay Chapter, May, 1947; decentralized in 1953
1953—George Yasukochi
1954—Sho Sato
1955—Ben Fukutome
1956—Paul Yamamoto
1957—Jiro Nakaso
1958—Ko Ichiji
1959—Satoshi Otogiri
1960—Masuji Fujii
1961—Frank T. Yamaaki

9—CONTRA COSTA

- Organization Date Unknown
1935—William Furuta
1936—Katsumi Harano
1937-38—Hideo Ajari
1939—Bill Furuta
1940—George Toriyama
1941—Henry Terazawa
1942—George Kanagaki
Organized February 1953 as Richmond-El Cerrito
1953—Heizo Oshima
1954—James Kimoto
1955—Marvin Uratsu
1956—Seiichi Kami
Renamed Contra Costa in 1957
1957—George Sugihara
1958—Shig R. Komatsu
1959—Dr. Yoshiyuki Togasaki
1960—Sam Kitabayashi
1961—William Waki

10—CORTEZ

- Organized Jan. 30, 1948
1948-49—George Yuge
1950-51—Sam Kuwahara
1952-53—Jack Noda
1954-55—Ernest Yoshida
1956—Albert Morimoto
1957—Hiroshi Asai
1958—Mark Kamiya
1959-60—Frank Yoshida
1961—William Noda

DELTA

- Organized Feb. 20, 1935
1935-36—Dr. Aki Hayashi
1937-40—Harry Shironaka
1941—Harry Y. Itogawa
1942—Sadayoshi Yagi

EASTBAY

- Organized May 1947
1947—Tak Hirota
1948—Masuji Fujii
1949—Tak Hirota
1950-51—Wataru Miura
1951—Masafusa Yonemura
1952—Tak Masataka
1953—Decentralized to Oakland,

Berkeley, Richmond-El Cerrito (now Contra Costa) Chapters

11—EDEN TOWNSHIP

- Organized 1935
1935-37—Kan Domoto
1938—Mitsuteru Nakashima
1939-40—Gleichi Yoshioke
1941—Yoshito Shibata
1942—Fukashi Nakagawa
Reactivated July 25, 1947
1947—Tom S. Hatakeida
1948—Toichi Domoto
1949—Minoru Shinoda, Kenji Fujii
1950—Yoshimi Shibata
1951—Minoru Shinoda
1952—Dr. Keichi Shimizu
1953—Dr. Frank Saito, Kenji Fujii
1954—Dr. Frank Saito
1955—Kenji Fujii
1956—Sho Yoshida
1957—Tetsuma Sakai
1958—Dr. Steve Nelshi
1959-60—Kee Kitayama
1961—Sam Kawahara

12—FLORIN

- Organized Aug. 16, 1935
In the late 1920's there was an American Loyalty League organized in Florin.
1935-36—Yoshio Kilno
1937—Alfred Tsukamoto
1938—John Hirohata
1939-40—Hugh M. Kilno
1941—Samuel Okamoto
Reactivated December 10, 1947
1947-48—Alfred Tsukamoto
1949—Woodrow Ishikawa
1950—Charles Nishi
1951—Jack Kawamura
1952—Sam Tsukamoto
1953—Bill Okamoto
1954—Oscar Inouye
1955—Paul Ito
1956—Alvin Seno
1957-58—William Y. Kashiwagi
1959—Takechi Salgo
1960-61—Louis K. Ito

13—FREMONT

- Organized as Washington Township
1934—
1935—Harry Kondo
1936—
1937—
1938—Kazuo Shikano
1939—
1940—Tom Kitashima
1941—James Hirabayashi
1942—Vernon Ichisaka
Reactivated Feb. 5, 1949 as Southern Alameda County
1949—Kazuo Shikano
1950—Yasuo Kato
1951—Miss Kiyo Kato
1952—Kiyoshi Kato
1953—James Fudenna
1954—Miss Sumi Kato
Harold Fudenna
1955—Ray Kitayama
1956—Isao Handa
Renamed Fremont in 1957
1957—Henry Kato
1958—Kiyoshi Katsumoto
1959—Chuck Shikano
1960—James Sekigahama
1961—Kazuo Kawaguchi

14—FRENCH CAMP

- Joined JACL in 1949
1949-50—Bob C. Takahashi
1951—John T. Fujiki
1952—Hiroshi Shinmoto
1953—George Ogino
1954—George Matsuoaka
1955—Harry Ota
1956—George Komure
1957—Lawrence Nakano
1958—Fumio Kanemoto
1959—Mats Murata
1960—Tosh Hotta
1961—Robert Ota
* As an independent French Camp Progressive Citizens group, the members voted to join the National JACL at this time.

15—GILROY

- Organization Date Unknown
1942—Jack Izu
Reactivated Feb. 1, 1954
1954—Hiroshi Kunimura
1955—Joe Ohta
1956—Jack Nakano
1957—Tom Ohta
1958—Shig Yamane
1959—Tak Shiba
1960-61—Moose Kunimura

16—LIVINGSTON-MERCED

- Organization Date Unknown
Stanislaus-Merced JACL 1938-42
1938—Roy M. Kishi
Reactivated Jan. 22, 1948
1948-49—David Kirihara
1950—Biyo Yoshino
1951—Butchi Kajiwara
1952—Tom Nakashima
1953—Frank Suzuki
1954—James Kirihara
1955—George Yagi
1956—Lester K. Yoshida
1957—Frank Shoji
1958—Fred M. Hashimoto
1959—Roy Okahara
1960—Gene Hamaguchi
1961—Teta Morimoto

LODI

- Organization Date Unknown
1941-42—Sam Funamura

17—MARYSVILLE

- Organized July 18, 1935* as Yuba, Butte, Butte, Colusa
1935-37—Dr. Charles M. Ishizu, Jack K. Maruyama
1938—Harry Fukushima
1939-42—Frank Nakamura
Reactivated as Marysville JACL
1942—Frank F. Nakamura
1947—Sam Kurihara
1948-49—Frank F. Nakamura
1950-51—Akiji Yoshimura
1952—Masanobu Oji

- 1953-54—Frank N. Okimoto
1955—Dan F. Nishita
1956—George H. Inouye
1957—George Nakao
1958—George Okamoto
1959—Bill Tsuji
1960—Dr. Yutaka Toyoda
1961—Shunji Matsumoto
*Originally organized as American Loyalty League in 1920, the earlier records are missing.

MOUNTAIN VIEW

- Organization Date Unknown
1940—Henry Kiyomura
1941—
1942—Henry Mitral
1945—Masago Shibuya

18—MONTEREY PENINSULA

- Organized Jan. 25, 1932
1932—Hisashi Arie
1933—Sachi Sugano
1934—Hal Higashi
1935—Bob Sakamoto
1936—Fujiada Inada, Kaz Oka
1937—Hal Higashi
1938—Masato Suyama
1939—Chester Ogi
1940-41—James Tabata
1942—Kaz Oka
1946-47—James Tabata
1948—Kiyoshi Nobusada
1949—Henry Tanaka
1950—Mickey Ichijji
1951—James Tabata
1952—Kenneth H. Sato
1953—George T. Esaki
1954—Harry Menda
1955—George T. Esaki
1956—George Kodama
1957—Hoshito Miyamoto
1958—Barton T. Yoshida
1959—Akio Sugimoto
1960—Paul Ichijji
1961—Frank Tanaka

19—OAKLAND

- Organized June 7, 1934
1934—Dr. Chitoshi Yanaga
1935-37—Randolph M. Sakada
1938—Kay Hirao
1939—Kelly K. Yamada
1940—Frank Tsukamoto, Tad Hirota
1941-42—Kay Hirao
Reactivated Aug. 10, 1946 as part of Eastbay JACL
1946—Takeo Tachiki
1947—Arata Akahoshi
1948—Paul Nomura
1949—James Tsurumoto
1950—Asa Fujii
1951—Mrs. Molly Kitajima
1952—Marie Sato
1953—Ken Matsumoto
1954—Roy R. Endo

20—PLACER COUNTY

- Pioneer Chapter
Organized May, 1928
1928-29—Tom Yego
1930-31—Kay Takemoto
1932—Sam Sunada
1933—Kay Takemoto
1934—Tom Yego
1935—Louis Old
1936—Tom Matsumoto
1937—Cosma Sakamoto
1938—"Hike" Masayuki Yego
1939—Bunny Nakagawa
1940—Louis Old
1941—George Sakamoto
1942-45—Kay Takemoto
1946—Jeff K. Asazawa
1947—Tom Matsumoto, Roy Takemoto
1948—Kay Takemoto
1949—Howard Nakae
1950—James Makimoto
1951—Frank Hironaka
1952—Homer Takahashi
1953—Tadashi Yego
1954—Koichi Uyeno
1955—Wilson Makabe
1956—George Ito
1957—Hugo Nishimoto
1958—George Hirakawa
1959—Dr. Kay Kashiwabara
1960—Aster Kondo
1961—Ellen Kubo

21—RENO

- Organized March 11, 1948
1948—Mas Baba
1949—Fred Yamagishi
1950—George Oshima
1951—Oscar Fujii
1952—Fred Aoyama
1953—Oscar Fujii
1954-55—Fred Aoyama
1956—Henry Hattori
1957—Ida Fukui
1958-59—Bud Fujii
1960—Mrs. Hana Aoyama
1961—Mrs. Yoshie Fujii

22—SACRAMENTO

- Organized 1922*
1922-24—Walter T. Tsukamoto
1924-31—Inactive
1931-36—Walter T. Tsukamoto
1937—Dr. Jiro Muramoto

- 1938—Henry Taketa
1939—Edward Kitazumi
1940—Dr. George Takahashi
1941-42—Dr. Goro Muramoto
Reactivated Aug. 10, 1947
1947—Henry Taketa
1948—Dr. Yoshizo Harada, Mitsuru Nishio
1949—Mitsuru Nishio
1950—Miss Kiyo Sato
1951—Bill Matsumoto
1952—Ginji Mizutani
1953—George Tambara
1954—Toko Fujii
1955—Dean T. Iano
1956—Percy Masaki
1957—Mamoru Sakuma
1958—Katsuro Murakami
1959—Richard Matsumoto
1960-61—Tak Tsujita
*Originally organized as American Loyalty League and chartered as JACL chapter on Oct. 31, 1931

23—SALINAS VALLEY

- Organization Date Unknown
1932—Harry Kita
1933—Tom Fujino
1934—Henry Shigemasa
1935—John Urabe
1936—Harry Kita
1937—Takeo Yuki
1938—Kenzo Yoshida
1939-40—Harry Shirachi
1941-42—Henry Tanda
Reactivated May 17, 1946
1946-47—James Abe
1948—Henry Tanda
1949-50—Roy Sakasegawa
1951-52—Tom Miyana
1953-54—John Terakawa
1955-56—James Tanda
1957—Kenneth Sato
1958—Henry Tanda
1959-60—Kiyo Hirano
1961—Harvey Kitamura

24—SAN BENITO COUNTY

- Organized June 22, 1935*
1935-37—James Sugioke
1938—George Nishita
1939—James Sugioke
1940—Richard Nishimoto
1941-46—Henry Omoto
1947—Richard Nishimoto
1948—Takeichi Kadani
1949—Isaac Shingu
1950—Kay Kamimoto
1951—George Nishita
1952—Tom Shimomishi
1953—Glenn Kowaki
1954—Sho Nakamoto
1955—Joe Shingai
1956—Frank Nishita
1957—John Teshima
1958—Sam Shiotaka
1959—Kay Yamaoka
1960—Dennis Nishita
1961—Sam I. Shingai
*This chapter is the only West Coast Chapter which maintained its active status, despite evacuation through the war years.

25—SAN FRANCISCO

- Pioneer Chapter
Organized 1928
1928-29—Saburo Kido
1930—Henry Takahashi
1931—George Togasaki
1932—Saburo Kido
1933—Henry Takahashi
1934—Dr. T. T. Hayaashi
1935—Dr. K. Hirota
1936—Dr. Kahn Ueyama
1937—Tamotsu Murayama, Mikio Fujimoto
1938-39—Saburo Kido
1940-41—Henry T. Uyeda
1942—David Tatsumo
Reactivated May 11, 1945
1945—David Tatsumo
1946—Yoshiaki Moriaki, Dr. Tokuji Hedani
1947—Dr. Yoshiyuki Togasaki, Yukio Wada
1948—Yukio Wada
1949—Takehiko Yoshihashi
1950—Victor Abe
1951—Yasuo W. Abiko
1952—Fred Y. Hoshiyama
1953—Dr. Shigeru R. Horio, Kei Hori
1954-55—Jerry Enomoto
1956—Hatsuro Aizawa
1957-58—Jack Kusaba
1959—Steve Doi
1960-61—John Yasumoto

26—SAN JOSE

- Organized 1923*
1923—Kay Nishida
1924-25—Records Missing
1932—Harry Takada
1933-36—Records Missing
1937—Shig Masunaga
1938—Phil Matsumura
1939—Wayne M. Kanemoto
1940—Henry Mitral
1941—Roy Ozawa
1942—Shig Masunaga
Reactivated June 8, 1945 as part of Santa Clara County UCL.

- 1946-53—Tom Mitsuyoshi
1955-57—Phil Matsumura
1958—Harry Ishigaki
1959-60—Norman Mineta
1961—Eiichi Sakauye
*First organized in 1923 as the American Loyalty League, its subsequent years' records are missing. The name was changed to JACL in 1930 and when it was reactivated in 1945, it was merged with the Santa Clara County United Citizens League until 1954.

27—SAN MATEO COUNTY

- Organization Date Unknown
1935—Saidi Muneno
1936—
1937—Frank Kawai
1938—Joe Yamada
1939—Hirotsugu Inouye
1940—Dr. George Takahashi
1941—Fred Ochi
1942—Dr. George Takahashi
Reactivated Oct. 22, 1946
1947—Ken Kato, Hirotsugu Inouye
1948—Howard Imada
1949—Hiroji Kariya
1950—Kaz Kunitani
1951—Dick Arimoto
1952—Robert Sugihara
1953—Dr. Andrew Yoshiwara
1954—Howard Imada
1955—William Takahashi
1956-57—Saidi Yamaguchi
1958—Tom Marutani
1959-60—Haruo Ishimaru
1961—Kiyoshi Ota

SANTA CLARA COUNTY

- Organization Date Unknown
1932—Toshi Taketa
1933—
1934—Toshi Taketa
1935—
1936—
1937—Shigeru Masunaga
1938—
1939—Shigeru Masunaga
1940—
1941—Henry Mitral
1942—Shigeru Masunaga
1943—Shigeru Masunaga
1944—Eiichi Sakauye
1947—Akira Shimoguchi
1948—Henry Hamasaki
1949—Esau Shimizu
1950—Mrs. Ruth Hashimoto
1951—Shig Masunaga
1952—Akira Shimoguchi
1953—Sam Tanase
1953—Merged with San Jose
(Continued on Next Page)



President Interviewed for Voice of America
Frank S. Baba (center), chief of the Japanese Service in the Voice of America, was assigned by the U. S. Information Agency as project officers for the Japan Broadcasting Corp. radio-TV team which toured the United States last April making a series of 15 radio television programs. On the first program, President Kennedy was interviewed by Yoshinori Maeda, NHK executive director. Interview was conducted in the White House cabinet room and seen by over 7 million viewers and heard by 15 million listeners throughout NHK's network in Japan. Baba was chairman of the Washington, D.C., JACL Issei Story Committee before he was reassigned to Tokyo later in the year, a 1000er long and long-active member.

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JACL Chapter President

(Continued from Previous Page)

28—SEQUOIA

Organized May 18, 1952
1952—Harry Higaki
1953—Shozo Mayeda
1954—John Enomoto
1955—Hiroji Kariya
1956—Peter Nakahara
1957—Tom Yamane
1958—Sat Yamada
1959—John Enomoto
1960—Sakaye Okamura

29—SONOMA COUNTY

Organized Aug. 4, 1934
1934—Masao Hasegawa
1935—Dr. George Hiura
1936—George Otani
1937—William Hiura
1938—Henry Shimizu
1939—Reactivated Aug. 4, 1948
1948—James T. Miyano
1949—George Kawaoka
1950—Chick Furuya
1951—Minoru Matsuda
1952—Arthur Sugiyama
1953—Ryuo Ueyeda
1954—Kanemi Ono
1955—Edwin Ohki
1956—Sam Miyano
1957—Frank Oda
1958—Edwin Ohki
1959—Martin H. Shimizu
1960—Dr. Roy Okamoto

30—STOCKTON

Pioneer Chapter
Reorganized in 1933
1933—Dr. Roy S. Morimoto
1934—
1935—James Okino
1936—Stewart Nakano
1937—Dr. Roy S. Morimoto
1938—Ted Mikiritani
1939—Dr. Charles Ishizu
1940—Al Kawasaki
1941—Stewart Nakano
1942—Reactivated Sept. 22, 1946
1947—Joe Omachi
1948—Jun Agari
1949—Jack Matsumoto
1950—Miss Yoshimi Terashita
1951—Hiroshi Morita
1952—Sam Itaya
1953—George Baba
1954—Henry Kusama
1955—Richard Yoshikawa
1956—Lou Tsunekawa
1957—Dr. David Fujishige
1958—George Baba
1959—Ted Kamibayashi
1960—Ed Yoshikawa

31—WATSONVILLE

Organization Date Unknown
1934—Tom Matsuda
1935—Sumio Miyamoto
1936—Louis Waki
1937—Pat Matsushita
1938—Frank Ueyeda
1939—Harry Yagi
1940—James Hirokawa
1941—Reactivated Nov. 18, 1948
1948—Bill Fukuba
1949—Kenzo Yoshida
1950—Bill Fukuba
1951—William Mine
1952—Bob Manabe
1953—Hiroshi Shikuma
1954—Tom Nakase
1955—Shig Harano
1956—Louis Hayashida
1957—Tom Tao
1958—Harry Yagi

YO-SOLANO

Organized 1935
1935—Allen Aoyagi
1937—Mary Obata
1938—Bill Kato
1939—Henry Aoyagi

Central California

32—BAKERSFIELD

Organized Feb. 8, 1958
1958—Lloyd Kumataka
1959—Dr. Warren Itokazu
1960—Joe Ono
1961—Guy Murotani

33—CLOVIS

Organized Oct. 11, 1955
1955—James Miyamoto
1956—Fumio Ikeda
1957—Yoshito Takahashi
1958—Bob Mochizuki
1959—Hi Ikeda
1960—Kiyomi Takahashi

34—DELANO

Organized 1942
1942—George Nagatani
1943—Reactivated March 9, 1950
1950—Noboru Takaki
1951—Sam Yukawa
1952—Bill Nakagawa
1953—Sam Azuma
1954—Joe Katano
1955—Dr. James Nagatani
1956—Saburo Okino
1957—Paul Kawasaki
1958—Mas Takaki
1959—Jeff H. Fukawa
1960—Bill Nakagawa
1961—Ed Nagatani

35—FOWLER

Organized 1952
1952—Dr. George Miyake
1953—Harley Nakamura
1954—Howard Renge
1955—Tom Kamikawa
1956—Tom Shiyakawa
1957—Tom Sakohira
1958—Mido Uchiyama
1959—George Teraoka
1960—Kazuo Hiya
1961—Thomas Toyama
1962—Tom T. Nakamura

36—FRESNO

AMERICAN LOYALTY LEAGUE
Pioneer Chapter
Organized May 6, 1928
1928—Dr. Thomas T. Yatabe
1929—James Hirokawa
1930—Lillian Tomita
1931—Bob Itanaga
1932—Toshio Namba
1933—Fred Yoshikawa
1934—Fred Hirasuna
1935—Bob Itanaga
1936—Tom Kanase
1937—Yoshio Honda
1938—Hiro Yamashita
1939—Howard Hatayama

1937—Tom Nakamura
1938—Fred Yoshikawa,
Bill T. Ishida
1939—John Kebo
1940—Dr. Joseph Sasaki
1941—Dr. Thomas T. Yatabe
1942—Cherry Tautamida,
Jim Kuhara
1943—Johnson Kebo (org.)
1944—Fred Hirasuna
1945—Seichi Mikami
1946—Mike Iwatsubo
1947—Dr. George Suda
1948—Dr. Sumio Kubo,
Jin Ishikawa
1949—Jin Ishikawa
1950—Seichi Mikami
1951—Hugo Kazato
1952—Dr. Robert Yabuno
1953—Dr. Sumio Kubo
1954—Ben Nakamura
1955—George Takaka
1956—James K. Kubota
1957—Dr. Shiro Ego
1958—Dr. Frank Nishio

KERN COUNTY

Organized May 6, 1936
1936—Everett Itanaga
1937—Harry Tatsuno

KINGSBURG

Organized 1952
1952—Mats Ando

KINGS COUNTY

Organized 1939
1939—Kiyoshi Nobusada
1941—Tom Fujita

37—PARLIER

Organized 1935
1935—Akira Chiamori
1936—Byrd Kumataka
1937—James Kozuki
1938—Akira Chiamori
1939—Byrd Kumataka
1940—James Kozuki
1941—Reactivated Jan. 29, 1949
1949—Byrd Kumataka,
Akira Chiamori
1950—Kengo Osumi
1951—Marcel Takata
1952—Gerald Ogata
1953—Kaz Komoto
1954—Bill Taji
1955—Ronald K. Ota
1956—Ralph T. Kimoto
1957—Harry Kubo
1958—Bill Watamura
1959—John Kashiki
1960—Ralph Kimoto
1961—Kengo Osumi

38—REEDLEY

Organized June 8, 1935
1935—George Ikuta
1936—Bob Okamura
1937—
1938—Charles Iwasaki
1939—
1940—Seyichi Kiyomoto
1941—Helji Kitahara
1942—George Ikuta
1943—Reactivated Sept. 25, 1948
1948—Masaru Abe
1949—Marshall Hirose
1950—Charles Iwasaki
1951—Mas Sakamoto
1952—Jack Shimono
1953—Dr. Akira Tajiri
1954—Masaru Abe
1955—Charles Iwasaki
1956—Dr. James Ikemura
1957—Tak Naito
1958—Ed Yano
1959—Frank Kimura
1960—Kiyoshi Kawamoto
1961—Toru Ikeda
1962—Bob Okamura

39—SANGER-DEL REY

Organized April 26, 1950
1950—Robert Kanagawa
1951—Tom Nakamura
1952—Tom Nagamatsu
1953—George Nishimura
1954—Johnson Kebo
1955—Johnson Shimizu
1956—Larry Hikiji
1957—Peter Hasegawa
1958—Berny Matsumaga
1959—Kelly Ishimoto

40—SELMA

Organized March 17, 1950
1950—George Abe
1951—Masato Morishima
1952—George Okazaki
1953—George Abe
1954—Dale Okazaki
1955—Alan Masumoto
1956—Max Kawano
1957—Dale Okazaki
1958—Elmer Kobashi

41—TULARE COUNTY

Organized Nov. 15, 1934
1934—Harvey Iwata
1935—Ben Yabuno
1936—John Kubota
1937—Chorge Kaku
1938—Tom Shimazaki
1939—Reactivated Nov. 22, 1947
1947—Tom Shimazaki
1948—Hiroshi Mayeda
1949—Kenji Tashiro
1950—Edward Nagata
1951—Ted Hiramoto
1952—Yelki Tashiro
1953—Mike Imoto
1954—James E. Mataumura
1955—Douglas Yamada
1956—Robert Ishida
1957—Jun Hatakeda
1958—Stanley Nagata

Pacific Southwest

42—ARIZONA

Organized 1934
1934—Togo Iida
1935—
1936—
1937—John Yamashita
1938—
1939—
1940—John Hirohata
1941—Dr. Paul Tanaka
1942—Bill Kajikawa
1943—Tautomu Ikeda
1944—Shig Tanita
1945—Kenneth Yoshioka
1946—Carl Bato
1947—George S. Balto
1948—Masao Tautamida
1949—Sam I. Okuma
1950—John M. Tadano
1951—Mas Inoshita

1954—Tom Kadamoto
1955—Minoru Takaguchi
1956—Mutt Yamamoto
1957—Jim Ozasa
1958—George Kishiyama
1959—Cherry Tautamida,
Jim Kuhara
1960—Cherry Tautamida

BAY DISTRICT

Organized March 7, 1936

1936—Frank Mizusawa
1937—George Inagaki
1938—Philip Nakaoka
1939—Joe G. Masaoka
1940—Decentralized to Santa Monica, Venice and West Los Angeles chapters.

BRAWLEY

Pioneer Chapter

Organized Dec. 15, 1928
1928—Lyle Kurisaki, Sr.
1929—James W. Ito
1930—Charles M. Akita
1931—William Kawasaki
1932—Ernest Fujimoto
1933—Records Missing
1934—Lyle Kurisaki
1935—Harvey Sazuki
1936—George Kubo
1937—Ernest Fujimoto
1938—Hatsuo Morita
1939—Shigeo Imamura

43—COACHELLA VALLEY

Organized Oct. 4, 1946
1946—Henry Sakemi
1947—Tom Sakai
1948—George Shiba
1949—Jack Izu
1950—Mas Oshiki
1951—Elmer Suski
1952—Tek Nishimoto

44—DOWNTOWN L.A.

Los Angeles JACL—1929-49
Pioneer Chapter
1929—Masao Igasaki
1930—Clarence Yamagata
1931—John S. Ando,
Karl Iwanaga
1932—Karl Iwanaga
1933—Etsuo Sato
1934—Kay Sugahara
1935—John Maeno
Elji Tanabe (Kibel)
Herbert Wada (Mkt.)
1937—Mike M. Horii
Masao Nozawa (Kibel)
1938—Ken Matsumoto
1939—Eiji Tanabe
1940—Fred Tayama
1941—Shigemi Aratani
1942—Reactivated July 31, 1946
1946—Ken Utsunomiya (org.)
1947—Frank Chuman
1948—John Also,
Dr. Tom Watanabe
1949—Eiji Tanabe
1950—Dr. George Kambara
1951—Harry K. Honda
1952—Harry M. Fujita
1953—David Yokozeki
1954—Kei Uchima
1955—Duke S. Ogata
1956—Frank Suzuki
1957—Gongoro Nakamura
1958—Solchi Fukui

45—EAST LOS ANGELES

Organized Sept. 30, 1948
1948—Akira Hasegawa
1949—Bill Takei
1950—Lynn Takagaki
1951—George Akasaka
1952—Edison Uno,
1953—Edison Uno,

1954—Charles Shibata
1955—Ben Sakamoto
1956—Hideo Nishimoto
1957—Tom Sakai
1958—Toru Kitahara

EL CENTRO

Organized Sept. 30, 1948

1948—Yutaka Nakashima
1949—Shinji H. Miyata
1950—Harvey Tanaka
Citizens League of Imperial Valley was organized in August, 1927, but it was inactive for a subsequent decade and reactivated as the El Centro JACL. The original organization was chartered as a non-profit cooperative with the Secretary of State, Sacramento.

46—GARDENA VALLEY

Organized Jan. 25, 1939

1939—George T. Yamauchi
1940—Fred H. Ikeguchi
1941—James Yoshinobu
1942—Reactivated Sept. 25, 1946
1946—Sam Minami (org.)
1947—Paul Shinoda
1948—Henry Ishida
1949—Ryo Komae
1950—Yo Minami
1951—Frank Kuida
1952—Dr. John Koyama
1953—Frank Kuida
1954—Ronald Shiozaki
1955—Tosh Hiraide

GLENDAL

Organized Mar. 27, 1936

1936—Miss Kiyi Kuramoto

47—HOLLYWOOD

Organized Feb. 28, 1931

1931—Henry Tsurutani
1932—Merged with Los Angeles

John Watanabe
1954—Wilbur Sato
1955—Jim Higashi
1956—Fred T. Takata
1957—Yukio Ozima
1958—Roy Yamadera
1959—Mable Yoshizaki

48—IMPERIAL VALLEY

Organized May 12, 1958

1958—Harry T. Momita
1959—Hatsuo Morita
1960—George Nakamura
1961—George Kodama

49—LONG BEACH HARBOR DISTRICT

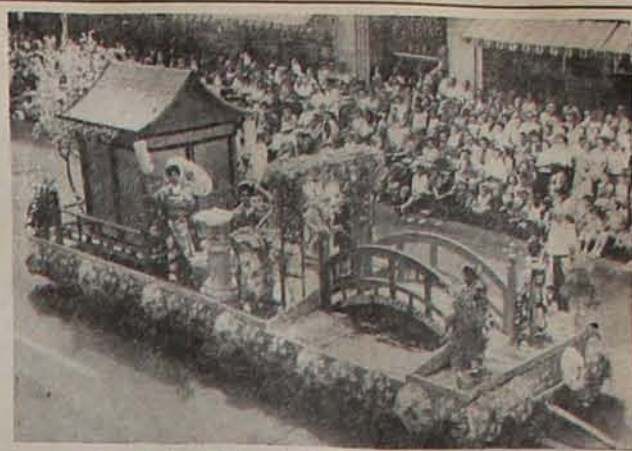
Organized October 12, 1938

1938—Frank T. Ishi
1939—James Hashimoto
1940—Reactivated Aug. 12, 1947
1947—Dr. Masao Takashita
1948—Fred H. Ikeguchi
1949—John Morooka
1950—Fred H. Ikeguchi
1951—George Mio
1952—Mas Narita
1953—George Nakamura
1954—Fred H. Ikeguchi

50—ORANGE COUNTY

Organized Oct. 28, 1934

1934—Frank Takenaga
1935—Kiyoshi Higashi
1936—Hatsumi Yamada
1937—Leonard Miyawaki
1938—Stephen K. Tamura
1939—Harry Ogawa
1940—Harry Ogawa



Twin Cities UCL-JACC Float Wins

Twin Cities UCL and Japanese American Community float entered in the Minneapolis Aquatennial Parade this year won the top award in its division. As a public relations gesture, the entry proved to be a huge success as hundreds of photographers and cameramen shot pictures of it as it passed. On the float were Diane Shimizu, Sumi Kamano, Susan Tsuchiya, Elaine Hirota, Sachi Osada and Barb Luke. —Courtesy: Minneapolis Star & Tribune

51—Noboru Ishitani

1952—Arthur Ito
1953—Arthur Endo
1954—Miwa Koyama
1955—Miwa Koyama
1956—Danar Abe
1957—Paul Kawakami
1958—Hideo Izumi
1959—Mike M. Suzuki
1960—Fred Taomae

52—IMPERIAL VALLEY

Organized May 12, 1958

1958—Harry T. Momita
1959—Hatsuo Morita
1960—George Nakamura
1961—George Kodama

53—EASY FUJIMOTO

1957—Tomizo Joe
1958—Dr. David Miura
1959—Dr. John Kashiwabara
1960—Arthur Noda

54—ORANGE COUNTY

Organized Oct. 28, 1934

1934—Frank Takenaga
1935—Kiyoshi Higashi
1936—Hatsumi Yamada
1937—Leonard Miyawaki
1938—Stephen K. Tamura
1939—Harry Ogawa
1940—Harry Ogawa

SEASON'S GREETINGS

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JACL Chapter President

(Continued from Previous Page)

1941—Yoshiki Yoshida
1942—Henry Kanegae
Reactivated Jan. 11, 1947
1947—48—Frank Mizusawa
1948—Bill Okuda
1950—Elden Kanegae
1951—52—Hitoshi Nitta
1953—54—Ken Uyesugi
1955—56—George Kanno
1957—58—Harry Matsukane
1959—George Ichien
1960—Dr. Fred Kobayashi
1961—Henry Kanegae

SANTA MONICA

Organized 1941
1941—42—Henry Kuwahara

57—SOUTHWEST L.A.

Organized May 17, 1948
1948—49—Dr. Roy Nishikawa
1949—50—Dick H. Fujioke
1950—51—Tut Yata
1951—52—Dick H. Fujioke
1952—53—Mack Hamaguchi
1953—54—Hisaaki Horita
1954—55—Dr. Toru Iura
1955—56—Roy Iketani
1956—57—Kango Kunita
1957—58—Sam Hirasawa
1959—Joe Yasaki
1960—Thomas Shimazu
1961—Mark Kiguchi

58—VENICE-CULVER

Organized 1941
1941—42—John Aono
Reactivated July 28, 1946
1946—47—Jack Wakamatsu
1947—48—George Mikawa
1948—49—Fumi Utsuki
1949—50—Kenichi Onishi
1950—51—James Yasuda
1951—52—James Fukuhara
1952—53—Kiyoshi Tanaka
1953—54—Ken Amamoto
1954—55—George T. Isoda
1955—56—Dr. Tak Shishino
1956—57—Steve Nakaji
1957—58—Pete Furiya
1958—59—Mrs. Betty Yumori
1959—60—Kaz Adachi
1960—61—Jane Yamashita
1961—62—George Inagaki

59—VENTURA COUNTY

Organized November 1937
*It was organized as the Oxnard Nisei Civic League, an independent group, and joined the JACL in 1941.
1941—Brownie Furutani
1942—Allen Kurihara
Reactivated Jan. 1, 1947
1947—Akira Kurihara
1948—Nao Takasugi
1949—Tomio Eto
1950—Toby Otani
Dr. Tom Taketa
1951—Akira Kurihara
1952—Taro J. Inouye
1953—Iszy Otani
1954—Dr. Sam Tokuyama
1955—Nagao Fujita
1956—Tadashi Kanamori
1957—Mike Mayekawa
1958—John Takasugi
1959—James Murakami
1960—Willis Hirata
1961—Tsugi Kanamori

60—WEST LOS ANGELES

Organized 1941
1941—42—Tom Ikuta
Reactivated Nov. 28, 1947
1947—48—Sho Komai
1948—49—Elmer Uchida
1949—50—Dr. Kiyoshi Sonoda
1951—Richard Jeniye
1952—Sho Komai
1953—James Kutsuse
1954—Elmer Uchida
1955—Steve Yagi
1956—Dave Akashi
1957—Frank Kishi
1958—Dr. Milton Inouye
1959—Joseph M. Noda
1960—61—Akira Ohno

61—BEN LOMOND

(Ogden JACL—1938-53)
Organized 1938
1940—Jiro Tamaki
1941—George Yoshida
1942—Tatsuo Koga
1943—Jiro Tsukamoto
1944—45—Toysa Kato
1946—Dr. Mike M. Horii
1947—Tsutomu S. Ochi
1948—50—Ken Uchida
1951—George Sugihara
1952—57—Toysa Kato
1958—Harold S. Toma
1959—61—Ken Uchida

62—BOISE VALLEY

Organized 1937
1937—38—Henry Suehira
1939—Howard Fujii
1940—Joe Saito
1941—Yutaka Tamura
1942—Mrs. Martha Nishitani
1943—Abe Saito
1944—George Nishitani
1945—Mas Yamashita
1946—Tom Takatori
1947—Edson Fujii
1948—George Koyama
1949—George Iihara
1950—Dyke Itami
1951—Tom Takatori
1952—Seichi Hayashida
1953—Manabu Yamada
1954—Henry Suehira
1955—Tom Arima
1956—Steve Hirai
1957—Harry Hamada
1958—James Yamada
1959—Seichi Hayashida
1960—Masao Yamashita
1961—Mas Nishihara

BUTTE

Organized Oct. 21, 1942
1942—43—Nobu Kawai
JACL committees were organized in the following WPA centers during the 1942-44 period, although there were representatives from all the camps at the emergency council sessions in late 1942 and 1944.

TOPAZ, UTAH

1943—John Yoshino,
Henry Tani

TULE LAKE, CALIF.

1943—Walter T. Tsukamoto
John Tanikawa

MINIDOKA, IDAHO

1943—Jimmie Y. Sakamoto,
Milton Maeda

DAVIS COUNTY

Organization Date Unknown
1942—Takeo Nakano
1943—Ted Miya
1944—George Akasaka
1945—Yori Kozaku
1946—George Fujiki
1947—Merged with Ogden JACL

63—IDAHO FALLS

(Southwestern Idaho—1939-42)
Organized May 17, 1940
1940—Yukio Inouye
1941—42—Mitsugi Kasai
1943—44—Yukio Inouye
1945—46—Eli Kobayashi
1947—Sadao Morishita
1948—Fred Ochi
1949—Charles Hirai
1950—Joe Nishioke
1951—Kay Tokita
1952—George H. Nukaya
1953—Takeo Haga
1954—Sam Yamasaki
1955—George Tokita
1956—Shoji Nukaya
1957—Joe Nishioke
1958—Deto Harada
1959—Bud I. Sakaguchi
1960—61—Leo H. Hosoda
1962—Sach Mikami

MAGIC VALLEY

Organized April 3, 1943
1943—George Makabe (org.)
1943—Shigeo Morita
1944—Tsutomu Abo
1945—Yoshio Aizawa

64—MT. OLYMPUS

Organized Dec. 27, 1943
1943—Frank T. Tashima (org.)
1944—45—Shigeo Ushio
1946—George Fujii
1947—Tom Matsumori
1948—George Fujii
1949—Min Matsumori
1950—Helen Shimizu
1951—Mits Hoki
1952—Jim Ushio
1953—George Fujii
1954—James Hirabayashi
1955—Mas Namba
1956—Ida Tateoka
1957—George Tamura
1958—59—Lou Nakagawa
1960—Ken Tamura,
Mrs. Kiyu Matsumori,
Mrs. Yuki Namba
1961—62—Bob Mukai

65—NORTHERN UTAH

Organized 1942
1942—Nobuchiro Sato
Reactivated 1959
1960—Harold S. Toma
1961—

66—POCATELLO

Organized 1941
1941—George Shiozawa
1942—43—Paul Okamura
1944—Novo Kato
1945—Tom Morimoto,
Tom Hatakeda
1946—Hiro Shiozaki
1947—Harvey Yamashita,
Sam Yokota
1948—George Shiozawa
1949—Paul Okamura,
Masu Tsukamoto
1950—Masao Tsukamoto
1951—Bill Yoden
1952—George Sato
1953—54—Ronnie Yokota
1955—56—William T. Yamauchi
1957—58—Novo Kato
1959—60—Hiro Shiozaki
1961—George Shiozawa

67—REXBURG

Yellowstone JACL—1941-59
1941—Fuji Hikida
1942—Kiyoshi Sakata
1943—Michio Yamagata
1944—Kiyoshi Sakata
1945—Stomie Hanani
1946—Haruo Yamasaki
1947—Thomas M. Hanani
1948—49—Hiroshi Miyasaki
1950—Kiyoshi Sakata
1951—Jack K. Matsura
1952—Haruo Yamasaki
1953—Masayoshi Fujimoto
1954—Haruo Yamasaki
1955—Kiyoshi Sakata
1956—Fuji Hikida
1957—John Sakata
1958—Tommy Miyasaki
1959—Haruo Yamasaki
1960—61—Kazuo Hikida

68—SALT LAKE CITY

Organized March 8, 1935
1935—Mie Asahina (org.)
1935—Joe G. Masaoaka
1936—Joe Kurumada
1937—William T. Yamatuchi
1938—40—Mike M. Masaoaka
1941—Shigeki Ushio
1942—43—Dr. Jun Kurumada
1944—Isamu Aoki
1945—Kay Terasahima
1946—Mrs. Alice Kasai
1947—Tom Hoshiyama
1948—Dr. Jun Kurumada
1949—George Sakashita
1950—51—George Mochizuki
1952—Masami Yano
1953—Dr. Shig Matsukawa
1954—56—Rupert Hachiya
1957—59—Ichiro Doi
1960—Henry Kasai
1961—George Yoshimoto

69—SNAKE RIVER

Organized Feb. 26, 1944
1944—45—Joe Komoto
1946—Joe Saito
1947—James M. Watanabe
1948—49—Tom T. Itami
1950—George Sugai
1951—Tom Isari
1952—Smith Morimoto
1953—Tom Ogura
1954—Paul Saito
1955—George Iseri
1956—Dr. Kenji Yaguchi



Dayton JACL Installation

Dr. James Taguchi (left), outgoing Dayton JACL president, congratulates his successor, Roy Sugimoto, while Charles Glover, among the guests of the evening joins in wishing same. Glover is managing editor of the Dayton Daily News, "home base" for our PC cartoonist Pete Hironaka.



Cleveland JACLers Honored

For long services to the Cleveland JACL, Minoi Iwasaki (left) and Henry Tanaka (at right) were awarded the JACL Silver Pin. George Ono (second from left) awards Joe Kadowaki, Midwest District Council chairman, the 1958-59 JACLer of the Biennium scroll. The selection was made at the 1960 National JACL Convention in Sacramento.

1957—Gish Amano
1958—George Mita
1959—George Nishimura
1960—Abe Saito
1961—Yosh Sakahara

Mountain Plains

ALBUQUERQUE

Organized Jan. 30, 1948
1948—Frank Matsubara
1949—Fred Yoshimoto
1950—Sam Yonemoto
1951—George Matsubara
1952—Art Togami
1953—Charles Matsubara
1954—Mrs. Ruth Hashimoto
1955—Mike Yonemoto
1956—George Matsubara

70—ARKANSAS VALLEY

Organized April 4, 1950
1950—53—Ugi Harada
1954—Harry Shironaka
1955—Ted Maruyama
1956—George Ushiyama
1957—Ugi Harada
1958—John Masunaga
1959—Robert Y. Uyeda
1960—Osaki Taniwaki
1961—Yutaka Terasaki

EL PASO

Organization Date Unknown
1935—Willie Ando

71—FT. LUPTON

Organization Date Unknown
1942—43—Floyd Koshio
1944—Lee Murata
1945—Sam Okamoto
1946—(Inactive)
1947—Jack Tsuhara
1948—Sam Okamoto
1949—Tom Yanaga
1950—Dr. George Uyemura
1951—John Kiyota
1952—53—Frank Yamaguchi
1954—Sam Koshio
1955—Takashi Matsushima
1956—57—Frank Yamaguchi
1958—Sam Okamoto
1959—Jack Tsuhara
1960—George Matsushima
1961—Byron Kawata

NORTH PLATTE

Organized 1942
1942—45—George Kuroki

NORTHERN WYOMING

Organization Date Unknown
1941—Tom Nagashima
1942—Tom Ujifusa
1945—Yasuo Nayematsu
Reactivated Apr. 1, 1949
1949—Dr. Minol Ota

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1950—51—Jack Ando
1952—Kay Nakamura
1953—Tom Ujifusa
1954—Haruki Shimogaki
1955—George Ujifusa
1956—Harry Ujifusa, Jr.

73—OMAHA

Organized June 28, 1947
1947—49—K. Patrick Okura
1950—Robert Nakadol
1951—Cecil J. Iahli
1952—53—Jack T. Tamai
1954—55—Frank Tamai
1956—57—Manuel Matsunami
1958—59—Kazuo Ikebasu
1960—61—Mike Watanabe

PUEBLO

Organization Date Unknown
1945—Hideo Sata

RIO GRANDE VALLEY

Organized Jan. 29, 1948
1948—52—Henry Kawahata

74—SAN LUIS VALLEY

Organized Jan. 27, 1949
1949—Roy Y. Inouye
1950—Francis Wakasugi
1951—Roy Y. Inouye
1952—Sojiro Yoritomo
1953—Roy Y. Inouye
1954—Frank Uyemura
1955—Shurou Enomoto
1956—George Hishinuma
1957—Roy Fujii
1958—Charles Hayashida
1959—George Katsumoto
1960—Fred Hayashida
1961—James Kunugi

Following JACL Committees were organized in 1947-48 for the purpose of assisting the JACL Anti-Discrimination Committee.

The JACL committees which were later organized as chapters are listed above.

Cheyenne Committee

1948—Frank Ikuno

Crowley Committee

1947—Kats Akagi

Gallup Committee

1948—Ann Shibata

Houston Committee

1947—Tokuyo Kobayashi

La Jara-Alamosa Committee

1947—Roy Inouye

Rocky Ford Committee

1948—Ugi Harada,
George Yoshimaya

Pueblo Committee

1948—Sanzo Shigeta

San Antonio Committee

1948—Goro Matsuoaka

West Texas Committee

1948—George Kurita

Midwest District

ANN ARBOR

Organized June 9, 1948
1948—Dr. Joseph Sakaki

75—CHICAGO

Organized June 1944
1945—William Minami
1946—Noboru Honda
1947—Jack Nakagawa
1948—Mari Sabusawa
1949—50—Shigeo Wakamatsu
1951—Ronald Shiozaki
1952—53—Abe Hagiwara
1954—55—Kumeo Yoshinari
1956—58—Dr. Frank Sakamoto
1959—60—Hiro Mayeda
1961—62—Joe K. Sagami

76—CINCINNATI

Organized April 5, 1946
1946—Ken Matsumoto (org.)
1948—Dr. Makoto Yamaguchi
1947—James Hashimoto

MONTANA

Organized Apr. 10, 1949
*Big Horn Mountains Chapter was organized in March, 1942.

1949—51—Tom Koyama
1952—George Kawamoto
1953—Yasuo Nayematsu
1954—Joe Nagashima
1955—Sam Shirasago
1956—Yugo Nayematsu
1957—Jim Shirasago
1958—59—Mrs. Harriet Nagashima

NORTH PLATTE

Organized 1942
1942—45—George Kuroki

NORTHERN WYOMING

Organization Date Unknown
1941—Tom Nagashima
1942—Tom Ujifusa
1945—Yasuo Nayematsu
Reactivated Apr. 1, 1949
1949—Dr. Minol Ota

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1948—Tom Kanno
1949—Kaye Watanabe
1950—Fred Morioka
1951—Masaji S. Toki
1952—Dr. James H. Takao
1953—54—Joe E. Sugawara
1955—Kaye Watanabe
1956—Mrs. Mutsu Takao
1957—James Hashimoto
1958—Masaji S. Toki
1959—James Takeuchi
1960—Mrs. Marnelle Watanabe
1961—Hisaaki Sugawara

77—CLEVELAND

Organized June 10, 1946
1946—Abe Hagiwara
1947—Frank Shiba
1948—George Chida
1949—Howard Tashima
1950—Alice Morihoro
1951—William Sadatoki
1952—Henry Tanaka
1953—George Ono
1954—Robert E. Fujita
1955—57—William Sadatoki
1958—59—Joe Kadowaki
1960—Gene Takahashi
1961—Dr. Toaru Ishiyama

78—DAYTON

Organized March 1949
1949—Masaru Yamasaki
1950—Dr. James T. Taguchi
1951—Sutemi Murayama,
Masaru Yamasaki
1952—Dr. James T. Taguchi
1953—Hideo Yoshihara
1954—Yoichi Sato
1955—Dr. Ruby Hirose
1956—Dr. Mark Nakauchi
1957—Mas Yamasaki
1958—Mrs. James Taguchi
1959—60—Dr. James T. Taguchi
1961—Roy Sugimoto

79—DETROIT

Organized June 7, 1946
1946—48—Peter Fujioka
1949—Roy Kaneko
1950—Dr. Mark M. Kondo
1951—Wallace Kagawa
1952—Shig Ochi
1953—Minoru Togasaki
1954—Kenneth Miyoshi
1955—Sadao Kimoto
1956—Mrs. Miyoko O'Neill
1957—Yoshio Kasai
1958—Charles Yata
1959—Walter Miyao
1960—Frank Watanabe
1961—Peter Fujioka

80—MILWAUKEE

Organized May 11, 1945
1945—Henry Sakemi (org.)
1946—Mac Kaneko,
Lynn Wells
1947—Julius Fujihira
1948—Frank C. Okada
1949—50—Kazumi Oura
1951—Charles Matsumoto
1952—Nami Shio
1953—Harry Shinozaki
1954—Takio Kataoka
1955—Helen Inai
1956—Jim Momoi
1957—Walter Wong
1958—Satoshi Nakahira
1959—Albert Popp
1960—Roy Mukai
1961—Dennis Makiya

81—ST. LOUIS

Organized Aug. 17, 1946
1946—Sam M. agano
1947—48—Henry Tani
1949—50—Joseph Tanaka
1951—Edward Koyama
1952—Dr. Alfred Morioka
1953—George K. Hasegawa
1954—Harry H. Hayashi
1955—Rose Ogino
1956—Richard T. Henmi
1957—Dan Sakahara
1958—Kiechi Hiramoto
1959—Dr. Alfred A. Morimoto
1960—Dr. Henry M. Ema

82—TWIN CITIES

Organized Sept. 26, 1946
1946—George Matsuyama
1947—Sam Shijo
1948—John Masuo
1949—Tom Koobayashi,
George Yanagita
1950—Takuzo Tsuchiya
1951—Yukio Okamoto
1952—Mas Teramoto
1953—55—Dr. Isaac Iijima
1956—Thomas Kanno
1957—Henry Makino
1958—Tom Ohno
1959—Mas Teramoto,
Simpey Kuramoto
1960—Yukio Yamaguchi
1961—Ted Matsuyama

83—NEW YORK

</

Mt. Olympus re-elects Mukai president for '62

Youth Group in active role during 1961

Salt Lake City
AS 1961 comes to a close and 1962 gets ready to make its debut, another chapter ends in the annals of Mt. Olympus JACL.

It was a combined meeting of old and new cabinet officers at Alec's Cafe and Broiler in late 1960 that old and new ideas were offered to plan the 1961 calendar of activities.

Cabinet members hosted a "Monte Carlo" night to start off the year in January. Everyone was eager to try their luck at the various games with their fortunes of "play money." The fortune tellers tried nutty putty (golf game), horse racing, auto racing, penny pitch, clown pitch, balloon pop-o, bowling, Twenty-One, chuck-a-luck and roulette. There were four prizes awarded to those winning the most within the allotted time.

February has become the month the parents of JACLers anticipate for then the chapter stages its annual Issei Appreciation Night.

Formal Issei custom of dividing the program into two parts—dinner and entertainment—began with Thomas Akagi emcee for the first part, extending greetings, followed by the flag ceremonies, welcoming address by President Bob Mukai and invocation by the Rev. C. Furuta, and a scrumptious dinner, prepared by the Nisei mothers and served by the Sane and Nisei misses.

DURING A short business meeting which followed, it was agreed unanimously that the Mt. Olympus JACL would incorporate under provisions of the laws of the State of Utah and that the present board members would be elected as chapter officers in the corporation.

The time was then turned over to the Youth Group which very cleverly put on a delightful program. Much to the joy of the Issei, the youths sang an original song of greeting composed by themselves in Japanese. Also on the program were Japanese dances, a violin solo, humorous Japanese reading, modern ballet, hula dance, piano solo, and an original skit in Japanese.

Prizes were awarded to the Issei man with the most grandsons, the Issei lady with the most granddaughters, the Issei with the longest necktie, the Issei with least hair, the Issei with smallest feet and the Issei with the most years in Utah and in the United States.

Mr. M. Ushio expressed in behalf of the Issei their appreciation for a wonderful evening.



Mt. Olympus JACL Honors Issei

Jr. JACLers of Mt. Olympus Chapter welcome the Issei at a party for the Utah pioneers with a song. On stage (from left) are JoAnn Shiozaki, Bob Akagi, Steve Kurumada, Martha Funai, Fumi Watanabe, Pauline Akagi, Aileen Shiratori and Ben Tamura.

Closing remarks were given by Nob Endo, emcee for the second part and President Mukai.

Success of this evening was credited to Chairman Lou Nakagawa and his committee and to the Youth Group.

GOING ALL-OUT to charm the fairer sex, the male members played host to the girls at the annual Boys' Meeting in March. In the offering was a promise for an enchanting evening of dancing, entertainment and fun, at Memory Grove with music by Lou Dixon and his orchestra. Refreshments were served "a la smorgasbord" during intermission. George Fujii and Mas Namba were co-chairmen and Tommy Seo was board adviser with all the fellows pitching in to make it an event to be remembered by their special guests, the ladies.

Congratulations went to Tak Iwamoto, 2nd v.p. in charge of membership, and his committee for a successful campaign and setting an all-time high for the chapter. When the campaign closed in mid-March, there were 235 members signed. With the enthusiasm of the committee to surpass the previous record of 188 members, their efforts and hard work were not in vain but a matter of much pride.

May heralded the Girls' Meeting with the ladies hosting the men in return for the treat in



Yukus Inouye Surprised

Jim Ito (at left), emcee of a surprise. "This Is Your Life—Yukus Inouye" program, hands the longtime Mt. Olympus JACLer a sketch of a skunk to recall a long-forgotten but humorous event in Yukus's past.

DESPITE INCREASE IN CHAPTER DUES

Salt Lake ends with all-time high in membership

Salt Lake City
PURSUING National JACL's policy of PC in each home, the Salt Lake JACL chapter started the year 1961 with its membership drive, the local dues being increased to \$5 single and \$9 per couple. The three vice-presidents, Ben Oshita, Elna Miya and Al Ju, served as co-chairmen of the canvass and ended up with the largest number of members in the chapter's history.

The count of 567 surpassed the previous high scored during Ichiro Doi's administration of 558. In March, a "Round Up" social climaxed the campaign and honored the hard working solicitors of the committee, especially those who had individually signed up over 25 members.

In the spring, when young and old alike are anxious to get out-of-doors, an educational tour of Utah's fish hatcheries was held under the auspices of the State Dept. of Fish and Games. The members saw and learned how the mountain trout is raised from the time the egg is fertilized, hatched, through the many stages of growth until they become six to seven inches in length or bigger when they are ready for planting into the thousands of lakes and streams of the Utah mountains. It is no wonder so many JACLers go fishing.

Then, of course, the annual Masako Scholarship, which is supplemented \$100 by the chapter, was won by Karen Sasaki, West High School, daughter of Mrs. Mitsuko Sasaki. Details were capably handled by Seiko Kasai and committee.

Memorial Day Service was once again a memorable event with John Kikuchi directing the

different games such as softball, horse-shoe pitching, and others. With the wonderful aroma of food and the call, "Come and get it," everyone gathered around the tables to eat to their heart's content.

At the September meeting, the 1962 nominees for office were revealed. Remainder of the evening was turned over to the Single Group, which uncovered "hidden talent" among themselves in their show, much to the delight of the audience. On the program were a pantomime skit, a dance, a hula, and the telling of jokes. Lillian Sueoka and Ted Isaki were directors of the revue.

September is also the month that the Mt. Olympus Mixed Bowling League gets under way. Since this is a league for getting together with friends, beginners or 'pros' are encouraged to join.

ON THE calendar were the Installation Dinner in November. Officers installed into office for 1962 were Robert Mukai, pres.; Amy Tomita, 1st v.p.; Lou Nakagawa, 2nd v.p.; Helen Mitsunaga, rec. sec.; Yaeko Ikegami, cor. sec.; Frank Yoshimura, treas.; Martha Hori, Roy Tanya, social; and Ida Tateoka, Tak Iwamoto, directors.

December being a busy month with the holiday season, regular monthly meetings are not held but the chapter has planned another project—"Sub for Santa." The Ladies' Auxiliary will head this project.

ALTHOUGH chapter business is kept to a minimum during the summer months, the "Issei Story Project" was a major topic for discussion this year.

Reflecting over the pages of time, it can well be said that this has been another very satisfying year with many accomplishments.

— Mary Sugaya

participation of the community churches and Mrs. Kay Ogata, whose brother died in France, presenting the wreath in behalf of the Gold Star parents.

A "June Night" was an evening to remember at the Police Gun Club as Tats Misaka, a new member to the Board, planned for that "rare evening" and the members "just got away from it all."

The midsummer Community Picnic was, as usual, an outstanding success as Chairman Ichiro Doi headed an enthusiastic committee of eager-beavers, buying novel prizes, planning unique games, races and even a novelty program featuring a group of slap-happy boys dancing the soft shoe routine with talented Chieko Mayeda leading them.

THE 11TH Biennial IDC Convention held in Pocatello in August 11-12 was well supported by the "local yocals" as they went en masse to hear the National "Big-Wigs" such as Masaoka, Satow, Chuman and Enomoto. Even our University of Utah's President, Dr. A. Ray Olpin, attended to address the Issei in Nihongo. Our own Sue Kaneko, IDC's Youth Committee Chairman, played a big role as she and Henry Kasai were among the Sapphire Pin recipients and Rupert Hachiya was elected Chairman of the IDC.

Naturally, we can't forget the big dinner that was planned for Mike Masako's homecoming—and Pagoda was filled to capacity with old friends to do him honor—and Mike wasn't there. When he did arrive late (we managed to hold the audience until his arrival) we were told the United Air Lines gave him the wrong steer enroute from the Nation's Capital, and since he hadn't eaten all day, he wasn't in his best mood. However, he managed to enthrall his audience by telling them about the bomb shelters they were all building in Washington, D. C. It was good to have Mike back in Salt Lake again.

A Halloween Party for the entire family was one of the most hilarious events of the year. From baby to grandpa, enjoyed the costume affairs planned by the "three mummies" who outdid themselves in planning for the refreshments, games, prizes, and decorative atmosphere. The little Ross Hachiyas and Harry Nishikawas walked away with the costume prizes as cuddly baby tramp and lion cubs. And since it was still United Nation's week, our friend Bruce Geary from Coca Cola came with his film entitled, "The Wonderful World," in sound and color and treated the party further with Cokes and Sprites.

Indispensable past president, Ichiro Doi, chaired the Nomination Committee, comprised of Raymond Uno, Tosh Iwasaki, Josie Hachiya and Ben Oshita. Some 80 letters were sent to nominees to fill 10 vacancies on the chapter board. And a bang-up orchestra social followed, adding enthusiasm to the General Election held in November. National Director Mas Satow was in town for the next day IDC meeting, so he was invited to join and asked to inspire the anticipated new aspirants to the Board. Many new and youthful hopefuls were nominated from the floor that night.

HISTORY PROJECT of the Japanese in the Salt Lake area got started with Henry Kasai at the helm of this committee. Questionnaires were prepared and mailed to all local residents, asking for their background and interesting highlights of their



Salt Lake JACL's Officers Installed

Part of Salt Lake JACL's 1961 officers and board members are being sworn in by past National President Hito Okada (at extreme right) at the New Year Eve installation dinner-dance. Present were Yoshimoto, pres.; Elna Miya, v.p.; Ben Oshita, v.p.; Hatsuho Yoshimoto, Aux's chmn.; Josie Hachiya, rec. sec.; Rev. S. Sanada, Rev. George Hirose, Skip Tabata, Henry Kasai, and Okada. Missing were Ichiro Doi, John Kikuchi, Seiko Kasai, Chiyo Aoyama, James Konishi, Tosh Iwasaki, Mas Horiuchi, Kuni Kanegae and Tats Misaka.

history worth repeating and preserving. Donations are now being solicited to aid in the National Drive for Funds on this project.

Girl Scout troops, Brownie and Intermediate, were organized by Clara Miyazaki under chapter sponsorship this year. The troops have been steadily growing. Among their activities, they have participated in the Summer Day Camp at City Creek Canyon and Fairmont Park, and have presented the Colors at the Inter-mountain Judo Tournament. Mrs. Barbara Mitsunaga has been assisting.

The Ladies Auxiliary has held monthly meetings, varying from educational series to service projects. It was headed by the chapter president's wife, Hatsuho Yoshimoto.

Tragedy of the year was the untimely death of our board member's wife, Mrs. Ritsuko Iwasaki, leaving bereaved husband Tosh and three children. Having lost her in the prime of life was a blow not only to the family but to the entire community as she was active and well-beloved by her many associates.

The chapter participated in the Utah Citizens' Committee for Civil Rights to legislate H.B. 83, but it was defeated. Since one of our members, Raymond Uno, was elected Chairman to this Citizens' Committee, we anticipate further action.

National's Japanese Movie project to aid in raising funds for Washington's Allen Land Law Repeal was held locally the first week of December.

Before the old year rolls out, the new set of officers should have held their first Board meeting to elect their 1962 officers as installation plans for Dec. 14 is under way at which time Grace Kasai and Tomoko Yano, who have served long and faithfully since the beginning of chapter 26 years ago, will be honored as

Silver Pin recipients. Mrs. Yano is remembered this year for her editing of the chapter newsletter and serving as PC correspondent.

—Chiyo Aoyama

— Salt Lake City —

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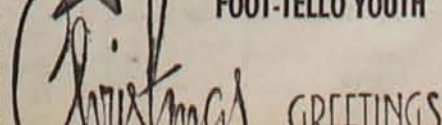


JAPANESE AMERICAN CITIZENS LEAGUE

POCATELLO CHAPTER

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JACL vs. LECHNER

Chuman testifies against issuance of commendation by State Legislature to man with anti-Nisei reputation. Testimony of Feb. 14 hearing in Sacramento published for first time.



FRANK CHUMAN

MR. CHUMAN: Mr. Chairman and members of the Rules Committee. My name is Frank F. Chuman, I live at 2608 West 30th Street, Los Angeles 18.

I am an attorney by profession and am, at the present time, the National President of the Japanese American Citizens League. The Japanese American Citizens League has been in existence since 1924 with the first American Loyalty League in Fresno, and it formally became a California non-profit corporation in 1930, and ever since that day, and to the present time, we have been involved in a program of good Americanism and good citizenship.

I stated that the Japanese American Citizens League is a national organization at this time, and in my telegram I stated that we are an organization of 86 chapters throughout the United States with over 50 chapters in the different cities and towns of the State of California and in the official minutes of the National Council meeting of the 16th Biennial Convention of the Japanese American Citizens League held at the Hotel El Dorado in Sacramento, California, June 29 to July 2, 1960.

I have a list of our chapters and the towns which are members of our national organization, and if the Chairman of the Committee would care to have this as a part of the record on the basis of our national representation, I would be glad to submit it for the record at this time.

JACL Policy on Communism

I would like, first, to say to the members of the Rules Committee that so far as any position of our organization against Communism is concerned, we are unequivocally against Communism. We are for good Americanism. We have been historically for good Americanism and against Communism. Our members are sworn to uphold the Constitution of the United States and the laws of the states, and our minutes upon a national convention historically will reaffirm that.

I want to call attention to our resolution policy against Communism. I have here the resolution adopted at the Fourth Biennial National Japanese American Citizens League in convention at Seattle, Washington, in 1936:

"WHEREAS, there exists today a national problem of combating the sinister forces of Communism and Fascism, which seek to overthrow our present form of government; now, therefore, be it

RESOLVED, that the Japanese American Citizens League in its national convention held in Seattle, Washington, goes on record that we reaffirm our faith in the founders of the Republic and uphold the just principles of true Americanism, that we oppose all those agitators that seek the overthrow of our government, that we believe in the fundamental principles of our government, and that such foreign im-

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SEASON'S GREETINGS

Marysville JACL
Chapter

have no way in our American life. We reaffirm our faith and loyalty to the United States." Therefore, when things are said about our members, about the officers, about our program, that has to do with our organization, that we are treasonable, that we are disloyal, I think that we have a perfect right to take issue on that kind of statement.

Why Chuman Appears

Now, in the way in which the Japanese American Citizens League became involved in this issue here this morning (Feb. 14) I believe should be noted.

On January 24, 1961, I received a phone call from the National Director of our organization. The National Director has headquarters in our national offices in San Francisco.

He telephoned me that the Assembly was considering a resolution honoring Dr. Lechner for his Americanism, and he wanted to know whether or not there should be some statement taken by our organization either for or against this commendation of the State Legislature.

I called upon our editor of the Pacific Citizen, which is our national organ of the Japanese American Citizens League, for any information which there might have been on Dr. Lechner.

It did not make any difference to me whether they were good or whether they were bad. All I wanted to know was what was the record as we had it so far as it concerned Dr. Lechner. And when the files were shown to me regarding the public utterances of Dr. Lechner against the Japanese, there was no other stand that I could take as the National President of our organization except to oppose the commendation.

Lechner's Record

Now let us see what some of the things are which are in the record. These things which I bring to the attention of the Rules Committee, and I believe are already in your hands, are not documents or utterances or press releases which the Japanese American Citizens League are stating against Dr. Lechner as self-serving declarations of our group.

These are public utterances and are materials issued by Dr. Lechner himself, and I am surprised that he said there was no racial basis for it this morning.

Sweeping denunciations of disloyalty, suspicion, widespread espionage, sabotage programs of which he accused the Japanese, close kinship with the Fatherland, advocacy of wholesale evacuation of Japanese with its citizens and aliens alike, are a part of the record uttered by Dr. Lechner himself.

And these are the bases that we stand on.

We are with him on the Communism, but we do not believe that his statements are in the best interests of Americanism. We think they are unfair. We think they were distortions, half truths. We think that when he said these in the atmosphere that provoked tremendous emotional reactions against the Japanese. This is what we feel has been detrimental to true Americanism and the fair play which is the traditional history of America.

Charges of Mass Espionage

Now, for instance, he says here, "No other racial group in the United States has been so strongly influenced by the parent nation, and no other racial group has been so widely engaged in mass espionage."

These are broad statements, gentlemen, and I don't think there is going to be any evidence produced here that substantiates these kinds of mass reckless statements.

As a matter of fact, the official record of the FBI, the War Department, the Navy Intelligence, which are on record, will show that there has been at no time one act of sabotage or espionage on the part of any person of Japanese ancestry in the United States. And that statement came out soon after Pearl Harbor.

And yet John Lechner is going around saying that no other racial group has been so widely engaged in mass espionage.

He said the Japanese in America were guilty of activities which placed them in a position apart from all other racial groups in this country. He stated this morning that there was a contention that there was anything to do with race at all.

What Lechner Wrote

His own statement here, distributed by American Education-

al League of South Grand Avenue, Los Angeles, California, entitled "Race Discrimination or Not?" clearly shows racial bias, racial bigotry. He says here, "No other minority race group has so thorough an espionage and sabotage program which ran through the entire structure of its population." Now I don't know where he got that statement, and I think it is inflammatory.

And then he says, "No other racial group had to be removed from the coastal area as a wartime defense measure." It was through rabble rousing such as this—Dr. Lechner went through every town and hamlet and village, not only in California, but in Arizona and Denver in Colorado.

Why would he have to go outside of his own territory? Why is it his business to go into all these different areas unless it is for the purpose of rabble rousing on a purely vicious racial basis?

Lechner's Charge Explained

"No other minority racial group deliberately settled around vital defense installations and at important military centers as revealed by the maps submitted to our Federal Government."

Ladies and gentlemen, the history of the Japanese farmer in California is a great and stern history of sacrifice and hard work.

From the Sacramento Valley down through the Central California Valley to Coachella and Imperial Valleys, the Japanese farmer, when he came here, settled on desert land and dug the sand literally with his hands, and cleared away the top soil to get at the rich ground underneath.

No other group would go into those desolate and hot desert lands to grow their fruits and vegetables, and this was in the early 1900's, from 1905 to 1910, the 20's, and the 30's when there was no such thing as defense installations anywhere, and as the population grew and as the defense facilities required, they located out into the farm areas because there was more land.

But the Japanese had been there ten, twenty and thirty years, farming their crops and making California the garden basket of the United States, and here he states, "No other racial groups (sweeping denunciation) deliberately settled around vital defense installations."

These are the things which we feel should be called to the attention of the Assembly.

I speak only for the Japanese American Citizens League; I do not speak for any other group, but I believe the record will clearly show that in trying to enlist the support of the proponents of this resolution that in contacting the other major representative segments of our Japanese community, that there is not one group that could remember anything except the rash of sweeping denunciations against us as a group as uttered by Dr. Lechner, and I think the telegrams, the letters, even the Japanese Nisei Republican Assembly, with the newspapers, the Nisei VFW Post, the American Legion, are all against this type of individual.

Tremendous Anguish

I want to say this, gentlemen of the Rules Committee, this issue is indeed a very important issue, as it has caused us, tremendous anguish, because there is a man who, from certain parts of his record, perhaps had been American.

He had tried to rule out Communism as he calls it, but I believe that when we consider a public commendation for a man like this we have to look at not only that part of it, but we have to look at the way in which he goes about his promotion for Americanism.

And when we come to that, a person who, because somebody opposes him, is right away smeared as a Communist, a subversive, or un-American. Anytime somebody says something against him, they are un-American or disloyal. I don't really think this is the kind of a person that at least a great segment of our own population feels deserves the public commendation of the State Legislature.

The State Legislature is composed of a representative group of both parties of this State of California, and when it comes to a public commendation, not by a certain public group or a civic organization, but it comes from the great representative body such as the State Assembly,

it is in effect giving an endorsement of their support, their blessing, to a person who has this kind of a history with broad statements, with constant smear tactics against those who do not believe or agree with him, and I feel that when it comes to this kind of a consideration, the members of the Rules Committee, as well as all the members of the Assembly, would have to feel whether or not they would feel proud of commending him as a state legislative body.

I don't know what the feeling of this group is, but the only purpose of my coming here is to at least submit our position on the matter, the documents, not that we printed but that Dr. Lechner himself printed publicly, and some of these other kinds of letters of protest from our own community and have the gentlemen of this Rules Committee and members of the Assembly decide for themselves, in all good conscience, whether or not he deserves commendation.

All we wanted at this time was to have this opportunity to register our protests, and I appreciate the time and the attention that you have given to our protest.

CHAIRMAN HAWKINS: Any questions from members of the committee? Mr. Conrad.

ASSEMBLYMAN CONRAD: Mr. Chuman, are you also an official of the Civil Liberties Union?

MR. CHUMAN: I was in 1955.

ASSEMBLYMAN CONRAD: Are you now, sir?

MR. CHUMAN: I am not, sir.

ASSEMBLYMAN CONRAD: Are you a member of the organization?

MR. CHUMAN: I have not paid dues since 1960. Two years.

ASSEMBLYMAN CONRAD: All right, sir. Now, if I can preface my remarks by saying that, certainly, probably because of their easy identification, prob-

ably no person suffered more during the war than the loyal Japanese that were caught between two fires.

Nisei in Armed Forces

And is it not true—and I am talking about a government policy, the United States Government, in furthering the war effort—that while we made great strides and properly so in desegregating our armed forces in order to increase our fighting power, we, as a matter of policy, in order to protect our Japanese citizens, did maintain segregation in the armed forces? For example, I was in the South Pacific. You had no fighting units—we had one Japanese with us—but they were segregated and fought very valiantly over on the other side. Is that not true?

MR. CHUMAN: Yes, Now, let me say this, Mr. Conrad...

ASSEMBLYMAN CONRAD: As a necessary policy.

MR. CHUMAN: Well, I don't know how it was so far as your use of the word "necessary." I want to say this, that our Japanese American Citizens League wanted to prove our loyalty and to disprove once and for all the accusations of disloyalty against us, and it was with that in mind that the Japanese American Citizens League called upon John J. McCloy, who was at that time the Assistant Secretary of the Army, about an all Nisei outfit so that we could prove our loyalty as a racial group and that racial group ultimately joined with the Hawaiian 100th and became the 442nd Central Postal Directory and went over to Sicily and over to France.

At the same time, although there was no segregated Japanese American troops in the South Pacific, thousands of our own citizens were sent over as interpreters and translators with the Marine Corps, the Navy, or the Army to do the translating

and the intelligence work for the United States Armed Forces.

ASSEMBLYMAN CONRAD: But I wanted to point out that because of possible feeling among people who had seen their people killed, there was this natural feeling?

MR. CHUMAN: I don't believe that entered into it, Mr. Conrad.

ASSEMBLYMAN CONRAD: I'm afraid it did, and I was there.

MR. CHUMAN: Well, all right, sir.

ASSEMBLYMAN CONRAD: Now, then, let's go one step further. We also were fighting a war against a couple of other people, including the Germans. Am I correct?

MR. CHUMAN: That is correct.

ASSEMBLYMAN CONRAD: Is it not true that there were people in government, incidentally, I can understand their feelings, because after all Germany—say that you were of French descent and if you had seen your country overrun in 1939 and your father had gone through '14 and your grandfather in 1870 and people feel very strongly. Is it not true that there were actually high officials in the government that felt that Germany should be treated as a racial group and as a matter of fact there was a plan calling for the complete de-industrialization of Germany, is that not true?

MR. CHUMAN: You mean after the war?

ASSEMBLYMAN CONRAD: That is correct.

MR. CHUMAN: Oh, yes.

ASSEMBLYMAN CONRAD: That the race as a whole were to be treated so they could not fight a war because they felt that the Germans, as a race, would do so and so, therefore, there were high officials who took a racial attitude towards the Germans. Let's assume—I mean this sincerely—let's assume

that Mr. Kennedy happens to appoint somebody to a position of high authority and somebody comes and says, "Well, I can tell you that in 1943, about the same time that Dr. Lechner was saying it, this man was saying that we could set up this program for Germany. Would you protest him being honored by this group, by this Legislature?"

MR. CHUMAN: If it was just that alone, Mr. Conrad, probably not. I feel this way that it isn't really whether or not a person has changed his opinion or his judgment or his mind from one year to another year or from one policy to another.

The thing that we are concerned about is not the change of decision or judgment, it is the manner in which these things are said and done at the time they are said and done, and this is what has disturbed us about Dr. John Lechner.

ASSEMBLYMAN CONRAD: All right, sir. Then let me give you one other thing. In my area in Hollywood, and, of course, we did a great deal of motion picture production during the war, training films and such, included in these were animated cartoons. I don't know who did them, whether Dave Fleischer or Disney, but they did make training films and animated cartoons. One of them, as I recall, was GI Joe.

GI Joe was a friendly little fellow who was always getting into trouble. He would train with his rifle, and it would blow up in his face, and so forth.

Now, what I am getting at is that the enemy that was always portrayed in these animated cartoons, the Germans here, the Japanese here, getting after GI Joe, were always racial caricatures, caricatures. They caricatured the Germans, they caricatured the Japanese.

Would you say that the government or anybody who had

anything to do with that program could be condemned because he had a racial characteristic in the training films that were used by the United States government?

MR. CHUMAN: We would protest it. Mr. Conrad, if the racial caricature depicted the Japanese American citizen as whatever the caricature would be, in other words, if the caricature was a Japanese face and there were innuendoes in the cartoon that he was disloyal, or that he was spying or something like that and it was a reflection upon our own people here in the United States as citizens and loyal residents, I would say that we would protest it. But if it was a film which was made of the Japanese enemy or the German or the Italian enemy, I don't think we would be concerned about that at all.

ASSEMBLYMAN CONRAD: Even though it was a racial characterization?

MR. CHUMAN: Well, we would think that it would hurt us, and it would. But so far as we are concerned, we are concerned about whether or not that sort of a cartoon impugns the loyalty or distorts the loyalty of citizens of Japanese ancestry. If it does, we would raise a protest, as we have before.

ASSEMBLYMAN CONRAD: Well, I see it has, but you wouldn't be particularly concerned about, say, a person who had the idea that we should have this program where Germany would forever be an agricultural nation. You didn't think that was wrong?

MR. CHUMAN: Well, I think that there was some very serious thinking going on right after the war whether Germany should be completely agriculturalized, but I don't know whether it was based upon Germans as a race, which actually is a part of the Caucasian race, or whether

(Continued on Next Page)



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JACL VS. LECHNER

(Continued from Previous Page)
 ther it was based upon the conception that it was a nation. Actually, Germany is a nation and not so much a race, whereas you get into the Japanese, I think it is just a little bit different.

ASSEMBLYMAN CONRAD: One last thing, I mentioned this to Mr. Waldie. During the war, also, we had many entertainers that came overseas and they entertained. Invariably they had a group of racial jokes on the master race. They had jokes on that, and they had jokes about Japanese, and I have already mentioned this to Mr. Waldie.

What are you going to do if one of these people who has given up his time for the last 15 or 20 years and gets some special plaque as they do at the next Academy, and I put in a resolution congratulating him, are you going to come up here and say, "Yes, but I happen to know that in 1945 when he was overseas he made jokes about the German race and the Japanese race?"

Would you protest if I put in a resolution like that?

CHUMAN: No, no. I wouldn't protest. I would protest if it were making these types of reckless statements that Dr. Lechner made. And if you have the file there you will see that he was making these broad, distorted facts against citizens of Japanese ancestry and the residents of Japanese ancestry, but if the jokes are about people in Japan or people in Germany, I don't think that we would be concerned about that.

ASSEMBLYMAN CONRAD: Okay. The Committee could use a good joke at this time.

CHAIRMAN HAWKINS: Mr. Waldie, would you like to continue?

ASSEMBLYMAN WALDIE: I just want to read into the record some more excerpts, one from the Los Angeles Examiner under date of November 12, 1943, quoting Dr. Lechner.

"What has become of proud Americanism? What has become of the old time American refusal to take insults of any kind from anyone, much less such ghastly insults as the scum at Tule Lake has hurled into our faces. Ten days after the enemy Japanese at Tule Lake displayed the real feeling of every Japanese in this country, not a single step has been taken to abolish the WRA and give the Army control. For more than a year the Hearst Newspapers have been conducting a methodical day-to-day exposure of the proofs that whole Japanese population in this country is incultured with Emperor worship and controlled utterly by the Japanese government."

Then I want to insert into the record an excerpt from Time Magazine dated January 13, 1945, quoting Dr. Lechner in a speech at the Town Hall in Gardena. "Farmers crowded into the flag-draped Town Hall in Gardena, California, and applauded vociferous Austrian-born John Lechner as he shouted, 'We know the Japanese have super submarines which carry 10,000 men. They are waiting for the return of California Japanese to start their invasion. They will come in through the fog banks, led by 10,000 officers trained in American universities.'"

CHAIRMAN HAWKINS: Now, Frank, do you have any other people from your organization that you would like to have insert any remarks into the record?

you have any other witnesses, Mr. Waldie, or anyone else that you would like to present.

MR. CHUMAN: Mr. Chairman, Mr. Mas Satow wants to corroborate that he was the one that phoned me and this was the only contact I had with this resolution. If you would like that corroborated, I would be glad to put Mr. Satow on the stand for that particular purpose.

CHAIRMAN HAWKINS: I don't think it is necessary.

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JACL CONSTITUTION

(As Revised 1960 National Convention)

PREAMBLE

We, American citizens, in order to foster American democracy, promote active participation in civic and national life, and secure justice and equal opportunities for persons of Japanese ancestry, do establish this constitution for the Japanese American Citizens League of the United States of America.

ARTICLE I

Name and Headquarters

Section 1. The name of this organization shall be the Japanese American Citizens League of the United States of America. The official abbreviation of the name of this League shall be J.A.C.L.

Section 2. The National Headquarters of this organization shall be in the city designated by the National Council.

ARTICLE II

Policy

Section 1. This organization shall promote, sponsor and encourage programs, projects, and activities which shall be designed to further and encourage every member to perform faithfully his duties and obligations to the United States of America. The organization and its members shall uphold the Constitution of the United States and the laws of the land and of the several states.

Section 2. This organization shall be non-partisan and non-sectarian and shall not be used for purposes of endorsing candidates for public offices, nor shall it engage in any other political activity whatsoever, except when the welfare and/or civil rights of persons of Japanese ancestry shall be directly affected.

ARTICLE III

Incorporation and Seal

Section 1. The incorporation of this organization shall be under the laws of the State of California.

Section 2. The official seal of this organization shall bear the words: "Japanese American Citizens League, Incorporated Under the Laws of the State of California, June 21, 1937". This seal shall be affixed to all instruments and documents issued by or under the authority of this League.

ARTICLE IV

Membership

The membership of this organization shall be composed of American citizens who are eighteen years of age or over who agree to abide by the Constitution and By-Laws of this organization.

ARTICLE V

Chapters

Section 1. The National Organization shall be composed of regularly chartered Chapters, Chapters in process, JACL Committees, District Councils, and Members.

Section 2. The chapters of this organization are encouraged to sponsor and promote programs of their own which are calculated to serve their local communities in the spirit prescribed in the Preamble, and to participate in the various projects recommended by the National organization.

Section 3. The chartered chapters shall be as autonomous as is consistent with this Constitution and By-Laws and with the National program.

ARTICLE VI

District Councils

Section 1. The regularly chartered chapters may be grouped together for administrative and program purposes into District Councils.

Section 2. The District Councils shall have jurisdiction over their member chapters, shall participate in and direct the National program within their respective Councils as well as sponsor such activities of their own which will serve the best interests of their area; shall act upon all business matters referred to them by the National Board, National Council and their authorized officers; and shall coordinate the activities of the chapters and the District with the National organization.

Section 3. The District Councils shall enjoy such autonomy as is consistent with the Constitution and the By-Laws and the National Program. They shall be governed by their own Constitution and By-Laws. The presiding officer of each District Council shall be the Chairman.

ARTICLE VII

Legislative Body

Section 1. The legislative powers of this organization shall be vested in a National Council which shall be composed of two official delegates from each of the chartered chapters.

Section 2. The National Council shall meet in general session biennially during the National Convention.

Section 3. The National Council shall meet in special session upon the call of the President or the National Board whenever it shall be deemed necessary.

Section 4. The quorum necessary to conduct business shall be the presence of a majority of the chartered chapters in good standing.

Section 5. The National Director shall mail copies of the proposed agenda for the National Council meeting at least 30 days preceding the meeting to chapter presidents.

ARTICLE VIII

Voting of National Council

Section 1. The casting of ballots in the National Council sessions shall be upon the basis of chapters in good standing, other chapters duly recognized by the National Council. Each chapter is entitled to one vote which shall be cast in alphabetical order on the membership roll as prepared by the National Director.

Section 2. The majority vote of all chapters in good standing or chapters duly recognized by the National Council present at all meetings of the National Council shall be necessary for the determination of all issues, questions, and elections, unless otherwise provided.

Section 3. The results of telegraphic, telephonic, or mail voting shall be binding on all chapters in emergencies when the National Director shall have conducted a special poll at the direction of the President who shall announce the results of such special polls, or refer an official request from a District Council to the National Director for a special poll. A majority of the votes returned shall decide the outcome of the proposed issues, provided a quorum of the majority of the chapters of the organization reply. On mail vot-

ing the National Director shall mail either a self-addressed envelope or post card to each chapter by certified mail and set a deadline of 30 days after date of mailing for the return of the ballots.

Section 4. Voting by proxy shall be permitted when it shall be impossible for Official Delegates to attend meetings of the National Council. Such proxies may be given to any Active Member, but no member of the National professional staff, provided that such delegation of powers shall be in writing and shall include whatever restrictions and instructions the chapter deems necessary and proper under the circumstances, and provided that the chapter represented by proxy shall have paid the minimum National Convention registration fee.

ARTICLE IX

National Board

Section 1. The executive powers of this organization shall be vested in the National Board which shall be composed of the elected national officers, the District Council Chairmen, the immediate past National President, the National Director, and the National Legal Counsel who shall be appointed by the President. One of the past National Presidents who has served his full terms shall be elected by the past National Presidents to serve on the National Board.

Section 2. All elected National officers shall act in their respective capacities on the National Board.

Section 3. The National Board shall meet annually; during the National Convention, and in the non-National Convention year at a time and place to be designated by the National President; and upon the call of the President whenever he may be requested to do so in writing by three or more members thereof.

Section 4. The National Board shall implement the resolutions and decisions of the National Council.

Section 5. The quorum necessary to conduct the business of the National Board shall be a majority of the members thereof. The elected National Officers, the District Council Chairmen

and the immediate past National President shall have the right to vote on all matters. In the event a District Council Chairman is unable to attend a meeting of the National Board, an alternate may be selected by the officers of the District Council and such alternate shall be allowed to vote on all matters.

ARTICLE X

National Officers

Section 1. The elective officers shall be the President; three Vice Presidents, designated as the First Vice President, the Second Vice President, and the Third Vice President; the Secretary to the National Board, the Treasurer, and the National 1000 Club Chairmen. The elective officers shall be Active Members of this organization and shall be at least thirty years of age. They shall serve from one Biennial National Convention to the next.

Section 2. The National Board shall appoint Active Members of the organization to all vacancies which shall occur among the elective officers of the Board; however, only a Vice President may be appointed to the office of President. Such appointees shall serve until the next election.

Section 3. The officers of this organization shall be subject to removal or impeachment for misfeasance, malfeasance, or nonfeasance in office, provided that the National Board, after careful investigation, presents the case in question to the National Council. A three-fourths majority vote of the chartered chapters shall be required to adjudge the officer on trial as being guilty of the charges preferred against him.

ARTICLE XI

Nomination and Election of National Officers

Section 1. The nominations for National officers shall be conducted in the following manner:

a) A Nominating Committee shall be appointed by the National President one year prior to the convening of the next National Convention. The Nominating Committee shall consist of one representative (Continued on Next Page)

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National Second Vice President _____ George Sugai
National Third Vice President _____ William M. Matsumoto
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Pacific Southwest _____ Masaaki Hironaka
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Washington Representative _____ Mike M. Masaoka
New York Representative _____ Sam Ishikawa
Pacific Southwest _____ Jim Higashi
Pacific Citizen Editor _____ Harry K. Honda
JACL Legal Counsel _____ Tom Hayashi

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NATIONAL OFFICERS

*

PRESIDENT

- 1928-30—Clarence T. Arai, 27 (Seattle)*b. 1901
 1930-32—Dr. George Y. Takeyama, 36 (Los Angeles)*b. 1896
 1932-34—Dr. T. T. Hayashi, 40 (San Francisco)*b. 1894
 1934-36—Dr. Thomas T. Yatabe, 37 (Fresno)b. 1897
 1936-38—James Y. Sakamoto, 33 (Seattle)d. Dec. 3, 1955—52
 1938-40—Walter T. Tsukamoto, 34 (Sacramento) d. Jan. 20, 1961-56
 1940-46—Saburo Kido, 38 (San Francisco)b. 1902
 1946-50—Hito Okada, 39 (Salt Lake City)b. 1907
 1950-52—Dr. Randolph M. Sakada, 38 (Chicago) d. June 4, 1955—42
 1952-56—George J. Inagaki, 38 (Venice)b. 1914
 1956-58—Dr. Roy M. Nishikawa, 38 (Southwest L.A.)b. 1916
 1959-60—Shigeo Wakamatsu, 44 (Chicago)b. 1914
 1960-62—Frank F. Chuman, 43 (Downtown L.A.)b. 1917
- *As convention chairman of national JACL conventions held in their respective cities, they were honored as national president for the subsequent biennium.

FIRST VICE-PRESIDENT

- 1938-46—Ken Matsumoto (Los Angeles)
 1946-48—George J. Inagaki (Los Angeles)
 1948-50—Henry Tani (St. Louis)
 1950-52—Frank F. Chuman (Los Angeles)
 1952-54—Tom Hayashi (New York)
 1954-56—Tom Yego (Placer County)d. Feb. 8, 1956—47
 1956-58—Shigeo Wakamatsu (Chicago)
 1958-60—Akiji Yoshimura (Marysville)
 1960-62—K. Patrick Okura (Omaha)
- * District council chairmen served as national vice-president during the 1934-36 biennium. In 1946, two additional vice-presidencies were established.

SECOND VICE-PRESIDENT

- 1946-48—Masao W. Satow (Milwaukee)
 —Dr. Randolph M. Sakada* (Chicago)d. June 4, 1955—42
 1948-50—Frank F. Chuman (Los Angeles)
 1950-52—Tom Hayashi (New York)
 1952-54—Patrick K. Okura (Omaha)
 1954-56—Kenji Tashiro (Tulare County)
 1956-58—Jack Noda (Cortez)
 1958-60—Toru Sakahara (Seattle)
 1960-62—George Sugai (Snake River)
- * Appointed to office after Satow's resignation to accept post with National JACL Headquarters staff.

THIRD VICE-PRESIDENT

- 1946-48—William K. Yamauchi (Pocatello)
 1948-50—Tom Hayashi (New York)
 1950-52—Patrick K. Okura (Omaha)
 1952-54—Bob C. Takahashi (French Camp)
 1954-56—Yutaka Terasaki (Denver)
 1956-58—Harry I. Takagi (Twin Cities)
 1958-60—George Sugai (Snake River)
 1960-62—William M. Matsumoto (Sacramento)

TREASURER

- 1932-38—Susumu Togasaki (San Francisco)
 1938-46—Hito Okada (Portland)
 1946-48—Kay K. Terashima (Salt Lake City)
 1948-50—William Enomoto (San Mateo)
 1950-56—Dr. Roy K. Nishikawa (Los Angeles)
 1956-60—Akira Hayashi (New York)d. Aug. 16, 1961—48
 1960-62—Kumao A. Yoshinari (Chicago)

EXECUTIVE SECRETARY*

- 1934-36—Saburo Kido (San Francisco)
 1936-38—Walter T. Tsukamoto (Sacramento)
 1938-40—Ken Utsunomiya (Santa Maria Valley)
 1940-42—James Sugioka (San Benito County)
- * Originally called national secretary, this elective post was re-designated as "secretary to board" in 1946.

ASSISTANT EXECUTIVE SECRETARY

- 1934-36—John Maeno, John Ando (Los Angeles)
 1936-38—Masao W. Satow (Los Angeles)

SECRETARY TO BOARD

- 1946-48—Dr. Takashi Mayeda (Denver)
 1948-50—Mari Sabusawa (Chicago)
 1950-52—Ina Sugihara (New York)
 1952-54—Mrs. Alice Kasai (Salt Lake City)
 1954-56—William Y. Mambu (Seattle)
 1956-60—Mrs. Lily A. Okura (Omaha)
 1960-62—Jerry Enomoto (San Francisco)

LEGAL COUNSEL

- 1946-53—Saburo Kido
 1954-60—Frank F. Chuman
 1960 to date—Tom T. Hayashi (New York)

1000 CLUB CHAIRMAN

- 1947-50—George J. Inagaki (Los Angeles)*
 1950-52—George J. Inagaki (Los Angeles)
 1952-54—Harold Gordon (Chicago)
 1954-56—Shigeo Wakamatsu (Chicago)
 1956-58—Kenji Tashiro (Tulare County)
 1958-60—William Matsumoto (Sacramento)
 1960-62—Frank H. Hattori (Seattle)
- * Post was not part of the National JACL Board at this time.

JACL CONSTITUTION

(Continued from Previous Page)

from each of the District Councils to be appointed by the respective District Councils one year prior to the convening of Convention and National Council. Each such representative shall be one who intends to be present at the National Convention and who will not be a candidate for a National office. The National President shall designate one member of the Committee as the Chairman. The National Director will serve as Secretary to the Committee.

b) Not later than sixty days before the next National Council meeting each District Council through its representative shall submit to the National Nominating Committee the names of qualified candidates for National offices from its area. The National Nominating Committee shall publish the names of all such candidates and furnish to each District Council and to each chapter the complete list of all the candidates, including their names, addresses, and the offices for which they are candidates. No National office shall have more than one nominee from the same District Council.

c) After the expiration of the above sixty-day deadline, no candidates will be considered by the National Nominating Committee unless submitted through a member of the Nominating Committee and upon the endorsement of the majority of the chapters of the particular District Council.

d) The names of all candidates must be submitted on official nomination forms provided by the National Nominating Committee, asking for pertinent background information, together with the candidate's signature that he intends to be present at the National Convention and is willing to serve if elected.

e) The Nominating Committee will meet prior to the first business session of the National Council and submit the slate of candidates for National offices to the first business meeting of the National Council. In the event a member of the Nominating Committee is unable to be present at the meeting of the Nominating Committee, the Chairman of the particular District Council may designate a substitute. In making up this slate for presentation, the Nominating Committee may name a candidate for an office other than for which his name was submitted provided his consent for such change is obtained.

f) Additional nominations may be made from the floor when the National Council is duly convened. Such nominations from the floor shall include the background information of the nominee as required on the official nomination form.

ARTICLE VII

Amendments

Section 1. The Constitution and the By-Laws of this organization shall be subject to amendment at the National Council meeting and then only upon the motion of a District Council or the National Board.

Section 2. Notification of proposed amendments must be filed with the National Director at least six weeks before the next National Council meeting, and the National Director shall send a copy of the proposed amendment to every chapter at least

thirty days preceding the National Council meeting at which a decision is requested.

Section 3. The majority vote of three-fourths of the chartered chapters present shall be necessary to amend any section of this Constitution.

Section 4. The majority vote of two-third of the chartered chapters present shall be necessary to amend the By-Laws.

Section 5. An amendment to the National Constitution and/or By-Laws proposed at the National Council meeting without prior notice, notwithstanding Section 2, above, upon endorsement by at least five chapters in good standing shall be duly considered by the National Council in the same manner as any other amendment.

BY - LAWS

ARTICLE I

Active Members

Section 1. Active Members

a) Active Members shall be members in good standing of a chartered chapter in good standing, or a chapter duly recognized by the National Council.

b) The Active Members shall be entitled to all the rights and privileges of this organization, including the right to hold elective offices unless otherwise provided.

c) The Active Members shall pay annual dues in an amount set by the local chapter, \$3.00 of which shall be remitted by the chapter to National Headquarters as the member's national dues. Active Membership shall be upon the calendar year basis.

d) Active members who move from one locality to another may have their membership transferred without further payment of any fees upon written request to the National Director by the Member and/or Chapter involved.

Section 2. National Associated Members

a) National Associated Members shall be persons eligible for membership in this organization residing in areas where there are no chartered chapters and who desire to become associated with this organization.

b) The National Associated Members shall be entitled to all the rights and privileges of this organization, except those expressed reserved for Active Members or prohibited to National Associated Members.

c) The National Associated Members shall pay annual membership dues of \$6.50 per year to National Headquarters. The payment of this amount will entitle the Associated Member to one year's subscription to the Pacific Citizen, a National Associated Membership card, and special organizational services and bulletins. Additional members of the same family, residing at the same address, shall pay annual dues of \$2.50, but these additional members shall not receive the Pacific Citizen, and other informational matters.

d) The dues for National Associated Members shall be payable upon a calendar year basis.

e) National Associated Members who move to areas where a regular chapter is in existence may have their membership transferred to the chapter on an Active Member status without the further payment of dues.

Section 3. Special Members

a) The Special Members

shall be non-citizen permanent residents of the United States who desire to become associated with this organization.

b) The Special Members shall pay an annual dues in the amount set by the local chapter. Individual Special Membership cards shall be issued to the Special Members upon the payment of \$3.00 per member for National Headquarters by the chapter. Special Membership shall be upon the calendar year basis.

c) The Special Members shall be entitled to all rights and privileges of this organization except that of voting and holding local or national office.

d) Special Members who move from one locality to another may have their membership transferred without further payment of any fees upon written request to the National Director by the Special Member and/or Chapter involved.

ARTICLE II

National Supporting Members

Section 1. Individuals who contribute \$5.00 or more to the organization shall be known as National JACL Supporting Members. Where the amount is \$25.00 or more, the National Supporting Member shall be entitled to one year's subscription to the Pacific Citizen.

Section 2. Chapters will retain from each National Supporting Membership the amount of local chapter dues and remit the balance of such National Supporting Membership to National Headquarters.

Section 3. Where the net amount remitted to National Headquarters is \$25.00 or more, the Supporting Member upon request, will be enrolled in the JACL One Thousand Club.

ARTICLE III

Charters and Obligations

Section 1. The official charter of the organization shall be granted by the National Council when any group of citizens have met the following requirements:

a) Have twenty-five or more American citizens eighteen years of age or over who shall have signed the petition for a charter indicating that they subscribe to the purposes of the organization. The National Board may grant chapter charters with less than the foregoing number if the circumstances merit special consideration.

b) Have a currently elected set of officers including a President who is at least twenty-one years of age.

c) Have a Constitution and By-Laws which are acceptable to the National Board.

d) Whose application for membership in the organization is accompanied by the payment of a \$10.00 Chapter initiation fee, the annual Chapter dues of \$10.00, and National membership fees for their members.

e) Recommended by the District Council after serving a probationary period of six months.

Section 2. The regularly chartered chapters to be in good condition shall have the following qualifications:

a) A minimum of twenty-five members of the age of eighteen years or more, unless the chapter is operating under a special charter grant from the National Board.

(Continued on Next Page)

JACL CONSTITUTION

(Continued from Previous Page)

b) All National and District dues, fees and assessments paid by the thirtieth day of September of the Calendar year for which such dues, fees and assessments were levied.

c) Have a currently elected set of officers, including a President who is at least twenty-one years of age.

d) Have reasonably cooperated in projects, programs and services carried on by the national organization.

Section 3. Two official delegates and two alternate delegates shall be designated by the regularly chartered chapters to represent them at the National Council meetings of this organization.

Section 4. A Chapter which has been inactive for two years, i.e., elected no officers, had no members, carried on no activities, paid no National dues, and has failed to respond to correspondence from its District Council and National Headquarters, will be duly notified of its delinquency and will be placed on a six-month probationary period, and such notification will be publicized.

Section 5. The National Board shall have the power to suspend or revoke the charter of any chapter which shall have violated the provisions of the Constitution and By-Laws of this organization, or which has refused to cooperate in the National program, provided that three-fourths of the members of the National Board concur in this action.

ARTICLE IV.

JACL Committees

Section 1. JACL Committees may be organized upon the approval of the National Board in areas where the minimum member requirement cannot be met.

Section 2. Members of such JACL Committees shall become National Associated Members.

Section 3. The Chairman of such JACL Committees shall receive all bulletins and materials issued by the National organization in the same manner as Presidents of regular chapters.

ARTICLE V.

District Councils

Section 1. The National Organization shall be divided into the following Districts with the following area jurisdictions:

a) Pacific Northwest District Council: Washington, Oregon, and Idaho Panhandle.

b) Northern California - Western Nevada District Council: Merced County, Monterey County, and all other counties in California north of the aforementioned counties, and adjoining sections of Nevada.

c) Central California District Council: Kern, Tulare, Kings, Fresno, and Madera Counties.

d) Pacific Southwest District Council: All counties in California south of Kern and Monterey Counties, and Arizona.

e) Intermountain District Council: Utah, Idaho, Southeast Oregon, adjoining sections of Nevada, and adjoining sections of Wyoming.

f) Mountain Plains District Council: Texas, New Mexico, Nebraska, Colorado, adjoining sections of Wyoming and Montana.

g) Midwest District Council: Illinois, Ohio, Missouri, Minnesota, Michigan, Indiana, Wisconsin, Iowa, and other midwestern states.

h) Eastern District Council:

Maine, Vermont, New Hampshire, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Massachusetts, Connecticut, Delaware, Maryland, Rhode Island, Virginia, the District of Columbia, and other Eastern states.

Section 2. The petition of three or more bona fide chapters for a new District Council shall be sufficient to establish such a new District Council when approved by the National Council.

ARTICLE VI.

National Officers - Elected and Appointed

Section 1. Duties of National Officers

a) The President shall preside at all meetings of the National Board, the National Council, and the National Convention, supervise the affairs of this organization with the approval of the National Board and the National Council, and represent the organization at meetings to which the League may be invited or appoint a suitable person in his stead.

b) The Vice Presidents shall perform such tasks as may be assigned to them by the National Board, the National Council, and the National President.

c) The Secretary shall keep a record of the minutes of the meetings of the National Board, the National Council, and the National Convention,

and perform such other tasks as may be assigned him by the National Board, the National Council, and the National President.

d) The Treasurer shall keep and account of all monies received or disbursed by the organization and make payments with the approval of the National Board or the National Council. He shall have his books audited annually and shall make semi-annual reports to the membership. He shall have the power to appoint one or more assistants.

e) The National 1000 Club Chairman shall promote the support of the National organization by stimulating the enrollment of 1000 Club members.

Section 2. Duties of Appointive Officers

a) National Director

1) The National Director shall be appointed by the National Council subject to the approval of the National Board. The members of his staff shall be appointed by him with the advice and approval of the National Board, and in the case of Regional Directors, with the advice and approval of the District Council or District Councils involved. The term of office for all members of this department shall be from one National Convention to the next succeeding National Convention unless

otherwise provided.

2) The Office of the National Director shall be in the city designated by the National Council as the National Headquarters.

3) The National Director shall administer the affairs of this organization within the general discretionary powers given him by the National Board and National Council under the direction and supervision of the National President, carry out, implement and supervise the policies and programs outlined by the National Board and Council; have custody of all books, records, and papers of this organization, except those which shall be entrusted to the Secretary and the Treasurer or to others authorized by the National Board or Council; supervise and implement the activities of his staff; and execute the instructions of the National Board and the National Council.

4) The National Director shall supervise the National Headquarters and all staff members and regional or area offices within the budget established by the National Council. He shall disburse funds for all organization activities in accordance with the mandates of the National Council and under supervision of the National Treasurer. With approval of the National Board, he may adjust allocations as to specific items if such adjustments are deemed necessary.

b) National Legal Counsel

1) The National Legal Counsel shall be appointed by the National President subject to the approval of the National Board.

2) The National Legal Counsel shall pass upon, review, suggest

and consider all legal matters pertaining to this organization, or opinions on law or legislation.

ARTICLE VII

National Convention

Section 1. The National Convention of this organization shall be convened every two years, on the "even-numbered" years, at a designated place, said place to be decided by a majority vote of the National Council at the preceding National Convention.

Section 2. The chapter awarded the National Convention shall be in charge of making all the necessary arrangements for the biennial event under the supervision of the National Board and with the cooperation and assistance of the District Council to which it belongs.

Section 3. The complete list of all persons attending all conventions, both District Council and National Biennial, shall be forwarded to National Headquarters by the host chapter within sixty days after the conventions. A sum of one dollar per person shall be taken out of the National Convention registration and paid to the National Treasurer within sixty days.

ARTICLE VIII

National Committees

Section 1. National Standing Committees for permanent ongoing projects of the organization not requiring program and policy review at the National Council meetings shall be established by the National Council. The specific duties of these

(Continued on Next Page)

DISTRICT COUNCIL CHAIRMEN

PACIFIC NORTHWEST

As the oldest district council in the national organization, it was organized Sept. 7, 1931. Today, it has six active chapters.

| | |
|---------------------------|------------------------------|
| 1931-1932— | 1949-50—Kaz Yamane, |
| 1933-1934— | Roy Nishimura |
| 1935-36—Tom Iseri | 1951-52—Roy Nishimura, Harry |
| 1937-38—Mamuro Wakasagi | Takagi, Kaz Yamane, Bob |
| 1938-40—Mamuro Wakasagi | Mizukami |
| 1941-42—Tom Iseri | 1953-54—Dr. Matthew Masuoka |
| Reactivated Dec. 1, 1946, | 1955-57—Dr. Kelly Yamada |
| Mac Kaneko temporary | 1957-59—Henry T. Kato |
| chairman. | 1959-61—George Azumano |
| 1947-48—George Minato | 1961-63—Toru Sakahara |
| Chas. Shimomura. | |

NORTHERN CALIFORNIA - WESTERN NEVADA

Originally organized Aug. 31, 1935, as the Northern California District Council, it has traditionally thrived as the largest of district councils from the standpoint of chapter membership. When it first met at Fresno in 1935, there were 15 chapters represented. Today there are 25 chapters.

| | |
|----------------------------|------------------------------|
| 1935-36—Walter Tsukamoto | 1949-51—Robert C. Takahashi |
| 1937-38—Dr. Harry Kita, | 1951-53—Masaji Fujii |
| Saburo Kido | 1953-54—Glichi Yoshioka, Tom |
| 1939-40—Saburo Kido, | Yego, Jack Noda |
| Henry Mitarai | 1955-57—Yas Abiko |
| 1941-42—Tom Shimasaki | 1957-58—Akiji Yoshimura |
| Reactivated June 27, 1945, | 1958-59—Jerry Enomoto |
| Roy Takagi, organization | 1959-60—Yone Satoda |
| chairman. | 1960-61—Henry Kato |
| 1946-48—Cosma Sakamoto | 1961-62—Haruo Ishimaru |
| 1948-49—Tad Hirota | |

CENTRAL CALIFORNIA

Youngest of the district councils, having been formed on March 2, 1949, its history actually dates back to 1935 when four chapters in the area comprised the Central California Region of the Northern California District Council. There are 10 chapters today.

| | |
|-----------------------|-------------------------|
| 1950-51—Johnson Kebo | 1957—Tom Nagamatsu |
| 1951-53—Kenji Tashiro | 1958—George Abe |
| 1953—Tom Nakamura | 1959—Dr. James Nagatani |
| 1954—Hiro Mayeda | 1960—Fred Hirasuna |
| 1955-56—Jin Ishikawa | 1961—Mikio Uchiyama |
| | 1962—Tom Shimasaki |

PACIFIC SOUTHWEST

Formed after the 1934 convention as the Southern District Council, it was comprised of seven chapters: San Diego, Brawley, San Gabriel Valley, Los Angeles Santa Maria, Santa Barbara and San Luis Obispo. When it was reactivated in 1947, there were 11 chapters present including Arizona to call for a change in the district's name to encompass the Great Southwest. There are 19 chapters today.

| | |
|----------------------------|-----------------------------|
| 1936-37—John S. Ando | 1940-41—Dr. Yoshio Nakaji |
| 1937-38—Lyle Kurisaki | Reactivated Dec. 21, 1946, |
| 1938-39—Henry J. Tsurutani | Karl Taku, temporary chair- |
| 1939-40—Kiyoshi Higashi | man, |

1947-48—Henry Sakemi

1948-49—Frank Chuman,

Frank Mizusawa

1949-50—Dr. Roy M. Nishika-

wa, Ken Dyo

1951-53—Tut Yata

1953-54—Ken Dyo

1955-59—David Yokozeki

1959-60—Kango Kunitzugu

1960-61—Kay Nakagiri

1961-62—Mas Hironaka

INTERMOUNTAIN

As the only district council to remain in continuous service during the war years, when the Pacific coast district activities were suspended by evacuation, its wartime record is proudly recalled as it singlehandedly supported National Headquarters when operating funds were at their lowest in 1943-44. Its predecessor, the Intermountain Nisei Convention was organized in 1932 of high school-college students. The IDC was formally organized Dec. 29, 1939. There are nine chapters today.

| | |
|-----------------------------|------------------------|
| 1939-40—Mike M. Masaoka | 1954-55—Jim Ushio |
| 1941-43—William Y. Yamauchi | 1956-57—George Sugai |
| 1944-45—Mamuro Wakasagi | 1958-59—Masami Yano |
| 1946-47—Shigeki Ushio | 1960-61—Joe Nishioka |
| 1950-51—Joe Saito | 1961-62—Rupert Hachiya |
| 1952-53—Yukio Inouye | |

MOUNTAIN - PLAINS

Organized in 1947 as the Tri-State district council, comprising chapters in the states of Colorado, Wyoming and Nebraska, it soon had chapters outside the original area seeking membership and the title was changed to present its true scope. No other district boasts the geographical expanse as this district: Montana to Texas between the Rockies and the Missouri-Mississippi. Today, it has five chapters.

| | |
|--------------------------|-------------------------|
| 1948-49—Bessie Matsuda | 1954-55—Floyd Koshio |
| 1950-51—K. Patrick Okura | 1956-57—Robert Horiuchi |
| 1952-53—George Masunaga | 1960-61—Minoru Yasui |
| | 1960-63—Minoru Yasui |

MIDWEST

Organized in 1947 with six chapters in the Middle West, its creation depicts the dispersal of persons of Japanese ancestry during the war years to various well known metropolitan areas. There are eight chapters today.

| | |
|------------------------|-------------------------|
| 1947—Mari Sabusawa | 1955-56—Abe Hagiwara |
| 1947-48—Henry Tani | 1957-58—Kumao Yoshinari |
| 1949-50—Noboru Honda | 1959-60—Joe Kadowaki |
| 1951-52—Shig Wakamatsu | 1961-62—Frank Sakamoto |
| 1953-54—Harry Takagi | |

EASTERN

Organized in 1947, the district serves the Eastern seaboard areas where persons of Japanese ancestry are living in politically strategic areas from the standpoint of presenting a truly national effort. There are four chapters today.

| | |
|------------------------|--------------------------|
| 1947-48—Tom Hayashi | 1955-56—Bill Sasagawa |
| 1949—Ina Sugihara | 1957-58—Charles Nagao |
| 1949-51—Tetsuo Iwasaki | 1959-60—William Marutani |
| 1951-52—Aki Hayashi | 1961-62—John Yoshino |
| 1953-54—Ira Shimasaki | |

JACL CONSTITUTION

(Continued from Previous Page)
national committee shall be determined by the National President and National Director with the approval of the National Board, and appointments to these committees shall be made by the National President.

Section 2. Convention Committees for various phases of the National program of the organization shall be formed whenever and wherever the National Convention of the organization shall convene. These Committees shall be composed of delegates and members in attendance at the National Convention. The Convention Committee shall consider matters and make recommendations for same to the National Council.

Section 3. Interim Committees shall function between National Conventions on the various phases of the National Program. The National Council shall prescribe the committees to be formed, and the members of such committees shall be appointed by the National President with the approval of the National Board. The National Vice Presidents will be assigned by the National Board to supervise the work of these Interim Committees.

Section 4. Special Committees may be appointed by the National Council and/or the National President. The tenure and scope of activities for Special Committee shall be prescribed by the National Council and/or the National Director.

Section 5. The President, the National Director, and the National Legal Counsel shall be ex-officio members of all committees, boards, or commissions which the National Organization may from time to time establish. They shall not have the right to vote unless otherwise provided.

ARTICLE IX

The Pacific Citizen

Section 1. The official publication of this organization shall be called THE PACIFIC CITIZEN and shall be conducted as an educational and public relations project.

Section 2. The Board of Directors, appointed by the President with the advice and consent of the National Board, shall be entrusted with the business and editorial details of this publication.

ARTICLE X

Budget And Finance

Section 1. Current Operations
a) The National Treasurer, together with the President and the National Director shall prepare and present a budget to the National Council for approval which shall contain all items of general or special expense for the term of their administration not otherwise provided for by special appropriation.

b) The National Board with the approval of the National Council, shall have the power to levy and to apportion special assessments in a just and equitable manner to further the work of this organization.

c) Members of the National Board or a special representative thereof, and the National Director and members of his staff shall be entitled to reasonable traveling and other expenses while attending to the officially sanctioned business of this organization.

d) The funds which are derived from membership and annual dues, National convention registrations, and other current activities of this organization shall be deposited with the current fund.

Section 2. National JACL Reserve Fund

a) A National JACL re-

serve fund shall be established, such fund to be used for special contingencies as they arise.

b) Surplus monies or portions thereof in the JACL national treasury at the termination of the fiscal year shall be placed in this reserve fund.

c) The reserve fund shall be administered by a Board of Directors consisting of the JACL National President, the two past National Presidents serving on the National Board, the Treasurer, and the National Director.

d) Withdrawals from this reserve fund shall be only on the unanimous approval of members of the Board of Directors of the fund, and an accounting of all monies deposited therein or withdrawals therefrom shall be included in the annual financial report of the National JACL.

ARTICLE XI

Administration of Special Projects

Section 1. The projects of this organization shall be administered by a Board of Directors appointed by the National Board with the approval of the National Council, except as otherwise provided and for a period designated by the National Board.

Section 2. The Board of Directors shall select its own officers, make rules and regulations, make recommendations on financing specific projects, and employ qualified individuals to further the projects under taken.

Section 3. The Board of Directors shall report the progress made and account to the National Board from month to month and at all other times whenever called upon to do so.

Section 4. The National President shall have the power to cast his vote to break deadlocks on issues in meetings of the Boards of Directors, if he is not an official member of the Board in question; if he is a member, he shall be privileged to cast an extra vote.

ARTICLE XII

National Endowment Fund

Section 1. The "National JACL Endowment Fund" shall be created and the income therefrom shall be used for the purpose of financing or assisting projects and programs of this organization. This income shall be administered by the National Board with the approval of the National Council.

Section 2. The funds received from all "Endowment Fund" pledges, donations and gifts

shall be deposited with the Endowment Fund account and placed in trust. The National President, the National Treasurer, the National Legal Counsel, and the National Director shall represent the National organization in any agreements entered into by the National organization with any financial institution with regard to the funds in trust.

Section 3. The principal of the Endowment Fund or any portion thereof may be withdrawn only upon the written approval of three-fourths of the chartered chapters in good standing.

Section 4. There shall be an Endowment Fund Committee composed of five members, two of which shall be permanent members, and three shall be elected by the National Board and serve for a six-year term.

To initiate this Committee, of the three elected members, one shall be elected for the full six-year term, one for a four-year term, and one for two years. Thereafter, one member shall be elected each biennium.

The purpose of this Committee shall be to advise the National Board and National Council of any emergency which the Committee deems requires consideration by the chapters for the withdrawal of the principal of the Endowment Fund.

ARTICLE XIII

Past National Presidents

The past National Presidents of this organization, constitutionally elected, except those specifically named as regular members of the National Board, shall be considered honorary members of the National Board. They shall be kept posted on the activities of the organization, including all regular informational material sent to the regular National Board Members. In addition, they shall receive THE PACIFIC CITIZEN.

ARTICLE XIV

Rules of Order

The parliamentary authority which shall govern in all cases not covered by the Constitution and By-Laws shall be "Robert's Rules of Order, Revised".

ARTICLE XV

Limitations

Section 1. The National Organization shall not be responsible for the commitments or obligations of local chapters or District Councils and their officers unless National Headquarters assumes such liabilities in advance in writing.

Section 2. The actions of the National Council, convened in a National Convention, shall be binding and effective thereafter as the policy of the National Or-

ganization, unless otherwise provided.

Section 3. The National Organization shall not advertise or purchase complimentary space in any magazine, newspaper, booklet, souvenir program, or any other publication for any purpose whatsoever.

Section 4. The National Organization shall not contribute to any organization, group or individuals for membership dues or projects, except upon the unanimous approval of the National Board.

ADDENDUM

Creed, Slogans, and Hymn

Section 1. "The Japanese American Creed" as read in the United States Senate Chamber by Senator Elbert D. Thomas of Utah, and printed in the Congressional Record, May 9, 1941, shall be the official creed of the members of this organization.

The Japanese American Creed

I am proud that I am an American citizen of Japanese ancestry, for my very background makes me appreciate more fully the wonderful advantage of this nation. I believe in her institutions, ideals, and traditions; I glory in her heritage; I boast of her history; I trust in her future. She has granted me liberties and opportunities such as no individual enjoys in this world today. She has given me an education befitting kings. She has entrusted me with the responsibilities of the franchise. She has permitted me to build a home, to earn a livelihood, to worship, think, speak, and act as I please—as a free man equal to every other man.

Although some individuals may discriminate against me, I shall never become bitter or lose faith, for I know that such persons are not representative of the majority of the American people. True, I shall do all in my power to discourage such practices, but I shall do it in the American way; above board, in the open through courts of law, by education, by proving myself to be worthy of equal treatment and consideration. I am firm in my belief that American sportsmanship and attitude of fair play will judge citizenship on the basis of action and achievement, and not on the basis of physical characteristics.

Because I believe in America, and I trust she believes in me, and because I have received innumerable benefits from her, I pledge myself to do honor to her at all times and in all places, to support her con-



Re-elected

Min Yasui of Denver was re-elected chairman of the Mountain Plains District Council at their biennial convention last month at the Mile-Hi City.

stitution; to obey her laws; to respect her flag; to defend her against all enemies, foreign or domestic; to actively assume my duties and obligations as a citizen; cheerfully and without any reservations whatsoever, in the hope that I may become a better American in a greater America.

... by Mike Masaoka

Section 2. The slogans of this organization shall be "Security through Unity" and "For Better Americans in a Greater America", suggested by Sumio Miyamoto and Mike Masaoka, respectively.

Section 3. The "JACL Hymn" with words by Marion Tajiri and music by Marcel J. Tyrrell has been officially adopted by the National Council.

JACL Hymn

There was a dream my father dreamed for me
A Land in which all men are free—
Then the desert camp with watchtowers high
Where life stood still, mid sand and brooding sky
Out of the war in which my brothers died—
Their muted voices with mine cried—
This is our dream that all men shall be free!
This is our creed we'll live in loyalty
God help us rid the land of bigotry
That we may walk in peace and dignity.



National JACL Board Members Smile in Smog-Free L. A.

Board members who convened for three days at the Penthouse of the Hayward Hotel in downtown Los Angeles in March are bathed with the morning sunlight. They are (from left) Bill Marutani, Mike Masaoka, Kay Nakagiri, Harry Honda, Yone Satoda, Jerry Enomoto, Joe Kadowaki, Kumeo Yoshi-

nari, Akiji Yoshimura, Frank Chuman, George Azumano, Bill Matsumoto, Frank Hattori, Patrick Okura, Henry Kato, Fred Hirasuna, Masao Satow, Minoru Yasui, Shig Wakamatsu, Joe Nishioka, Mikio Uchiyama, Dr. Roy Nishikawa and George Sugai.
—Bob Kishita Photo