

Home in the Pacific Northwest

Chicago This being the initial column of 1966, I belatedly extend to you as JACLers the best wishes for a meaningful and a rewarding New Year. May the Lord grant you robust health and may destiny open the doors to opportunities which will enable you to find success in your chosen endeavors.

As your incumbent President, I'm keenly aware that time is fast running out as this administration heads down the homestretch. Remaining six months are crucial if we are to achieve the good intentions with which we launched our term of office. In the weeks ahead, much will be said and written to apprise you of the issues confronting us at the San Diego conclave. But this week, I've chosen to table much of the serious organizational matters and have elected to reminisce about the wonderful experiences which I recently enjoyed as guest of the Pacific Northwest District Council Convention.

Home Again

The homing instincts of living creatures have long befuddled the intellectual men who have spent untold hours of scientific research without avail as to the plausible explanation of how and why there is the urge to return to the place of origin.

Thusly, I guess, it wasn't abnormal of me to have felt a pang of nostalgia as the jet plane bore me homeward through God's country of evergreens, snow-capped mountains and silvery streams which characterize my native state of Oregon. "Mid pleasures and palaces, there's no place like home," so wrote Howard Payne in his immortal "Home Sweet Home." Despite the landing in the misty rain, it felt good to set foot on home soil again in Portland.

Within minutes I was on a bus heading for the general area which nurtured my infancy. Upon arrival in Hood River, without hesitation, I phoned my buddies to let them know that I was in town. The wonderful thing about childhood friends is that one can always resume the friendship where one left off even though a span of years have intervened in the meantime; therefore, I welcomed the offer by my chum, Mits Takasumi, to pick me up at the depot. In a short while he appeared and we drove to his home where it was good to see his genial better half, Misako. We, Nisei, have been blessed with wonderful parents and Mits' folks are among the nicest and it was wonderful to see them in good health.

Get-Together

A surprise came when I was informed that the JACL chapter had arranged a get-together dinner in my honor that night. I appreciated what must have transpired in Rip Van Winkle's mind when he returned to his home after a long slumber, because when I stepped into the crowded room, I felt momentarily out of place.

The faces which I saw looked vaguely familiar, then again as complete strangers. I felt more at ease when I began to distinguish recognizable faces. But frustration set in again, as others would come and say, "Remember me?" In some instances I had to admit that I didn't know them until they mentioned their names. After all, the interval of 24 years since Evacuation does change the physical appearances, especially those who were in the sub-teens at the time. It made me happy to learn that these kids are now the active JACLers who are running the chapter.

The Integrated Community

Hood River received notoriety throughout the nation when at the height of the war, the American Legion post removed the names of Japanese American GIs from the county Honor Roll. Today, it is a peaceful and harmonious valley as I've always known it to be.

It prides me to know that good relationship once again exists and the Japanese Americans are contributing immeasurably to the betterment of the community. Ray and Mikie Yasui are exemplary models of civic participants. Ray is the Board Chairman of the multi-million dollar cooperative fruit growers association and a member of the Board of Education for the State of Oregon. Others contribute much by partaking at all levels of community activities.

I wish space would allow me to cite these names and the contributions they are making for a better America in their local areas.

My only regret in leaving this serene setting was that I lacked time to visit with the many lovable Issei who still live there. I lament this inop-

portunity as undoubtedly many will be missing on my next visitation. With this memory of the happy visit, I said good-bye and headed for Gresham for a short visit with my in-laws, Toshi and Sets Okino, and Mich and Suzy Sakauye.

The Side Lights

On the eve of flying into Tacoma, it was a pleasant occasion to have had an evening at the home of Paul Tamura, chairman of the National Interim Youth Council. It was an occasion for another reunion as Paul's mother hails from my hometown of The Dalles.

I also had the pleasure to meet the dynamo who have helped to revitalize the Portland JACL in recent years—Dr. George Hara and Walter Fuchigami, past and present chairman respectively. Incidentally, Paul's father is the new proxy of the Gresham-Troutdale Chapter.

Arriving late in Tacoma, I was surprised to find a reception committee headed by the PNWDC Chairman, Dr. John Kanda and old-time JACLers Kaz Yamane, Tom Takemura, Tak Kubota and others.

The one thing I'm going to miss when my term is over will be the "red carpet" hospitality accorded the National Presidents.

At the opening session of the PNWDC meeting, it was a repeat of my constant experience wherever I have been—renewal of fellowship with old friends, persons that I had not seen for years. Many adjectives could be used to portray the proceedings of the convention, but for the lack of space, I shall forego the descriptions except to say that a debt of gratitude is expressed to Dr. and Mrs. John Kanda for opening up their new home for the 1000 Club Whing Ding, and having me for their overnight guest.

A Major Concern

One of the major concerns which aroused my curiosity was to assess the progress of the campaign to repeal the so-called alien land law in the state of Washington. A special meeting was held with the attendance of a few members of the National Board, namely, Bill Marutani, Mas Satow and myself with the committees preparing the groundwork on this bill known as the SJR 20. The group met on Monday, Dec. 6, to hear the reports and to synchronize the timetable for the coming months. Suffice to say here that matters are in good hands and we can expect success at the polls this coming election in the fall. More news will be forthcoming as developments occur.

The Courtesy Call

A courtesy call was made upon the mayor of Seattle, Bill Marutani, National JACL Legal Counsel; Tak Kubota, National JACL Second Vice President; and I had a pleasant visit with Mayor Dorman Braman. We were impressed by his vast knowledge of our problems and his willingness to assist us in getting out voter information on SJR 20. While Bill was obsessed with his radar being attuned to visiting his birthplace around Kent, Tak and I called upon the senior U.S. Senator Warren Magnuson, to ask for his support on SJR 20. The Senator was most cordial and offered his services to help us by contracting key people to work with us on the campaign.

Total Effort Needed

With the leadership of those formulating the plans being in capable hands of veteran JACLers like Toru Sakahara and James Matsuo, co-chairmen of the Seattle area, and Tak Kubota, chairman of the statewide sections, we cannot fail on this third attempt.

With men like Dr. John Kanda as the chairman of the fund drive doing conscientious work, the whole project can be assured of success. What I'd like to see now is the pledged support coming from the region east of the mountain, especially around Spokane. It is known that some members in that area had reservations about the wisdom of this campaign, but it must be acknowledged that in a democratic process we need to abide by the will of the majority which in this case has emerged for the SJR 20. I hope as good Americans our personal differences can be sublimated, and the total effort can now be united behind the objective to do all we can to insure an overwhelming affirmative vote this November.

With the feeling of assurance that the JACL in the Pacific Northwest is being guided by competent leadership, especially the movement among the potential Junior JACLers, I boarded the plane for Chicago confident that our organization will add new progress to its long and proud history during this coming year.

NEW HEARINGS ON LEGALITY OF PROP. 14 SET

Calif. Supreme Court Order New Arguments Mar. 21-23 at Sac'to

SAN FRANCISCO—The California Supreme Court last week ordered new arguments in seven cases challenging the constitutionality of Prop. 14.

The new arguments were set for March 21-23 in Sacramento because of a recent decision by the U.S. Supreme Court.

Prop. 14, adopted by a 2-1 vote of the California electorate in 1964, gave residential property owners absolute discretion in the choice of a buyer or renter.

The U.S. Supreme Court decision was handed down Jan. 17 in Evans vs. Newton. It held that the city of Macon, Ga., could not avoid constitutional prohibitions of race discrimination by turning a public park over to private trustees.

This decision was the most recent discussion by the 'high federal court of state action prohibited by the equal protection clause of the U.S. Constitution.

The central legal issue is whether Prop. 14 amounted to affirmative action by the state to permit racial discrimination.

The U.S. Supreme Court has held in previous cases that states cannot take such action. However, proponents of Prop. 14 argue that the measure does not constitute an affirmative state action.

Sixth AJA killed in Vietnam, with helicopter team

HONOLULU—Specialist Four Albert H. Tatsuno, 31, a 12-year Army veteran of 99-338 Pilikoa St., Ala., was killed by the Viet Cong last week (Jan. 29) while on a helicopter assault mission, the Army in Saigon announced.

He was with the First Cavalry Division (Airmobile), which landed in Vietnam last September. The Army had no other details of his death. He is believed to be the sixth American of Japanese ancestry killed in Vietnam.

Tatsuno was wounded in the chest last November and spent some time in the hospital before returning to duty.

He was stationed at Schofield Barracks in 1960 when his 25-year-old wife and two young children were shot to death in a murder-suicide in their Wahiawa apartment. He had not remarried.

Surviving are his father, Sumu, three brothers and three sisters.

NC-WNDC, DYC agendas for next sessions released

STOCKTON—The first quarterly session of the NC-WNDC and NC-WNDYC will be held concurrently at the Stockton Inn on Sunday, Feb. 13, starting with registration at noon. It will culminate at the banquet with Dr. Harold Jacoby, Univ. of Pacific president, as speaker.

DC chairman Jack Kusaba will preside at the adult sessions while DYC chairman Russ Obana will chair the youth meeting, both starting at 1 p.m. The respective agendas are:

NC-WNDC
1 p.m.—CPS Health Plan and Medicare; John Yasumoto; committee reports; May meeting; oratorical and essay contests; national nominations. 3:30 p.m.—Workshops for officers, public relations and Pacific Citizens.

NC-WNDYC
1 p.m.—DYC budget; spring activities; formation of Nat'l Jr. JACL; two-hour workshop for advisors.
Registration fees are:
Official delegates: \$8; booster, \$4.50; youth, \$3; youth-meeting only \$1.
The meeting is being co-hosted by the Stockton and French Camp JACL chapters.

JACL endowment fund hits new high

SAN FRANCISCO—Another historical high has been reached in the net asset value of the National JACL endowment fund, it was announced this past week by Dr. George Miyake, national chairman, who revealed that the value as of Dec. 31 was \$437,675.43—a net gain of \$21,809.09 over the previous quarter.

The fund is being administered by the Bank of America. During the past year, capital appreciation of the fund was \$39,730.17 or a gain of 15.8 pct.

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TEN CENTS

HENRY KASAI, 75, DIES OF NATURAL CAUSES IN SALT LAKE HOSPITAL



HENRY KASAI

SALT LAKE CITY—The National JACL this week mourned the loss of Henry Yoshihiko Kasai, 75, who died of natural causes last Friday (Jan. 28) in a local hospital.

Prominent Japanese American civic leader in the Intermountain area and retired businessman, he was honored by JACL as its Nisei of the Biennial at the 1964 national convention at Detroit. This past year, he was awarded the Order of the Sacred Treasure by the Japanese government for contributing to the friendship of U.S.-Japan relations.

Kasai was born in Yamashiro-shi-ken in 1890 and came to the United States in 1904 to live with an American family near Mountain View, Calif. He moved later to Idaho Falls where he attended high school and played football.

He began selling insurance and then moved to Salt Lake City, where he continued this

work. He represented other agents in having underwriting laws changed for the benefit of persons of Japanese ancestry. Because of his command

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Fraternity row sparked by anti-Oriental action

EASTON, Pa.—Lafayette College chapter of the Sigma Chi fraternity has threatened to withdraw from the national organization unless it can initiate a Hawaiian student of Chinese ancestry.

Chapter president Anthony Savitsky of Scranton said other student groups and fraternities had approved the chapter's stand. The college board of trustees also has ordered withdrawal unless the national fraternity gives approval by Feb. 15.

While membership was approved for other pledges, application for Chris Choi, 20, has not though he has satisfactorily completed his training period.

The Sigma Chi chapter at Stanford University was suspended by national headquarters last April after it pledged a Negro. Asked what action might be taken at Lafayette, a spokesman at national headquarters in Evanston, Ill., said it was hard to say.

Choi was more concerned about a place to live if he wasn't accepted since at Lafayette there are only fraternities houses and social dormitories for students after their freshman year.

JACL classroom formally presented to Moravian



PRESENTING LAST check for classroom in Francis E. Walter Memorial Hall at Moravian Seminary for Girls is Mike Masaoka (left) to Lillie S. Turman, headmistress, and James V. Robertson, chairman of building and grounds committee and first vice-president of the Moravian Seminary for Girls board of trustees.

(Special to the Pacific Citizen)

GREEN POND, Pa.—The JACL Classroom in the Francis E. Walter Memorial Hall was formally presented to the Moravian Seminary for Girls on Jan. 7 by Mike Masaoka, Washington representative of the Japanese American Citizens League.

James V. Robertson, first vice-president of the Board of Trustees for the 224-year old Seminary, the oldest Protestant girls' school in the country, and chairman of its building and grounds committee accepted the classroom at a special luncheon held in the Memorial Hall dining room. Robertson is also director of community relations for Bethlehem Steel Co.

The JACL Classroom was built by the voluntary contributions of thousands of persons of Japanese ancestry in the United States who are grateful to the late Congressman Walter for the many

legislative enactments which he provided benefiting those of Japanese ancestry, including the privilege of naturalization, the repeal of the Japanese Exclusion Act of 1924 and the extension of immigration quotas to Japan, and the Japanese American Evacuation Claims Act compensating in part Japanese American evacuees for property losses suffered as a consequence of that mass military movement of 1942.

President Lyndon Johnson was Honorary Chairman of the Memorial Fund Committee. Harry Margolis, distinguished tax attorney of Bethlehem, was the Chairman.

Honorary Co-Chairmen of the National JACL Committee for the Memorial Fund were Sen. Daniel K. Inouye of Hawaii and naturalized Issei pioneer Yaemon Minami of Santa Maria, Calif. Co-Chairmen of the JACL Committee were naturalized Issei Takito Yamaguma of the Bank of Tokyo of California at Los Angeles and Mike Masaoka, who worked with the late Congressman Walter on the many corrective

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Exterior view of Francis E. Walter Memorial Hall on campus of Moravian Seminary for Girls, Bethlehem, Pa.

WILLIAM PETERSEN:

Success Story: Japanese American Style

By any criterion of good citizenship, Japanese Americans outperforms all other groups including native-born whites—and this tells why

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Asked which of the country's ethnic minorities has been subjected to the most discrimination and the worst injustices, very few persons would even think of answering: "The Japanese Americans." Yet, if the question refers to persons alive today, that may well be the correct reply. Like the Negroes, the Japanese have been the object of color prejudice. Like the Jews, they have been feared and hated as hyper-efficient competitors. And, more than any other group, they have been seen as the agents of an overseas enemy. Conservatives, liberals and radicals, local sheriffs, the Federal Government and the Supreme Court have cooperated in denying them their elementary rights—most notoriously in their World War II Evacuation to internment camps.

Generally this kind of treatment, as we all know these days, creates what might be termed "problem minorities." Each of a number of interrelated factors—poor health, poor education, low income, high crime rate, unstable family pattern, and so on and on—reinforces all of the others, and together they make up the reality of slum life. And by the "principle of cumulation," as Gunnar Myrdal termed it in "An American Dilemma," this social reality reinforces our prejudices and is reinforced by them. When whites defined Negroes as inherently less intelligent, for example, and therefore furnished them with inferior schools, the products of these schools often validated the original stereotype.

Once the cumulative degradation has gone far enough, it is notoriously difficult to reverse the trend. When new opportunities, even equal opportunities, are opened up, the minority's reaction to them is likely to be negative—either self-defeating apathy or a hatred so all-consuming as to be self-destructive. For all the well-meaning programs and countless scholarly studies now focused on the Negro, we barely know how to repair the damage that the slave traders started.

No Parallel in U.S.

The history of Japanese Americans, however, challenges every such generalization about ethnic minorities, and for this reason alone deserves far more attention than it has been given. Barely more than 20 years after the end of the wartime camps, this is a minority that has risen above even prejudiced criticism. By any criterion of good citizenship that we choose, the Japanese Americans are better than any other group in our society, including native-born whites. They have established this remarkable record, moreover, by their own almost totally unaided effort. Every attempt to hamper their progress resulted only in enhancing their determination to succeed. Even in a country whose patron saint is the Horatio Alger hero, there is no parallel to this success story.

From only 148 in 1880 to almost 140,000 in 1930 the number of Japanese in the United States grew steadily and then remained almost constant for two decades. Then in 1960, with the more than 200,000 Japanese in Hawaii added to the national population, the total reached not quite 475,000. In other words, in prewar years Japanese Americans constituted slightly more than 0.1 percent of the national population. Even in California, where then as now most of the mainland Japanese lived, they made up only 2.1 percent of the state's population in 1920.

Against the perspective of these minuscule percentages,

it is difficult to recapture the paranoiac flavor of the vast mass of anti-Japanese agitation in the first decades of this century. Prejudice recognized no boundaries of social class; the labor-dominated Asiatic Exclusion League lived in strange fellowship with the large California landowners. The rest of the nation gradually adopted what was termed "the California position" in opposing the "Yellow Peril" until finally Asians were totally excluded by the immigration laws of the nineteen-twenties.

Until the exclusion law was enacted, Japanese businesses were picketed. In San Francisco, Japanese were assaulted on the streets and, if they tried to protect themselves, were arrested for disturbing the peace. Since marriage

across racial lines was prohibited in most Western states, many Japanese lived for years with no normal family life (there were almost 25 males to one female in 1900, still seven to one in 1910, two to one in 1920). Until 1952 no Japanese could be naturalized, and as noncitizens they were denied access to any urban professions that required a license and to the ownership of agricultural land.

But no degradation affected this people as might have been expected. Denied citizenship, the Japanese were exceptionally law-abiding alien residents. Often unable to marry for many years, they developed a family life both strong and flexible enough to help their children cross a wide cultural gap. Denied access to many urban jobs, both white-collar and manual, they undertook menial tasks with such perseverance that they achieved a modest success. Denied ownership of the land, they acquired control through one or another subterfuge and, by intensive cultivation of their small plots, helped convert the California desert into a fabulous agricultural land.

Then, on Feb. 9, 1942, a bit more than two months after war was declared, President Roosevelt issued Executive Order 9066, giving military commanders authority to exclude any or all persons from designated military areas. The following day, Lieut. Gen. John L. DeWitt, head of the Western Defense Command, defined the relevant area as major portions of Washington, Oregon, Idaho, Montana, California, Nevada and Utah.

In this whole vast area all alien Japanese and native-born citizens of any degree of Japanese descent—117,116 persons in all—were subjected in rapid succession to a curfew,

The Kibel

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assembly in temporary camps within the zone and evacuation from the zone to "relocation centers." Men, women and children of all ages were uprooted, a total of 24,712 families. Nearly two-thirds were citizens, because they had been born in this country; the remainder were aliens, barred from citizenship.

"Some lost everything they had; many lost most of what they had," said the official report of the War Relocation Authority. The total property left behind by evacuees, according to the preliminary W.R.A. estimate, was worth \$300-million. After the war, the Government repaid perhaps as much as 30 or 40 cents on the dollar. The last claim was settled only in November, 1965, after two out of the three original plaintiffs had died.

Evacuation: Why?

What conceivable reason could there have been for this forced transfer of an entire population to concentration camps, where they lived surrounded by barbed wire and watched by armed guards? The official explanation was that "the Evacuation was impelled by military necessity," for fear of a fifth column. As General DeWitt said: "A Jap's a Jap. It makes no difference whether he is an American citizen or not . . . They are a dangerous element, whether loyal or not."

The cases of injustice are too numerous to count. One of the more flagrant was that of the so-called renunciants. After years of harassment, a number of Japanese Americans requested repatriation to Japan, and they were all segregated in the camp at Tule Lake, Calif. On July 1, 1944, Congress passed a special law by which Japanese Americans might renounce their American citizenship, and the camp authorities per-

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24 weeks to go

to the 19th Biennial Nat'l JACL Convention
July 26-30: El Cortez Hotel, San Diego

Ye Editor's Desk

'EXILE OF A RACE'

Here is a gripping history of the Japanese American Evacuation as has never been told before. Mrs. Anne Reeploeg Fisher of Seattle has had the first printing of "Exile of a Race", a 245-page soft-cover book, done in Canada so that only a limited supply is available in the States.

It reveals why persons of Japanese descent living on the West Coast were made scapegoats to divert attention from responsibility for the Pearl Harbor disaster and what happened to them and the Bill of Rights as a consequence.

Mrs. Fisher presents facts to show why President Roosevelt and his close associates withheld from the public the information they alone possessed—that there had been no "fifth column" in Hawaii and no sabotage by an alien or citizen of Japanese descent at Pearl Harbor or on the mainland Dec. 7, 1941, or at any time before or after that date. All that followed—the Evacuation, the imprisonment, the defamation of a minority race—rested on the corruption of public opinion by this "conspiracy of silence" in high places which gave credence to the fable about a Japanese fifth column.

With the observance of the 25th anniversary of the Pearl Harbor incident due this year, it may be well for Japanese Americans to have the facts on hand just in case someone should ask.

"Exile of a Race" notes Americans wanted to sit out the war which broke out in Europe in 1939, but the President and the war cabinet were discussing: "How we should maneuver them (Japan) into the position of firing the first shot" two weeks before Pearl Harbor. The quotes are from Sec. of War Stimson's diary.

That expression—"lies about like a loaded weapon"—mentioned in connection with the Washington state alien law repeal appears in the Korematsu case when Justice Robert M. Jackson in his dissent declared the evacuation orders "now lies about like a loaded weapon ready for the hand of any authority that can bring forward a plausible claim of an urgent need."

The author says "the Evacuation and imprisonment of West Coast Japanese has left in its wake a very real threat to the freedom of every citizen."

Dr. William Petersen, in his article, "Success Story, Japanese American Style," in the New York Times Magazine, tells of the Chinese in California who are wondering whether Evacuation could happen here again.

The Nisei might have been politically naive in the 1940s, because of age then, but we still are if we think it couldn't happen again. JACL's hardest task ahead is to have the constitutionality of the Evacuation order voided. Problem is to find a suitable case.

Perhaps studies as Mrs. Fisher's and others on Evacuation will arouse public opinion so that it becomes more plain that the wartime treatment of Japanese and Japanese Americans on the West Coast was a tragic and dangerous mistake and that the mistake is a threat to society and to all men. Eugene Rostow, Yale professor in law, commented: "One hundred thousand persons were sent to concentration camps on a record which wouldn't support a conviction for stealing a dog."

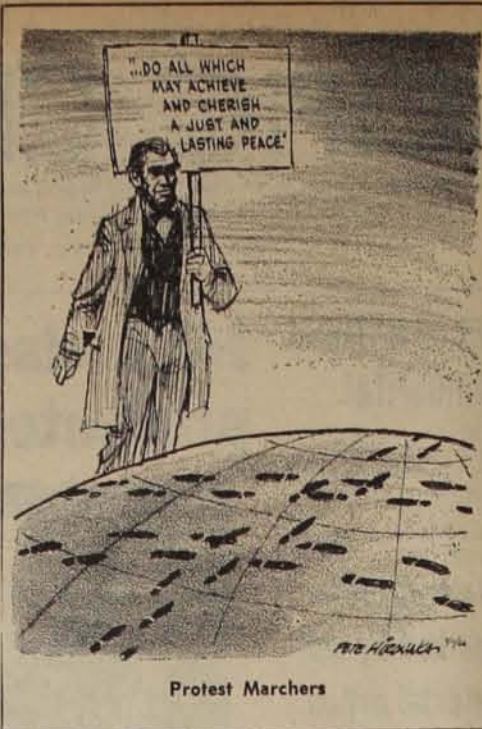
If and when another edition is printed, a strong index to the myriads of names and incidents is recommended. JACL's activity during the period is recounted in several chapters.

First time JACL is mentioned (p. 36), the author is telling of the secret preparations during January, 1942, to evacuate all Japanese—alien and native-born—from California and recalls Rep. Leland Ford's comment of Jan. 21, when he advocated the move. Though it was rather touchy because many were native-born, Ford felt that "those who are loyal, if they really are, should be willing to acquiesce in the movement of all Japanese people to whatever location the military authorities think they ought to be."

Mrs. Fisher says it was this type of specious argument—do whatever you're told to do to prove your loyalty—which trapped the unsophisticated and devotedly patriotic Nisei organization, the JACL, into eventually advising cooperation with the evacuation orders instead of fighting for rights guaranteed all citizens by the Constitution. JACL officials were cautioned at the time that failure to cooperate may result in bloodshed, though Mrs. Fisher doesn't mention that.

Thirty-one pages later, JACL is mentioned again in connection with the Tolan Committee hearings. The JACL leaders were asked to explain the "wholesale sabotage by a fifth column at Pearl Harbor" but the young Nisei fell silent for they had no way at that time of disproving the stories. They soon came to understand that what they or anyone else might say would have little bearing on the predetermined course of their lives. Most of them clung stubbornly to the JACL credo, which is then quoted in part though no mention of its author is made.

Nisei who digest "Exile of a Race" will know JACL still has a big role to fulfill in their lifetime.



Protest Marchers

Press Comments:

JACL in Politics

BY SABURO KIDO

Our good friend, Howard Imazeki, editor of the English section of the Hokubei Mainichi in San Francisco, has suggested that the JACL reconsider its position regarding participation in politics.

Harry Honda, the Pacific Citizen editor, replied briefly by calling attention to the fact that JACL's tax exempt position would be jeopardized if it became a political organization.

JACL earned this status as a tax exempt organization after Dr. Russell Wehara of Oakland had pledged a \$1,000 towards the establishment of the Endowment Fund. This was back in 1936 at the Seattle Convention when he wired the message to the assembly before the Sayonara Ball had brought the gathering to an end. The petition was filed so that devotion to the fund may be deducted.

Status Questioned

Then during the war years when the National JACL was working to obtain a grant from the Carnegie Foundation for International Peace, the subject of the status of the JACL came up. This matter was pursued in Washington, D.C. by Teiko Ishida, now Mrs. M. Kuroiwa of San Francisco, who was representing JACL at that time in the place of Mike Masaoka.

The final decision revolved around the activities of the National JACL and its chapters. Copies of the Pacific Citizen and other materials were submitted. Whatever activities JACL had carried on were on issues concerning the welfare of persons of Japanese ancestry, the ethnic group it represented. Based on the special purpose and the restricted basis of its participation, it was recognized that the JACL qualified.

If I remember those days when the financial support was hanging in the balance, we were fortunate in that a person of Indian ancestry happened to be the attorney of the Internal Revenue office who handled the matter for the government. He knew of precedent cases which benefited the JACL.

Subsequently, JACL has received many special grants of substantial amounts, such as from the Rosenberg Foundation of San Francisco, when the San Francisco regional office was established. The purpose was to train leadership among persons of Japanese ancestry after their return to the West Coast upon the lifting of the exclusion ban of the Western Defense Command.

Value of Ban

The fact that there is the ban on partisan politics has been a blessing for Mike Masaoka in the nation's Capitol as well as for the National Headquarters. He has been saved from embarrassing situations.

It is evident that if the local chapters are permitted to participate in politics as JACL chapters, there are bound to be repercussions. Some legislators who did not win the endorsement may be the winner. Naturally, he is not going to have a friendly feeling towards the organization.

In the long run, the National JACL's activities may be jeopardized by the position taken by some chapters in distant places. Furthermore, a strong united organization cannot be molded when the ranks are split asunder through internal politics.

Every district as well as national convention will become involved in the forthcoming elections. Instead of spending their valuable time on the issues confronting the Japanese

people as a whole, petty local politics may consume the energies of the delegates.

Experience of the National JACL and the local chapters as well as the position taken by other organizations of a similar nature had dictated the policy which is in the Constitution today.

The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, which may be the counterpart of the JACL as far as the Negroes are concerned, takes a similar position in that it does not engage in political campaigns for candidates. Racist stands of individuals may be singled out to the members to show the qualifications of the candidates.

The Ideal Course

We have advocated the formation of special groups in the event there is sufficient interest in candidates. This seemed to have worked out satisfactorily.

We believed in all the members of the JACL participating in political activities and winning recognition based on their personal contribution. And if and when the JACL needed their help in pushing some measure for the welfare of persons of Japanese ancestry, all these influences could be exerted through the one channel, which will be the JACL.

By being free and independent, JACL can carry on the educational program to stimulate interest in politics and other fields. This seems to be the ideal course for the National JACL and its chapters.

—Shin Nichibei

Moravian —

(Continued from Front Page)

and remedial statutes for which the Pennsylvania legislator was primarily responsible.

In all, \$13,000 was contributed to the Memorial Fund. A check for \$12,000 was presented to Mrs. Ruth Miskel, Congressman Walter's long-time executive secretary and member of the Memorial Fund executive committee, at the Joint EDC-MDC Convention Banquet in Philadelphia over the last Labor Day weekend. The additional thousand dollars was presented subsequently to the Fund.

Masaoka Pays Tribute

At a student body assembly preceding the luncheon, Masaoka described some of the legal and social discriminations that circumscribed the lives of those of Japanese ancestry in the United States, and especially on the West Coast, in pre-World War II days.

He then related some of the experiences of the arbitrary mass Evacuation of 1942, when some 110,000 Japanese, two-thirds of whom were native-born citizens, were removed from their lifetime homes and associations and interned in wartime camps in interior America. He explained the exploits of the Nisei in uniform and of the other evacuees who each in their own way made their contribution to final American victory.

Masaoka then related how the late Congressman Walter was one of the very few in the Congress who, at a time when the "problem of Japanese Americans" was still unpopular immediately after the defeat of Japan, championed corrective and remedial legislation, even though he had few, if any, constituents of Japanese ancestry in his congressional district and none made contributions to his political campaigns.

(Continued on Page 3)

The War in Vietnam

Washington
This past Monday morning, President Johnson regretfully announced the resumption of air strikes against North Vietnam.

After 37 days of holding off on such bombings, together with the unprecedented peace offensive mounted by the Administration, it was clear to most of the world that the United States sincerely wanted peace—with honor and with freedom assured for the South Vietnamese.

It was equally clear that the North Vietnamese did not want to come to any reasonable conference table to discuss either a cease-fire or peace, and that the five-week respite in aerial bombardment had been utilized by the enemy to infiltrate additional troops into the South, to re-supply guerrilla forces, to repair wrecked bridges, facilities, factories, and communications, and to prepare more sophisticated defenses against American attack.

As President, the Chief Executive pledged to continue to seek peace with the North Vietnamese. At the same time, the Chief Executive as the Commander-in-Chief promised to take such actions as are necessary to protect not only American, Allied, and South Vietnamese lives but also our vital interests.

Recalling Stalin's question during World War II as to how many troops the Pope had, it may well be that the only reason that the North Vietnamese and their Red Chinese warlords understand is naked and overwhelming force. If this be true, the United States could supply this too.

In any event, the resumption of bombing of targets in the North should close the ranks of all Americans behind the President and the national objectives. This has been the tradition, and the glory, of this Nation in times past when our honor and our security have been threatened.

Though this is a very different kind of war from any in which we have been engaged in the past, the uncertainties and the implications may be greater too. Indeed, with the potentials now available to the warring parties and their allies, the fate of civilization and mankind may be at stake.

Thus, those questions as to whether the United States should be in Southeast Asia or not, whether the United States should resume bombing of the North or not, etc., should be behind us.

The President's announcement of last Monday, however, revives the issue of guns vs. butter, that is whether in the successful and forceful prosecution of the war in Vietnam, some domestic programs may have to be reduced, delayed, or eliminated.

This writer is among those who agree with the President that the Great Society programs of providing opportunity for a better and more dignified life to all Americans must be carried forward, together with a greater concern for the needs of humanity throughout the world, while the war against Communist imperialism, especially now in Southeast Asia, must be—if necessary—accelerated and escalated.

We are among those who believe that unless Communist imperialism is stopped in Vietnam, we will have to engage in subsequent efforts to stop this new aggression—at greater cost in other places. And, if increased taxes are required for a combined program of guns and butter, we favor such levies, rather than cutting back on programs and services that would make a mockery of what we stood for in Southeast Asia.

Matsunaga's Comments

This past weekend, at the annual installation banquet of the Washington, D.C. JACL Chapter, Congressman Spark Matsunaga, commenting on his recent around-the-world fact-finding mission as a special member of the House Foreign Affairs Subcommittee, exploded some myths concerning the lack of popular support for the American position among Asian countries.

In doing so, he noted that because of his Asian ancestry, both public officials and private persons may have expressed their personal sentiments more to him than they may have done to his "non-Oriental" colleagues.

He declared that in South Korea, in Japan, in Taiwan, in the Philippines, in Thailand, in India, and Pakistan, as well as South Vietnam, he found overwhelming support for the American commitment in Southeast Asia and an appreciation of what a United States "pull-out" would mean to these countries that border on Red China.

Apparently, a small but vocal minority in these Far East nations, as in the United States, deny and denounce

United States involvement in Southeast Asia. And, as in the case in this country, because such outcries make "news", they receive so much publicity that many are misled into believing that this minority represents majority opinion.

What Congressman Matsunaga related to our JACL audience this past weekend confirms in part what Ambassador of Japan Takeuchi told newspaper reporters in Omaha, last November concerning the attitude of most Japanese toward U.S. participation in Vietnam.

As the writer recalls, the Ambassador made it clear that, because most Japanese recall the experiences of World War II so vividly, the Japanese people as such are opposed to all war as a matter of principle and science. On the other hand, many Japanese understood the motivation for American participation in Vietnam and the need to honor our commitment there.

In Memoriam . . .

This past weekend, we were saddened to hear that Henry Y. Kasai of Salt Lake City, Utah, has passed away.

A naturalized Issei who was recognized as the "Nisei of the Biennium 1962-64" at the 18th Biennial National JACL Convention in Detroit, being the first Issei to be so honored, Henry was an amazing character, even among the Issei pioneers.

Since the writer "grew up" in the intermountain area, he has many pleasant and inspiring memories of Henry Kasai, and what he stood and worked for.

Henry emigrated from Japan as a boy and first settled near Idaho Falls. At the high school there, he played in sports and extracurricular activities, being probably the first Japanese to do so in that State. Later, he attended—if recollection serves us correctly—Stanford University. Apparently, he did not graduate. But, in the late twenties, he moved to Salt Lake City where he became an insurance agent for the New York Life Insurance Co. A most successful agent, he serviced the intermountain area, and especially Utah and Idaho.

He early understood the necessity for acceptance by non-Japanese. So, he joined the Salt Lake City Chamber of Commerce Rotary International, and various other civic organizations. He also understood the discriminations under which the Japanese labored and was among the earliest in Utah and Idaho to urge the then "emerging" Nisei to take advantage of their citizenship and to become exemplary Americans.

An articulate speaker in both English and Japanese, he helped organize local clubs for Nisei where there were "concentrations" of Japanese Americans. Later, he helped

weld these local clubs into annual conventions that brought together the Nisei of Utah and Idaho.

He urged the organization of JACL Chapters in Utah and Idaho and was among those most helpful in the ultimate establishment of JACL Chapters and the Intermountain District Council.

Though an alien because of discriminatory Federal naturalization laws, he recognized the need for political action on the part of the Japanese even before World War II and almost personally lobbied a special bill through the Utah State Legislature that provided "equality" to resident aliens in sports fishing.

As with many Issei leaders, he was interned in World War II and almost personally lobbied a special bill through the Utah State Legislature that provided "equality" to resident aliens in sports fishing.

After World War II, he not only tried to promote understanding and good relations between Japan and the United States, but he also contributed much to JACL's campaign to eliminate racism in America's naturalization and immigration laws. That the Japanese Government decorated him for his work in encouraging sister-city relationships and generally promoting international comity attests to his successful efforts in that sphere. That the JACL honored him with its highest award in 1964 signifies his achievements in this country of his adoption.

Since the writer was not privileged to know intimately and personally many of the Issei pioneers of the West Coast, it may not be proper for me to suggest that on any list of Issei who helped establish the acceptance of the Nisei and those of Japanese ancestry in their respective communities, Henry Kasai would have to rank very high. But, from my own experience, I know and gratefully acknowledge that, though we had differences as most Issei and Nisei have, Henry Kasai certainly was an inspiration to me to try to do some of the things that I have attempted. And, I am confident that many of the Nisei leaders in Utah and Idaho will agree with this statement.

With his drive, his personality, his talents, there are no limits to which he might have aspired if he, like other Issei, were not denied the privilege of naturalization until his twilight years.

Henry Y. Kasai was a great man who rose above his circumstances. He made many and great contributions to those of Japanese ancestry, to his City and State, to his adopted Nation and to his native land, and to the world, many of which will never be known. He was one who truly "matched" the mountains of the West. He was one whose loss certainly leaves a "lonely place" against the sky.

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From the Frying Pan

By Bill Hosokawa

Denver, Colo.

OUT OF THE PAST—A few weeks ago Harry Honda a copy of an article published in the magazine "New Outlook" back in September, 1934. The article was titled "The Rising Son of the Rising Sun," and appeared under the by-line of Aiji Tashiro. As 1934 appeared to be a time harkening back to the dark ages of Nisei history, Honda sent the article to me.

Although I had long forgotten the details of Tashiro's story, I recalled it vividly. I was working part-time at Jimmie Sakamoto's Japanese American Courier in Seattle, and Tooru Kanazawa was my immediate boss. We both bought copies of New Outlook (which has disappeared from catalogues of current periodicals), read the article closely and discussed it at length. We were, I think, somewhat envious of Tashiro for here was a Nisei who had managed to be published in a national magazine while Kanazawa and I only hoped for such success.

"Rising Son of the Rising Sun" was an autobiographical report of the problems, experiences and aspirations of a Nisei born in New England, completely at home neither with the Caucasian students with whom he went to college, nor with the Nisei he met on a trip to Seattle. It was an articulate and moving job of writing, tinged more with bewilderment and sadness rather than bitterness. This was the mood of the Nisei of the day, prepared to face their obligations and opportunities as Americans, but faced with almost insurmountable barriers of discrimination.

THE SEARCH—Who was Aiji Tashiro? Where is he now and how has he fared? What would he say today about the thoughts he had expressed nearly a third of a century ago? Since Tashiro was born and grew up in New England, the East Coast seemed to be a good place to start looking for him. Tooru Kanazawa is living in New York City now, so I asked him. Tooru, he couldn't recall having run into any Aiji Tashiro, nor could Joe Oyama or Yoneo Arai, both sharp observers of the Nisei scene.

Kanazawa suggested I might try to get in touch with Master Sgt. Ken Tashiro, whose family was believed to be in Sunnyvale, or maybe it was Sunnyvale, Calif. The Postal Guide showed Sunnyvale to be a suburb of San Diego. The telephone company offers free information service anywhere in the country, so we tried it out. The San Diego operator said she couldn't find any listings for Tashiro.

Sunnyvale comes under the San Jose exchange. The information operator there said she had three Tashiros, but none of them appeared to be the right one. Chances are that Aiji Tashiro is well known to some reader of the Pacific Citizen, and if so we hope he'll drop me a note, but for the moment the search for Aiji Tashiro is stymied.

THE CLOSED DOOR—Aiji Tashiro was educated as an engineer, he says in his story, but the job offers he received were as a wrestler, valet, ukulele instructor under a Hawaiian nom de plume, and salesman for Japanese miniature gardens. "Being of foreign parentage evidently has many advantages in the quest for employment," he observed wryly.

"What has New England done for me?" Tashiro asked in his article. "It has prevented me from becoming a research bacteriologist—on wearing suits which are too big and hats which are too small. It has prevented me from having my hair cut above my ears—from being an epitome of politeness and shyness. It has led from Saturday night church socials to tread the paths of iniquity to Mrs. Theis' beer flat, or to a fraternity dance."

He found he was not a typical Japanese—a "Typ," he called them—but on the other hand he wrote:

"On the college campus I was joshed good-naturedly, for a long while, by friends of both sexes for my failure to appear at social functions ranging from the Junior Prom to sorority dances. It finally dawned upon me that these jests concealed a certain grain of sincerity. After finally garnering enough courage to attend a few functions I felt thoroughly at ease. True I have had few dates. Somewhere in the back of my mind lurks a sensitivity to refusal, or the suspicion that the date might accept merely as a matter of politeness. Strolling about the campus with some fair coed or cutting in on a friend at some school dance has never brought to the surface the old race consciousness. But to meet the same coed downtown and to sit with her even on a street car is an ordeal."

In retrospect, Tashiro's story makes interesting reading. He bared his heart in a manner that most Nisei of the time dared not do. It would be interesting indeed to hear what he might have to say today.

St. Louis JACler and neighbor save family of 11 from asphyxiation

ST. LOUIS—Diagnosis of a rescuers arrived. The child Nisei pediatrician from a telephone conversation and prompt action of a neighbor saved Mr. and Mrs. Kenneth Dickens and their nine children last week (Jan. 24) from possible asphyxiation by carbon monoxide.

The Nisei doctor was Dr. Jackson Eto, past JACL chapter president here and a former Gardena (Calif.) resident.

The Dickens family was overcome by fumes emitted from a defective heater in their home. The father had lost consciousness and his wife was almost unconscious when the fire department.

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Chinese American named postmaster

SAN FRANCISCO — Lim P. Lee, 55, field representative for Rep. Philip Burton, was named postmaster of San Francisco Jan. 22. He is the first Chinese American ever to hold such a post.

A former juvenile court probation officer, he has been active with the VFW national board, a member of the California Veterans Board and a past Cathay Post commander in the American Legion. He was a WW2 air corpsman. Lee succeeds John F. Fick, who retired last month after serving for 18 years.

Dave McKibben receives Master of Laws degree

LOS ANGELES—David McKibben, onetime JACL counsel on evacuation claims and now of the law firm of Chuman and McKibben, yesterday received the Master of Laws degree in Taxation from the USC Graduate School of Law.

A graduate of Harvard Law School in 1936, McKibben was assistant U.S. attorney for the southern district, New York, until 1950, specializing in civil law. He served with JACL here for two years and then joined the law firm of Aliso, Chuman, specializing in incorporation, partnership, probate and tax law.

McKibben is a 12-year 1000 Club member of the Downtown L.A. JACL. He is also a member of the Massachusetts, New York and California bar associations and sworn into practice before the U.S. Supreme Court.

During World War II, McKibben served in the U.S. Marine Corps and was discharged in 1946 with the rank of major.

Chicago CL credit union dividend set

CHICAGO—The Chicago JACL Credit Union announced a 24 pct. dividend for last half of 1965, bringing the total dividend for the year to more than 44 pct., it was announced last week.

The local credit union has lowered its interest rates since Dec. 1, 1965 to a straight 4 pct. per month on the unpaid balance. Previously it had been 1 pct. on loans up to \$1,000 and 1/2 of 1 pct. on loans over \$1,000. The new rate should benefit those who do not need to borrow a large sum. Loan insurance and other benefits continue without change.

Persons inquiring of credit union services at the JACL Midwest Office, 21 W. Elm, may park free at the Standard gas station adjacent to the office.

Successful Meeting

SAN FRANCISCO—A turnout of 125 weathered a seasonal storm to make the San Francisco JACL Credit Union annual dinner meeting a success last Saturday, Jan. 29, at Park Presidio YMCA.

During the business session, Dr. Harry Nomura was elected to the credit union board while Mrs. Chiz Satow and Ichiro Sugiyama were re-elected. Marshall Sumida was re-elected to the supervisory committee and Masateru Tatsuno was named to the credit committee.

Credit for success of the dinner meeting goes to:

Mrs. Chiz Satow and Yone Satoda, dinner; James Nishi, Edison Uno, and Ichiro Sugiyama, prizes; Dr. Harry Nomura, entertainment.

Prizes for the games were received from:

Bank of Tokyo (Japan Branch), SF Federal Savings & Loan, Bank of Japan, Japan Food Corp., Kikkoman International, Nomura & Co., Tokyo Fish Market, Honnam Taijido, Sumitomo Bank, and Pacific.

Former CHP employee sentenced to 6 months

SACRAMENTO—Former California Highway Patrol storekeeper Frank Kawai of Sacramento, who admitted stealing 224,000 rounds of ammunition and giving them to former patrolman Wolfrum Joffe, who sold them through a hobby shop he operated, was sentenced last week to six months in jail.

Superior Court Judge Albert Mundt also placed him and Joffe on five years' probation and ordered them to repay the state. The ammunition was valued at \$10,720.

Japan names Yamanaka ambassador to Arabia

SAN FRANCISCO — One-time Japanese Consul General Toshio Yamanaka, 51, here was appointed Japanese Ambassador to Saudi Arabia this past week (Jan. 21). He is the second San Francisco-born Japanese diplomat to reach ambassadorial rank, following David Koh Chiba, now in Iran.



INTERIOR of the "JACL Classroom" at the Francis E. Walter Memorial Hall, its front door to Room 102 has a bronze plaque reading: "This classroom given by Japanese American Citizens League to memorialize the meaningful contribution to democracy by Congressman Francis E. Walter."

Moravian—

(Continued from Page 2)

As the powerful and influential chairman of the House Judiciary Subcommittee on Immigration and Naturalization, chairman of the House Un-American Activities Committee, chairman of the Democratic Patronage Committee, and chairman of the Democratic Caucus, the late Pennsylvania Congressman assumed the necessary personal leadership to persuade the Congress that justice and equity demanded that certain laws be passed.

Made Democracy Work

At the luncheon, Masaoka paid tribute to Congressman Walter as the kind of lawmaker who "made democracy work by proving that the excesses and abuses of prejudice and hatred in one period can be corrected in another."

While noting that most of the luncheon guests were familiar with the late Congressman's achievements in some 30 years in the National House of Representatives insofar as local matters were concerned, and also in certain national and international matters of general public concern, Masaoka outlined what the Representative of a Pennsylvania District had personally done to be helpful to a small American nationality minority that needed a spokesman in Washington in order to secure meaningful rights and acceptability.

After his presentation address, Robertson accepted the classroom on behalf of the Moravian Seminary for Girls from the JACL representative, Miss Lillie S. Turman, Headmistress, summarized the history of the Moravian Seminary, followed by an explanation of the academic program by Mrs. Lois Stableford, a teacher. Student Body President Jane Hertz of Allentown spoke on "What M.S.G. Means to Me," and Joseph W. Kuebler, president of the board of trustees, and vice-president for product planning of the American Can Co., spoke about the future of the Seminary and announced the 225th anniversary program to be held next year.

Chairman of the luncheon

for the businessmen of Lehigh Valley was C.H.H. Weikel, a member of the board of trustees who retired as vice-president in charge of research of Bethlehem Steel after 52 years. Chaplain Van S. Merle-Smith offered the invocation.

Mrs. Miskel and Mrs. Etsu Masaoka, both of Washington, D.C., were among the participants in the presentation. James and Tane Hirokawa of North Wales, Pa., were special guests of Headmistress Turman, whose family befriended them and many other evacuees during and after World War II.

Moravian Seminary

The Moravian Seminary for Girls is a relatively small (student body about 150) but highly select boarding and day school offering a college preparatory course to girls in grades 9 to 12. Established in 1742 by Countess Benigna, the daughter of Nicholas Von Zinzendorf of Saxony, a patron and leader of the Moravian Church, it was first incorporated in 1863. Now located at Green Pond, the beautiful wooded sixty acre campus is located midway between Bethlehem and Easton.

Open to all denominations, it has students from many states and foreign countries. It is accredited by the Middle States Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools and has one of the most distinguished records among Protestant girls' seminaries and schools.

It is said that the Memorial Fund Committee decided that the late Congressman Walter could best be honored by a living memorial. The Moravian Seminary for Girls was selected as the beneficiary of the fund and a Memorial Hall established not only because the daughter of the late Congressman attended the Seminary but also because he was interested in the young people of the nation.

Moreover, unlike many of the larger and better known colleges and universities in the area, this Moravian Seminary does not enjoy many endowments and financial gifts. Thus, the Francis E. Walter Memorial Hall would be a worthy reminder of the Congressman's interest in helping those who needed help.

Success Story, J.A. style—

(Continued from Front Page)

mitted tough Japanese nationalists seeking converts to proselytize and terrorize the other inmates. Partly as a consequence, 5,371 American-born citizens signed applications renouncing their citizenship. Many of them were minors who were pressured by their distraught and disillusioned parents; their applications were illegally accepted by the Attorney General. A small number of the renunciants were removed to Japan and chose to acquire Japanese citizenship. A few cases are still pending, more than 20 years after the event. For the large majority, the renunciation was voided by the U.S. District Court in San Francisco after five years of litigation.

Who are the Japanese Americans; what manner of people were subjected to these injustices? Seen from the outside, they strike the white observer as a solidly unitary group, but even a casual acquaintance reveals deep fissures along every dimension.

The division between generations, important for every immigrant group, was crucial in their case. That the Issei, the generation born in Japan, were blocked from citizenship and many of the occupational routes into American life meant that their relations were especially difficult with the Nisei, their native-born sons and daughters. Between these first and second generations there was often a whole generation missing, for many of the Issei married so late in life that in age they might have been their children's grandparents. This was the combination that faced General DeWitt's forces — men well along in years, with no political power and few ties to the general community, and a multitude of school children and youths, of whom the oldest had barely reached 30.

Law Abiding Issei

The Kibei, American-born Japanese who had spent some time as teen-agers being educated in Japan, were featured in racist writings as an especially ominous group. For some, it is true, the sojourn in the land of their fathers fashioned their parents' sentimental nostalgia into committed nationalism. In many instances, however, the effect of sending a provincial boy alone into Tokyo's tumultuous student life was the contrary. Back in the United States, many Kibei taught in the Army language schools or worked for the O.S.S. and other intelligence services.

Camp life was given a special poignancy by the Defense Department's changing policy concerning Nisei. Until June, 1942, Japanese Americans were eligible for military service on the same basis as other young men. Then, with the evacuation completed and the label of disloyal thus given of official sanction, all Nisei were put in class IV-C — enemy aliens. The Japanese Ameri-

can Citizens League (JACL), the group's main political voice, fought for the right of the American citizens it represented to volunteer, and by the end of the year won its point.

Most of the volunteers went into a segregated unit, the 442d Infantry Combat Team, which absorbed the more famous 100th Battalion. In the bloody battles of Italy, this battalion alone collected more than 1,000 Purple Hearts, 11 Distinguished Service Crosses, 44 Silver Stars, 31 Bronze Stars and three Legion of Merit ribbons. It was one of the most decorated units in all three services.

Draft Status in Camps

With this extraordinary record building up, the Secretary of War announced another change of policy: the Nisei in camps became subject to the draft. As District Judge Louis Goodman declared, it was "shocking to the conscience that an American citizen be confined on the ground of disloyalty, and then, while so under duress and restraint, be compelled to serve in the armed forces, or be prosecuted for not yielding to such compulsion." He released 26 Nisei tried in his court for refusing to report for induction.

The Government's varying policy posed dilemmas for every young man it affected. Faced with unreasoning prejudice and gross discrimination, some Nisei reacted as one would expect. Thus, several hundred young men who had served in the armed forces from 1940 to 1942 and then had been discharged because of their race were among the renunciants at Tule Lake. But most accepted as their lot the overwhelming odds against them and bet their lives, determined to win even in a crooked game.

In John Okada's novel "No-Boy," written by a veteran of the Pacific war about a Nisei who refused to accept the draft, the issue is sharply drawn. The hero's mother, who had raised him to be a Japanese nationalist, turns out to be paranoid. Back in Seattle from the prison where he served his time (he was not tried in Judge Goodman's court), the hero struggles to find his way to the America that rejected him and that he had rejected. A Nisei friend who has returned from the war with a wound that eventually kills him is pictured as relatively well-off. In short, in contrast to the works of James Baldwin, this is a novel of revolt against revolt.

Education of Nisei

The key to success in the United States, for Japanese or anyone else, is education. Among persons aged 14 years or over in 1960, the median years of schooling completed by the Japanese were 12.2, compared with 11.1 years by Chinese, 11.0 by whites, 9.2 by Filipinos, 8.6 by Negroes and 8.4 by Indians. In the nineteen-thirties, when even members of favored ethnic groups often

could find no jobs, the Nisei went to school and avidly prepared for that one chance in a thousand. One high school boy used to read his texts, underlining important passages, then read and underline again, then read and underline a third time. "I'm not smart," he would explain, "so if I am to go to college, I have to work three times as hard."

From their files, one can derive a composite picture of the Nisei who have gone through the Berkeley placement center of the University of California over the past 10 years or so. Their marks were good to excellent but, apart from outstanding individuals, this was not a group that would succeed solely because of extraordinary academic worth. The extracurricular activities they listed were prosaic—the Nisei Student Club, various fraternities, field sports, only occasionally anything even as slightly off the beaten track as jazz music.

Their dependence on the broader Japanese community was suggested in a number of ways: Students had personal references from Nisei professors in totally unrelated fields, and the part-time jobs they held (almost all had to work their way through college) were typically in plant nurseries, retail stores and other traditionally Japanese business establishments.

Their degrees were almost never in liberal arts but in business administration, optometry, engineering, or some other middle-level profession. They obviously saw their education as a means of acquiring a salable skill that could be used either in the general commercial world or, if that remained closed to Japanese, in a small personal enterprise. Asked to designate the beginning salary they wanted, the applicants generally gave either precisely the one they got in their first professional job or something under that.

Tenacity at Purpose

To sum up, these Nisei were squares. If they had any doubt about the transcendent values of American middle-class life, it did not reduce their determination to achieve at least that level of security and comfort. Their education was conducted like a military campaign against a hostile world; with intelligent planning and tenacity, they fought for certain limited positions and won them.

The victory is still limited: Japanese are now employed in most fields but not at the highest levels. In 1960, Japanese males had a much higher occupational level than whites — 56 percent in white-collar jobs as compared with 42.1 percent of whites, 26.1 percent classified as professionals or technicians as compared with 12.5 percent of whites, and so on. Yet the 1959 median income of Japanese males was only \$4,336, a little less than the \$4,338 earned by white males.

For all types of social pathology about which there are usable data, the incidence is lower for Japanese than for

(Continued on Page 5)

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(Continued from Page 3)

any other ethnic group in the American population. It is true that the statistics are not very satisfactory, but they are generally good enough for gross comparisons. The most annoying limitation is that data are often reported only for the meaningfully generalized category of "nonwhites."

In 1964, according to the F.B.I.'s "Uniform Crime Reports," three Japanese in the whole country were arrested for murder and three for manslaughter. Two were arrested for rape and 20 for assault. The low incidence holds also for crimes against property: 20 arrests for robbery, 192 for breaking and entering, 83 for auto theft, 251 for larceny.

Housing Conditions

So far as one can tell from the few available studies, the Japanese have been exceptional in this respect since their arrival in this country. Like most immigrant groups, Nisei generally have lived in neighborhoods characterized by overcrowding, poverty, dilapidated housing, and other "causes" of crime. In such a slum environment, even though surrounded by ethnic groups with high crime rates, they have been exceptionally law-abiding.

Prof. Harry Kitano of UCLA, has collated the probation records of the Japanese in Los Angeles County. Adult crime rates rose there from 1920 to a peak in 1940 and then declined sharply to 1960; but throughout those 40 years the rate was consistently lower than for non-Japanese. In Los Angeles today, while the general crime rate is rising, for Japanese adults it is continuing to fall.

According to California life tables for 1951-61, Japanese Americans in the state had a life expectancy of 74.5 years (males) and 81.2 years (females). This is six to seven years longer than that of California whites, a relatively favored group by national standards. So far as I know, this is the first time that any population anywhere has attained an average longevity of more than 80 years.

For the Sansei — the third generation, the children of Nisei — the camp experience is either a half-forgotten childhood memory or something not quite believable that happened to their parents. They have grown up, most of them, in relatively comfortable circumstances, with the American element of their composite subculture becoming more and more dominant. As these young people adapt to the general patterns, will they also — as many of their parents fear — take over more of the faults of American society? The delinquency rate among Japanese youth today is both higher and lower than it used to be and is rising — though it still remains lower than that of any other group.

Juvenile Delinquency

Frank Chuman, a Los Angeles lawyer, has been the counsel for close to 200 young Japanese offenders charged with everything from petty theft to murder. Some were organized into gangs of 10 to 15 members, of whom a few were sometimes Negroes or Mexicans. Nothing obvious in their background accounts for their delinquency. Typically, they lived at home with solid middle-class families in pleasant neighborhoods; their brothers and sisters were not in trouble. Yori Wada, a Nisei member of the California Youth Authority, believes that some of these young people are in revolt against the narrow confines of the Nisei subculture while being unable to accept white society. In one

peek-a-boo begins by covering her eyes, degenerates to covering her sideburn area, and dissipates quickly on the third try to covering her mouth. Her bye-bye is demonstrated by moving her fingers around in a circular motion.

As a new parent, you feel that everything your baby does is new to the world. But it's only new to you and to the baby. It's happened billions of times before and will

extreme instance, a Sansei charged with assault with the intent to commit murder was a member of the Black Muslims, seeking an identity among those extremist Negro nationalists.

In Sacramento, a number of Sansei teen-agers were arrested for shoplifting — something new in the Japanese community but, according to the police, "nothing to be alarmed at." The parents disagreed. Last spring, the head of the local JACL called a conference, at which a larger meeting was organized. Between 400 and 500 persons — a majority of the Japanese adults in the Sacramento area — came to hear the advice of such professionals as a psychiatrist and a probation officer. A permanent council was established, chaired jointly by a minister and an optometrist, to arrange for whatever services might be seen appropriate when parents were themselves unable (or unwilling) to control their offspring. According to several prominent Sacramento Nisei, the publicity alone was salutary, for it brought parents back to a sense of their responsibility. In the Japanese communities of San Francisco and San Jose, there were similar responses to a smaller number of delinquent acts.

Sansei Generation

Apart from the anomalous delinquents, what is happening to typical Japanese Americans of the rising generation? A dozen members of the Japanese student club on the Berkeley campus submitted to several hours of my questioning, and later I was one of the judges in a contest for the club queen.

I found little that is newsworthy about these young people. On a campus where to be a bohemian slob is a mark of distinction, they wash themselves and dress with unostentatious neatness. They are most good students, no longer concentrated in the utilitarian subjects their fathers studied but often majoring in liberal arts. Most can speak a little Japanese, but very few can read more than a few words. Some are opposed to intermarriage, some not; but all accept the American principle that it is love between the partners that makes for a good family. Conscious of their minority status, they are seeking a means both of preserving elements of the Japanese culture and of reconciling it fully with the American one; but their effort lacks the poignant tragedy of the earlier counter-

Only four Sansei were among the 779 arrested in the Berkeley student riots, and they are as typical as the Sacramento delinquents. One, the daughter of a man who 20 years ago was an officer of a Communist front, is no more a symbol of generational revolt than the more publicized Bettina Aptheker.

It was my impression that these few extremists constitute a special moral problem for many of the Sansei students. Brazenly to break the law invites retribution against the whole community, and thus is doubly wrong. But such acts, however one judges them on other grounds, also symbolize an escape from the persistent concern over "the Japanese image." Under the easygoing middle-class life, in short, there lurks still a wariness born of their parents' experience as well as a hope that they really will be able to make it in a sense that as yet has not been possible.

Immigrant History

The history of the United States, it is sometimes forgotten, is the history of the diverse groups that make up our population, and thus of their frequent discord and usual eventual cooperation. Each new nationality that arrived from Europe was typically met with such hostility as, for example, the anti-

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Nine Tailors, Etc.

In 1942, the U.S. State Department arranged for the deportation from Peru to the United States of nine Japanese tailors, to be followed by more than 2,100 other Japanese residents of Peru and other South American nations. Many were native-born Peruvian citizens, and all had been declared politically innocuous after a full investigation by the Department of Justice.

The United States wanted them in order to exchange them for American citizens interned in countries occupied by Japan. Actually, none was ever so used.

They were shifted from one camp to another. Then, after the war, the Federal Government began proceedings to deport them to Japan for having entered the country without proper papers (although under escort of U.S. military police). Their plight came to the attention of Wayne Collins, the San Francisco lawyer of the American Civil Liberties Union and, for years, a defender of the rights of Japanese Americans. Collins telephoned a lawyer in the Justice Department in Washington. When he heard who was calling, this Government attorney audibly exclaimed to a colleague: "Oh, oh, Collins has found them!"

In a seemingly endless series of legal moves, for which there were no precedents, Collins won their right not to go to Japan but back to Peru—and then not to go to Peru (which for years refused to permit their re-entry) but to stay in the United States. In 1954, after 12 years in and out of camps, and in constant litigation, the South American Japanese were permitted to apply for permanent residence in the United States, and many became citizens.

Japanese American churches, whether Buddhist or Christian. The underlying similarity among the various denominations is suggested by the fact that parents who object strongly to the marriage of their offspring to persons of other races (including, and sometimes even especially, to Chinese) are more or less indifferent to interreligious marriages within the Japanese groups. Buddhist churches have adapted to the American scene by introducing Sunday schools, Boy Scouts, a promotional effort around the theme "Our Family Attends Church Regularly," and similar practices quite alien to the old-country tradition.

On the other hand, as I was told not only by Buddhists but by strongly reinforced in the also by Nisei Christian min-

isters, Japanese Americans of whatever faith are distinguished by their greater attachment to family, their greater respect for parental and other authority. Underlying the complex religious life, that is to say, there seems to be an adaptation to American institutional forms with a considerable persistence of Buddhist moral values.

Role of Individuals

It is too easy, however, to explain after the fact what has happened to Japanese Americans. After all, the subordination of the individual to the group and the dominance of the husband-father typified the family life of most immigrants from Southern or Eastern Europe.

Indeed, sociologists have fashioned a plausible theory to explain why the rate of delinquency was usually high among these nationalities. The thesis goes, and is probably preparing for a better job and thus a higher status than his father's. His father, therefore, finds it difficult to retain his authority, and as the young man comes to view him with contempt or shame, he generalizes this perception into a rejection of all authority.

Not only would the theory seem to hold for Japanese Americans but, in some respects, their particular life circumstances aggravated the typical tensions. The extreme differences between American and Japanese cultures separated the generations more than in any population derived from Europe. As one Nisei mother remarked to the anthropologist John Embree: "I feel like a chicken that has hatched duck's eggs."

Issei-Nisei Relations

Each artificial restriction on the Issei—that they could not become citizens, could not own land, could not represent the camp population to the administrators — meant that the Nisei had to assume adult roles early in life, while yet remaining subject to parental control that by American standards was extremely onerous. This kind of contrast between responsibility and lack of authority is always galling; by the best theories that sociologists have developed we might have expected not merely a high delinquency rate among Nisei but the highest. The best theories, in other words, do not apply.

One difficulty, I believe, is that we have accepted too readily the common-sense notion that the minority whose subculture most closely ap-

proximates the general American culture is the most likely to adjust successfully. Acculturation is a bridge, and by this view the shorter the span the easier it is to cross it. But like most metaphors drawn from the physical world, this one affords only a partial truth about social reality.

The minority most thoroughly imbedded in American culture, with the least meaningful ties to an overseas fatherland, is the American Negro. As those Negro intellectuals who have visited Africa have discovered, their links to "negritude" are usually too artificial to survive a close association with this—to them, as to other Americans—strange and fascinating continent. But a Negro who knows no other homeland, who is as thoroughly American as any Daughter of the American Revolution, has no refuge when the United States rejects him. Placed at the bottom of this country's scale, he finds it difficult to salvage his ego by measuring his worth in another currency.

Barriers a Challenge

The Japanese, on the contrary, could climb over the highest barriers our racism were able to fashion in part because of their meaningful links with an alien culture. Pride in their heritage and shame for any reduction in its only partly legendary glory—these were sufficient to carry the group through its travail. And I do not believe that their effectiveness will lessen during our lifetime, in spite of the Sansei's exploratory ventures into new corners of the wider American world. The group's cohesion is maintained by its well-grounded distrust of any but that small group of whites—a few church organizations, some professors, and particularly the A.C.L.U. in California—that dared go against the conservative-liberal-radical coalition that built, or defended, America's concentration camps.

The Chinese in California, I am told, read the newspapers these days with a particular apprehension. They wonder whether it could happen here — again.

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Frankly Speaking: Carol Hasegawa

What Is a Baby?

I think a baby growing up is the only miracle there is. Never having been near young babies before our daughter Ann was born, it seemed inconceivable to me that a baby is an individual, much less a human being. But a baby has a distinct personality of its very own from the time of its birth. It's a creature with feelings, desires, needs, abilities, habits, and the power of responding. It can laugh, cry, act shy, copy others, get angry, and be happy with its lot. Above all, a baby learns and it instinctively knows when its ready for something new.

A baby is fascinating to observe. There are changes in behavior and action everyday, as every parent soon learns. Everything it does is a milestone (more for the parent than the child, I think) and a step toward maturation. Before you know it, the baby would rather play by itself than be carried, doesn't need your constant attention and would rather do many things for itself. A baby is also a great deal of company as it is well able to respond to its

environment and to you.

A baby is also somewhat of a paradox for the parent. On the one hand, you want it to grow up and become independent, but on the other hand, you want it to stay just billions of times again, as dependent as it is. You want it to roll over and then regret it when it rolls over when you're changing its diaper. You want it to have fingerfoods and to feed itself until every meal is strewn over everything. You want it to vocalize until it screams constantly at the top of its lungs.

Our daughter is nine months and quite outgoing. She's not afraid (yet) of people and readily allows them to touch, talk to her and to carry her. She knows what she can and can't do behaviorally, but this doesn't always seem to deter her. She loves other children and when she sees them, she jumps up and down, screams, reaches out and otherwise tries to touch or communicate with them. She's quite adept at maneuvering her walker and gets into everything since nothing seems to escape her attention. Her

