



By the Board

WHITHER JACL

Long Beach

"Eternal vigilance is the price of liberty." This has been the main thesis upon which JACL has operated in the past and which must continue to underlie its program in the future. The emphasis, however, is changing from a purely negative one whereby we have been primarily concerned with correcting discriminatory laws and practices to a program of positive action concerned with more active participation in civic and national life.

The evolution is taking place much too slowly in the eyes of many of our more progressive thinking members and chapters, but ours is a democratic organization which must at all times reflect the attitudes, feelings and wishes of its total membership or else die from lack of their support.

How then can we move this organization more rapidly in the direction which is in keeping with our slogan "Better Americans in a Greater America"?

As individuals we should make our feeling known to our elected officers. We should demand that our chapters participate more actively in projects and programs that affect the total community in which we live. We should write to our state and national legislators and let them know that we are interested not only in civil rights issues, but in all issues that concern us as Americans.

We elect our officers and legislators and we expect them to represent us, but unless we let them know our feelings we are not justified in criticizing their actions.

The direction in which an organization moves is determined to a large degree by its elected officers and by the same token the will of the membership is reflected in the kind of men they elect.

Our leaders must listen to the rumblings among our membership and be cognizant of the dissatisfactions that exist.

The most common complaint is that JACL is living in the past. Although this is not true, it does indicate that these members feel that we do not have a positive program.

The other chief complaint is that chapters send most of their money to National and get very little back in the form of services.

After mulling over these two complaints, I have come to the conclusion that the primary emphasis of the National program should be services to strengthen its chapters so that they in turn can have a more positive program of active participation in civic and national life.

The Japanese American Citizens League would then be more meaningful to all of its members because it would be the instrument through which they express themselves to their fellow citizens and neighbors.

—Dr. David Miura
Secretary to the Board

Wins praise of colleagues for defense of Christmas bill but not much support

HONOLULU.—Sen. Kazuhisa Abe's defense of his bill to drop Good Friday and Christmas as legal state holidays in Hawaii won him praise as a legal scholar last week but no support for the bill from his 24 colleagues in the State Senate.

Lawyers among the senators said his argument for the introduction of the bill was well-constructed and raised some interesting points of constitutional law.

Some defended his right to introduce the bill but flatly disagreed with his conclusions. Others disagreed with Senator Abe partially; others skirted the issue or refused to comment.

"The 1963 State Senate has 13 Protestants, seven Catholics and three Buddhists among its 25 members."

Some Comments

Senate President Nelson K. Doi (D., Hawaii) a Lutheran, thought "the argument was well stated" and respected "his right to introduce a bill under those premises."

Majority Leader Sakae Takahashi (D., Oahu), an Episcopalian, thought "his explanation was a logical legal argument in support of the proposition that there should be separation of church and state." He did not believe the bills, however, were designed to accomplish such separation.

Majority Floor Leader George

SEATTLE 1000ER EARNS 40-YEAR VETERAN PIN FROM BOY SCOUTS

SEATTLE.—The Rev. Emory Andrews, Troop 53 scoutmaster, received his 40-year veteran pin from the National Council of the Boy Scouts of America at a recent troop banquet.

A Seattle 1000 Clubber, he has been with the troop since 1929 when he became Nisei pastor of the Japanese Baptist Church. He also served as scoutmasters of other troops in Seattle and Modesto, Calif. In 1958, he was awarded the Silver Beaver for distinguished service to boyhood, the highest recognition which can be paid by a local area scout council.

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SEN. ABE TELLS WHY CHRISTMAS BILL INTRODUCED

HONOLULU.—Senator Kazuhisa Abe left his hospital bed briefly on Mar. 11 to tell the Senate why he introduced a bill to drop two holidays from the legal holiday roll. The establishment of Christmas and Good Friday as legal holidays was unconstitutional, he said.

"I had hoped that I was bringing the question of true religious freedom in Hawaii into focus. I deeply regret that my intention was misunderstood," he said.

Taking his seat in the Senate for the first time since his undergoing major surgery Feb. 28, he was supported by a Senate messenger and attended by his wife.

Hospital Conference

He left immediately after making his statement for another week's recuperation. He held a press conference at Kuakini Hospital the following morning.

"Help me to erase that from the public mind," he told a news conference. "I beg you to do this for me."

Abe called the conference to explain why he introduced a bill to eliminate Christmas and Good Friday as state holidays and a companion measure to establish April 8, Buddha Day, as a legal holiday.

Abe said the measures were introduced to bring the question of religious freedom to the public mind. He said he was surprised at the controversy his proposal aroused.

"I did not feel they would raise such a public clamor," he said. "I thought people would have more tolerance."

He continued, "I hope the shoe is on the other foot—that I can show more tolerance and understanding."

Abe said his intentions in introducing the bills were misconstrued. He had no intentions, he said, of "wiping out any religious holidays for public employees, he said."

Legislative action probably isn't necessary because the paying of state employees for a religious holiday is unconstitutional, he said, but he plans no taxpayer suit to bar the payment.

Abe said he observes the non-religious aspects of Christmas with the giving of gifts to members of his family.

"I am a Buddhist because my parents were Buddhists," Abe said. "But I don't think my minister is particularly proud of me."

The Big Island Senator said he perhaps acted "foolishly" and "nonpolitically" in introducing the bills.

He held the conference at Kuakini Hospital where he underwent major abdominal surgery early this month. He said his health is now quite good.

150,000 Buddhists in Hawaii estimated

HONOLULU.—The Rev. Yoshiaki Fujitani of the Honpa Hongwanji estimates there are about 150,000 Buddhists in Hawaii, including both Chinese and Japanese. There are about 60 Buddhist temples and about 80 monks and priests, he added.

The Honolulu Council of Churches estimate about 200,000 Protestants in the state and the Catholic population is figured at 220,000.

Occidental to honor Pasadena minister

PASADENA.—The Rev. Donald Toriumi, pastor of the Union Presbyterian Church, will be conferred the honorary Doctor of Divinity degree at the annual Founder's Day program at Occidental College on April 18, the Pasadena JACL revealed this week.

The Rev. Toriumi was a recipient of the JACL Nisei of the Biennial Distinguished Leadership award in 1960 and is an active JACLer here.

Miami Chinese attorney may be first Oriental elected to Florida legislature

MIAMI, Fla.—Edmond J. Gong, 32-year-old Miami attorney, is well on his way to becoming the first Oriental to serve in the Florida legislature as he defeated veteran John B. Orr, Jr., for the Democratic nomination in the Mar. 13 primaries.

Gong's late father came to the United States in 1915. Gong was graduated with honors from Harvard in political science.



SEN. DAN INOUE AT SALT LAKE CITY

Salt Lake JACL held a reception for Sen. Dan Inouye of Hawaii following the Jefferson-Jackson Day dinner in the Utah capital March 9. From left are Jimi Matsunaga, chapter 1st v.p.; Utah Sen. Frank Moss, Sen. Inouye and Yukus Inouye, Mt. Olympus JACL president.

—Terashima Photo

Philadelphia JACL installation set for Matsunaga talk

(Special to Pacific Citizen)
PHILADELPHIA.—Congressman Spark M. Matsunaga (D., Hawaii) will address the Philadelphia JACL installation dinner-dance on Saturday, Mar. 30, 6:30 p.m., at the Valley Forge Hotel in Norristown, Pa.

Tosh Kaname, who was elected chairman of the chapter board, and his board members will be installed by John Yoshino, Eastern District Council chairman.

The Nisei congressman, whose eloquence and message at the recent Washington, D.C., JACL installation were heartily applauded, is expected to make another timely speech of interest to Nisei in general.

For most Philadelphians, this is their first opportunity to meet with the freshman congressman who has a distinguished war record with the 100th Infantry and Military Intelligence Service. He is the second Japanese American to be elected to the U.S. House of Representatives, the first being the now Senator Daniel Inouye, Rep. Matsunaga is a Harvard Law graduate and former Territorial legislator.

"The Pacific Citizen learned that Rep. Matsunaga's entire staff at the House Office Building are members of the D.C. JACL."

William Marutani, nat'l 3rd v.p. and JACL legal counsel, will present a brief message. Ben Ohama will be toastmaster.

Toy ducks coated with arsenic found

HARRISBURG, Pa.—A certain toy duck imported from Japan was found to be coated with a preservative containing arsenic, the Pennsylvania Health Department declared this week.

Laboratory tests showed enough arsenic and lead on the surface of the toy to cause a reaction in a child who places the toy in his mouth. The toy is mounted on a plastic base, decorated with a plastic hat and either a small cane or flowers. The word "duck" and number "1810" are printed on the container with a cellophane window.

St. Louis architect's chapel design cited

NEW YORK.—St. Louis architect Gyo Obata was honored here last week for designing the St. Louis Priory Chapel by the American Iron and Steel Institute.

Nine leading architects, designers and engineers selected the winners from over 500 entries in eight categories. Concerning Obata, they said:

"The use of welded wire-fabric reinforcement and strategically placed high strength steel reinforcing bars made possible the three-inch thick undulating thin shells that form" the Priory Chapel.

PC Cut-Off Date: Mar. 31

Viet-Cong gunfire on U.S. plane fatal to Nisei officer

SAN FRANCISCO.—Chief Warrant Officer James H. Ishihara, 40, was fatally shot by Communist Viet-Cong guerrillas on Mar. 10 as he flew 1,500 ft. over the Mekong River delta in South Vietnam, the U.S. Dept. of Defense announced in Saigon.

The Honolulu-born warrant officer was wounded in the head by gunfire 80 miles southwest of Saigon. He died in a Saigon hospital several hours later.

According to the Defense Department, Mr. Ishihara was aboard a two-engine passenger plane on an administrative mission. None of the other passengers, including several chaplains, was injured.

His wife, Mrs. Toshiko Ishihara, of 372-4th Ave., San Francisco, was notified of his death. She said her husband was serving his 20th year in the Army. The Ishiharas owned their home here.

Mrs. Ishihara has been member of the Japanese Consulate office staff here since 1952. She asked the Defense Dept. that her husband be interred at the Puncblow National Cemetery near Honolulu.

Ishihara enlisted in the service in 1944 while a student at the Univ. of Hawaii. He was undergoing language training when the war ended and was sent to Korea and Japan for occupation duty. While in Japan, he met his Glendale-born wife and was married in 1948.

Ishihara was the 74th U.S. military personnel and the fourth Hawaiian soldier to die in the South Vietnam conflict.

REP. HORIUCHI SPEAKS 'ESKIMO' IRISH

DENVER.—Frolicsome legislators in the Colorado General Assembly last week devoted a day to Gaelic fun and games with the approach of St. Patrick's Day.

Until Rep. Seiji Horiiuchi (R., Brighton) approached the microphone, it was largely predictable green-hat and broke-brogue hilarity. The Nisei legislator read an appropriate resolution in what was called "Eskimo Irish" but sounded a bit like Japanese.

—Denver Post

Gardena-Ichikawa Sister City program head named

GARDENA.—Ken Nakaoka was appointed permanent program chairman of the Gardena-Ichikawa Sister City Committee this past week by the City Council.

A delegation from Ichikawa is expected here in October, according to Mrs. Kay Obayashi, committee secretary. In addition, Gardena will host four high school students who have been awarded trips to the U.S. for winning an English essay contest in Japan, and are expected to arrive here April 15.

Applications for Nisei supported banks denied

LOS ANGELES.—Two applications for state banks, one of Empire Bank in Li'l Tokyo, and another by Olympian Bank in the Olympic-Vermont upland area, were denied by the California State Banking Commission on Friday.

Both banks contained many Nisei businessmen and professional persons as directors. Last year two banks in the East L.A. area were also denied applications.

Rev. Tamai honored

DENVER.—The Rev. Yoshitaka Tamai, in recognition of his 30 years service, was conferred the emeritus rank by Tri-State Buddhist Church board recently. The Rev. Noboru Tanoda has assumed the principal priest's role.

Opposition to fair housing in Berkeley referendum heavy

BERKELEY.—Debate over an ordinance to abolish housing discrimination in Berkeley is becoming increasingly warm with the city election coming up April 2.

Proponents of the ballot measure say it offers a man seeking to buy or rent a home the same protection against discrimination because of race, creed, or color that he now enjoys under the state Fair Employment Practices Act.

The housing ordinance was passed by a 5-to-2 vote of the city council. Two of the council's nine members were away at the time the ordinance was passed.

Council Action Hit

Richard M. Frisk, a Berkeley attorney, contends that the City Council acted in an undemocratic manner. "It was passed by the City Council in a morning 'study' session which according to the Berkeley Gazette was unprecedented," says this opposition spokesman. "The two absent council members later went on record that they would have voted against the fair-housing ordinance."

"These two conservative members of the council were on vacation, having been led to believe the 'Ordinance' would not come up at the morning study meeting."

Time and again, citizens had requested the City Council to submit the so-called fair-housing proposal to the voters without ever succeeding," he said.

Petition Rounded Up

Under the city's referendum procedure, an ordinance automatically goes into effect unless within 30 days an initiative petition signed by a specified number of qualified voters succeeds in placing the measure on the local election ballot.

Realizing that they would need to obtain 3,323 signatures from among Berkeley's 66,145 voters, opponents of the housing ordinance quickly rounded up 10,950 valid signatures petitioning city authorities to put the issue up to the voters at the April 2 city elections.

Berkeley is a predominantly residential city of some 111,000 persons on the steep east slope facing the beautiful bay of San Francisco. This includes some 21,850 Negroes who are largely compressed within four tracts on the

lower southeast part of the city. The city's Negro community has its historical origins in the coming of the transcontinental railroad to the Pacific water's edge at nearby Oakland Mole. With the development of the Pullman sleeping car, these Negro railroad employees developed their own little community around the East Bay terminal of the famed Overland Express.

Later the upsurge of wartime shipbuilding on the East Bay waterfront accelerated Negro overcrowding.

A group calling itself Educational Research Associates with a Berkeley post office box address is circulating campaign literature appealing to "Negroes of Berkeley and all citizens of goodwill."

They urged citizens "for your own protection, study the full text of the Berkeley 'unfair' housing ordinance."

"The proposed ordinance allows a star-chamber group of 1, 2, or 3 members to find the accused guilty of discrimination. The board alone will determine what is discrimination. The court will only determine whether the accused has obeyed the board's order of compliance."

Penalties Accented

Another campaign referee asserts that the proponents "lean by telling you that the sole purpose of the ordinance is non-discrimination. But they end by proudly proclaiming that the proposal is better and different than the similar proposal which was defeated in 1959 by a vote of 23,000 to 8,000 in Berkeley. The improvement and difference is that the new proposal has 'some teeth in it'—criminal penalties."

Another opposition voice concerned with the penalty aspect of the fair housing ordinance is Wallace J.S. Johnson, candidate for mayor. He insists: "What we want in the long run is living in racial harmony. I don't think we can achieve it by holding this threat of criminal penalties over people."

Johnson is advocating that special courts be set up to deal with housing discrimination, organized much as juvenile courts. He thinks the penalty threat will help to defeat the ordinance in the April 2 election.

Meanwhile, the chairman of a state committee which studied housing discrimination in California

(Continued on Page 3)

Housing bill due for public hearing

SACRAMENTO.—The Rumford Fair Housing Bill (AB 1240) has been set for hearing before the Assembly Committee on Government Efficiency and Economy next Wednesday, Mar. 27, 1:30 p.m.

This is the "target" civil rights bill of the 1963 session of the California legislature. It extends the ban against discrimination in "publicly assisted" housing to include all private housing except a single dwelling occupied by the owner, and provides for administrative enforcement by an expanded Fair Employment Practices Commission.

The bill is being actively supported by JACL and other human rights groups through the California Committee for Fair Practices.

San Francisco JACL votes \$50 for housing campaign

SAN FRANCISCO.—The San Francisco JACL moved to contribute \$50 to the California Committee on Fair Practices, which is pushing for enactment of the Rumford Bill against racial discrimination in housing.

Renew Membership before March 31

LONG BEACH.—In view of the Mar. 31 cut-off date on Pacific Citizen subscriptions for 1962 JACL memberships, Dr. David Miura, national JACL membership chairman, urged chapters to submit renewals as well as new memberships to National Headquarters as they are received.

After Mar. 31, PC subscriptions through 1962 JACL memberships will be terminated. Dr. Miura pointed out. The 1000 Club members are not subject to this policy.

The process of dropping subscriptions is expected to be completed within three weeks with less than half of the 1962 listing still to be checked.

It is known that some chapters have waited until the completion of their membership campaign, much to the disappointment of new members who expected to receive their PCs early.

PNDWC quarterly set for Mar. 24 at Fife

FIFE, Wash.—Puyallup Valley JACL is hosting the next quarterly session of the Pacific Northwest District Council to be held March 24, 9:30 a.m., at the Poodle Dog

NOTICES

RENEWALS

JACL members renewing their memberships for 1963 are asked to use the same name and address as indicated on the current address label, if there is no change.

CHANGE OF ADDRESS

To insure uninterrupted service, readers are advised to give us two weeks' notice, supplying both old and new addresses to Pacific Citizen, 125 Weller St., Los Angeles 12, Calif.



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K. Patrick Okura, National JACL President
HARRY K. HONDA, National JACL Editor

Ye Editor's Desk

REGARDING THE FIRST AMENDMENT

Hawaiian Senator Abe's statement on his bill proposing the deletion of Good Friday and Christmas from the list of holidays for which civil servants receive pay is reprinted in full in this week's issue. In it, he raises the constitutional issue, referring to the First Amendment, by pointing out "neither a state nor the Federal Government can pass any law which aids one religion, aids all religions, or prefers one religion over another."

If it's Senator Abe's thesis to satisfy a constitutional absolutism, what about Sunday?

As we all are aware, the first day of the week (Sunday in the Teutonic and Scandinavian nations; Lord's Day in the Latin nations) in the Christian world is celebrated in memory of the resurrection of Christ and as the principal day of worship. There was no formal observance of Sunday as a day of rest in the early years of Christianity, but part of the first day of the week was set aside for worship. And as long as the Jewish Christian element continued to have any influence, there was a tendency to observe the Sabbath as well as Sunday.

Earliest recognition of Sunday as a legal duty came in 321 A.D. when Christianity became the state religion of the Roman Empire under Constantine who decreed it a day of rest except for the country people. In Justinian's time (6th Century), the observance of Sunday became stricter. The Third Council of Orleans in 538 forbade rural work, and in 813 Charlemagne forbade all servile work.

The sanctity of Sunday in the Roman Empire was such that if the Emperor's birthday fell on Sunday, it was observed on Monday—a custom which has continued through the years when holidays fall on Sunday.

Laws relating to Sunday began early in England, as early as the 7th Century. Attendance at divine service and rest from labor were strictly enforced. Rules and penalties were spelled out in detail. Under Puritan influence, observance became even stricter. The dissenters who fled to America brought the Puritan influence with them and their ideas continue down to present times.

Good Friday and Christmas are as a rule in the same legal position as Sunday, we find, English burial laws in 1880 did not allow such burials to take place on Sunday, Good Friday or Christmas. If a prison term expires on Sunday, Good Friday or Christmas, the prisoner is entitled to discharge on the day prior.

World War I brought a decided relaxation, but many old "blue laws" still appear on statute books in some states.

Thus, by tradition and history, it can be said that the United States is a Christian nation, in all the degrees and types of persuasion which fall within that category. When the Constitution was adopted, a tolerance in matters of religion unique in that time was developed. This heritage has sustained our nation. But, lately the call for absolute separation of church and state makes it appear "religion" is a "dirty word"—especially in education.

Dean Erwin Griswold of Harvard Law School, in his address before the Univ. of Utah Law School on Feb. 27, declared that American tolerance of different religions was developed out of Christian ethics. "No one in this country can be required to have any particular form of religious belief; and no one can suffer legal discrimination because he has, or does not have, any particular religious belief."

This allows the non-Christian to worship as he pleases or hold public office without discrimination.

Referring to the famous New York school prayer case of June 25, 1962, Dean Griswold felt when the prayer is recited, if the child or his parents feel that he cannot participate, he should sit or stand in respectful attention, while the other children take part in the ceremony. Or he may leave the room.

"It is said that this is bad, because it sets him apart from other children. It is even said that there is an element of compulsion in this—what the Supreme Court has called an 'indirect coercive pressure upon religious minorities to conform'—but is this the way it should be looked at?" Griswold asked (Sen. Abe quotes the same in his piece.)

Griswold replied: "The child of a nonconforming or a minority group is, to be sure, different in his beliefs. That is what it means to be a member of a minority. Is it not desirable, and educational, for him to learn and observe this, in the atmosphere of the school—not so much that he is different, as that other children are different from him? And is it not desirable that, at the same time, he experiences and learns the fact that his difference is tolerated and accepted? No compulsion is put upon him. He need not participate."

"But he, too, has the opportunity to be tolerant. He allows the majority of the group to follow their own tradition, perhaps coming to understand and to respect what they feel is significant to them . . . Learning tolerance for other persons, no matter how different, and respect for their beliefs may be an important part of American education, and wholly consistent with the First Amendment."

On this score, it is to the credit of the Buddhists in Hawaii who, understanding America's heritage and its principles, are petitioning Wesak Day honoring the birthday of Lord Buddha as a state holiday on its own merit.



'Yes, thanks to all of you—a tree grows in Los Angeles'

Christmas and Good Friday Viewed as 'Public Financed' Aids in Hawaii

HONOLULU—Here is the complete text of Senator Abe's statement:

A great deal of publicity has been given to two bills I recently introduced. I have been asked my reasons for being their author and sponsor.

One of these bills would delete from the list of holidays for which public officers and employees receive pay Good Friday and Christmas, days important in the religion of Christians. The other would add to the list of paid holidays another day, equally important to some whose religious faith is not premised on a belief in Christ, but rather on a belief in another deity, Buddha.

Not Surprised

I am not at all surprised that there was a public reaction to these two bills, nor am I surprised that this reaction was charged with high emotion.

Religion is a deeply personal thing—so deeply personal that it is the most clearly defined "off limits" area for our government and our politicians.

I was, however, disappointed in the fact that this storm of criticism was almost wholly emotional and almost entirely devoid of any reasoned effort to relate these bills to my obligation as a senator, charged under my oath of office to support and defend the Constitution of the United States and the Constitution of the State of Hawaii.

First Amendment

James Madison and Thomas Jefferson placed religious freedom as the crux of the struggle for freedom in general. And there would be general agreement today that no provision of our Federal Constitution is more closely tied to or given content by its generating history than the religious clause of the First Amendment. That amendment is at once "the refined product and the terse summation of that history."

The First Amendment to our Federal Constitution states, simply but eloquently: "Congress shall make no law respecting an establishment of religion, or prohibiting the free exercise thereof."

Hawaii's Constitution

Without relying on the Fourteenth Amendment, which made that proscription binding on the States of the Union, the people of Hawaii, just a few short years ago, included language identical in substance in Section 3 of Article I of our State Constitution.

On so many occasions that it is too numerous to count, the Supreme Court of the United States has declared the meaning of these words to be—in substance—that neither a state nor the Federal Government can pass any law which aids one religion, aids all religions, or prefers one religion over another.

In 1961 Mr. Justice Black speaking for the Supreme Court stated:

"We repeat and again reaffirm that neither a state nor the Federal Government can constitutionally force a person to profess a belief or disbelief in any religion. Neither can constitutionally pass laws or impose requirements which aid all religions as against nonbelievers, and neither can aid those religions based on a belief in the existence of God as against those religions founded on different beliefs."

School Prayer Case

One of its most recent declarations is that, and I quote from the recent school prayer case: "When the power, prestige and financial support of government

is placed behind a particular religious belief, the indirect coercive pressure upon religious minorities to conform to the prevailing officially approved religion is plain."

Mr. Justice Douglas, in that same case, stated the question narrowly: Did the State of New York overstep its bounds when it financed a religious exercise?

This "religious exercise" financed by the State of New York and held to be in violation of the Federal Constitution by the Supreme Court was a single sentence, said aloud by pupils at the beginning of each school day.

This sentence took less than 10 seconds to say.

In answer to those that claimed the prayer was so brief and general as to constitute no real danger to religious freedom, the court answered, in the words of James Madison:

"It is proper to take alarm at the first experiment on our liberties."

\$300,000 Involved

I don't know what it cost the taxpayers of New York State to finance a one-sentence prayer. I do know that each of the two days of importance to the Christian religion for which we pay the salaries of public officers and employees in Hawaii costs nearly \$300,000.

I am not, by this statistic, placing a dollar - and - cent sign, or a price tag, on religion in Hawaii.

I had hoped that I was bringing the question of true religious freedom in Hawaii into focus. I deeply regret that my intention was misunderstood.

Buddhist Viewpoint

I acknowledge that the bill to establish a paid holiday for public officers and employees for those of the Buddhist religion is as violative of the concept of separation of church and state—the absolute wall between them—as is the designation of Good Friday and Christmas as publicly financed aids to the Christians' religious beliefs.

The fact that so many people saw only evil in abolishing Good Friday and Christmas as taxpayer financed religious aids and only good in adding one other religion (if it did not disturb the benefit accorded them) is distressing to me. All overlook the nonbeliever—entitled to equal protection against coercion by financial assistance by the State.

I must, however, as a public officer, do what I can to bring to everyone's attention the grave questions involved.

Thank you.

Legal Opinions Support Wesak Day Bill

HONOLULU. — Both Christmas and Good Friday as legal holidays in Hawaii are not in violation of either the state or federal constitution, according to the attorneys general of both the Queen and Burns administration.

Last May 9, the AG Office replied to Sen. Noboru Miyake's request for an opinion on the constitutionality of a Wesak Day as a State holiday honoring Buddha, that such a day would not violate the federal constitution.

The opinion held that Wesak Day (April 8) would "rekindle the flame of an ideal and not to coerce anyone to observe a religious holiday." Mere establishment of such a state holiday, the opinion said, could not be considered as rendering any aid to any religious group observing Wesak Day.

Last March 6, Senator Miyake

Hawaii Statehood

Washington
This past Monday (March 18) marked the fourth anniversary of Statehood for Hawaii. For more than an hour, under special orders secured by Democratic Congressman Spark Matsunaga, members of the National House of Representatives paid tribute to the people and praised the development of our newest State in our Federal Union.

For Americans of Japanese ancestry, it may be interesting to note that one-half of the State's four-member delegation to the United States Congress is of Japanese ancestry, that those of Japanese ancestry comprise about 40 percent of the State Legislature, and that some 70 percent of the Board of Supervisors of Oahu County (Island), which includes the City of Honolulu and about two-thirds of the population of the entire State, are also of Japanese ancestry. Americans of Japanese ancestry occupy proportionately high membership in the Boards of Supervisors of the other counties, in the Governor's Cabinet, and in state and local offices.

When one considers that those of Japanese ancestry comprise less than a third of the State's population, these statistics are testimony to the political maturity of the voters of Hawaii and the general acceptance of those of Japanese ancestry in the Aloha State.

JACL continues to be proud of the part it played in helping to secure Statehood for the long-deserving Territory of Hawaii.

Maryland Civil Rights Law

For the first time in its long history, the State of Maryland passed a civil rights law, a public accommodations act that decrees that any hotel, restaurant, inn, motel, or any establishment "regularly engaged in the business of providing sleeping accommodations or serving food or both" may not refuse service to any person because of his "race, creed, color, or national origin."

Press Comments:

What's New with the Juniors?

(Another thought - provoking editorial appearing in the current Chicago JACLER wonders whether we're ready for a National Jr. JACL. The Pacific Citizen reprints these kinds of articles in the hope that it stimulates other readers to comment. —Editor.)

An Editorial From the Chicago JACLER

A National Jr. JACL is being worked on by a central steering committee of Juniors and by the national officers of JACL. This sounds good but are we ready for it?

It is intended that the organizational structure will follow that of the National JACL. However, would this work on the Jr. JACL level? In the senior JACL there are eight district councils with chairmen to coordinate the general program of the district with the National over-all program. The Jr. JACL is not organized in this way. There are only three district youth councils — Intermountain, Midwest, and Northern California-Western Nevada. These, which have been in existence for only two years, will be expected to form the backbone of a national organization.

During meetings and conventions each JACL chapter is supposed to send representatives to it. Could Juniors afford this? Even if the senior chapter paid the way, most Juniors are in school, and cannot take time to go to meetings and conventions. A national organization needs money for its operations. Don't Juniors have enough trouble raising money for their own needs without the added burden of raising funds for National dues?

A part-time JACL staff worker to advise and coordinate the Juniors has been suggested. There is no real need for this since there

already are a National and eight district Youth Commissioners.

Are they more capable of working with the Juniors than a single National staffer? Many of the other points brought out in favor of a National Jr. JACL could be implemented through the present system with very few changes needed.

Although such a wide-scale plan sounds good in theory, perhaps it is better to develop Jr. JACL one step at a time. Let's work to strengthen our district youth councils first. Then when we have a good foundation, we can carry out "national" successfully.

Although this law, which becomes effective on June 1, applies to only 11 of the State's 22 counties and to the City of Baltimore, it does apply to United States Highway 40, the so-called diplomatic highway that is travelled by United Nations and other diplomats going to and from New York and Washington and which has gained notoriety because so many officials of the newly independent nations of Africa have been denied service along this international route.

In this connection, it is recalled that John Yoshino, JACL EDC Chairman, was detailed to the White House about year ago, as a liaison officer of the President's Committee on Equal Employment Opportunity, to try to persuade the restaurants along the highway not to discriminate against African and other diplomats who used this highway on official business.

Although this emancipated legislation provides only for civil, and not criminal, action for enforcement, JACL was among those who accepted it as a "half loaf that is better than no bread at all."

In Memoriam . . .

Bishop G. Bromley Oxnam

On March 12, at the age of 71, Bishop G. Bromley Oxnam, long the Methodist Bishop of Washington and one of America's outstanding churchmen, passed away. Born in Sonoma, California, in 1891, he was ordained into the Methodist ministry in 1916. He became Bishop of the Washington area in 1932. Once President of the Federal Council of Churches of Christ in America, he was also once one of six presidents of the World Council of Churches.

Courageous and controversial because he believed that leaders of the Christian Church should speak out on problems of race discrimination and social reform, he served as one of JACL's National Sponsors during World War II. In that capacity, he helped in the resettlement program for evacuees from the WRA camps and in persuading the Christian churches to

establish community hostels and resettlement committees throughout the east and midwest.

On March 13, at the age of 75, Democratic Congressman Clyde Doyle of California, passed away. He was first elected to Congress in 1944. Although he was defeated for re-election in 1946, he was elected again in 1948 and has served in the House of Representatives since. A native Californian, he represented the Long Beach area—the 23rd Congressional District under the reorganization of 1962.

He was the ranking Democrat on the Un-American Activities Committee and a ranking member of the Armed Services Committee. In 1955, the House adopted a "fair-play" code which he sponsored and which was aimed at preventing the abuse of witnesses and of the investigative powers of House committees. The so-called Doyle Resolution outlawed one-man committees and guaranteed witnesses the right of counsel. It was the first code of its kind.

He was a strong supporter of legislation advocated by JACL, especially the bills for evacuation claims and for the naturalization of the Issei.

Joseph Itagaki

On March 13, Joe Itagaki passed away in Honolulu, Hawaii. Though perhaps not known by many outside of Hawaii, where he was active in Republican circles and once served as a Territorial Senator, he was a kind of symbol of the "Go For Broke" spirit of the 42nd Regimental Combat Team, whose activation two decades ago is being celebrated this year.

He was the oldest volunteer in the 42nd, being about 39 when he answered the call to service in the spring of 1943. When he was turned down because of his age, he demanded of Army officers, many of whom knew him as the popular operator of the Kemoo Farms Restaurant at Schofield Barracks, the right to fight for his country. He was designated as among those who were in charge of the Hawaiian volunteers during their trek from Hawaii to Camp Shelby, Mississippi.

In spite of his age, he started out as an infantryman. But, he suffered a slight injury during one of the exercises and he became the mess sergeant for Service Company.

Because of his age, he was a kind of father to many of the younger volunteers from Hawaii. He was also friendly to the volunteers from the Mainland as they struggled in from the various camps.

He is probably the only mess sergeant in World War II to win both a combat infantryman's badge and the Bronze Star for Meritorious Achievement. He won these honors by insisting on delivering "hot food" to front-line troops, even at the risk of life and limb, and in always serving, no matter what the hour of the circumstances, any GI, Nisei or non-Nisei, who chanced into the area, food and coffee.

Beyond this, out of his experience at Kemoo Farms, he was able to make delectable such wartime makeshifts as powdered eggs, dried potatoes, K-rations, etc. He was among the few in the Army who could make a feast out of overseas dried and canned rations.

The hundreds of GIs who passed through and ate his chow at Service Company will not forget his cheery greetings, his friendly handshake, and his inspiring dedication.

To me, he was "my buddy", with all that that implies to soldiers who have trained and served together over the period of several years. I knew that I could always count on him, and I hope that he knew he could always count on me. He gave up personal comforts to make my Army life more pleasant and bearable. He always included me in his more enjoyable escapades. We were more than friends, or even brothers under the skin. We were "buddies".

When the war was over and we were discharged, we each went our own way. Unfortunately, as with so many other comradeships developed in the Army, with the passing of the years, we neglected to correspond with each other as perhaps we should have. But, in spite of this neglect, we still felt very close to each other. And, whenever I passed through Honolulu, as matter the hour or the circumstances, he would always be there at the airport to greet me with "Aloha" and an orchid lei.

There have been many men in my life. But few will be remembered so vividly and so fondly as Joe Itagaki, mess sergeant, Service Company, 42nd Combat Team. He was the "Go For Broke" spirit personified, and I shall miss him very much in the days and years ahead.

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By Bill Hosokawa

From the Frying Pan

QUOTES: The Jews in America, despite their fair skins, seem to be as concerned as the Nisei with the things that set them aside. It is religion rather than race that categorizes them as a minority group. Still, as with the Nisei, Jews get together to talk about the problems of assimilation, intermarriage, self-segregation and the like.

For a long time the Jews, again like the Nisei, were busy trying to become 100 per cent Americans and often rejecting even the best of their culture in their efforts toward total Americanization. More recently there have been second thoughts. Not long ago Dore Schary, the playwright and motion picture director, made a speech in accepting the chairmanship of the Anti-Defamation League. Some of the things he said give Nisei pause for thought. Here are some random quotes:

"I do not believe we can overcome anti-Semitism by disappearing into our background, hoping in some way to create a standardized American citizen. Even if we could cure anti-Semitism once and for all by evaporating our individuality, I'd be against such a cure. And I don't want to be tolerated as a Jew. I want to be respected as one."

"We can tolerate pain, tolerate misfortune, but I am intolerant of that patronizing group who continue to prattle, 'Some of my best friends are Jews.' I want them to believe that all men are or can be friends without giving up any of their independence or conformity. I want people to be judged solely on their devotion to a decent way of life and not by their religion or race or skin tone."

"I do not believe that Jewishness is alien to or embarrassing to America. . . . It would be a dreary world if everyone spoke alike, dressed alike, and acted like his brother with no exchange of thought or interchange of ideas. . . ."

"The American population is formed of hyphens: Irish-Americans, Japanese-Americans, Polish-Americans, German-Americans, Italian-Americans. If the descendants of our hyphenated ancestors do not cherish this diversity, it will be lost—and with it, something precious will be lost to America."

Schary, it will be recalled was vice-president in charge of production at Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer when the studio produced "Go For Broke," the story of the 442nd Central Postal Directory, and "Bad Day at Black Rock," a long, hard look at prejudice that led to the murder of a Japanese American after Pearl Harbor.

SELF-ISOLATION: While we're on the subject, here's a quotation from a recent sermon by Rabbi Robert Hammer of Congregation Rodef Shalom in Denver:

"Many of our Jews are uncomfortable with their Judaism. They are unsure of it and unsure of its value. They, therefore, try to hide it. To hide behind the guise of non-sectarianism is not going to help the cause of Judaism. . . ."

"There is nothing wrong in Jewish association for Jewish purposes: synagogues, youth groups, education, day schools, but why should we be so anxious to have our children play baseball only with Jews, or have volleyball leagues with Jews, or go bowling only with Jews? It is in these fields, if anywhere, that Jews could associate with non-Jews, and yet, just here, we seem to excel in Jewish organizations. Such self-isolation cannot contribute to positive American-Jewish life and positive relationships between Jews and non-Jews."

Try reading the above paragraph, substituting Nisei for the word Jews. Sound familiar?

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New Michigan constitution on ballot

BY DR. JOSEPH D. SASAKI
(Special to the Pacific Citizen)

Ann Arbor

On April 1, 1963, the citizens of the State of Michigan must make a choice between the 1908 Constitution or the 1963 Constitution.

Under the new Constitution to be voted by the people of the State of Michigan, a new section is included to provide "Equal Protection Under the Law" under Article I: Declaration of Rights, Section 2. "No person shall be denied the equal protection of the laws; nor shall any person be denied the enjoyment of his civil or political rights or be discriminated against in the exercise thereof because of religion, race, creed, or national origin. The legislature shall implement this section by appropriate legislation."

This section protects against discrimination because of religion, race, color or national origin in the enjoyment of civil and political rights and grants equal protection of the laws to all persons.

The legislature is directed to implement this section by appropriate legislation and this proposed Constitution establishes a Civil Rights Commission in the Article on the Executive Branch.

Civil Rights Commission

In Article V: Executive Branch, a new section is established known as Section 29.

"There is hereby established a Civil Rights Commission which shall consist of eight persons, not more than four of whom shall be appointed by the governor, by and with the advice and consent of the senate, for four-year terms not more than two of which shall expire in the same year."

"It shall be the duty of the commission in a manner which may be prescribed by law to investigate alleged discrimination against any person because of religion, race, color, or national origin in the enjoyment of the civil rights guaranteed by law and by this constitution, and to secure the equal protection of such civil rights without such discrimination. The legislature shall provide an annual appropriation for the effective operation of the commission."

operation of the commission. "The commission shall have the power, in accordance with the provisions of this constitution and of general laws governing administrative agencies, to promulgate rules and regulations for its own procedure, to hold hearings, administer oaths, through court authorization to require the attendance of witnesses and the submission of records, to take testimony, and to issue appropriate orders."

"The commission shall have other powers provided by law to carry out its purposes. Nothing contained in this section shall be construed to diminish the right of any party to direct and immediate legal or equitable remedies in the courts of the state."

"Appeals from final orders of the commission, including cease and desist orders and refusal to issue complaints, shall be tried de novo before the circuit court having jurisdiction provided by law."

Functions of CRC

This is a new section establishing an eight-member bipartisan civil rights commission to be named by the governor, with advice and consent of the senate, for four-year staggered terms. The commission is given powers and duties, as prescribed by law, to investigate instances of alleged discrimination against any person

DETROIT CHAPTER SLATES DEBATE ON CONSTITUTION

DETROIT. — A debate on the proposed Michigan state constitution due to be ratified April 1 at a special election is scheduled at the Detroit JACL general meeting on Mar. 30 at International Institute.

Charles Campbell, 1st v.p., will serve as moderator. Speaking for adoption will be William Cudlip, Republican candidate for the Univ. of Michigan board of regents; and against will be Thomas Downs, member of the AFL-CIO state council and State Employment Security Commission. Both speakers served on the constitutional convention.

Japanese hospital launches fund drive to construct Issei convalescent center

LOS ANGELES. — A \$300,000 Issei rehabilitation and convalescent center to be constructed on land next to the City View (Japanese Community Memorial) Hospital was announced last week by the hospital board of trustees.

To be called the "Keiro Home", the proposed \$2-bed facility will be fully equipped with the latest and most modern equipment to assist senior citizens convalesce under expert care of the hospital staff.

At the present time, Issei who require further nursing or convalescent care are shunted to county or private care. Now that the so-called Japanese Hospital is non-profit, the board decided to launch the new program because "of the dire and immediate need for such a facility to take care of our senior citizens," according to Fred I. Wada, co-chairman of the Keiro Home fund drive.

The fund campaign is being spearheaded by Consul General Matao Uriu as honorary chairman. Goro Nakamura and Wada, members of the hospital board, are co-chairmen. Two bank officials, Ko Miwa of Sumitomo and Hideo Kono of the Bank of Tokyo, will serve as treasurers.

According to James Mitsumori, board chairman, construction is expected to be launched late this year. Provisions have been made to allow for 100 beds eventually.

MIKE SUZUKI IN CHARGE OF WELFARE LICENSING

LOS ANGELES. — Appointment of Mike Michio Suzuki as social service administrator, responsible for the licensing program for day nurseries, children's institutions and aged institutions in Southern California, was announced Monday by Ralph L. Goff, area deputy in charge of the Los Angeles office of the State Dept. of Social Welfare.

Suzuki, an active Hollywood JACLer, had been executive director of the Shonien Home and acting director of the Japanese American Community Services.

HEADS CATTLE ASSN.

DENVER. — Hiroshi Tateyama of Ault was elected president of the Colorado Brown Swiss Dairy Cattle Assn. recently.

RUTH F. NAKAYA, 41

LOS ANGELES. — Active Chicago JACLer Ruth Nakaya died here Mar. 14 following a lengthy illness. Memorial service will be held for Miss Nakaya, on Saturday, March 30, 8 p.m. at the Church of Christ Presbyterian, 3516 N. Sheffield Ave., Chicago.

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because of religion, race, color or national origin in the enjoyment of the civil rights guaranteed by this constitution and law; and to secure the equal protection of such rights without discrimination."

The legislature is directed to provide an annual appropriation for the effective operation of the commission whose powers are enumerated in the second paragraph.

Nothing contained in this section is to be construed to diminish the right of any party to direct and immediate legal or equitable remedies in the courts of the state. Appeals from final orders of the commission shall be tried anew before the circuit court having jurisdiction.

Anti-Bias Clause

The anti-discrimination clause is placed also in section 2 of the Article VIII: Education.

"The legislature shall maintain and support a system of free public elementary and secondary schools as defined by law. Every school district shall provide for the education of its pupils without discrimination as to religion, creed, race, color or national origin."

This section leaves no doubt as to where Michigan stands on this question of discrimination. Discrimination is prohibited in a new constitution.

In the Article XI: Public Officers and Employment, the prohibition

of religious, racial, or political discrimination is retained in Section 5.

Paragraph five, "No appointments, promotions, demotions or removals in the classified service shall be made for religious, racial or partisan considerations." Section 5 is classified state civil service.

Property Rights

Under Article X: Property, Alien Rights—Section 6: (No change from the old 1908 constitution Sec. 9, Article XVI except for improvement in phraseology.)

"Aliens who are . . . residents of this state shall enjoy the same rights and privileges in property as citizens of this state."

"Of all the constitutions in the 50 states, this new proposed constitution of Michigan does more in the field of civil rights than has been done in any state constitution."

That's the assessment of President John A. Hannah of Michigan State University, chairman of the U.S. Civil Rights Commission.

In general, the entire new state constitution to be voted on April 1 is far superior to 1908 Constitution. The support of this constitution is highly recommended as to progress of the State of Michigan.

Yes vote means acceptance of this new constitution. No vote means rejection of the 1908 constitution (without anti-discrimination clause).

Racial discrimination denied during trial in Orange County court of Judge Tamura

SANTA ANA. — Attorneys for four Santa Ana apartment house landlords and managers have denied last Friday in Superior Court charges that they exercised racial discrimination when they refused to rent to an El Toro Marine Negro sergeant and his wife.

A petition for an injunction to compel the four to rent to Sgt. Ray Hawkins, 28, and his wife Edna, 25, was heard by Superior Court Judge Stephen K. Tamura.

The petition was filed by attorney David Cadwell on behalf of the couple. They are also being assisted in the suit by the Orange County NAACP and the Orange County Fair Housing Committee.

Under the Unruh civil rights act, all four could be punished for any discrimination, according to the Hawkins' attorney. The suit also asks \$50,000 in damages from each

party named defendant. Judge Tamura took under submission the cases of defendants Paul Williams and Fred and Agnes Mesic and allowed further time in the cases of Laura Lyon and Elizabeth Bravo.

Mrs. May Mihalka, manager for the Mesiccas' triplex at 2511 S. Rosewood testified under oath Hawkins had never talked to her. The Marine sergeant had declared in his suit that he had asked her to rent him an apartment but was told by her that she had "no authority to rent."

"There was no conspiracy to discriminate," commented the Mesiccas' attorney, Mrs. Mihalka was represented by her own counsel.

Joseph Foley, manager for the Williams' apartment house in the 900 block of South Townsend admitted he had a vacant apartment when he told the Hawkins there were none for rent Feb. 22.

"The apartment was not rentable because it needed plastering and paint work," he claimed on the stand.

Williams' attorney insisted his client would be glad to let the Hawkins move in, should a vacancy exist.

The sergeant says he and his wife are presently staying at a friend's house in Santa Ana.

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—Christian Science Monitor

California chapters invited to sponsor teams for San Francisco JACL Olympics

SAN FRANCISCO. — The 11th annual San Francisco JACL Olympics will be held at Kezar Stadium on June 2, according to Koji Ozawa and Bill Nakahara, track meet co-chairmen.

"We are urging every chapter in California to participate," the co-chairmen declared in distributing entry forms, which are due by May 15. Fees must accompany: \$2 for Open, Lightweight; 50 cents for Junior and Pee Wee.

Participants in the Open and Lightweight divisions must be sponsored through their local JACL chapter. Those in the Junior and Pee Wee divisions must be sponsored by local community groups, such as Boy Scouts, churches, etc. Lightweight competition is restricted to high school students with less than 130 exponents. The exponents will be computed at time of weigh-in. Juniors will be for lads 12-15, born on or after Jan. 1, 1948; Pee Wee for boys 9-11, born on or after Jan. 1, 1952.

The list of events: OPEN — 100, 250, 440, 880, Mile, 1 1/2 Mile, 5 Mile, 10 Mile, 20 Mile, 30 Mile, 40 Mile, 50 Mile, 60 Mile, 70 Mile, 80 Mile, 90 Mile, 100 Mile, 110 Mile, 120 Mile, 130 Mile, 140 Mile, 150 Mile, 160 Mile, 170 Mile, 180 Mile, 190 Mile, 200 Mile, 210 Mile, 220 Mile, 230 Mile, 240 Mile, 250 Mile, 260 Mile, 270 Mile, 280 Mile, 290 Mile, 300 Mile, 310 Mile, 320 Mile, 330 Mile, 340 Mile, 350 Mile, 360 Mile, 370 Mile, 380 Mile, 390 Mile, 400 Mile, 410 Mile, 420 Mile, 430 Mile, 440 Mile, 450 Mile, 460 Mile, 470 Mile, 480 Mile, 490 Mile, 500 Mile, 510 Mile, 520 Mile, 530 Mile, 540 Mile, 550 Mile, 560 Mile, 570 Mile, 580 Mile, 590 Mile, 600 Mile, 610 Mile, 620 Mile, 630 Mile, 640 Mile, 650 Mile, 660 Mile, 670 Mile, 680 Mile, 690 Mile, 700 Mile, 710 Mile, 720 Mile, 730 Mile, 740 Mile, 750 Mile, 760 Mile, 770 Mile, 780 Mile, 790 Mile, 800 Mile, 810 Mile, 820 Mile, 830 Mile, 840 Mile, 850 Mile, 860 Mile, 870 Mile, 880 Mile, 890 Mile, 900 Mile, 910 Mile, 920 Mile, 930 Mile, 940 Mile, 950 Mile, 960 Mile, 970 Mile, 980 Mile, 990 Mile, 1000 Mile.

Other judo champions were: JUNIOR — Ken M. Campbell (Sacramento); MIDDLE — Makoto Ogasawara (San Jose); LIGHT — Kazuo Shinohara (L.A.); SENIOR — Toshiyuki Saito (USAF).

The Southern California contingent won the team title for the eighth time and second in a row. Another win will retire the tournament's Kodokan perpetual banner. The team results: TEAM: So. Calif. 23; No. Calif. 26; Air Force 22; Hawaii 8; Central Calif. 7; Chicago 5; Washington, D.C. 2.

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