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U.S. CIVIL RIGHTS AGENCIES TARGET OF STREAMLINING

President Johnson Reshuffles to Achieve Greater Coordination

WASHINGTON — President Johnson ordered a sweeping reorganization of federal civil rights program this week to achieve greater coordination of federal efforts to eliminate discrimination.

Two existing organizations, the President's Committee on Equal Opportunity and the President's Council on Equal Opportunity, will be abolished with their functions taken over by the Justice and Labor departments.

The Civil Rights Commission will be given new fact-finding chores as well as making certain the federal government does not discriminate in employment promotion and personnel policies.

The Community Relations Service of the Commerce Department will be transferred to the Justice Department.

The Equal Employment Opportunity Commission headed by Franklin D. Roosevelt Jr. will continue to promote nondiscrimination among private businesses which are not government contractors, while the Secretary of Labor will assume the responsibility of reviewing discrimination, complaints and insuring compliance by government contractors with nondiscrimination requirements.

The Justice Department will be responsible for coordinating all the federal enforcement policies in the civil rights area.

Nisei architect bids for Sac'to city council seat

SACRAMENTO — George Muraki, local architect, active with the [illegible] Lions, was among 21 candidates filing their papers giving notice of their candidacy for a seat in the Sacramento city council by deadline last week.

Sam G. Wong, local businessman, also filed for a city council seat earlier in the month.

CPA Assn. Officer

SALT LAKE CITY—Local JACLer Tubber Okada was elected secretary-treasurer of the Central Chapter of the Utah Assn. of Certified Public Accountants recently.

Sen. Kuchel praises Nisei in California during debate on immigration bill, enters JACL letter in Congressional Record

(Special to the Pacific Citizen)

WASHINGTON — Text of Washington JACL Representative Mike Masaoka's letter to Sen. Thomas H. Kuchel urging his support on the immigration will was published in the Sept. 20 Congressional Record.

In remarks preceding the letter, Sen. Kuchel said:

Mr. President, from the very beginning of my service in the U.S. Senate I have sought to improve the immigration laws of our country. I supported with enthusiasm the recommendations made by General Eisenhower during his administration. They were designed to eliminate much of the harshness of the law, to give hope of reunion to divided families, and to offer a haven to some of the oppressed peoples of the world. They provided, of course, all the safeguards with respect to quality and character of those who looked forward hopefully to becoming American citizens.

Co-Authored Bill

Similar recommendations were made by the late President Kennedy, and I co-authored his proposals. Until this year, the House of Representatives failed to act generally, in this field.

Last week I said in the Senate that I intended to vote for the pending legislation, which is grounded in the traditional American principles of fair play. The bill, as it emerges from the Senate Judiciary Committee, is a good bill, a fair bill, and a superior bill, from the standpoint of our country, to the bill which has recently passed the House.

Mr. President, I have the honor to represent in part the State of California, the most populous State in the Union. We are a heterogeneous State. Among our 19 million Americans living in California, none are more highly respected among my fellow citizens than Americans of Japanese extraction.

Sen. Thomas Kuchel

• • •

The valor with which many of them distinguished themselves for bravery, wearing proudly the American military uniform in the Second World War, is well known to our people and to the world. They have written in feats of bravery, and in blood, a gallant chapter in the defense of America.

(Continued on Page 5)

Dr. Miyakawa back at Boston U. to teach for a year

LOS ANGELES—Dr. T. Scott Miyakawa, director of the Japanese American Research Project at UCLA, in resuming his teaching at Boston University, this week wrote to JACL chapters urging faster completion of the vital field work of Issei interviews now in progress.

Miyakawa is leaving the active direction of the JACL-UCLA history project for the present academic year to co-director Dr. Robert A. Wilson, professor of history at UCLA.

Miyakawa had been on leave of absence from Boston but will return next year.

The JACL chapters were asked to aid Joe Grant Masaoka, project administrator, in the various remaining aspects of the Japanese History Project.

Whittier promotes Nisei in city planning dept.

WHITTIER—Roy T. Kato, 29, was promoted associate planner by city planning director Elvin Porter this past week. On the staff since August, 1964, he will now direct long range planning.

He is a Univ. of Illinois 1959 graduate in city planning and was working with the San Diego city planning department before joining the local staff.

HUMAN RELATIONS DEPARTMENT PROPOSED IN L.A. CITY COUNCIL

LOS ANGELES—The Los Angeles City Council committee on public health and welfare heard testimony last week on the proposed ordinance to establish a municipal human relations department.

The committee is chaired by Councilman Gilbert Lindsay, whose area covers the Eastside and Li'l Tokio, with Councilmen Billy Mills and John Cassidy as members.

Recommendation of its passage is likely but faces a more difficult task of approval by the 15-member council. Mayor Sam Yorty and some city councilmen were criticized during the hearings for frustrating similar efforts last year.

Arthur S. Takei, president of the Japanese American Democratic Assn. of California, was the sole Nisei appearing at the hearings last week and joined 15 other proponents for a city human relations department.

"We regret that it took the Watts turmoil to give impetus to the possible enactment of this particular ordinance," Takei declared. "In a highly cosmopolitan metropolis such as ours, the need for a human relations department existed before Watts and will continue to exist until every vestige of race prejudice and discrimination is eliminated."

"It has become somewhat of an accepted concept that Japanese Americans have risen above the realm of prejudice. While it is true that we are not as vocal as either the Negro or Mexican American citizenry, nevertheless, we are confronted with definite problems."

Takei cited discrimination in the fields of housing and business opportunities adding, "Although employment has opened up in many fields, we now see a more subtle form of discrimination where competent Japanese Americans are bypassed when openeings exist in executive positions. Unfortunately, this type of discrimination exists in the municipal government.

"A Human Relations Department," added Takei, "can undertake thorough studies of these problems and develop positive program, both short and long-range, that will lead to their eventual elimination."

Pointing to the existence of a County Commission On Human Relations, Takei reported that some problems have been referred to that agency including an investigation into the charge that a scheduled teleplay in "The FBI" series on the ABC network may contain anti-Nisei overtones.

• • •

Nisei on County Staff

LOS ANGELES—Two Nisei have joined the Los Angeles County Commission on Human Relation staff, as of Sept. 1, on loan from the County Probation Dept.

They are Keiji Taki, formerly of Idaho Falls, and John Saito of Los Angeles. Both are senior deputies in group guidance. Taki graduated from Whittier College in 1956, while Saito graduated from Loyola University in 1955.

Taki served with the 442nd in Europe and was onetime assisting Mike Masaoka in the RCT's public relations office.

Nisei invited by Defense Sec. McNamara to inspect America's top defense centers

(Special to the Pacific Citizen)

HONOLULU—Among a group of civilians invited by Defense Secretary Robert McNamara to tour key defense centers, Dr. Katsumi Kometani of Honolulu reported this past week he was "relieved to know that much top planning is underway for our national security".

He said the armed forces are well trained physically and mentally and have "keen leadership at the top rung".

His tour covered some 17,800 miles, starting with SAC headquarters at Offut AFB in Omaha, then witnessing the Minuteman missile and Titan II launchings at Vandenberg AFB near Santa Maria, naval exercises in Hawaiian waters aboard the aircraft carrier Hancock, guerrilla and jungle warfare training center at Schofield Barracks.

The group returned to the Mainland to inspect the North American Air Defense Command at Colorado Springs, Strike Command at Ft. Campbell, Ky., and concluded the inspection trip at the Pentagon.

PHOTOGRAPHIC HONORS GO TO DR. TAKAHASHI

BERKELEY — Dr. Henry Takahashi was conferred one of the highest honors in photography at the recent national convention of Photography Society of America in Denver.

He is the first Nisei to be named a Fellow of the Photography Society of America. The late Harry Shigeta of Chicago was an honorary charter member of the society. Two other Nisei have gained associate memberships: the late Clarence Arai of Seattle and Fred Itagaki of Hawaii.

Takahashi has been active in photographic affairs since the 1920s, winning many local and national awards. In 1953, he became an associate in the PSA and received a five-star rating in 1960 for his outstanding exhibition of colored slides.

JACL to join Portland fair housing council

PORTLAND—The Portland JACL has applied for membership in the Greater Portland Fair Housing Council, which is comprised of civic and educational groups in the metropolitan Portland area, it was announced this past week by Dr. George Hara, chapter president.

The fair housing council is seeking better housing through legislative efforts and education.

Against the KKK in Bogalusa

BY WILLIAM MARUTANI
Part Two

From New Orleans to Bogalusa, one travels northward about 60 miles of which 23 miles is over the Lake Pontchartrain causeway, said to be the longest in the world. Bogalusa itself lies beside the Pearl River across which is Mississippi; Hattiesburg, Miss., where many 442nd men were stationed, is approximately 40 miles away.

Harry Takagi, a 442nd veteran who presently sits as a judge on the Veterans Administration Board of Appeals, recently recalled how some people of Bogalusa would invite Nisei GIs to sumptuous Sunday dinners at their palatial homes. That there are people of goodwill in Bogalusa is without question; but it is also without question that the tyrannical grip of the KKK casts a pall of fear and repression upon the town and the surrounding countryside.

Jim Crow faux pas . . .

While I certainly was not oblivious to the facts of segregation, neither was I prepared to be hypersensitive to its concepts. After all, I reasoned, this was the United States and the year was 1965. And so it was that on my first visit to Bogalusa that I unconsciously breached one of the barriers of Jim Crowism.

It was an insufferable scalding July afternoon. After circling about the town we finally came upon the courthouse in Bogalusa, a white, frame structure with bare wooden floors. Our mission: to represent various civil rights workers who had been arrested on numerous charges such as vagrancy, disturbing the peace, etc.

Our arrival was early and we walked into a nearly empty courtroom which, on the other hand, was filled with the sweltering humid summer heat. I sat down in front in the first row of seats while waiting for the prosecutor, the judge and the defendants to come.

Soon a number of Bogalusa police officers entered and sat in a row: crew-cuts, some well-stuffed bellies spilling over gun belts, pearl-handled revolvers poking out of holsters and weather-beaten billy clubs casually dangling at their sides.

Then the people began shuffling in, filling the courtroom. It was then I sensed the hairs on the back of my neck standing. So casually as possible, rubbing my chin with my hand, I glanced across the aisle: nothing but whites with their glassy, silent stares riveted on me. Fearing "the worst" I then, still as casually as possible, looked directly behind me. You guessed it: nothing but Negroes. I swear I noticed a number of them grinning and a few with twinkle in their eyes.

From the frying pan . . .

I continued to sit there nonchalantly as possible, all the while wondering what was going through the minds of the whites, including the Bogalusa policemen who seemed to be staring straight ahead.

When the time came to move up to counsel table, I moved to the nearest chair and I found myself directly in front of two rows of Bogalusa police who surely were sizing me over fully and carefully during the entire proceedings. My move was a bit like going from the frying pan into the fire.

The usual question . . .

During an interlude I sauntered into the hallway where I had no-

(Continued on Page 2)

Week-long debate in Senate deletes racism in immigration

(Special to the Pacific Citizen)

WASHINGTON — At 4:50 p.m., Wednesday, Sept. 22, the Senate sounded the death knell for racism as an accepted principle and practice in American immigration law, when it passed its version of the immigration bill by an overwhelming 76 to 18 margin.

Since the House on Aug. 25 had passed a similar bill 318 to 95, which also established equality in immigration opportunities without regard to race, ancestry, national origins, and place of birth, there is no doubt that the House and Senate conferees will agree upon compromise legislation, which the Congress will eventually accept, that will repeal race as a qualification for immigration to the United States.

Main provision of both the House and Senate bills is to replace the current national origins and Asia-Pacific Triangle procedures for determining immigration with a new selective system that emphasizes kinship to American citizens and resident alien families, professions and skills that will benefit this country, and refugees from political persecution and from natural calamities.

Except for the controversial numerical limitation of 120,000 annually imposed on immigration from the Western Hemisphere countries, the Senate and House measures are almost identical, although the Senate bill does include several features that are not included in the House legislation.

Among those of significance to those of Japanese ancestry are the inclusion for immigration purposes of refugees from natural calamities and of Okinawans, and the authorization of adjustment of status to aliens who entered the United States prior to June 30, 1958.

Historic Debate

The historic debate, which ended the 41-year-old national origins system and the Asia-Pacific Triangle discrimination that goes back to the first Chinese Exclusion Act of 1882, began on Thursday, Sept. 16, and continued for a week, ending Sept. 22. Floor manager for the bill was Sen. Edward Kennedy (D-Mass.). The legislation itself was a revised version of the measure first sent to Congress in July 1963 by his older brother, the late President John Kennedy, after being drafted by another older brother, then Attorney General, now Sen. Robert Kennedy (D-N.Y.).

The national origins quota system was established by the Immigration Act of 1924 to control immigration from the Eastern Hemisphere on the basis of the national origins of those in this country according to the white population of the 1920 census. Countries of the Western Hemisphere were not restricted.

Under the national origins quota system, 98 pct. of the world's quota immigration was reserved to European countries, and only 2 pct. to Asia and Africa.

Asia-Pacific Triangle

Although the Asia-Pacific Triangle as such was constructed by the Immigration and Nationality (Walter-McCarran) Act of 1952, its genesis was in the 1882 Chinese Exclusion Act. It provided that a person of Asian ancestry, no matter where born, was attributable for immigration purposes to the country of his ancestry.

Since most Asian countries were allocated the national origins minimum quotas of only 100 annually, and since the ancestry qualifications of the Asia-Pacific Triangle was added to these already small token quotas, prospective immigrants from the Far East had relatively little opportunity to emigrate to the United States.

The climatic 76 to 18 roll call vote for passage of the immigration bill showed 52 Democrats and 24 Republicans for the legislation, and 15 Democrats and 3 Republicans against.

The only Democratic Senator who is not from the Southern or Border States voting against the bill was venerable Carl Hayden of Arizona. The only GOP Senator from outside the South and Border States voting against the bill was Norris Cotton of New Hampshire.

Although not voting, of interest may be the pairs announced for five Republican Senators. Pairs are used to donate opposing views of Senators when one or both are absent. Jack Miller of Iowa for, Wallace Bennett of Utah against and Milward Simpson of Wyoming for, John Tower of Texas against. Not voting but announced for passage was Hugh Scott of Pennsylvania.

Friendly Discussion

As was the case in the House, debate on the legislation was rather pro forma, unemotional, rather cut and dry. Only exception came near the time for the vote, when Spessard Holland (D-Fla.) provoked some highly emotional questions and answers by his defense of the national origins and Asia-Pacific Triangle concepts.

Only one amendment, that proposed by Iowa's Senator Miller to include in the 170,000 Old World limitation all "special immigrants" except those from the New World and close family relatives, came to a vote. It was defeated.

Proposed amendments for statutes of limitation on deportation proceedings offered by Sen. Jacob Javits (R-N.Y.) and Sen. Wayne Morse (D-Ore.) were withdrawn after assurances that Senate Judiciary Subcommittee on Immigration would consider the problem. Same procedure was followed on an amendment offered by Gordon Allott (R-Colo.) regarding the problems of exchange students and visitors.

After the immigration bill was made the pending order of business in the Senate on Sept. 16, Massachusett's Senator Kennedy opened the debate on Sept. 17 explaining the history of the immigration law since 1924 and the ways in which the national origins formula for determining the quantity of immigration had been circumvented by the use of non-quota immigration procedures and special legislation. He also explained the features of the revised Administration immigration bill.

Failure as a Device

"The current system is as much as a device as it is an embarrassment as a doctrine" was his central theme.

As for the Asia-Pacific Triangle, he declared that "elimination of this crude device means that finally, after almost a hundred years, Asian peoples are no longer discriminated against in the immigration laws of our country".

Sam Ervin (D-N.C.), one of the more widely respected and influential Southern Senators, then explained why he supported the proposed bill, with its Western Hemisphere limitation on annual immigration.

While he expressed himself as favoring the national origins concept, he said that the fatal defect in the Walter-McCarran Act was its failure to impose some limitation on New World immigration. He thought that this was discrimination against those of the Old World which was unjustified.

Latin American Boom

He expressed fear that with the rapidly increasing population of Latin America, immigration pressures would mount.

Noting that no one today advocates unrestricted immigration, he said that the United States should "restrict immigration to immigrants whose presence here will reunite families already partially in America and immigrants who have some real contribution to make by reason of their skills to the economic welfare of America."

Democrat - turned - Republican Strom Thurmond of South Carolina opposed the bill as being based on the false premise that "this country is underpopulated". He strongly defended both the national origins system and the Asia-Pacific Triangle concepts as keeping the nation's population restricted and ethnically and culturally western European in character.

Michigan's Philip Hart, who not only has assumed the leadership over the past several years for major immigration reform but also introduced the original Kennedy and Johnson immigration bills, explained:

"The bill is modest and right. It falls in America's mainstream of morality and common sense". He said that the bill represented "a broadly based consensus of the kind of reform that is needed."

Selective, But Not Racially

As he saw the bill, "We need a careful selection of immigrants. We should be selective—but not with theories of racial or ethnic superiority. Congress must enact a statute that will be discriminatory in the best meaning of the word—on the grounds of individual worth and capacity; on the grounds of national security; and of economic and scientific benefit; on the principle of family unity and asylum to the homeless and the oppressed. Such discrimination is tolerable and in our national interest."

Alaska's E.L. Bartlett stressed, "As a nation, we will benefit far more from the removal of the national origins test than will any single immigrant, or all of them together".

(Continued on Page 3)

MAJOR PROVISIONS OF SENATE PASSED IMMIGRATION BILL

Major provisions of the Senate-passed immigration bill of interest to JACL include the following:

1—From July 1, 1965 through June 30, 1968, the existing provisions of the Walter-McCarran Act will continue in force, except that the unused annual quota numbers of the various countries will be made available to those with oversubscribed waiting lists for preference immigrants, including Japan.

2—On and after July 1, 1968, a new immigration system will become effective. It will operate under the principle that "No person shall receive any preference or priority or be discriminated against in the issuance of an immigrant visa because of his race, sex, nationality, place of birth, or place of residence".

3—Three new definitions replacing identifications in current law, are substituted.

(a) "Special immigrants" are

(Continued on Page 2)

200 naturalized Issei celebrate decade of citizenship at Downtown L.A. JACL fete

LOS ANGELES—An overflow turnout of some 200 naturalized Issei gathered Sunday at San Kwo Low to celebrate a Decade of Citizenship program sponsored by the Downtown L.A. JACL.

George K. Rosenberg, local Immigration and Naturalization Service district director, in delivering one of the key remarks of the program described how the Senate had passed the immigration bill, which would enable more exemplary Japanese like the Issei to come to America. He was present in Washington at this historic occasion.

While the program was one of denoting gratitude for being an American citizen by the Issei, Rosenberg said that the U.S. is more grateful to the Japanese for becoming such fine American citizens.

Issei Given Credit

In a letter from Mike Masaoka, read at the occasion by Tats Kushida, the naturalized Issei were given much credit for passage of the immigration bill which repealed the National Origins quota system.

"Had you not lived your lives in such an exemplify manner, in spite of discrimination to which no other group of immigrants have ever been subjected, this vital reform in our immigration law could not have been possible," Masaoka stated.

The Issei should be proud of the part they played in helping to make American law more meaningful to the Japanese and other peoples, Masaoka added.

Among special guests were Jack Hantweck and Sam Hozman, who were naturalization examiners 10 years ago but serving in more responsible positions in the Immigration Service today.

Instant success of this gathering was evident when Issei honorees, most of them now retired, began to gather an hour before the luncheon was scheduled to start, noted emcee Takito Yamaguma.

Frank Tsuchiya, chapter president, commented the chapter will consider sponsoring this program annually.

Luncheon opened with Fr. Clement, Downtown L.A. JACL chaplain, giving the invocation, followed by Soichi Fukui, past chapter president, leading in the Pledge of Allegiance.

Greetings and remarks were also extended by:

George Baikt, admin. asst. to Mayor Sam Yorty; Robert Donaghue, deputy to Sup. Ernest E. Debs; Shigetoshi Fujii, pres., Japanese Chamber of Commerce; Victor Carter, pres., Japan America Society; Mrs. Takayo Kato, pres., Japanese Women's Society; Heiichi Mochizuki, Japanese Consulate-General; Yamaguma; and Tsuchiya.

Entertainment was offered by: Mme. Kasuga; Lorraine Fukuwa (13-yrs.-old); and Mrs. Miye Mayeda.

Dr. James Hara, among the five Issei who were first naturalized in Los Angeles in 1952, responded for the honorees. Mrs. Mayeda presented hand-made cushions to civic dignitaries present. Over 200 certificates recognizing a Decade of Citizenship were issued by the chapter.

Fr. John M. Yamazaki Sr. of St. Mary's Episcopal Church gave the closing benediction.

Donations continue for Walter Fund

LOS ANGELES — Contributions amounting to $244 for the JACL Walter Memorial Fund were acknowledged by Takito Yamaguma, national co-chairman, this past month.

Because the local drive is closed, the amount was forwarded to the Washington JACL Office for final accounting.

The JACL campaign will close Oct. 15, it was announced this week. All chapter and individual contributions should be sent to the Washington JACL Office, 919-18th St. NW, before that deadline.

Acknowledged here:

San Luis Obispo JACL—$161

$25—Masaji Eto and Mrs. Tamaji Eto.
$20—Iriuo and Toshio Nishihi.
$10—Hiyama family, Ken Kobara, John R. Sullenberger, Ken Kitasako, George Kagawa, Kingo Kawaoka, Hilo Fuchiwaki, Mitsuo Sanbonmatsu.
$5—Taro Kobara, Ben Fuchiwaki, Seirin Ikeda, Shizuko Iwao, N. Ikeda, S. Kunihiro, Shigeo Hemmi.
$3—Yoshihisa Taira.

Portland JACL—$66

$25—Portland Japanese Women's Society.
$21—Transpacific Women's Society.
$5—Toru Kobayashi, Mrs. Hatsume Furusho, Mrs. Haru Tsuji, Mrs. Kimiye Takeoka.

Miscellaneous

$10—Salinas Valley JACL; $5—Mrs. Takae Nakamura, Salt Lake City.

Gov. Brown appoints Nisei to cosmetology state board

SACRAMENTO — Don Yamamoto, one-time Yuba City Nisei who operates four shops here, was appointed by Gov. Brown to a four-year term on the state board of cosmetology.

Yamasaki model for 'The City' unveiled

ORANGE—Model for the Minoru Yamasaki master plan for "The City", a $200,000,000 development in the heart of Orange County, was unveiled last week at the site for guests of City Management Corp.

"The City" will occupy a 157-acre site here with three major U.S. corporations and a leading developer participating in the project. They include the Holiday Inns of America, Rancho Palos Verdes, subsidiaries of Kaiser Aluminum & Chemical Corp.; and Guilford Glazer and Associates, real estate developers.

Nisei Canadian elected Kiwanis lt.-governor

CRESTON, B.C.—Tak Toyota of Creston was recently named lieutenant governor of Kiwanis District 7, which covers British Columbia, Washington and Northern Idaho. He has been a Kiwanian since 1947.

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By the Board:

A Nisei Employment Survey

By Tak Kubota, National 2nd Vice President

Seattle

To determine the extent and trend of employment among Japanese Americans throughout the United States, the National JACL Committee on Equal Employment Opportunity, with the blessings of the National Board and with the assistance of all of the District Councils and their respective chapters, are continuing their time-consuming survey.

As suggested by our Washington Representative Mike Masaoka, we hope to include in these studies as a matter of record the names and addresses of our outstanding professional and skilled people.

In terms of progress, the President's Committee on Equal Employment has been able to bring to the attention of business that the matter of equal employment opportunity should and will be of vital concern to them. It was also enlightening to learn at a recent conference of the President's Committee on Equal Employment Opportunity that a number of the large business firms at their expense are sending their top Negro executives to areas needed to prove their opportunities are open to minority youths if they have the necessary education and training.

Along the same line of thinking it has been suggested that we should call on many of our outstanding Nisei leaders with various meeting backgrounds to cooperate with us by exposing themselves more freely with the Sansei who would, no doubt, benefit immensely from their educational and personal experiences.

Urban Renewal

Outside the field of employment, Housing is perhaps the second in importance as far as minorities are concerned. Take for example the coverage of urban renewal as it is known to most of us effects many minority communities and Seattle is no exception.

I would like to relate some of my experiences and personal observations as it pertains to this subject.

Because of the major role played by such organizations such as the Jackson Street Community Council, First Hill Lions Club Civic Committee, and representatives of the cities of Seattle, Tacoma, Vancouver, Kelso, etc., the Washington State Legislature passed an enabling legislation, the State of Washington "Urban Renewal" in 1957.

We took the position after many years of study that the so-called Jackson Street Community, bounded to the west on 4th Ave., 23rd Ave. to the east, Jefferson to the north, and Dearborn Ave. to the south, which developed and flourished during the turn of the century, could not uplift itself physically without federal aid, that is, urban renewal.

It had become evident that private capital would not and could not invest in a community which had developed definite symptoms of decay.

We were informed by our city officials after the State had passed this enabling legislation that Congress was considering reducing urban renewal funds. It is at this time we again called this fact to the attention of our senior Senator, the Hon. Warren G. Magnuson, who was chairman of the Senate Sub-committee on Appropriations for Independent Offices. We appealed to him stating that Washington was one of the very few States which had not availed themselves of federal funds to rehabilitate its cities and towns. His immediate response was most encouraging stating that he would see to it that such appropriations would not be curtailed. It is a matter of public record that he kept his promise.

* * *

It was very interesting to note that Mayor J. Cavanagh of Detroit, whose city was a very hospitable host to the 1964 JACL National Convention, was quoted as saying in a recent publication in answer to his critics for relying on U.S. funds, "We send billions to Washington and we're entitled to some in return".

Incidentally, Detroit now has 21 urban renewal projects underway for which U.S. will give $36 million. In other words, Detroit gets more federal aid than any city except New York and Chicago.

Yesler-Atlantic "T"

The proposed urban renewal project in Seattle which is now under consideration and awaiting final official decision of the City Council is called the Yesler-Atlantic "T" which covers approximately 137 acres, bounded by 14th Ave. to the west (S. Jackson Pl. to Yesler Way), 24th Ave. to the east, (Yesler Way (14th to 24th Ave.) to the north, S. Jackson Pl. (14th to 20th Ave.) and S. Charles St. (from 20th to 23rd Ave.) to the south.

It is estimated that the population in this "T" is about 3,200 (40 pct. Negro, 30 pct. Oriental, and 30 pct. White.)

Most of the white population are individuals and senior citizens. There are 472 structures which has 650 dwelling units where 200 individuals and 470 families reside.

In this area there are 97 business or non-residential structures which includes churches such as the Seattle Buddhist Church, Japanese Congregational Church, and business and educational institutions such as Wonder Bread Bakery (3 structures), Gai's Bakery, the new Washington Jr. High School and the Public Library (Yesler Branch). It is also estimated that 75 pct. of the 472 residential structures require some type of rehabilitation.

The long delay and indecision on the part of the local and federal officials has been a major factor in the increasing opposition to urban renewal in this community. However, critics who oppose this program have yet to come up with a practical solution to solve this dilemma which confronts every major city.

Immigration —

(Continued from Front Page)

the "nonquota" immigrants of existing law, including those of the New World. No substantial changes are made in the "nonquota" listing, except that a numerical ceiling of 120,000 annually is placed on all such "special immigrants" from Western Hemisphere countries, unless Congress enacts legislation providing otherwise before July 1, 1968.

(—b) "Immediate relatives", who are the "nonquota", are the children, spouses, and parents of United States citizens.

(c) "Conditional entries" are now known as refugees. Authority for the admission of up to 10,200 a year is provided.

(d—On and after July 1, 1968, 170,000 immigrant visas are to be made available to all countries of the Old World, with no single country entitled to more than 20,000 vists in any one year, according to the following preference categories:

(First) Unmarried sons or daughters of U.S. citizens—the first 20 pct., or 34,000.

(Second) Husbands, wives, and unmarried sons or daughters of alien residents—20 pct., or 34,000 plus any unused numbers in the First Preference.

(Third) Members of professions, scientists, and artists—10 pct., or 17,000.

(Fourth) Married sons or daughters of U.S. citizens—10 pct., or 17,000, plus any unused numbers in the first three preferences.

(Fifth) Brothers or sisters of U.S. citizens—24 pct., or 40,800, plus the unused numbers in the first four preferences.

(Sixth) Skilled or unskilled persons capable of filling labor shortages in the U.S.—up to 10 pct., or 17,000. Certification by the Secretary of Labor that the prospective immigrant will not displace an American worker, or adversely affect American working conditions or wages is required, however.

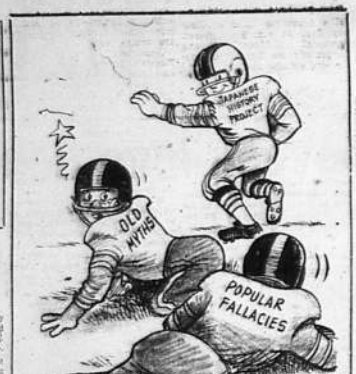
(Seventh) "Conditional entries", or refugees" from communism, from an area of the Middle East, or from natural calamities—up to 6 pct., or 10,200.

(Eighth) Otherwise qualified immigrants, in the order of their qualification (nonpreference immigrants)—any portion of the 170,000 not used by the preference immigrants (from first to seventh preferences).

5—Immigrants from the Ryukyu Islands (Okinawa) are to be attributed to the quota area of the Pacific Islands.

6—Adjustment of status, to that of lawfully admitted aliens for permanent residence, is provided for certain aliens who entered the United States illegally prior to June 28, 1958, and also for certain aliens crewmen.

7—Mentally retarded aliens, or those with a past history of mental illness, who are the spouse, unmarried children, adopted children, or the parents of American citizens or resident aliens may be admitted, under safeguards, by the Attorney General.



Upset Victims

— Letters from Our Readers —

Stood up for Justice

Editor:

I understand that the Pacific Citizen and other papers recently wrote a story on "Meatball" Kawakita, in connection with a TV feature production.

There had been so many "bad" stories about war time activities of Nisei in Japan.

I wish to inform you about a certain Nisei, who worked with me to assist many American POWs. He was Tamotsu Murayama from San Francisco. He worked with me at the Bunka Camp in Tokyo.

He went around to buy already-scarce vitamin pills for American POWs whose health was bad. Of course, we bought with our own pocket money.

When Major Wilson was terribly suffering from malaria fever, Murayama took him to a hospital for a treatment.

He was taken a POW in New Guinea. His physical condition was so bad, Murayama thought he was going to die if no medical attention was given.

Major Wilson got well, but Murayama was called to the Kempeitai (Gendarmarie) headquarters for questioning.

Murayama explained that he took a prisoner to a hospital for the treatment as he could not stand for the suffering of POW any longer.

Murayama was called "a spy for America" and he was beaten up badly. His front teeth were knocked out.

Capt. Edwin Kalbfleish was going to be executed for his refusal to cooperate with Japan's war efforts.

Murayama approached Lt. Gen. Prince Lee and other supreme war council members and he appealed for Capt. Kalbfleish's life by virtue of the Geneva Conference.

Murayama was able to rescue him.

He also arranged a mass for the Catholic POWs at the Camp with Archbishop Doi, who gladly accepted to conduct a religious service. However, it was suddenly forbidden on the very morning of worship.

"Meatball" and "Tokyo Rose" and other unfortunate cases were widely published with some accusing terms of Nisei in Japan.

I want you to know there are some Nisei like Murayama who was courageous enough to stand for justice in spite of such difficult circumstance.

I know this Nisei Murayama who carried on his duties even if he risked his life, because he felt it was right.

He felt that POWs, who were helpless and suffering, should reasonably be given proper attention.

Murayama and I bought vitamin pills and medicine for POWs, because we felt that we should help them.

When Murayama asked me to share my lunch bread for POWs. He offered his own too.

We never spoke about war-time deeds, but I want to tell you that Murayama, one of your Nisei members, bravely helped the POWs.

We should keep quiet, but I want to tell you for the benefit of Nisei since so many bad publicity stories have come out in the past.

I am very proud of having such a Nisei friend as Tamotsu Murayama.

SUISEI MATSUI

Kamakura, Japan.

(Mr. Matsui is a TV-radio and cinema producer, entertainer, lecturer, and actor, the oldest and the first master of ceremonies in Japan.)

Weather in Reno

BY IDA FUKUI

Reno

A predicted weather bulletin from the NC-WNDC convention city, Reno, Nevada. Another added service for the conferees.

As is customary, nudity is probably in a quandary wondering what to wear and pack. The weather is most unpredictable anytime. However, based on previous years, and the trend that has taken place so far, Reno is having an early fall. One will most likely find warm and sunny days with the temperature in the 70s. The activities will be confined to the indoors.

Those wishing to participate in man's favorite sport, that of bowling at the moon (sorry no date bureau), will find Nevada evenings and mornings quite cool, perhaps in the 40s.

News articles from the local papers indicated that during the Oct. 16 week at least two other organizations are holding conferences here. One has an expected attendance of 500. So one can not be urged too strongly to get your reservations in now!

* * *

Do not overlook the advance registration which entitles one to a packet containing choice gifts. Favors and tokens are mounting up better than anticipated. Included is a drawing for an expense-paid eight-day for two to either Hawaii or Mexico. Also there is a special drawing given by the Reno Chapter of 25 silver dollars for the winning packet number. Send in your request for reservations and registration now to Mrs. Frank Chikami, 1942 Ridge St., Reno, Nev. 89503.

'NISEI' STORY PLANNED FOR NEW YORK TIMES MAG

SAN FRANCISCO — William Peterson, UC-Berkeley sociology professor, consulted with local Nisei ministers, newspaper editors and National JACL headquarters in search of material for a forthcoming New York Times Sunday Magazine article about Japanese Americans.

The Times reported in answers to Why were the Japanese people in this country so successful in establishing themselves economically and getting higher education, and being more law-abiding than other minorities?

It will go into depth on Nisei morality, Peterson said.

Washington Newsletter: by Mike Masaoka

Senate Immigration Bill

Washington

The Immigration Bill that is finally enacted will probably be more like the Senate version than that passed by the House. Except for the numerical limitations, there will be imposed for the first time on immigration from Canada and Latin America, the Senate bill is perhaps a "better" measure, with a few more liberal provisions.

It is likely that the House will have this week conferees who will meet with the Senate Conferees named after the passage of its version last Wednesday (Sept. 22). The conferees will probably accept, with some modification, the Senate restriction on Western Hemisphere immigration.

A similar provision was barely defeated in the House, on a 218 to 189 roll call vote (after a "teller" vote of 196 to 154 had tentatively accepted it).

And, during Senate Judiciary Subcommittee consideration of the Immigration Bill, it became apparent that no major immigration reform bill, including New World limitation could be reported by the Subcommittee.

It also became apparent that the Administration was not nearly as interested in preventing this new restriction as it was in securing passage of a new immigration bill that repeals race as a qualification for immigration.

Finally, no effort to amend or modify this Western Hemisphere immigration ceiling was attempted during Senate floor debate because there appeared to be overwhelming sentiment for this particular device, especially since a Select Commission on Western Hemisphere Migration is established to study this whole subject of New World immigration.

Conceivably, this Commission could recommend, and the Congress accept, either the repeal or modification of the hemispheric limitation.

Considering the interest and the emotionalism shown during Congressional consideration of what has become the Walter-McCarran Immigration and Nationality Act some 17 years ago, the Senate debate, as was the House discussion a month earlier, was quite apathetic.

During most of the preliminary and explanatory addresses, only the Senator addressing the chamber and floor manager Senator Edward Kennedy were present. And the galleries were practically empty, except for the tourists who entered the galleries from time-to time as part of their official tour of the Capitol Building.

Moreover, only one amendment came to a vote. That was one proposed by Republican Jack Miller of Iowa, which would have included in the Old World quantitative limitation of 170,000 a year all of the "special immigrants" who are now "nonquota" exceptions. Senator Miller's amendment was defeated by a 46 to 36 roll call vote, and the 46 votes were cast by Senators who were "nonquota" exceptions, or who were "nonquota" exceptions, or who were being taken, Vice President Hubert Humphrey was in the chair. He was one of the leaders who opposed the Walter-McCarran Act in 1952 because it continued the national origins quota system and the Asia-Pacific Triangle.

When Florida Democrat Spessard Holland defended the racial doctrines inherent in the national origins system and the Asia-Pacific Triangle in the only heated exchanges of the week-long debate, just before the final passage of the bill, none of the Senators with any substantial constituency of Americans of Japanese ancestry—Senators Hiram Fong and Daniel Inouye of Hawaii and Thomas Kuchel and George Murphy of California—happened to be in the chamber.

The Kennedy brothers undertook the burden of speaking out on behalf of the Negroes and the Asians, declaring that they had every right to enjoy equal immigration opportunities with Europeans.

★

Among the comments relating to the Japanese, or of interest to JACL, are these:

Senator Edward Kennedy, declared,

"I believe that one of the most laudable aspects of the bill is the elimination of the Parrist factor. We have eliminated the Asia-Pacific Triangle which was based solely on the basis of origin. I do not see how anyone can stand on the floor of the Senate in 1965 and oppose this legislation after looking at our present laws which contain the crude Asia-Pacific Triangle which provides 'if 51 percent of your blood can be traced to that area of the world, you will be chargeable to that area regardless of your birthplace'.

"This is the very basic root of this legislation . . . that the provisions of this bill eliminates all references to race considerations

"There was a time when the drawing of distinctions among immigrants on the basis of nationality was a popular concept. But we have learned something since the 1920s. We have learned that there is no difference between people who participate in the life of our nation. The refugee scientist who fled Nazi German taught us this. The Japanese Americans who fought and died in our Armed Forces taught us this, and the aliens currently fighting in Vietnam was continuing this fine tradition. Today we are going to vote the lessons we have learned from them . . ."

After Senator Holland suggested that Negroes do not know what tribe or nation they descended from, Senator Robert Kennedy commented that this was because they had been brought in as slaves. " . . . after we have performed that kind of unforgivable act, that we should not permitted to remember the land not know where they came from, nor where in Africa their grandfather was born, as I am fortunate enough to know the fact that I might know that I came from Ireland does not make me better than a Negro . . ."

"Does the Senator from Florida remember, during the Second World War, what was the most highly decorated U.S. unit as a group?"

Senator Holland responded: "I have heard that the unit most decorated was the one in which the Junior Senator from Hawaii (Mr. Inouye) served so well and so valiantly. It was, perhaps, the most highly decorated."

Senator Robert Kennedy pressed on: "Is the Senator from Florida aware that the men who made up that unit could be described as Orientals—that they were of Japanese origin? . . . The Senator from Florida is aware of the great contribution which they made to victory by the United States?"

The Florida Senator replied: "I know that perfectly well. I have frequently expressed, publically and privately, my great affection for the Junior Senator from Hawaii. I was the first to sign a bill for statehood for Hawaii. I also had the honor to be invited to come to Hawaii for its statehood celebration.

" 'I am proud of Hawaii as our 50th State. I have no disposition at all to sovereign against anyone there. I merely state that when we open our doors wide to all the Oriental nations of this earth, with some 700 to 800 million in one country alone, and with countless millions in other nations, and when we offer to admit them on terms of exact equality with people from our own forefather countries, we are making a radical departure of which I cannot, and do not, approve. That is the point."

Senator Robert Kennedy concluded: "The Senator talks about opening the doors wide. The doors are open only to those who can make a contribution. The fact that someone came from Japan, or China originally, the fact that someone comes from Italy, Poland, or Nigeria makes no difference. They are all going to be considered equally as to whether they are going to be accepted in the United States. The person who comes from Japan can make quite as much of a contribution as anyone who comes from Europe, and we are open only to those who should be excluded merely because he is Japanese . . ."

Marutani —

(Continued from Front Page)

tired a Coke machine. As I was guzzling a welcome drink I became aware of a deputy sheriff standing nearby and I'm not quite sure just how, but we struck up a conversation. Apparently he had never seen the likes of me... a Nisei, and he was soon asking all sorts of questions including the usual "Were you born in Japan?"

The deputy continued to chat with me full knowing that I was a lawyer representing the civil rights arrestees. Our conversation was civil and perhaps even bordered on the friendly for, at one point, he even offered to buy me a Coke.

The deputy was not the only one who was civil. During the proceedings, a kindly-looking elderly bailiff was helpful and courteous. I remember he had an unusual belt buckle and we idly chatted about it between cases.

Separate but equal?

Out in the hall I suddenly noticed something that had escaped my attention as I had entered the courthouse. Looking up I thought for a moment I was seeing double: there were two signs with the words "MEN", the wording on one sign smaller than the other. Then looking directly across, on the opposite side, sure enough there were two more signs with the word "WOMEN" with the same variation in the size of the print. Had "Mother Nature" blockeoed me, I would not have known whether I would be expected to use the "colored" or the "whites only" facility. However, I did not have to face the dilemma. I smugly thought to myself perhaps there would be a third set of facilities for the likes of me marked "uncertain". That would increase the cost of segregation by at least another fifty percent.

(To Be Continued)

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By Bill Hosokawa

From the Frying Pan

New York City

OF MANY MOODS—At its most pleasant, New York City is a delightful and exciting place, vibrant with vitality, made magnificent by the towering product of architects' imagination and builders' skill. But in its foul moods, New York is a miserable hellhole, festering, fussing, uncomfortable and uncompromising.

New York was in one of its more miserable moods last week when I dropped in for two and a half hurried days. It started with a half-hour delay over Kennedy International Airport when congestion of airspace delayed our landing. It continued with a 90-minute ride into town, crawling through traffic all the way, that caused me to miss an appointment.

The hotel had my reservation, all right, but it took another 20 minutes to find a bellboy to escort me here. It seems there's some kind of regulation which prohibits guests from loading their own rooms to save time and inevitable tip for often surly and usually substandard service.

The city was suffering through one of its hot and sultry spells with both temperature and humidity in the high eighties. Unusual, the residents said, but it was more reminiscent of the Mekong Delta than Manhattan. In Saigon, the rooms of the Caravelle Hotel are air-conditioned. This plush Manhattan hostelry of proud name and reputation wasn't and not just because of the water shortage. There wasn't much sleep that night.

Next morning in the coffee shop I sat next to a customer who was quarreling openly with the waitress. The service was so indifferent, I found myself on the customer's side without ever finding out what the trouble was about.

Waiting interminably for my coffee, I wondered what made New Yorkers in one of their less attractive periods even look different from people back home. And then it occurred to me. They don't smile. You can hardly blame them. What's there to smile about?

OLD FRIENDS—New Yorkers seen in the nameless, faceless mass may have lost the ability to smile, but as individuals they can still laugh and display happy emotion, especially when they meet old friends. Or perhaps it is that when they meet old friends, they forget for a while that they are now New Yorkers, and remember once again the cool and pleasant places of long ago which were abandoned for the glamour and excitement and opportunity of Manhattan.

On the one evening I had free, Tooru Kanazawa joined me for a seafood dinner while we reminisced about the days when he was my boss at Jimmie Sakamoto's Courier back in Seattle. Other than the fact that Tooru abandoned claim to the title when he quit newspapering, he would deserve to be called dean of Nisei newspapermen.

After a while we went up to see Tura Nakamura, partner at Takeda's, one of Manhattan's several new Japanese restaurants. Nakamura is another pre-war Seattleite who is remembered among other things as the smoothly bi-lingual announcer on the radio programs with which Jimmie Sakamoto tried to keep the Courier's deficit within reasonable bounds. Takeda's, like the other Japanese restaurants, is adding the crest of interest in Japanese foods. Nakamura said it seemed some 10 or 15 Japanese restaurants had been opened in New York within the last year or so, but later when I checked the Manhattan telephone directory, there were only 14 or 15 listed in the classified pages. Maybe the competition just made it seem there were so many new places.

Both Nakamura and Kanazawa, long-time Seattleites, have found their niches in New York. They complain about the congestion and the climate and the cost of living and a lot of other things, but they like it where they are. The test is in whether they would move to another city, and neither of them has any thought of pulling stakes. As I was saying, for all the best New York can be a delightful and exciting place. But for the most part, last week wasn't one of those times.

HAWAIIAN EAGLES CRY AGAINST SEPARATE AERIES FOR NEGROES

HONOLULU—Max F. Schroeder of Denver, N.J., the international president of the Fraternal Order of Eagles, favors formation on separate Eagle clubs for Negroes. The FOE membership is limited to Caucasians.

Hawaiian members of the FOE, however, are against establishment of segregated clubs, the Star-Bulletin learned this past week.

"We might be able to work out something like the policeman's Elks and colored Shriners," **Schroeder** told the Associated Press.

The Eagles, formed in Seattle in 1898, has one aerie in Hawaii, composed of some 400 members.

(The Elks have a white only membership, but Nisei have been accepted by the Shriners.—Ed.)

Not an Issue

Schroeder said that to his knowledge applications for Eagle membership by Negroes had not become an issue in the United States, but added the question had come up at the organization's convention in Canada last month.

He said if Negroes feel they want to form a charter and work along the same lines as the international group, "maybe the Colored Order of Eagles might be the thing."

State Rep. William M. Furtado, past grand president of the Honolulu club, said there should be no segregation in the organization.

"I don't believe we should have separate clubs," he said.

Furtado said that anyone should be invited to join the Eagles provided he meets all the requirements.

In 1963 Furtado was awarded the Golden Eagle award for outstanding community service at the Eagles convention in Chicago.

He was particularly cited for his work in the passage of the State Fair Employment Practices Act, which bans discrimination in hiring on the basis of race, national origin, religion or age.

Admits Hawaiians

Furtado said that although the international constitution limits membership to whites only, the Honolulu club opened its membership to Hawaiians also.

This was done in 1929, he said. The club here was formed 64 years ago.

The international organization has more than one million members. It's a service organization as well as a fraternal one.

It participates in the Crusade For Freedom and is the largest contributor to the Damon Runyon Cancer Fund.

Japanese settlers thrive in Brazil, group passing through Honolulu reports

HONOLULU—Many Japanese in Brazil have left their farms that they and their fathers had tilled to assume responsible positions in business and government, according to vice mayor Watai Ishibashi of Sao Paulo.

Ishibashi and four other Brazilian politicians of Japanese ancestry recently stopped over here before leaving on a tour of governmental agencies in Japan.

Five Japanese Brazilians are representatives to the Federal Legislature in Brasilia. Three others are members of the Sao Paulo State Legislature, Ishibashi said.

Japanese-Brazilians own more than 50 factories, and many are physicians and attorneys.

More than 700,000 persons of Japanese ancestry now live in Brazil, although only 240,000 of them emigrated from Japan. Immigration of Japanese started in 1908 and reached its peak in 1923. Since then it has tapered off. Fewer than 1,000 arrivals were recorded last year.

An active community of more than 300,000 Japanese-Brazilians are centered in Sao Paulo, according to Kasuo Watanabe, a judge in Sao Paulo and a member of the tour.

Cooperation between Japanese and Brazilian governments has produced a large steel mill near Sao Paulo and a shipyard in Rio de Janeiro.

The Japanese government is showing increasing interest in Brazilian agriculture, Ishibashi said.

The five politicians will be guests of the Japanese Department of Foreign Affairs.

Other members of the tour are Saichiro Yokomizo, vice-mayor of Arapongas, Parana; Hirayuki Kobayashi, and Mario Osasya, Sao Paulo assemblymen.

Tats Kushida earns professional degree

SACRAMENTO—Tats Kushida, a member of the Wilshire Agency of California-Western States Life Insurance Co., will be awarded the Chartered Life Underwriter degree of the American College of Life Underwriters tonight at the Disneyland Hotel.

Achievement of this professional designation, highest in the life insurance industry, follows five years of studies and successful completion of examinations in the course of study, including economics, estate planning, taxation, and all phases of life and health insurance.

Kushida was introduced into the life insurance business in 1957 by Harry Fujita, manager of the firm's Wilshire Agency in Los Angeles.

Prior to joining Cal-Western Life, Kushida was for ten years JACL regional director in Chicago and Los Angeles. A resident of Monterey Park, he and his wife, May, have two daughters, Pamela, who is teaching school in South Whittier, and Beverly, a student at Alhambra High School.

* * *

Cal-Western Agent

SACRAMENTO — Tatsuo Yorita, member of the Wilshire Agency of California-Western States Life Insurance Co., attended his company's career school here this past week.

Nisei cooking columnist wins newspaper award

LONG BEACH—Mrs. Maye Otuki, regular contributor of recipes to the Long Beach JACL newsletter, won first prize for the third year in a row in the Independent-Press-Telegram cook book edition recently with her "Spaghetti: Oriental Style".

The blue ribbon recipe included a blend of water chestnuts, Japanese mushrooms, rice wine and shoyu.

Japanese cultural show at Buddhist church set

ANAHEIM—The Orange County Buddhist Church, 909 S. Dale, stages its first Japanese cultural exhibit Oct. 9-10, 1-8 p.m. for the general public.

A rare collection of Hiroshige prints and bonsai plants, flower arrangements by Mme. Kamimura and students, a doll display superviised by Mrs. Sawada and demonstrations in judo and kempo are to be featured.

Employment policy asked

SAN FRANCISCO — Community service organizations of Alameda, Contra Costa and San Francisco counties have asked the Bay Area Rapid Transit to announce their employment policy with respect to minorities, the San Francisco JACL reported this past week.

No reply was available at the time the JACL board met Sept. 1, according to chapter president Eddie Moriguchi.

Immigration –

(Continued from Front Page)

The debate continued on Monday, Sept. 20, with Sen. Leverett Saltonstall (R-Mass.) stressing particularly the family reunification and refugee provisions of the bill.

Sen. Fong's Major Address

Hawaii's Hiram Fong, the first Asian to be elected to the United States Senate and a member of the Senate Judiciary Committee and of its Immigration Subcommittee, then delivered an address lasting more than two hours in which he traced the history of racial discrimination against Orientals as presently evidenced in the Asia-Pacific Triangle and the national origins system.

Fong also provided for the record elaborate charts and tabulations related to immigration and to employment, noting:

"Opposition to revising our immigration statutes are based on two arguments: 1—Fear that admission of more immigrants to the country would exhaust our economic resources and add to our serious employment problems; 2—fear that too many persons of Oriental background would be admitted into the country, upsetting traditional patterns of American life. Research analysts," the Hawaiian Republican said, "of both arguments shows them to be quite unfounded."

After his remarks, floor manager Kennedy paid special tribute to Senator Fong for contributing so much to bringing an understanding of the Asia-Pacific peoples and of the benefits to the American economy and labor market that will flow from the immigration bill.

Javits and Morse raised questions concerning a statute of limitations on deportation proceedings, and Allott discussed the problems of exchange visitors and students who desire to adjust status while in this country. All were assured that the Judiciary Subcommittee on Immigration would give serious consideration to the issues raised.

After Sen. Claiborne Pell (D-R.I.) praised the proposed legislation as one which "will eliminate most of the hardships written into existing law", New York's Kennedy outlined some of the many specific instances of hardships which the bill would eliminate. Joseph Clark (D-Pa.) and Joseph Tydings (D-Md.) then both added their praises to the legislation.

The afternoon's debate was closed by Thomas Kuchel (R-Calif.) who not only endorsed the bill but also praised the record of the Japanese Americans in World War II.

For the information of the Senate, he included in the "Congressional Record" the detailed letter of the JACL outline the reasons that this organization supported the bill. The text of that letter is reprinted elsewhere as a summary of the JACL position on this legislation.

Tuesday's Remarks

Mississippi's James Eastland, chairman of the Judiciary Committee and the only member of the Committee who was also a member of the 1952 Committee, spoke out against the bill as one inspired by "political expediency."

He insisted that the national origins system was not elastic and that it was in the national interest to keep the country's population ethnically and culturally balanced as it was.

He charged that the bill was "hastily drafted" by the House Judiciary Subcommittee and had not been subject to extensive hearings as had the original Kennedy-Johnson bills.

John McClellan (D-Ark.) maintained that "No alien has the right to admittance. We grant him a privilege, and we are under no compulsion to do that, if the granting of the privilege is against or does not serve the national interest." He too opposed doing away with the national origins quota system and the Asia-Pacific Triangle.

Rhode Island's fiery John Pastore, keynote speaker at the 1964 Democratic National Convention, summed up his advocacy by saying that "It might seem emotional to call this measure a memorial to anyone. I will just say it is an American milestone—another measurement which finds its principle in equality of opportunity—and finds its proof in the record of responsibility of those to whom opportunity was given. That record is written on every page of American history—and no part is more American than the one we are writing today."

Connecticut's Thomas Dodd and Florida's George Smathers both spoke in favor of the measure, with the Floridian pointing out that Cuban refugees in his State could have their entry legalized under the bill.

Passage Day

Although the afternoon session opened with hopes for quick passage, the debate were on for almost five hours before the bill was finally passed.

Iowa's Senator Miller proposed an amendment which dragged on as difficulties in its draftsmanship were called to attention. His amendment, later defeated by voice vote, would have included in the 170,000 ceiling for Old World immigrants, such "special immigrants" as ministers, diplomats, etc., who were not either natives of the Western Hemisphere or close relatives of American citizen or resident alien families.

Then South Carolina's Thurmond proposed an amendment which, in effect, would prevent deportation of General Wessin y Wessin of the Dominican Republic. His amendment was withdrawn after assurances that the problem would be studied by the immigration subcommittee.

Everett Dirksen (R-Ill.), the Minority Floor Leader, then made his concluding remarks, in which he outlined the history of immigration to the United States. He endorsed the bill, after making clear his insistence on a Western Hemisphere limitation.

Allen Ellender (D-La.) then discussed the history of immigration restrictions by various world powers, concluding that the United States had the most liberal of any country. He said that he saw no reason to open even wider these doors when there were "no new frontiers of wilderness" for these incoming immigrants.

The only dramatic emotionalism in the week's debate came when Florida's Senator Holland emphasized that the proposals would change the type of immigrants who would be admitted, from those from western and northern Europe to "Asians and Africans". The Kennedy brothers and Senator Pastore in particular, each spoke in the defense of eliminating national origins and the Asia-Pacific Triangle.

Club 100 memorial for Nisei GIs held

HONOLULU—Club 100 members gathered at the Punchbowl's National Cemetery last Sunday morning to eulogize Sgt. Shigeo Joe Takata and other comrades who fell in World War II.

Takata was the first member of the 100th Infantry Bn. to die in WW2 combat. He was killed on the morning of Sept. 29, 1943 in southern Italy and the services are held annually on the Sunday closest to that date.

Eight other Nisei veteran groups participated.

Two Hawaiian TV stations also repeated the CBS-TV documentary, "Nisei: the Pride and the Shame", that afternoon.

★ ★

Aloha from Hawaii

HONOLULU—Vice President and Mrs. Hubert H. Humphrey will visit Hawaii Nov. 5 through 11, Sen. Dan K. Inouye has announced.

Jack Y. Ouye, Hakalau, Hawaii, postmaster, was honored here Sept. 17 as one of two Hawaii Citizens of the Year in ceremonies sponsored by the Citizenship Day Committee.

The hotel occupancy rate here is holding fairly strong. It shows an occupancy rate of 83.6 pct. for the larger hotels and 74.8 pct. for the smaller ones.

Yoichi Hiraoka, the famed xylophonist, was a one-day visitor here Sept. 20. He left the next day for Japan where he will give 12 to 14 concerts.

Sansei sparkle in Southland prep gridiron openers

LONG BEACH—Leading the offensive attack at Wilson High here is quarterback Ron Fujikawa, son of Dr. and Mrs. Fred Fujikawa. Ron won all-city honors and a letter last season as a sophomore.

He paced the Wilson attack against Santa Monica High last week in a dazzling 33-6 victory, completing 9 out of 11 passes for 124 yards including three TDs. Longest completion was for 38 yds. He was also effective on the ground.

Sansei at Gardena High

Defending city champion Gardena High plowed Westchester High under 48-7 in a non-league tackle on the winner's field.

Glenn Matsushima, Dick Sasai, Vic Miyoshi and Harvey Horikawa contributed heavily to the win. Matsushima set up one TD with a 38-yd gallop to the 5 and carried twice for points after touchdown. Miyoshi and Horikawa were defensive standouts. Sasai, running from halfback, showed good speedy and great pass-catching talent.

Judo championships on ABC-TV sports show

SAN FRANCISCO—The ABC-TV Wide World of Sports program for Oct. 2, 5-6:30 p.m., will cover the National AAU judo championships from San Francisco and the Pendleton (Ore.) roundup rodeo.

Bill Flemming and judo expert Dennis Kane will describe the judo meet at the USF gym. Among competitors will be Paul Maruyama of Loyola, U.S. Olympic team member; Toshiyuki Seino, and Hayward Nishioka.

Cleveland bowler

CLEVELAND—Mrs. Helen Shima reigns as the local queen of bowlers for the coming season, the Bowling Proprietors Assn. selection committee announced recently. She posted a 188 average in both the BPA and Jo Mraz All-Star leagues this past season.

In city tournoy, she was fourth in both all-events and single, and fifth in match game duelling.

Portland wrestler at Okla. State on scholarship

PORTLAND — Richard Henjyoji, fourth son of Bishop and Mrs. D.Y. Henjyoji, is attending Oklahoma State on a full athletic scholarship this fall.

A graduate of Cleveland High, he was state prep and Oregon AAU champion in Greco-Roman and freestyle wrestling. Brigham Young and Michigan also offered him scholarship, it was reported.

JACL chapters hold golf tournaments

SAN FRANCISCO — Ken Akutagawa fired an 81 (net 70) and Tak Nakano a 82 (net 72) to win the trophies in the ninth annual San Francisco JACL golf tournament at Riverside Country Club on Aug. 15. Slim Seiki was tournament chairman.

Trophies were donated by the Sumitomo Bank and Bank of Tokyo.

* * *

Portland Golfers

PORTLAND — Under brilliant skies, the first annual Portland JACL golf tournament was a prestigious event with 28 members scrambling at Colwood golf course for prizes last July 18.

Without cries of a congressional investigation, the eventual winner was none other than the chairman himself, Toke Inabara. Tak Fujino was runner-up winner.

* * *

Sacramento Nisei

SACRAMENTO — The Sacramento Nisei Golf Club tournament will be held at Haggin Oaks course on Sunday, Oct. 24, according to club president Ralph Nishimi, who expects a turnout of some 150 golfers.

Local barber and winner of many golf laurels Takeo Higashino toured the 6,770-yd. Sing Mahney course Sept. 22 with a 68, best ever shot by a Nisei, according to course officials. Higashino got together five birdies and one bogey for a 34-34 count on the course rated at 69.

Woolworth's in Japan

NEW YORK — F.W. Woolworth Co.'s application to form a trading company in Japan was validated and will be affiliated with the Sanyo Group, it was announced recently, ostensibly to buy Japanese merchandise.

Sacramento attorney

SACRAMENTO — Former legal counsel to Alan Cranston's office will, Robert Yoshimori was appointed state controller for five years, pointed chief bacteriologist at the Memorial Hospital of Long Beach, Harry T. Kaneko resigned to entry private practice here. An active JACL and Lions member, the JACL Yoshimori was reported by the Long Beach Japanese-born lawyer is a graduate of Notre Dame and McGeorge and was head of the bacteriology dept., Mercy Hospital, Iowa City. College of Law.

Bacteriologist

LONG BEACH—A native of Hawaii, he graduated from Iowa State University. He is a graduate of Iowa State University. He was head of the bacteriology dept., Mercy Hospital, Iowa City.

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Accent on Youth

By Alan Kumamoto, Nat'l Youth Director

HOME AGAIN!!

With "that eastern feeling" and midwestern hospitality lingering I have arrived—arrived home, that is, for a few weeks. Yes, I'm back to roost. "Home is the hunter, home from the hills"—the rolling hills in the land east of the Mississippi. But to look back into the past weeks for a moment . . .

ROLLING ALONG! (the end week out)

Last time I tried to capture the episodes before and during the Philadelphia EDC-MDC Convention as I journeyed out east. After a "pit stop" at some historical sights in Philadelphia and a luncheon interlude with attorney Bill Marutani our group of three (Harry Honda, PC editor; Joe Grant Masaoka, Japanese History Project Administrator and me) continued into New Jersey.

Seabrook, N.J. was our evening stop. There after a fascinating tour of Seabrook Farms and its facilities, we were transported to dinner with some of the local CL people. Soon finding ourselves satiated our major task was then introduction and orientation to the ways of the Pacific Citizen, JACL youth program, and History Project. This session was conducted in a congenial community setting with reactions and questions from the audience.

End result on the youth point of view was the intention to form a Jr. JACL group in Seabrook. It seems that past criticism was laid against the lack of adult advisory assistance but with people like Dr. Paul Morita and company, Seabrook is destined to sustain a youth group. They're coming of age and the numbers potential is arriving.

Empire State as New York is called was our next intermission of our route. Coming into New York City was reacquainting myself to the hard pace of this fast moving business metropolis. Our resting nest was the Park Sheraton Hotel. This was also the site of a meeting with the fellow JACLers of that area.

There's a water shortage, for those of you who are not in the know, so it takes some persuading to get your usual glass of "liquid from clouds". Anyhow, we had a good lively discussion going that night on what the "H" the youth program is about, its necessity, rationale, etc. Seems I had a better round or two after the formal meeting.

Note: I really appreciated that session and the remarks afterward. I hope that those people who spoke up at any of the meetings would keep in touch with me and express their views. My invitation is extended. It's now your responsibility to respond.

New York JACLers are scattered and thus immediate action is not contemplated in forming a youth group. However, exploratory studies are being conducted with an eye on the increasing number of Sansei coming of age in the next few years.

Capital Gain. After some "fairing" around in New York our next point was the political pulse of the nation. Capital Gain? Oh, yeah that refers to Mike the mike. The voice of JACL in Washington, D.C., our Washington Representative. Actually his real name is Mike Masaoka.

In the past couple of weeks Mas Satow and Harry Honda have referred to aspects of the Washington visit as regards to dignitaries and sights, therefore I'll pass up my comments.

I did get to meet some Washingtonians like Carol Hasegawa who "speaks frankly" in her PC column. There were formal opportunities to meet with the only Jr. JACL chapter in the EDC. One was in Philadelphia, two at their youth meeting, and three at a general meeting. With such leaders as President Wayne Yoshino and active Norm Ichimoto, things are shaping up for this group.

Mrs. Alice Endo, EDC Youth Commissioner, is from that chapter and word is she will be stimulating EDC to become more active in the youth camp. Under Kaz Horita, re-elected EDC chairman, EDC is set to move.

HOMEWARD BOUND (The last leg)

Round the last bend in the horseshoe shaped trip, with tired feet, Joe Masaoka and I headed into the last week. (We lost our PC editor after one week while in Washington, D.C. He said he was tired and wanted to get back to battle a newspaper deadline.)

Cincinnati, Ohio: With Cincinnati Chapter Chairman Gordon Yoshikawa providing information we learned that their area has not been able to maintain a Jr. youth group because of the lack of number in the age group. However, signs point again in the very near future to nurturing a youth movement.

Dayton, Ohio: Through the generosity of Frances Watanabe we drove to Dayton since it's only a hop and jump from Cincinnati. Senior Chmn. Mas Yamasaki called chapter members to his home. Analysis as far as youth goes is similar to that of Cincinnati, however, a few younger community members have been attending MDYC conventions and activities.

Peace Arch. St. Louis lies on the banks of the mighty Mississippi River. It has been many years since I floated down the "old man river" on a raft but it was nostalgic to see some of the familiar river side attractions. Something new along the river shores is a Peace Arch which is nearing completion and extends high into the sky.

Perhaps more Midwest JACL members will have the opportunity to visit St. Louis next year for the MDC meeting. (And that goes for MDYC members as well.) I hope to be there, will you?

St. Louis JAYs have the distinction of being one of the three oldest junior groups and the first in the Midwest. I had the pleasure of staying with the Uchiyamas where the youth also met for potluck dinner and a meeting. Among routine matters St. Louis plans to be active in DYC affairs since hosting chores will befall them next spring with the DYC meeting. Also pocketbooks and hopes are leaning towards National Convention time in San Diego. President Elaine is active but will certainly shape things up for the St. Louis group.

World Series Spirit. After a slight flight change to Twin Cities Chapter instead of Omaha, we touched down in Minneapolis. Of course we were always conscious of the World Series fever which has befallen the area with the Minnesota Twins heading towards their league championship.

The evening meeting with youth and adults was held in the Minoru Yamasaki designed building of Northwestern National Life Insurance Co.

President Denny Iwago has been having some internal difficulties but with the assistance of advisor Harry Nishimura, Twin Cities Jr. JACL Sansei Club should get underway. After a return to some fundamental principles the youth group should become a great asset to the MDYC.

Hills are Alive: The sounds of music might not float from the Midwest hills but there's been loads of chatter. My office has been receiving various memos, cards, notes, letters, etc.

Conclusion: There must be some burning coals that are stirring out that way. Thank you for your comments and copies of communications.

I May be Old: I may be an old junior but I'm not that old. People have said that because I throw in an occasional "Nihongo" (Japanese) expression that I must be Issei. No I'm "a full fledged" Sansei. (Iye, Sansei desu!)

And because I am human I do forget.

Several issues back I forgot to include Long Beach as one of the PSWDYC groups (gomennasai!!!) Also I forgot Jeannie Murakami as a MDYC cabinet officer in the last issue.

So here's "30" this time!!!

Dayton JACL's float proclaiming "Our Contribution to Our Local Heritage" wins Labor Day parade honors at Kettering.

Dayton JACL float wins civic division trophy in Labor Day parade at Kettering

DAYTON, O.—With bold letters proclaiming "Our Contribution to Our Local Heritage," the unique Dayton JACL float captured the coveted first place trophy in the civic division of Kettering "Holiday at Home" parade on Labor Day.

Depicting a Japanese garden with live shrubbery, a torii and Japanese bridge, the float caught the fancy of some 65,000 people who viewed the parade.

Adding their charm and beauty to the float were Mmes. Sue Sugimoto and Lily Yamasaki in western apparel, little Linda Sugimoto, Pat Tanamachi and Mrs. Takako Jenkins in colorful Japanese kimono.

The trophy was presented to Fred Fisk, float chairman, at evening ceremonies presided by the local queen and court followed by outstanding outdoor fireworks.

On the float committee were: Roy Sugimoto, Pete Hironaka, Master Frank Titus, Yo and Yae Sato, Ray Jenkins, Gom Tanamachi, Bill Yokota and Mas Yamasaki.

Placer County float

AUBURN. — The Placer County JACL float in the 24th annual Auburn District Fair parade Sept. 19 was a major prize winner, taking the grand marshal's trophy.

Local Nisei nurseryman Roy Yamasaki was co-chairman of the parade committee. Bunny Nakagawa, Fair secretary, said the four-day event was the best attended to date with over 27,900.

Grape Fete Parade

LODI — Lodi Nisei Civic Club's "Teahouse of the August Moon" won top float honors in the annual Grape Festival parade here Sept. 19. Young ladies in kimono graced the prize-winning entry.

Chapter Call Board

West Los Angeles JACL

New Dance Class: West Los Angeles JACL is starting a new class in ballroom dancing with Kay Hankawa as instructor on the second and fourth Fridays at Stoner Playground.

First lesson on Oct. 8, 1-10 p.m., will begin with fundamentals of the Cha-Cha and Swing.

San Francisco JACL

New Year's Eve: By popular request, the San Francisco JACL New Year's Eve party will be a dinner-dance.

Ray Hackett's orchestra has already been booked. Seating will be limited at the fabulous Peacock Court of the Mark Hopkins Hotel atop Nob Hill, the site of the dinner-dance.

Long Beach-Harbor JACL

Talent Search: The Long Beach Harbor JACL has commenced a search for local talent to be presented a community showcase of entertainers in November. First call for rehearsals Oct. 16 at the Harbor Community Center was issued this past week by chairman Bill Manaka.

It marks the return of a community talent show for the first time since 1955.

San Francisco JACL ups nomination deadline

SAN FRANCISCO. — Nominations for the San Francisco JACL board of governors will be closed Oct. 29, according to June Uyeda, nominations committee chairman. The chapter will vote on 10 vacancies for the 1966-67 term.

A general meeting will be held on Oct. 29 at the 1830 Sutter St. YWCA to consider further nominations before preparing a final slate to be mailed to members for voting in November.

So that new board members may be able to attend the NC-WNDC orientation workshop in November, the chapter by-laws are being amended so that nominations and elections may be held one month earlier.

On the nominations committee are:

Louise Koike, Eddie Moriguchi, Yo Hironaka, Hank Obayashi, Mas Yamane, Joe Yoshino, Mary China, Bess Sonoda, Steve Doi, John Yasumoto, Ben Tsuchimoto.

New Dentist

MOUNTAIN VIEW — Teruo Abe, DDS, the son of Mr. and Mrs. Michio Abe of Los Gatos, has opened his offices here. He is a 1961 graduate of UC Dental School.

Over 150 turnout for Orange County potluck dinner

ANAHEIM—It appears that an outstanding speaker, an informal atmosphere and good food are ingredients for a successful affair, judging from the 162 in attendance at the Orange County JACL potluck dinner meeting held Sept. 18 at the New Orange County Buddhist Church hall.

The dinner was both copious and tasty as many unhesitatingly rose for second and third helpings. By the time the program started, there was very little left, according to chairman Min Nitta. With all the wives pitching in, the dinner was served in a most professional, catered manner.

Turnout was augmented by the tremendous job of selling the event over the phone by Betty Oka and members of her telephone committee. Attendance was beyond expectation.

The presence of old-time Orange County residents with many newcomers also added to the friendly atmosphere.

Dr. Sammy Lee, a Korean American ear-nose-throat surgeon more famous for his Olympic diving prowess, was the principal speaker. He commented on the divers of various countries in the Olympics in a most witty and delightful manner.

During the brief business session, chapter president Mas Uyesugi acknowledge the efforts of the hard working dinner committee. Mrs. Karie Aihara reported on the activities of the JACL Master group.

Betty Oka read responses from American Broadcasting Co., American Tobacco Co. and Warner Bros. to the letters of protest regarding the FBI Series on a Nisei traitor. She also read communications from Reps. Richard T. Hanna and James B. Utt with reference to immigration bill (HR 2580).

Art Teacher head

LONG BEACH—Miss Toshiko Goto, art instructor at Jordan High, was re-elected for a second year as president of the Long Beach Art Teachers' Assn.

PORTLAND JACL EYES HOSPITALIZATION PLAN

PORTLAND — Of the various group hospitalization plans considered by the Portland JACL, the plan offered by the National Hospital Assn. was the most interested in underwriting the chapter, according to John Hada, chapter insurance committee chairman.

A general membership survey will be undertaken to determine the acceptability of the program, Hada said.

Application forms will be distributed later.

DYC constitution up for ratification

LOS ANGELES—Measures to establish the PSW district youth council on firm ground as rapidly as possible were taken this past week, according to Ted Tsukahara, district youth chairman.

Ballots were distributed calling for ratification of the PSWDYC constitution and election of a DYC chairman (Stuart Takeuchi of Long Beach Jr. JACL is the lone nominee).

Survey was also included asking for membership analysis by age, sex, and schooling, a brief history of the local youth group, copy of its constitution, calendar of events, financial status and name and address of moderators.

DYC Newsletter

"Jean Kuwahara, student at USC, was named editor of the DYC Newsletter being planned for Nov. 1. Deadline is Oct. 15. Items should be forwarded to the JACL Regional Office.

A roster of Jr. JACL members should be forwarded to the Regional Office by this weekend to facilitate distribution of the newsletter.

Trip to Japan opens eye of Nisei visitor on merit of maintaining cultural heritage

(Paul Sakamoto, San Jose Jr. JACL adviser, recently toured Japan for a month and reflects upon his trip in the current San Jose Jr. JACL Newsletter.)

BY PAUL S. SAKAMOTO

I wish to thank the membership for the travel bag presented to me for my trip to the Orient. It received extensive use.

Japan is a country everyone must visit for the beauty of the people, landscape, art, and customs are facets we read about and hear about but its true beauty is something that must be experienced. A Nisei or Sansei can't help but feel proud that his culture is part of his background.

My trip made that [illegible] a Jr. JACL [illegible] Japanese [illegible] Japanese Americans are [illegible] mystery to us for you [illegible] us but the similarity ends [illegible] for you know nothing about [illegible] country and its traditions [illegible] can't read, write, or speak [illegible] language."

This man's frank statement [illegible] his home, for are we [illegible] we ever be assimilated [illegible] where we should forget [illegible] ays?

Should we ever reach that point? I say, No! I say [illegible] because complete assimilation [illegible] come only with the disappearance of physical differences. This [illegible] happen only through generations of inter-marriage and this [illegible] long ways off.

I say "no" also because [illegible] cultural wealth is too valuable [illegible] lose. What other peoples have [illegible] opportunity we have to select [illegible] best from both nationalities?

To me the objective of Jr. JACL is to maintain the cultural heritage we have inherited. This [illegible] well organized educational [illegible] gram. The cultural art [illegible] planned for February is a [illegible] in the right direction.

Nisei granted stipends for social work study

SACRAMENTO—Five Nisei were among 214 awarded educational stipends for graduate study in social work for the coming year, it was announced by State Social Welfare Director Jack Wedemeyer. They were:

Mrs. Chiye Furukawa, 11606 Ramsey Dr., Whittier (USC); Stanley M. Umeda, 2016-A 49th St., Sacramento (Sac'to State); Miss Kiyomi Tanihara, 11 W. Howard, Stockton (Tulane); Diane [illegible], 5129 Mandle Ave., Oakland (UC-Berkeley); Fred H. Kuramoto, 841 Ridge Crest St., Monterey Park (San Diego State).

The first three named are county welfare department employees or supervisors, while the last two are college graduates who have a commitment to accept employment in a county welfare department. Kuramoto is advising the San Diego Jr. JACL.

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1. Date of filing: Sept 27, 1965
2. Title of publication: PACIFIC CITIZEN
3. Frequency of issue: Published weekly except last week of the year.
4. Location of known office of publication: 125 Weller St, Los Angeles, Ca 90012
5. Location of the headquarters or general business offices of the publishers: 125 Weller St, Los Angeles, Ca 90012
6. Names and addresses of publisher, editor, and managing editor
Publisher: Japanese American Citizens League (JACL) DBA Pacific Citizen, 125 Weller St, Los Angeles, Ca 90012
Editor: Harry K Honda, 125 Weller St, Los Angeles, Ca 90012
Managing editor: None
7. Owner (If owned by a corporation, its name and address must be stated and also immediately thereunder the names and addresses of stockholders owning or holding 1 percent or more of total amount of stock. If not owned by a corporation, the names and addresses of the individual owners must be given. If owned by a partnership or other unincorporated firm, its name and address, as well as that of each individual must be given.)

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	Average no. copies each issue during preceding 12 months	Single issue nearest to filing date
A. Total no. copies printed (Net Press Run)	15,341	15,562
B. Paid circulation 1. Sales through dealers and carriers, street vendors and counter sales	17	14
2. Mail subscriptions	15,019	15,212
C. Total paid circulation	15,036	15,226
D. Free distribution (including samples) by mail, carrier or other means	260	260
E. Total distribution (Sum of C and D)	15,296	15,486
F. Office use, left-over, unaccounted, spoiled after printing	45	76
G. Total (Sum of E & F—should equal net press run shown in A)	15,341	15,562

I certify that the statements made by me above are correct and complete. (Signature) Harry K. Honda

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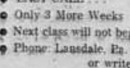
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Kuchel enters JACL letter in Record

(Continued from Front Page)

freedom. In peace, they have become leaders in all walks of life, in agriculture, in business, and in the public service in my state.

Helpful Letter

I have received a thoughtful letter from Mr. Mike Masaoka, the Washington representative of the Japanese American Citizens League, which outlines the views of that organization favoring of the pending bill. I think Senators will find it helpful as this debate continues.

I ask unanimous consent that the text of the letter be printed in the Record at this point as part of my remarks.

There being no objection, the letter was ordered to be printed in the Record.

(Following is the text of Mike Masaoka's letter to Sen. Thomas Kuchel, urging "active leadership and vote" for the immigration bill, HR 2580, which was approved by the House of Representatives on Aug. 25 by a 318-95 vote, and by the Senate on Sept. 2 by a 76-18 vote.)

Washington
Sept. 17, 1965

Dear Senator Kuchel:

In behalf of the millions of Californians who believe in a more equitable and humane immigration code for our country, including the more than 50 chapters of the Japanese American Citizens League in your State, we are writing you at this time as the senior Senator from California to urge your active leadership and vote for the principle and objectives of the immigration bill, HR 2580, as amended.

Both the principle and the objectives of the immigration bill are consistent with the statesmanship you which you have so eloquently articulated and implemented over the past quarter of a century as a dedicated public servant.

The principle of the immigration bill is simple. To eliminate race as a qualification for immigration to the United States.

The objectives of the immigration bill are equally clear and compelling: To provide greater immigration opportunities, within national limitations, to members of close relatives of American citizens and resident alien families, to those whose professions, skills, or work will benefit the economy, culture, or the Nation, and to refugees from political or religious persecution or catastrophes or natural calamity, all without regard to race, ancestry, national origin, religion, or color.

The immigration bill accomplishes these worthy purposes by establishing a new immigration system based on specified preference priorities for the existing national origins quota system and a special Asia-Pacific Triangle "priority" discrimination.

Race as Prerequisite

It is not an attempt to comprehensively revise and amend the Immigration and Nationality Act of 1952, being limited in the main to removing race as a prerequisite for immigration.

Under the proposed legislation, the authorized total immigration remains approximately the same as under current law, and none of the security, health, "public charge", and other "safeguards" of the present statute are altered materially, except that these relatively certain provisions are made "strengthened" considerably. Because we are certain that many others have written you concerning the general arguments for this immigration bill, and because we are most qualified to comment on this legislation from the viewpoint of those of Japanese ancestry in particular and of Asian origin in general, we shall try to confine our letter to these latter aspects.

After all, except for Hawaii, California has always had the largest population of Asian Americans of any State in the Nation, and California, specifically, and the Western States, generally, have in the past been most responsible for influencing national legislation and federal activity relating to those of so-called Oriental ancestry in this land.

Racism Rejected . . .

In addition to believing that the immigration bill clearly is in the national, and international, interests of the United States, JACL endorses this legislation because it — finally and completely — abolishes racism as an accepted principle and practice in American immigration law.

The racial concept was introduced in our immigration system 83 years ago in 1882, only seven years after the initial congressional effort to regulate immigration, when the first of the Chinese Exclusion Acts was enacted.

It was then extended by the so-called Gentlemen's Agreement of 1907, under which Japan undertook to restrict immigration to this country.

It was expanded by the Barred Zone, established in the Immigration Act of 1917, to include practically all of Asia and all of the Pacific Islands. Immigration by natives of the Barred Zone was excluded.

Racism in our immigration code reached its zenith in the Immigration Act of 1924, when the racial discrimination previously applied exclusively to only Asia-Pacific immigration was modified and made applicable to all of the nations of the Old World, including Europe, through the device of a national origins quota system formula for allocating immigration opportunities to the United States.

This same attitude, incidentally, also formally wrote Japanese exclusion into law by decreeing that aliens ineligible to citizenship were also ineligible for immigration.

First Major Breakthrough

Except for the special exceptions made for the Chinese (1943) and for East Indians and for Filipinos (1946), the first major breakthrough against racism in our immigration program resulted from the enactment of the Immigration and Nationality (Walter-McCarran) Act of 1952. That historic legislation eliminated race as a qualification for citizenship through naturalization for the first time in American history. It also repealed the racist Barred Zone concept by extending the token quotas of the national origins system to all the countries of Asia and the Pacific, but restricting this extension by continuing the "ancestry" discrimination of the limited Chinese, East Indian, and Filipino Acts for the Asia-Pacific Triangle area.

This Asia-Pacific Triangle bias, which had its genesis in the 1882 Chinese Exclusion Act, requires that Asians, and only Asians, anywhere in the world are chargeable to the country of their ancestry, rather than to the place of birth, as for all other prospective immigrants.

Thus, Asians are subject to double discrimination. They are also entitled minimal quotas under the national origins quota system. Then, under the "ancestry" attribution of the Triangle, others of that ancestry elsewhere in the world are charged to the small and overaccumulated quota of their ancestral homeland, no matter how many generations removed.

Because the proposal abolishes the Asia-Pacific Triangle restrictions immediately, and the national origins quota system limitations by June 30, 1968, JACL enthusiastically favors the immigration bill.

Indeed, passage of this legislation with its final repudiation of racism as a principle of American immigration and naturalization policy has been the major legislative objective of JACL since it was organized nationally in 1930, for almost without exception the various proposals and determinations directed against those of Japanese, and Asian, ancestry in this country have found sanction in such federal practices.

Documentary Evidence . . .

Statistical evidence of the racial discriminations in our immigration law explains JACL's real concern for the immigration bill.

Of the authorized 158,561 quota numbers for all the nations of earth under the national origins system formula, for example, more than 84 per cent of the world total are reserved for only two countries—England and Ireland. More than 70 pct. are reserved for only three countries—England, Ireland, and Germany. More than 91 pct. are reserved for the countries of Western and Northern Europe, and for all of Europe—98 pct.

Asia is authorized only 1.33 pct. of the world total, and Africa even less—6.47 pct.

Expanse of Triangle

The Asia-Pacific Triangle, to which only about 1½ pct. of the total immigration quotas for the entire world are allocated under the 1924 national origins system, includes a vast, roughly triangular area that encompasses practically all of the Asian continent except Soviet Asia and almost all of the Pacific Islands north of Australia and New Zealand. More than one-half of the earth's population resides in this Triangle, which is comprised of 20 independent countries, ranging from Afghanistan in Western Samoa, and 16 subquotas, from Australia to Christmas Island to Portugal's Timor, in 22 quota areas.

Of these 23 quota areas, only China (205 for China and Chinese persons), Japan (185), Indonesia (200), and Malaysia (400) are authorized annual immigration quotas in excess of the minimum 100 quota numbers. In the cases of Indonesia and Malaysia, however, these quotas are the results of previous minimum quota areas being joined, and are not national origins computations.

The Asia-Pacific Triangle compounds the hardships imposed by the minimal allocations of the national origins system by attributing the quota numbers of Asian persons, no matter where born, to the country of their ancestry.

No wonder Japan's waiting list for quota immigration is backlogged beyond 1930. That for the Philippines is oversubscribed for about 90 years. And the special quota for "Chinese persons" is for all practical purposes exhausted in perpetuity.

340,000 from Japan

In the 145-year period, from 1820 to 1964, the Immigration and Naturalization Service reports the entry of 41,904,000 immigrants from all the world. Of this number, only 1,161,643 were from all of Asia, which includes more countries than are in the Asia-Pacific Triangle. Those of Chinese and Japanese ancestry accounted for 750,000 of the Asian total, with 417,233 attributable to China and 341,767 to Japan.

Of all immigrants to the United States, those of Chinese ancestry account for 0.96 pct. and those of Japanese ancestry 0.79 pct.

According to the 1960 Census, there are in the United States 464,332 persons of Japanese ancestry, 237,292 of Chinese ancestry and 176,210 of Filipino ancestry.

All persons attributable by ancestry to the Asia-Pacific Triangle, including the Japanese, Chinese, and Filipinos, total only 1,140,834 persons in this country, or about one-half of one percent of all the people in the United States.

'Flood' Impossible . . .

Some suggestions have been advanced that enactment of this immigration Bill, repealing both the national origins quota system and the Asia-Pacific Triangle and placing immigration from the Far East on the same basis as from Europe, for instance, might well invite a "flood" of immigration from the Orient.

Such fears, if they may be described as such, are—we believe—groundless.

After all, the restrictions and the exclusions of eight decades against those from Asia cannot be forgotten in a single generation's effort. And the very arithmetic of past immigration now precludes any substantial gain in actual immigration opportunities for the Japanese, Chinese, and other Asians.

Preference for Kin

The immigration bill provides that, of the seven preference priorities, the first, second, fourth, and fifth preferences, accounting for 74 pct. of the authorized annual numerical ceiling from 155 World countries shall be made available to members and close relatives of American citizens and resident alien families. Only 25 pct. is available for professionals, for skilled and unskilled labor in short supply, and for "conditional entries" for refugees.

Inasmuch as the total Asian population of the United States is only about one-half of one percent of the total American population, this means that there are very few of Asia-Pacific origin in this country who are entitled to provide the special preference priorities to family members and close relatives residing abroad, even if all qualified family members and close relatives desire to emigrate immediately to the United States.

Thus, it would seem that, although the Immigration bill eliminates race as a matter of principle, in actual operation immigration will still be controlled by the now discredited national origins system and the general pattern of immigration which exists today will continue for many years yet to come.

Moreover, repealing the discrimination of the Asia-Pacific Triangle may well be meaningless, or at best less meaningful, if a numerical limitation is placed on immigration from Western Hemisphere countries.

Since those of Asian ancestry born in the New World cannot under existing American immigration law qualify as eligibles, immigrants, but have had to seek such immigration opportunities within the small quotas of their ancestral lands, they are not now registered with their birth country for emigration to the United States. Accordingly, if the numerical limitation to be imposed is near or less than the actual New World immigration at this time, the chances that those of Asian ancestry would be issued passports and visas are at least rather slim.

Hardship Cases

JACL thus recommends that provisions be made to alleviate family hardship cases if a Western Hemisphere ceiling on annual immigration is imposed.

As a matter of fact, JACL doubts very much that many of Asian ancestry residing in Canada and Latin America would seek entry into the United States, regardless of any New World limitation. As a group, they are well accepted in their respective countries, integrated into the respective cultural patterns of their native lands, and successful in their respective businesses, professions, and industries. There is little reason for them to seek admission to the United States, where they would have to start life anew and, in many instances, learn a new language, new customs, etc. Secretary of State Dean Rusk has estimated that only about 5,000 would be involved if the Asia-Pacific Triangle were abolished and the New World restriction established.

Finally, even in the unlikely eventuality that in the near future non-preference immigration opportunities may become available, after the seven preference priorities are satisfied, JACL notes that there are two provisions in the immigration bill that help assure perhaps inadvertently, relatively prime immigration from the Asian countries.

Head Start on Asians

One is that such "new seed" nonpreference immigrants are to be considered for immigration opportunities "strictly in the chronological order in which they qualify." If a condition of qualification is to have registered with an American consulate, we understand it, nonpreference Europeans will have a 20 year headstart on Asians, as they were eligible to register for immigration since the Immigration Act of 1924, while Asians were not eligible to do so until after the effective date of the Walter-McCarran Act, or December 24, 1952.

The other is that non-relative immigrants, including professionals and skilled and unskilled labor, as well as nonpreference aliens, must secure, prior to the issuance of a visa, certification from the Secretary of Labor clearing such immigrants of prescribed conditions for entry. Such certifications may be rather difficult for Asians, especially from the less developed areas, to secure.

To sum up, though the immigration bill eliminates the principle of racism in our immigration law, which JACL applauds, in actual operations we fear that the pattern of immigration will remain approximately as it is, which has been—because of past restrictions and exclusions of those of Asian ancestry which enable the family reunification factors of this legislation to be less meaningful than they ought to be.

Outdated Allegations . . .

As a native Californian, Senator Kuchel, you may well remember the Yellow Peril menace fears that were deliberately foisted and exploited in the pre-World War II years in the Western States of the Pacific West to explain and excuse the racial exclusion of the Japanese, and of the Chinese and other Orientals too, from both immigration and naturalization.

While these slurs and slanders have now been thoroughly discredited, nevertheless there may be a useful purpose in reviewing some of the more emotional lines in the light of the current legislation that proposes to repeal the final racial discriminations against Asiatics in American immigration law. From time to time, one still hears these outdated allegations repeated.

The most various of all records that the Japanese especially could not be trusted as loyal Americans in times of national emergency, particularly if their ancestral homelands were involved.

The unprecedented combat record of the Japanese American GI, who served with outstanding gallantry in both the European and Pacific Theaters of World War II, refutes this charge.

War Record of Nisei

While fast war records do not well known to require documentation here, it may be well to remind Americans that the 442nd Regimental Combat Team, composed of Japanese Americans from the continental Mainland and Hawaii, many of whom volunteered from so-called relocation centers to which they and their families had been evacuated from their West Coast homes and associations, has been described as the most decorated American military unit in history for its size and length of service. And that General MacArthur's Chief of Staff at the time of Japan's surrender, Lt. Gen. Richard K. Sutherland, has described as the most valuable intelligence troops in the Pacific, as having saved "tens of thousands" American casualties and billions of American dollars.

President Franklin D. Roosevelt, in inducting Japanese Americans volunteers for combat duty against the enemies of America early in 1942, declared that "Americanism is a matter of the mind and the heart, and not of race or ancestry."

By that yardstick, Japanese Americans are as loyal and dedicated to the cause of the United States as any other group of Americans.

That the Japanese, among other Asians, would not be assimilated into the mainstream of American because of their Oriental background and heritage—was another major allegation directed against those of Japanese ancestry in the pre-World War II era.

The facts offer clear rebuttal.

Japanese Americans

No group of Americans is more law-abiding. Japanese Americans spend more time in school, including the college level, than the average American. More are in the professions than the average. More own their own business, or operate their own business enterprises. The average income individual and family, as well as urban and rural, are higher than their non-Japanese counterparts. They are more community and civic minded, contributing more on the average to such charities as the Community Chest, Red Cross, etc. At the same time, they remain off of relief rolls and generally refuse other government forms of relief assistance. They bought more war bonds, and buy more government savings bonds.

By almost any legitimate criteria of employable citizens and Americanism, Japanese Americans are as assimilated, integrated, and accepted part of the United States as any other ethnic groups in the communities in which they live and in their living prove anew the miracle of America. Involved in almost every line of human endeavor and activity, in your State and in every State of the Union, they have made significant contributions, and will continue to make substantial contributions, to the betterment of the community, State, and Nation.

Personifying the kind of American that those of Oriental background can be and are, and serving as living refutation of all the stereotypes and smears more directed against those of Asian origins, are your two distinguished colleagues from Hawaii, Senators Fong and Inouye.

In Spite of Handicaps

Even more noteworthy than perhaps the accomplishments is that they were achieved in spite of specific laws and ordinances, and economic and social practices were deliberately exploited to make more difficult, and to prevent, the assimilation of the Japanese Americans.

For example, according to a special compilation of a Cornell Law School professor, even as late as 1946, there were some 300 federal, state, and local laws that directly or indirectly restricted and circumscribed the lives and opportunities of those of Japanese ancestry in the United States, citizens as well as aliens. Included were the so-called alien land laws which not only prevented resident alien Japanese from purchasing and owning real property but also restricted the right of their children in three respects: prohibiting against the issuance of licenses to carry on certain businesses, enterprises, and professions; bars to certain employment; housing and rental restrictions; etc.

Test Orientals can create a community and State that is thoroughly in keeping with American ideals and traditions, and yet not be of the same ethnic and cultural heritage as those who overwhelmingly dominated in the 1920 Census of immigration in Hawaii, where most of the people of present State are of non-white ancestry.

There is no evidence, then, that the national origins system and the Asia-Pacific Triangle discriminations in American immigration law should be retained and continued because of the acceptance, past, present, and potential—of those of Japanese, Chinese, and other Asian ancestry.

Summary Reasons . . .

JACL believes that there are many real and positive institutions for the early enactment of the Immigration Bill.

Among these reasons are the following:

It would complete the objective of eliminating race as an accepted principle and practice in our immigration law.

It would remove the "stigma" and "insult" of "inferiority" from now accepted citizens.

It would demonstrate that our concern for the people and nations and peoples of Asia are equal to our concerns for Europe.

It would bring our practices close to our proclaments of equality and equity.

It would strengthen United States leadership in the Free World.

Civil Rights Aided

It would bring our immigration law into conformity with our civil rights and other so-called statutes dealing with the internal opportunities of our citizens.

It would help unite families separated by the vicissitudes of the existing immigration law.

It would encourage the professionals, the scientists, the economists, and the specially gifted, and skilled to seek entry, thereby aiding our economic growth and enriching our culture.

It would help alleviate labor shortages, without reducing living standards, working conditions, and wages.

It would continue the great American tradition of a haven for the oppressed and the temperted.

It would bring about a greater and more prosperous Nation.

We regret that this letter is so long and detailed. But we are hopeful that it may be helpful in securing enactment of the Immigration Bill, HR 2580, as amended. We are also hopeful that this will be the letter that we need to give the Congress to reject racism in our immigration code for humanity, dignity, and the national interest.

With kindest personal regards.

MIKE MASAOKA
Washington Representative
JACL

Senior citizens from Japan to attend L.A. meet

LOS ANGELES—A delegation of 34 senior citizens from Japan will attend the International Senior Citizens Assn. convention here Oct. 10-12 at the First Methodist Church, 8th and Hope. Okajiro Nasuhi of Osaka, father of the senior citizen movement in Japan, heads the delegation.

Several Japanese will appear on panels during the convention, which is open to interested adults.

Registration is at the Figueroa Hotel.

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DENVER—Local Nisei David Tanada was appointed deputy sheriff of Adams County upon completion of training recently at the Denver Police Academy.

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Fiesta en San Diego

Liberalities on Personalities

BY TAD IMOTO

San Diego

Continuing our liberalities of personalities who are the major committee chairman for the 1966 National Convention; we have **Jack Matsueda**, another past president who has served in all capacities of the local board the past four year, who is the treasurer and chairman of the Finance Committee.

A former San Francisco resident, Jack is married to the former Alice Higuchi and they are blessed with Laurie 12, Ross 10, and Scott 7. Until recently the programmer for the San Diego City Schools, he is now the Data Processing Supervisor for the San Diego County Unified School District. To the uninitiated, this is merely supervising those people who punch square holes in square cards haphazardly, on purpose.

This flourishing profession, being similar to the doughnut industry, is predicated on the principle that there will always be a need for a hole, and gives us one semester psychologists an opportunity to dissertate why Jack, for relaxation, attempts to putt a round ball into a round hole.

Alice Owashi, chairman of the Fashion Show, has always been a staunch supporter of JACL activities, includes in her immediate family; husband Joe, children: Judy, a newly oathed RN, Kathleen, a soph at UCLA, Bruce 18, and Norman 11. Formerly from Long Beach, California, Alice aids the Owashi farming dynasty, besides her regular housewife chores.

The fashion show is bound to be the apoger of the convention for the distaff, as she has worn out one set of tires since taking over the duties as chairman. Being broad minded, the publicity committee has tried implanting that which is in vogue, the topless bathing suit, but all we have seen is the cold shoulder.

Hiomi Nakamura, chairman of the Oratorical Contest, has been vice president and president of the local chapter. A native La Jollan, a rarity in itself, Hiomi is a bioanalyst with his own lab and is married to the former Marie Shimidzu, who is an RN out of the UCLA and Rochester University and they have bioanalytically: Bill 17, Marianne 15, and David 11. Our Nisei beach boy, without guitar, spends his early morning fishing before going to his lab. is a graduate of the Peninsular Institute at Palo Alto.

• • •

Masami Honda, chairman of the outing committee, is another native San Diegan who has been active on the local chapter board, having held most of the offices, besides being very active serving on the Buddhist church board. Mas, a gardener, is married to the former Ruth Kodama of Orange County, and they have three little Hondas (not Suzukis): Amy 9, Stanley 6, and Meggie 3.

Mabel Hibi, co-chairmen of the fishing derby, is probably the most avid fisherwoman in San Diego, but has yet to walk off with the quarterly fishing Mustang prize in the albacore and yellowtail fishing derby. When not fishing, you can find her reading the current edition of the Fish & Stream Magazine at the post office, where she does her clerking. Mabel's landlubber trophies are: husband Harvey, Elaine, Art, Rose and Don, all, who have been hooked and landed.

Lloyd Ito, co-chairman of the fishing derby with Mrs. Hibi, has no peer in sportfishing, as he goes fishing nine days out of seven. This genteed 1000 Clubber, a farm dropout, due to his land holdings, is the undesignated public relation man for the sportfishing industry in San Diego.

To desist retirement, we suspect he has a couple of avocado trees and a couple of tomato plants that he tends. Lloyd and his wife Emi have: Mike 16, Robert 15, George 12, and Marlene 2. We find it rather disgusting to think that all Lloyd has to worry about is what he will do when he retires from fishing.

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Joe Miyoshi, 1000 Club Whing Ding chairman, is another person who has held most of the offices of the local chapter board efficiently. We would like to say that he is a native San Diegan, but have to interject that, when Joe goes through Arizona or New Mexico, he never has to pay sales taxes, but on other hand they won't sell him any hard liquor either.

Joe, a proponent of Las Vegas trips, spends his waking hours with the National City Parks and Recreations Department, and his other hours with wife Kaz, who is active in the Auxiliary and works for the Teamsters Union's office, and they have Joe Jr. 18, Clifford 14, and Conrad 13. We can assure you that the Whing Ding will be a real dinger.

George Muto, Golf Tournament chairman, has been vice president and president of the local chapter and shares his pad with his wife Marian, a native San Diegan, John 18, Barbara 15, and Laura 11.

George, a wholesale florist by way of San Fernando Valley and Encinitas and who has been 20 the past decade or two, is a graduate of MIS (Camp Savage) and has been so well assimilated, we have been trying to integrate him into the Japanese American community. The most difficult part for his committee to decide is, which among the 60 odd golf courses within half an hour traveling time to play on.

— CALENDAR —

Oct. 2 (Saturday)
Alameda—Issei Night, Buena Vista Methodist Church.
San Diego—JACL Handicap Singles bowling tournament, Palm Bowl, Imperial Beach, 8 p.m.

Oct. 3 (Sunday)
White River Valley—Annual sukiyaki dinner, Buddhist Church hall.

Oct. 8 (Friday)
West Los Angeles—Dance class, Stoner Playground, 8 p.m. (Every second and fourth Friday).

Oct. 9 (Saturday)
San Francisco—Auxiliary dance, Park-Presidio Y, 9 p.m.

Oct. 12 (Tuesday)
San Jose — JACL October General Meeting.

Oct. 10 (Sunday)
Monterey Peninsula—Auxiliary fall luncheon, Marquis Restaurant, Carmel.
PNWDC—Meeting, Benson Hotel, Portland, 10 a.m.

Oct. 12 (Tuesday)
Pasadena —Bd mtg, Ken Dyo's res.

Oct. 14 (Thursday)
East Los Angeles—Bd mtg.

Oct. 16 (Saturday)
West Los Angeles—"Urashima Taro", Arizona—Election meeting, Glendale Women's Clubhouse, 8 p.m.

Oct. 16—17
NC-WNDC—Fall quarterly "Convention", Reno JACL hosts, Riverside Hotel.
Chicago—Folk Fair, Navy Pier.

Oct. 20 (Wednesday)
Monterey Peninsula—Bd mtg, 8 p.m.

Oct. 21 (Thursday)
East Los Angeles—Election.
Salt Lake City—1000 Club mtg, Fisher Brewery, 7:30 p.m.

Oct. 22 (Friday)
Hollywood—Ikebana class, Flower View Gardens, 7 p.m.

Oct. 23 (Saturday)
Chicago—Jr. JACL hayride.
Milwaukee—Hallowe'en party, Mitchell Park Pavilion.
San Jose—United Nations Festival, County Fairgrounds.

Oct. 23 - 24
San Jose — United Nations Festival at County Fair grounds.

Oct. 27 (Wednesday)
West Los Angeles—Election.

Oct. 28 (Thursday)
Fresno—Hallowe'en dinner party, Desert Inn, 6:30 p.m.

Oct. 30 (Saturday)
West Los Angeles—Hallowe'en party, Stoner Playground.
Milwaukee—Dance class, International Institute, 8 p.m.

Oct. 31 (Sunday)
West Los Angeles—Nisei GI memorial service.

Nov. 6 (Saturday)
San Jose — NC-WN District Youth council meeting at San Jose Buddhist Church (meeting, potluck supper, dance beginning at 1 p.m.

CINEMA

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Armful of New Books from Tuttle

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Published by Charles E. Tuttle, Rutland, Vt. & Tokyo, Japan

Rokujiuyen: The Magical Carpenter of Japan, trans. Frederick V. Dickens, with 79 full-page woodcuts by Hokusai, 300pp ($5.95).

A fast-moving adventure story that has love-interest, the supernatural, some wicked villains and many lively illustrations by Hokusai appealed to translator Frederick V. Dickens, who introduced in 1912 Rokujiuyen's **The Magical Carpenter of Japan** before a limited number. Tuttle now offers the same to a much wider readership.

Rokujiuyen was in a chronicler in Kyoto in the late 18th Century and urged by the great Ukiyoe master to tell this story, "Hida no Takumi Monogatari". His principal literary work was a lexicon to the famous Genji Monogatari—most classical of Japanese classics.

Munsterberg, Hugo: Zen and Oriental Art, with 53 selected plates, 158pp ($6.50).

Using more than 50 fine gravure illustrations, Dr. Hugo Munsterberg takes a panoramic view of Zen history, relating how Zen Buddhism came to play such an influential role in the arts, first in the Orient and then in the world.

Zen and Oriental Art covers paintings, Japanese architecture and gardens. The author acknowledges the contribution of Daisetz Suzuki, the famous Zen abbot, and Alan W. Watts, chief interpreter of Zen in the Western world, in preparing this invaluable volume.

Acker, William R.: Japanese Archery, 84pp ($2.95).

William Acker's **Japanese Archery** is a 1965 reprint of a privately published volume in 1937. An ardent American enthusiast, Acker describes the techniques, ceremonial aspects and differences between American and Japanese archery.

Deeply rooted in tradition, Japanese archery is now attracting more and more interest by non-Japanese in much the same manner as Japan's other distinctive sports, such as judo, sumo, kendo and karate.

Inoue, Yasushi: The Counterfeiter and Other Stories, trans. Leon Picon, 124pp ($3.50).
Ihara, Saikaku: This Scheming World (Seken Munasanyo), trans. Masanori Takatsuka and David C. Stubbs, 120pp ($3.50).

Two books in the Tuttle Library of Japanese Literature series appeared in recent weeks.

Yasushi Inoue's **The Counterfeiter and Other Stories** are rendered by Leon Picon, who recently, translated "Kodoku: Sailing Alone Across the Pacific" for Tuttle. Winner of the Akutagawa Prize for his first novel "Bull Fight", contemporary writer Inoue weaves human pathos and suffering, Orientalism fatalism, loneliness and isolation in the stories.

In **The Counterfeiter**, a writer is commissioned to write the biography of a famous painter but becomes fascinated by a man who produced forgeries of the artist's work.

Saikaku Ihara's **This Scheming World** was published in 1692 but his delineation of the characters seem as if they were our contemporaries. Main characters are petty misers and failures of the world in incidents relating to New Year's Eve when it was customary to balance all debits and credits for the year.

Before turning novelist, roving Buddhist monk Ihara devoted some 20 years to Haiku as well as prose.

Tales from the Japanese Storytellers, coll. Post Wheeler, ed. Harold G. Henderson, 120pp ($4.95).

Twenty-four stories are collected in **Tales from the Japanese Storytellers**, or the Hanashika who drew upon a great folk tradition to bring their oral art to a peak of perfection, much like the ballad singers of Europe.

Post Wheeler became interested in these storytellers while serving as an American foreign service officer in Japan during the 1910s. He labored until 1938 to record these stories and Harold Henderson made the selections for the present book.

Polished and repolished by generations of nameless storytellers with the sole aim of pleasing their listeners, these tales reveal much about Japanese tastes, customs and ways of thinking.

Dekle, Bernard: Night Angel Street, 232pp ($3.50).

Bernard Dekle, editor for the U.S. government "Freedom Magazine" living in Tokyo, takes a long look at an aspect of Japan never mentioned in guide books in his **Night Angel Street**, a novel of a director of an American Cultural Center in a rural community that is brothel-oriented.

Incidentally, Dekle is married to the former Mariko Niki, who starred for three years on Broadway in "Teahouse of the August Moon".

Vetter, Hal: Mutiny at Koje Island, 232pp ($4.50).

The now-it-can-be-told story of the **Mutiny at Koje Island** is reported by Hal Vetter. It is the **account of 150,000 Communist PWs** herded on a small island off the southern coast of Korea, who were able to mastermind a riot (May 7, 1952) and seize Brig. Gen. Francis Dodd, camp commandant, hostage. Demands were met to have Dodd released but which plagued the truce talks at Panmunjom by weakening the UN bargaining position.

From the incidents at Koje Island can be drawn a lesson of keeping up our guard with the forces of Communism in the future for the Reds have served notice that as an adversary, they remain a relentless, dedicated, implacable foe—even behind barbed wires.

Araki, Chiyo: Origami in the Classroom, 40pp ($2.25).

Chiyo Araki displays the unique art of folding square pieces of paper to American children by adapting it to annual events and holidays in the U.S. **Origami in the Classroom** introduces art to the primary school pupils since the folded objects are then colored with crayon, pastel or waterpaint for final display.

Barbe, Wren: Young Japan Views Uncle Sam, 132pp ($3.75).

Americans wondering about our image abroad will find out what and how the youth of Japan feel towards us in Wren Barbe's **Young Japan Views Uncle Sam**. A collection of student essays, written in answer to Miss Barbe's request for their impressions of America and Americans, it represents a cross-section of youth from junior high through college in all parts of Japan.

In the chapter headed "Samuraitings", a high school lad in Kumagaya says: "We have never heard nor seen the word 'America' without wishing to go there. Why do we have such a friendly feeling for the USA and Americans? There must be something we do not know about them that makes us feel so." But others are critical yet interesting.

Head, Timothy E.: Going Native in Hawaii—a Poor Man's Guide to Paradise, 165pp ($2.00).

Timothy Head believes tourists heading for Hawaii should avoid the packaged tours, go native (spending up to $10 a day) and thereby open the door to adventure. For how, Head's **Going Native in Hawaii** covering the five main islands, is most helpful. Two little chapters are reserved for servicemen and students, one paragraph citing where the bikinis outnumber the khakis 20 to 1.

O'Brien, Mary Louise: Netsuke—a Guide for Collectors, 145 illus., 245pp ($10.00).

None of the growing number of books dealing with the fascinating miniature sculptures of Japan known as **Netsuke** have treated the subject specifically from the viewpoint of the amateur collector as has Mary Louise O'Brien, a Mills College graduate, student of Oriental art, who handles the subject in a delightful and competent manner.

These tiny carvings have charmed and captivated admirers of Japanese art and craftsmanship—especially the Western collector. The 145 illustrations in this guide show why.

• • •

Japan's Constitution

Published by Univ. of California Press, Berkeley 4, Calif.

Miller, Frank O.: Minobe Tatsukichi—Interpreter of Constitutionalism in Japan, 392pp ($7.50).

An insight of the conservative constitutional position in Japan today may be gained in the Prof. Frank Miller's scholarly volume. **Minobe Tatsukichi**, who was a professor at Tokyo University until he was purged in 1935.

Minobe was regarded as a "liberal," an "antimilitarist" and a "defender of constitutionalism" in prewar Japan who deeply influenced Japanese bureaucracy in the years before the Pacific war.

The study of Minobe's early career sheds light also on the breakdown of authoritarian heritage and the slow buildup of democratic institutions in Japan between the 1890s and 1930s. Final chapter is devoted to his activities with the postwar constitution until his death in 1948 at the age of 75.

DEATHS

Gongoro Nakamura, 74

LOS ANGELES—Gongoro Nakamura, 74, died of heart attack Sept. 28. Among the first naturalized Issei in Los Angeles, he was also the first Issei president of the Downtown L.A. JACL in 1959 and served the Li'l Tokio community in many roles of active leadership.

Detroit JACLers succumb

DETROIT—Two active Detroit JACLers died this past month. They were Edward M. Shiroma (Sept. 1) and Mrs. Evelyn Aki Fujioka (Sept. 11), both of heart condition.

Mitsuzo Uyeda, 85

SAN FRANCISCO — Mitsuzo Uyeda, 85, of 560-16th Ave., died Sept. 15 at Mt. Zion Hospital. He was the father of Daisy Satoda, former administrative assistant at National JACL Headquarters, and June Uyeda, local JACL board member.

Zen Buddhist funeral services were held Sept. 20 at Soko-Ji with the Rev. Shinryu Suzuki officiating. Over 500 were present.

Kenji Kasai, 72

SAN FRANCISCO — Kenji Kasai, 72, active Japanese community leader, died Sept. 25 of heart attack. He was the younger brother of Jiuji Kasai of Tokyo, former Diet member and well-known author and lecturer.

Long active in the securities business, he was board chairman of the Nikko-Kasai in recent years. He came to San Francisco in 1915 and was on the office staff of the Japan Pavilion at the Panama-Pacific International Exposition.

LOS ANGELES

Aoyama, Calvin M., 40: Aug. 15—br Takerto, sis Tomiko Marutani, Miyuki Kobayashi.
Arai, Tom K., 82: Sept. 5—sis Asa Taeda.
Endo, Katsuno, 94: Gardena, Aug. 19—s John M., d Yasuko Kobayashi, Yoshiko Nitake, Masako Higuchi, Lily Nishi, 13 gr., 2 ggr.
Higashida, Tokinari, 69: Corona, Aug. 7—w Katherine, s Fred K., d Masako Hamamoto, Yaeko Tanaka, 8 gr., br Yotaro, Kunizo, sis Mori Nishiyama (Japan).
Hishiki, Eiko, 73: Sept. 6—s Hiroshi, 1 gr., sis Isa Okuda.
Ichikawa, Tomi, 70: Aug. 27—h Ishiye, s Seiichi, d Joyce T., 2 gr.
Idota, Hakubei, 83: Sept. 1—w Sato, s Masayuki, Shigeru, 1 gr.
Ito, Kishiro, 89: Pasadena, Aug. 8—w Tuyo, s George, H., Ben, Frank, d Asaye Okamoto, Florence Okamura, 14 gr., 5 ggr.
Kajimoto, Mrs. Imayo, 81: Gardena, Sept. 13—s Toy, Ty, Sho, d Miye Nakamura.
Kaneko, Callie M., 82: Aug. 13—s George, Arthur, Theodore, Hubbie, James, d Alice, Maria Suzuki, Ruth Tsukahira, Callie Morizono, 22 gr., 5 ggr.
Kanno, Kyuma, 77: Aug. 13—w Kikiye, s John S., d Mary, Jane Uemura, 5 gr.
Kato, Ayejo, 11: Aug. 10—w Haruo, s Ken, d Kiyoko Kurisu, 2 gr.
Kawaguchi, Seichi, 60: Sept. 20—w Hideko, d Janice T., sis Matsuye and Shizue Kimura (both Japan).
Kimura, Masahiko, 80: (prewar Venice grower) Aug. 15—w Toki, d June C., Kay Ohashi, Haruko Yamaga, 8 gr.
Kimura, Mrs. Moma, 91: Sept. 17—s Yukao, 2 gr.
Kitaoka, Torakichi, 77: Sept. 9—br Tokuma, sis Kumaji Kitaoka (Japan).
Kojima, Robert F.: Aug. 7 (in Michigan)—w Fumie, s Justin, Ralph M.
Masue, Yoshiko, 36: Sept. 11.
Mizumoto, Senji, 96: Sept. 5—s Robert, d Misao Uyematsu, Sueko Ogawa, Mary K. Hal, Martha Minami, 16 gr., 1 ggr.
Mukaye, Kimiko, 38: Aug. 29—f Nisuke, br Hiroshi.
Nagano, Djisuke, 44: (architect) Aug. 23—w Olune, s Steve, Chris, p Mr. and Mrs. Kiyu, br Aiji, sis Momo Kwong.
Nakagawa, Yayeko, 49: Sept. 25—h James, s James Jr., d Susan, Karen Kanow, m Haruyo Yasui, br Shigeru, Bunzo, sis Kikue Mirafuro, Gladys Tanaka.
Nakamoto, Tsune, 85: Aug. 19—s Harry, d Matsuno Nakatani, Tsuruyo Shimoda, 7 gr., 8 ggr.
Nakahara, Gino, 74: Torrance, Aug. 28—s Kazuo, d Dorothy Sasaki, 1 gr.
Niimi, Masa, 77: (formerly of Sacramento) Aug. 31—d Masaye Takahashi, 1 gr., 2 br., 1 sis.
Nishida, Suyekichi, 74: Aug. 23—s Paul, d Ruth Eberth, 4 gr., 1 ggr.
Nishihara, Ushi, 79: Gardena, Aug. 15—h Sugi, s Tadaaki Shiroma (Hawaii), Suki, Seren, Buson, Suko, Sujin, d Doris Oshiro, Hisayo Mahegan.
Nishimori, Taichi, 82: Oxnard, Sept. 15—s Nobuo, Jinobu, Minoru, d Tashiko Sasaki, 13 gr., 7 sis, 1 br.
Nishimoto, Asajiro, 80: Sept. 11—w Tora, d Toshiko Ino, Yaeko Tabata (Japan), Tamaye Shimoda, 6 gr., 9 ggr.
Oda, Tatsu, 56: Gardena, Sept. 20—s Arthur, Noboru, Tom.
Ogawa, Enzaku, 89: Wilmington, Aug. 10—s Hideo, d Yoneko Ogawa, 3 gr.
Oshita, Rinuke, 73: Aug. 11—w Umeko, s Jack H., Mitsuo, Kiyoshi, d Hisako, 5 gr.
Sakai, Shotaro, 82: Montebello, Sept. 27—w Hiro, s Lawson Ichiro (Gilroy), d Misako Sumida, 8 gr.
Sakata, Monoe, 74: Aug. 22—h Ichijiro, s Karumaro, Tsugimaro, d Kazu, Tomeko Kaku, Miki Yamada, Michi Ishii, 11 gr.
Shimasaki, Shigematsu, 71: Montebello, Aug. 10—s Hugh, Shu, Ye, d Toshiko, Takako Kawaguchi, 8 gr.
Shimoda, Yoneto J., 41: Sept. 5—sis Haruko Shiba, m Miye (Japan).
Suefuku, Naomi, 16: Gardena, Sept. 18—p Mr. and Mrs. Naoshi, sis Keiko Hirata.
Tanaka, Shunzo, 74: Sept. 23.
Takeuchi, Joseph K., 53: Sept. 18—w Mary Sue, s John, James, Peter, Philip, Mark, m Soye, br Frank, Leo.
Tashima, Akiyo, 80: July 8 (in Japan)—s Teruo, Shigeo.
Toma, Hiraichi, 54: Sept. 15—w Mikame, s Kenneth Y., Ronald N., d Yukiko.
Uyeda, Irene W., 4: Aug. 24—p Mr. and Mrs. Hiroshi, br James, sis Jane.
Watanabe, Kentaro, 85: Aug. 11—w Toyo, s Noriharu (Japan), d Miyoko, Toshiko Kajii, Tomiko Nakano, 8 gr.
Yamada, Shunkichi, 78: Aug. 11.
Yamaguchi, Tsuya, 69: Santa Maria, Sept. 26—s Shigeharu, George, Jimmie, Larry, d Fusa, Toshiye Matsumoto, Louise Ellington, Tai Doi.
Yamamoto, Hidejiro, 82: Compton, Aug. 15—w Kiyoe, s Frank, Edward, George, Roy, Jim, d Fumiye Nitta, Satsuki Ichikawa, 11 gr.
Yoshino, Kiyofumi, 79: Aug. 14—d Akiko Hamada, Fumiko Fukunaga, Kiyoko Tajiri, Kazuko Matsuo, 8 gr.
Yoshiyama, Kamejiro, 69: Sept. 12—w Tama, s Henry M., Eddie T., d Hatsue Tsuma, Mieko Kinoshita.

SAN DIEGO

Yamamoto, Yukino, 71: Chula Vista, Aug. 8—h Mitsusaburo, s Henry, Kenji, d Masako Yamagata.

FRESNO

Esaki, Minoru: Dinuba, Sept. 2—w Mitsuko, s Larry, br Masami, Takeshi, Kiyoshi, sis Haruye Kawazoe, Misayo Arie.
Ikemiya, Chokichi, 68: Reedley, Aug. 15—w Shun, s Yoshikazu, Dr. Masaru, Shigeru, d Toshiko Kawaguye.
Kurata, June, 27: Aug. 28—h Masayuki, f George Sakai.
Ouchi, Mrs. Take, 86: Aug. 15—h Washizo, s Torazo, 1 gr.
Wada, Tom S., 42: Selma, Aug. 25—w Kazu, s Ben, d Gladys.

SAN FRANCISCO

Abe, Tad, 29: Sept. 10 (at Los Angeles)—p Mr. and Mrs. Makoto.
Idemoto, Kenji, 64: Watsonville, Sept. 24—w Fujie, s Masaaki, Kunio, Tom, d Mrs. Noboru Iwami.
Kasai, Kenji, 72: Sept. 25—w Aya, s Shoichi, Hideo.
Kotani, Katsutaro, 82: San Mateo, Sept. 12—w Yoshi, s Shigeto, Kazuo, Minoru, d Hinaye Nakata, Fumiyo Unoto, Kimiko Kumagai.
Matsumoto, Harumi, 72: Salinas, Sept. 22—s Masayuki, d Hisaye, Yoshiko Terakawa, Chizuko Hasegawa, Mitsuye Latamen.
Nagai, Chiyo, 68: Berkeley, Sept. 3—h Masuichi, s Kiyoshi, Masami, d Kuwa, Katsuye Kato.
Nomura, Henry S., 69: Berkeley, Aug. 19—w Shigeko, s Shigeo, Isamu, Geo., Katsumi, d May Arakawa, m Tome (Hawaii), br Hiroshi, Junichi.
Sugeya, Takeshi, 28: Aug. 10—s Mrs. Kanai, br Eiichi, Masami.
Tanaka, Mrs. Masayo, 70: Sept. 1—s Mamoru, Kiyoshi, d Kiyoko, Miyoko Enomoto.
Uchida, Mrs. Hideko, 65: Richmond, Aug. 25—h Gengoro, d Tomoko Suzuki, Hiroko Morisumi.
Uyeda, Mitsuzo, 85: Sept. 15—s Don, Marshall, d June, Alice Yamasaki, Doris Tono, Kaye Patterson, Florence Miyahara MD, Annabelle Lee, Daisy Satoda, Roe Enomoto, Nancy Ibetani, Elsie Chung, 22 gr.
Yamasaki, Shina, 78: Alameda, Sept. 18—h Yasukichi, s Satoru, Suyekichi, [illegible], Tsutomu, d Yoneko, Takayo, Mrs. Saburo Oku, Mrs. Masami Hatae, Mrs. Roy Kodani.

SACRAMENTO

Dote, Matsuyo, 59: Sept. 8—h Moritta, s Kiyoshi, Ben, d Miyoko Kami, Yoshiko Ikuma.

Kaneno, Tsubotaro, 8[illegible]: Sept. [illegible]—s Masanao, d [illegible], Yukoi, Chiyoko Miyasaka.
Kino, Momoyo, 69: Aug. [illegible]—s Tere, s Toshiharu, [illegible].
Sakakibara, Kiyoko, [illegible].
Kiramura, Sukeharu, 8[illegible]: [illegible] 28—s William, d Tazko [illegible], Tamane.
Sakata, Hatsue, 8[illegible]: [illegible] 16—s Shinn, d [illegible].
Sambo, Genkichi, 8[illegible]: Sept. [illegible]—s H. Henry Nishimoto, d [illegible] Iwuda.
So, Aya, 82: Sept. 2[illegible]—s [illegible] win.
Uyehara, Masako, 4[illegible]: Sept. [illegible]—[illegible] taka, sis Hatsuye [illegible].

STOCKTON

Hisatomi, Ichitaro, [illegible]: Sept. 14—s Kenji, [illegible], d Mrs. Kenji [illegible], Mrs. Osamu Taba.
Hori, Seisaku, 8[illegible]: Linden, [illegible]—s Motohiko, d Sachiko [illegible], ko Sato, Kazuko [illegible], Nakamura, Shizuko [illegible].

OREGON

Maeda, Rikichi, 8[illegible]: Portland, [illegible]—w Yoshiku, s Milton, [illegible], d Frances.
Matsushita, Mrs. Oye, 7[illegible]: Aug. 9—h Kumaichi, s Kenji, [illegible], Tommy, d Kimi [illegible].

SEATTLE

Ogino, Tokuzo, 82: Aug. 21—[illegible], s Benjamin, d Rose, [illegible], Kazuo Mori, Tami [illegible], ce Ono, Ronald Sebis [illegible], Tex.), 15 gr.

UTAH

Yamashita, Frank, 2[illegible]: [illegible], 10 (at Aberdeen, S.D.)—[illegible], s Wayne, Dennis, d Janet, Nataline, br George, Jo[illegible], sis Hisako Uto (Ogden), [illegible] (Cypress, Ca.), Kris Tanaka [illegible] tington Beach, Ca.)

IDAHO

Endow, Mike S., 16: Deda, Aug. [illegible]—p Mr. and Mrs. Seiji, br [illegible], sis Susan, Jane, Carolyn, [illegible], Mrs. Unokichi Endow.

DENVER

Ishida, Mine, 79: Sept. [illegible] (Chicago), d Kay Hori, [illegible] kasu (Venice).
Miyasaki, Mrs. Sono, 8[illegible]: Sept. 12—s Jack, d Mrs. [illegible] nemoto, George Kanemoto, [illegible] mont), Thomas Takahashi [illegible], Fukaye (Oxnard).
Shiraishi, Sam S., Sept. [illegible]—Buena Park, Ca.), Tom [illegible], d Alice, Mary Nakamura [illegible], Frances Hirose (Santa [illegible]), ther Hara (Scottsbluff), [illegible] kooji.

CHICAGO

Ikegami, Inaki, 70: Sept. [illegible]—wo, s Yukio, d Ayako [illegible], tsuko Walters, Tazuko [illegible].

DETROIT

Shiroma, Edward M.: Sept. 1—[illegible] sako, d Satsuki Collingham, [illegible] Carol.
Fujioka, Evelyn A.: Oxford, Sept. [illegible]—h Richard, s Gilbert, d [illegible], Terry Champney, 1 gr.

NEW JERSEY

Ohye, Lily H.: South River, Aug. [illegible]—s George, Kay, p Mr. and Mrs. [illegible] yukichi Umenawa (Japan), br [illegible], sis Grace Asakawa.

Columbia U. president decorated by Japan

TOKYO—Dr. Grayson Kirk, president of Columbia University, New York, was awarded the Order of the Sacred Treasure, First Class, last week from the Japanese government for his contribution to Japanese-American friendship.

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