

IN THIS ISSUE

- SPECIAL REPORT ON THE SANSEI
- GENERAL NEWS
 - U.S. Supreme Court asked to rule on Calif. Prop. 13; Inouye protests improper military funeral; Rep. Matsunaga seeks immigration amendment ... 1
- NATIONAL-JACL
 - Chapter push vital for Senate action on Civil Rights bill; Issei interviews ready for data processing; Portland's enthusiasm; Gordon, Marutani appointed committee chairmen ... 3
- DISTRICT-JACL
 - PSWDC endorses income protection plan; PNWDC to meet at Spokane ... 1
- CHAPTER-JACL
 - Seattle start dialogue with American Indians; Sacramento protests anti-Nisei films on TV ... 1
- COLUMNISTS
 - Hayasaka: People in the Ghetto; Masaoka: Senate Civil Rights Bill Fight; Gima: Mura's Vacation in Hawaii; Hosokawa: Careers Overseas; Marutani: Nisei Ambassadors; Somekawa: Portland's Enthusiasm; Kumanoto: Jr. JACL Programs; Tamura: Final Ole; Ye Ed's: Negroes in Vietnam

PERSPECTIVES Jerry Enomoto

Sacramento
This being a "kickoff" column, I want to credit our good editor Harry Honda who, doing some "research" in the dusty PC archives, came up with the title "Perspectives". He recalled that 10 years ago (can it be that long?) I promoted the 14th Biennial National Convention, under the banner, "Perspective Yours".

I would also like these beginning words to reflect my real awareness of the responsibility inherent in the role of the National President, and to express my confidence that the support of all JACLers will make this Biennial a fruitful one for our national organization.

MEMORIES OF SAN DIEGO

I second all the comments already made in these pages about the fun-filled, yet productive, 19th Biennial. Official thanks go to Convention Co-Chairmen Mas Hironaka and George Kodama and Chapter President Abe Mukai for their leadership.

A pleasant postlude to the Convention was a relaxing few hours on Sunday with retiring president Kumeo, and Midwest Secretary Esther in the El Cortez Sky Room, while they waited for a later flight home. The hotel manager added a nice touch in the form of a "drink on the house". I know that the membership joins me in a well deserved "thank you" to Kumeo, along with our very best wishes for a successful conclusion to his England assignment.

In keeping with the title of this column, a good look at the JACL program in proper perspective must include a determination to put our convention resolution, regarding intensified participation in civil rights activity, into practice. In this connection, the recent program of the NC-WNDY at Hayward, Calif., was reflective of one kind of approach. A film, educational and appropriate titled "History of the Negro in America", was shown. District Civil Rights Committee Chairman Ben Takashita, former Richmond-El Cerrito chapter president, made clear his intention to develop some significant district activity. But here, as around the country, the payoff will rest upon chapter initiative.

MEMORIAL THOUGHT

The other day my father-in-law passed on suddenly. There was nothing remarkable about this common occurrence, which is a sad fact of life. He was a plain, ordinary Issei who appreciated life and enjoyed people. He got a lot of satisfaction from my JACL activity and looked at the PC religiously.

In his memory the family enrolled my mother-in-law in the 1000 Club, and it seemed to me an excusable digression to mention this here. He would have gotten a kick out of it if he were here, and I'm sure that this also speaks for many other plain, ordinary, hard-working Issei, whom we are losing every day.

Sacramento girl heads NC-WNDYC as chairman

HAYWARD — Diane Taniguchi of Sacramento Jr. JACL was elected chairman of the Northern California-Western Nevada District Youth Council, succeeding Russ Obama who vacated the office after being elected National Jr. JACL chairman.

Election took place here Aug. 14.

New Advertiser

Benny Kido, formerly of Fresno and now a popular figure at Malibu, has taken over management of Paradise Cove Pier, near the kelp beds north of Santa Monica. He is

Civil Rights bill fight seen in Senate, JACL push vital

WASHINGTON — Though the Japanese American Citizens League is not particularly happy with the watered-down civil rights bill approved by the House, JACL chapters and members in 38 states this week were reminded of the pledge mandated by its National Council at the recent San Diego convention to do what it can to help secure passage of the civil rights legislation.

The Senate is scheduled to consider the 1966 civil rights bill on Sept. 6 after the Labor Day recess.

Because of the declared intention of its Southern opponents to prevent vote on the legislation by a filibuster and the declared interpretation of Republican leader Everett Dirksen of Illinois that its so-called fair housing provisions are unconstitutional, it is far from certain that the Senate will enact any meaningful civil rights bill this session, according to Washington JACL representative Mike Masaoka.

Because the fair housing provisions affect the North, Midwest and West perhaps more than the South and the alleged white backlash, it is not certain the same senators who voted for cloture in 1964 and 1965 will again vote to kill a filibuster this year, Masaoka added.

Senators from the Midwest, Mountain and Pacific coast states, all of which have JACL chapters, may well be the key to the success or failure of the 1966 civil rights act, it was pointed out.

Hence, the current civil rights bill represents both a challenge and an opportunity to JACL chapters and members, more than in most other years, Masaoka said.

"It is important that every JACL chapter write to its two U.S. senators immediately," Masaoka urged, "asking that they support the House-passed civil rights bill without any weakening amendments to any section and especially to Title IV, the housing section."

Letters should be sent to even such senators as Thom-

as Kuchel of California and Paul Douglas of Illinois, known as being in favor of meaningful civil rights, for their support needs to be strengthened in their resolve," he added.

Though the House-passed civil rights bill falls short of no original suggestions, particularly as they relate to open housing, for the first time, the House is on record that racial discrimination in housing is against the national policy.

Matsunaga seeks amendment to immigration act

WASHINGTON — Rep. Spark M. Matsunaga (D-Hawaii) last week introduced legislation designed to lessen stringent requirements of the Immigration and Nationality Act by amending the Act to exempt certain additional relatives of United States citizens and permanent resident aliens from the reading comprehension test.

The Hawaii lawmaker's amendment would exempt the brother, sister, uncle or aunt of legal sponsors from taking the test presently required for entry into the United States.

Under existing law, the alien parent, grandparent, spouse, daughter, or son of a sponsor need not take the reading test. Matsunaga's bill is in response to several requests by Hawaii residents who seek to gain admission for relatives who presently are not excepted from the reading requirement for immigrants.

Said Matsunaga: "If we are to treat all who apply for visas in an equitable manner, we cannot ignore the fact that aliens who are brothers, sisters, uncles and aunts of United States sponsors are just as much related by blood as any other relation. We ought not to allow in one instance an exemption from the reading requirement, and, in another instance, impose the requirement on an aunt or uncle, brother or sister who may be as dear to the sponsor as his parent or child."

Sign 111 ft. high

LOS ANGELES — That new neon Yamaha sign in front of their U.S. headquarters at 7733 Telegraph Rd., Montebello, is believed to be the tallest free-standing sign in California and with the exception of one or two in Las Vegas it may be the tallest west of the Mississippi.

Pentagon regrets improper funeral after Sen. Inouye protests incident

WASHINGTON — According to the Pentagon, the corporal who died of combat wounds in Vietnam did not receive a "proper funeral support".

A tape recorder played Taps. There were no honor guards or rifleman. Military pallbearers were not available. A cousin and the mortician helped find his pallbearers. It happened on Maui.

The incident left Sen. Daniel Inouye (D-Hawaii) "shocked, incredulous and ashamed" as he told the story last week. He asked the names of the principals not be published.

Lacked Proper Honor

The widow had asked the Army survivors assistance officer for full military rites. But two days before the funeral, she was told that she must supply her own pallbearers, that only National Guardsmen were available but who would be busy with their civilian jobs.

"His burial was as lacking in honor and in respect as the Army could have made it," Sen. Inouye wrote in a scorching letter to Defense Secretary McNamara. "I simply cannot understand how such gross mismanagement could flourish in an organization which by its very nature must be organized. Is proper military burial considered an inconsequential matter?"

"I should think the military would happily go the humblest of survivors in the most impoverished circumstances and in the remotest hamlet hundreds of miles away if it were asked."

"I should think this to be the least gift a grateful nation could offer those who died for it."

Pentagon's Reply

Deputy defense secretary Cyrus R. Vance, in a reply, said "all the unfortunate and regrettable results" stemmed from the survivors assistance officer's failure to notify Army authorities that there was no one on Maui to conduct the funeral.

In the future, Vance said, assistance officers will telephone requests for military

burial to Army headquarters in Honolulu and "the requirements will be met from the nearest active Army forces and will be moved to the funeral site by air."

Vance sent his personal apologies to the corporal's family.

Jewish Fund Aide

LOS ANGELES — Sen. Dan Inouye was guest speaker at the Israel Tribute dinner Tuesday at the Ambassador, where Fred Kahan, western executive director of the Jewish National Fund, was honored.

Inouye said he was one of the original Israel Bond salesmen and purchased his first bond in 1950.

Japan youth ship project underway

BY TAMOTSU MURAYAMA Tokyo

Henry Yamaga, vice-president of the Seven Seas Board of Trustees of Whittier, was in Japan not so long ago and helped Masao Nakayama, president of the Japan Youth Hostel Assn., realize a youth ship project.

The project was originally marked for the 1968 centennial celebration of the Meiji restoration but Nakayama has now chartered the 12,000-ton Sakura Maru to make three world-wide tours a year to enable Japanese young people become acquainted with the world at large.

Nakayama, an industrialist and popular novelist, put over the youth hostel project almost singlehandedly. He was the dynamo behind the World Assembly of Youth conference held in Tokyo recently. It drew attendants from 97 countries.

The Seven Seas board is affiliated with Chapman College in Orange County, Calif., whereby college students tour the world and gain college credits. Yamaga is also charter president of the new JACL chapter in southeast Los Angeles and northern Orange counties.

PACIFIC CITIZEN

Membership Publication: Japanese American Citizens League, 325 W. 1st St., Los Angeles, Ca 90012 (213) MA 6-4471
Published Weekly Except Last Week of the Year — Second Class Postage Paid at Los Angeles, Calif.

VOL. 63 NO. 10 FRIDAY, SEPT. 2, 1966

New Telephone: MA 6-6936 TEN CENTS



COLORADO FARM MANAGERS ADVISE JAPANESE — Seiji Horiuchi (left) of Denver and his associate Neil Rosener were invited to Japan to consult with Japan Western Farms, Japan's largest cattle ranch, which recently received 102 head of Angus breeding stock from the United States. —Japan Air Lines Photo

Issei sociological survey completed

LOS ANGELES — "The Issei Interview Survey sociological field work is now at an end, but the historical interviewing and field work still continues," announced acting director of the Issei history project, Prof. Robert A. Wilson. "We now have more than a thousand Issei interview schedules at the office. These schedules have to be prepared for delivery to the Univ. of California Survey Center in a month."

"Under John Modell, research director, all the Issei replies to the questions in the schedule have been broken down into categories. Sociologists Helen Nakagawa and Ted Ravetz have worked these categories so that all the replies will be fitted into 300 pages of tabulations for each Issei schedule. Each reply of the Issei respondents who were variously interviewed from six to 12 hours will be fitted into a slot on each page of the 300-page codebook."

"Sociologists Ronnie Tsukashima and Francis Geiger worked together with other project sociologists in stating the reasoning behind the main categories and minor classifications into which each of the Issei answers would fall."

Director Wilson explained that the Survey Center would have its staff punch holes into IBM cards, program the information the project wanted and the punched cards would then be processed by data computing machines.

Average Issei Profile

"We would like to know what the average Issei was like. The purpose of the Issei-Nisei-Sansei surveys is to find out by scientific methods of sociology what made the Issei come to the United States, how he acted as he did in meeting hostility, what he considered important, how he brought up his youngsters, how he regarded Japan and a host of other questions," added Joe Grant Masaoka, project administrator.

"For instance, we would like to know whether most Issei are Republicans or Democrats. One Issei replied he was a registered Republican. The interviewer wrote in the schedule the Issei's reasons: 'Roosevelt started the war. Roosevelt evacuated us. Roosevelt was a Democrat; therefore, I am a Republican,'" continued Masaoka.

By obtaining nationwide the replies of a thousand Issei the sociologists believe that a representative cross section has been gained so when the Issei are computed and analyzed the results will give us many generalizations about the pioneer Issei.

Payoff: More Facts

Yasuo Sakata, project editor and archivist, expects that the study will produce specific answers to some preliminary information seen from the Issei schedules. It appears that Issei wives had generally more education than their husbands. This may account for the high ambitions which they had and the influence they had on other Issei, whereas Issei were assumed to be all of peasant stock.

There appears indications that many Issei came from samurai farming families. This may account for the high ambitions which they had and the influence they had on other Issei, whereas Issei were assumed to be all of peasant stock.

U.S. Indian-Nisei dialogue started

(Special to the Pacific Citizen) SEATTLE — Informal gatherings with people of various ethnic backgrounds have been underway here in recent months under aegis of the Seattle JACL Human Relations Committee.

Its most recent dialogue consisted of meeting with American Indians, of whom there are some half-million with over 20,000 in the State of Washington.

Mrs. Fran Wada of the chapter human relations committee, in reporting the dialogue in this month's chapter newsletter, said:

"If I were to summarize briefly what these confrontations have brought home to me, I would have to admit that it is the realization of how little I really know about people of other ethnic backgrounds."

"Like most people, I am cognizant of the fact that all minorities in this country face similar problems in obtaining housing, job opportunities, schooling and the basic human

dignities, though in varying degrees of frustration depending upon where we sit on the racial and economic ladder rung of our society at a particular time in history."

Tribal Variations

Some of the insights she shared with newsletter readers pointed out that American Indians are very divergent in language, mode of living, etc., each tribe like a separate ethnic group in itself. Because of these tribal differences and the history of separating tribes with the reservation system, American Indians face a difficult problem in meeting together to solve common problems.

Unlike the Negroes who came to the United States as slaves, Indian tribes were spared their familial patterns, thus able to transmit their cultural traditions through generations. It has maintained a tremendous sense of pride in tribal customs and identities, Mrs. Wada added.

The young people are being encouraged to appreciate their heritage as well as better understand their responsibilities as citizens.

Indian Centers are helping Indians to adjust to urban life and this role is of growing importance.

Early Encounters

Story of the original American Indians is one of almost unbelievable successive manipulation, subjugation, exploitation and callous or indifferent treatment by the white majority and by the government authorities."

It is only recently that American Indians are beginning to be heard. For instance, they have been protesting violation of fishing rights within their reservation locality.

Stereotype image of the feather-bonneted warrior is also slowly being eliminated. The Indian has been depicted as nonaggressive, quiet and shy (similar to generalizations frequently voiced by the Nisei themselves), Mrs. Wada reported.

First dialogue involved the Nisei and Negro in the community.

Human Relations: by Phil Hayasaka

People in the Ghettos

Seattle
A recently received report on the second annual spring conference on civil rights sponsored by the New Jersey Commission on Civil Rights contained an address by Roger Wilkins, director, United States Community Relations Service, that merits wider circulation.

In his keynote address, Wilkins emphasized the isolation of the people in the ghettos. "Large portions of these people," he states, "are poor, disenfranchised, disinherited and totally isolated."

"They are isolated from the rich white people and the rich Negroes, middle class white people and middle class Negroes."

"If that isolation is not ended, it can prove the ruin of most of our cities ... we saw it in horrible abundance in Los Angeles last summer. The one refrain you hear over and over again is that nobody comes here to talk to us. All the money; all the success leaves Watts, leaves North Philadelphia, leaves Harlem. Only misery and despair are left behind."

Wilkins continues by saying that nothing justifies looting, burning and killing. However, if the only response is to decry the "ill behavior" of the people in the ghettos, we have missed the point, for the point is that "We have left a lot of people in those ghettos with a feeling that the only way that they can express their humanity and their Americanism and their freedom in any effective sense—the only way they can get our attention—is to burn something up—to throw a rock—to go on a rampage."

Local Decisions

Wilkins states that "no amount of Federal money is going to solve the local problems, unless local people have the will and the ability and the energy and the drive—and the desire—to solve the local problems."

"In addition," states Mr. Wilkins, "the badge of second class citizenship, second class schools, second class job opportunities—these things are products of local judgment and local decisions. These judgment and decisions have to be changed on the local level."

"But the ultimate decision on the conditions of the lives of the people in the ghettos—the ultimate decisions of whether our cities will grow and prosper and be healthy or whether they will rot and decay and become more and more ungovernable—those are local decisions."

Wilkins concludes by stating that he thinks it ultimately comes down to the question of "whether we cherish people as much as we love our ideals."

The question he asks for us who decry rioting, who want order because we know our liberty is based on order—but the question for all of us, for you to solve, is whether we, in the local community, are as committed to domestic decency as we are to domestic tranquility.

L.A. Japanese consul general has new home

LOS ANGELES — Early in October, the Consul General of Japan at Los Angeles and Mrs. Toshio Shimanouchi will move into their new official residence in the Hancock Park area of Los Angeles.

The property, purchased by the Japanese Government, is at 375 South Hudson Ave., and consists of 31,563 sq. ft. with a two-story stucco building of 10,542 sq. ft. Present residence has been in Pasadena since 1952.

JACL Credit Union Serves All Members

Washington Newsletter: Mike Masaoka

Senate Battle

Washington
When the Congress reconvenes next Tuesday, Sept. 6, following its traditional Labor Day holiday, the Senate is scheduled to take up the Civil Rights Act of 1966.

As of this moment, it appears likely that the House bill will be taken up by the Senate next week in what promises to be the most bitter and controversial debate of this session.

When the Majority Leader, Mike Mansfield of Montana, arranged several weeks ago that the House-passed bill would be placed directly on the Calendar, instead of being referred to the Judiciary Committee, he emphasized that if the Judiciary Committee was able to report its own legislation, that bill would be the business of the Senate; otherwise, it would be the measure passed by the House almost a month ago.

Because the Chairman of the Judiciary Constitutional Rights Subcommittee, North Carolina's Sam Ervin, and the Chairman of the Judiciary Committee, Mississippi's James Eastland, are implacable foes of civil rights legislation, it is not expected that the Judiciary Committee will be able to report its own bill, even though the adherents of civil rights enjoy about a ten to six majority on the full Committee.

For the past several weeks, the Constitutional Rights Subcommittee has been conducting public hearings on the Administration bill that was introduced by Michigan's Philip Hart. At the same time, Senator Eastland has already introduced a number of amendments in the Senate that he proposes to the House-passed measure.

Past civil rights legislation generally affected mostly the Dixie area of the Old Confederacy and the Border States. But this latest effort, through its so-called fair housing provisions, watered-down as it is, may affect the North, Midwest, and West even more than the Southern States.

Because of the demonstrations and violence outside the Deep South this summer and because of the alleged white backlash, it is no longer considered a certainty that those Senators who voted for the 1965 and 1964 statutes will automatically vote for both cloture and the bill.

As with all recent civil rights measures, Republican Leader Everett Dirksen of Illinois holds the key to the success or failure of this particular measure. Because about 20 Senators from the Deep South can be counted on to conduct a filibuster and to vote against any civil rights measures, Senator Dirksen's ability to persuade enough Republicans to vote for cloture and for civil rights has offset this mostly Dixiecrat defection. With the possibility that more Senators than usual will vote against this particular bill, Senator Dirksen's support is even more crucial.

When the Administration's bill was first introduced, this April, with its fair housing proposals, Senator Dirksen declared that he considered that provision to be unconstitutional. He has not indicated any change of heart since then.

Nevertheless, civil rights supporters recall that in the beginning of other recent civil rights debates, the Illinois lawmaker announced his opposition on constitutional grounds to certain provisions. Subsequently, however, after re-writing those proposals, such as the public accommodations section of the 1964 law and the voting rights title of the 1965 code, he provided the margin of Republican votes needed to invoke cloture and to pass the civil rights bills.

In addition to the question mark concerning Senator Dirksen's final views, question marks are now being raised especially regarding Democratic and Republican Senators from the Midwest and the West.

Since most of the national organizations of the Leadership Conference on Civil Rights have relatively little in the way of constituencies in the Intermountain and West Coast States, and since JACL happens to have most of its membership and chapters in these areas, the National JACL Legislative Committee wrote a memorandum last week to every chapter president or board chairman urging that letters be written immediately to their respective two Senators endorsing the House-passed bill without any weakening or crippling amendments.

Additionally, each Senator is to be asked four specific questions.

1—Will he vote for the bill as passed by the House?

2—Will he vote against any and all crippling amendments?

3—Will he vote for cloture?

4—Will he vote for any strengthening amendment, such as those (a) restoring the Administration provisions to the fair housing Title IV, (b) providing for the establishment of an indemnification board to award compensation to the victims or next of kin of civil rights violence, (c) authorizing the Equal Employment Opportunity Commission the powers enjoyed by such other administrative agencies as the National Labor Relations Board, and (d) allowing civil rights cases to be moved from state to federal courts to better assure fair trials.

As Harold Gordon, Chicago attorney who has been appointed Chairman of the National JACL Legislative Committee, observes correctly: "More than in most other years, the current civil rights bill represents both a challenge and an opportunity to JACL chapters and members."

"This may well be the most important contribution that JACL and JACLers may make to meaningful civil rights, this writing of Senators and urging their support of the House-passed bill, because the political fates have willed it that the key Senators may be from States in which there are JACL chapters (and members)."

"As in the past, we are confident that JACL chapters and members will not let the common cause of dignity, decency, and equal opportunities for all Americans down."

Stocks - Bonds - Securities

✓ Listed Securities ✓ Unlisted Securities ✓ Mutual Funds
✓ Japanese Stocks ✓ Japanese Dollar Bonds
✓ Monthly Purchase Plans

REPORTS FREE UPON REQUEST—CALL FOR

Y. CLIFFORD TANAKA

Sales and Analyst

SHEARSON, HAMMILL & CO.
3324 Wilshire Blvd., Los Angeles 5, Calif.
DUmkirk 1-3355

Members of the New York Stock Exchange
and other leading security and commodity exchanges

NEWS CAPSULES

Music

Sadako Mitamura, Nisei mezzo-soprano, was home with her parents in southwest L.A. on her annual vacation. She is currently singing for the Italian radio after studying in Europe for nearly nine years. She holds a graduate degree in music from Columbia. Elizabeth Schwarzkopf, German soprano, is being sued for \$60,000 for non-performance last year by the New Artists Assn. of Japan, which claimed tickets for a concert were all sold. Toshiko Akiyoshi, Tokyo concert pianist who turned to jazz about 12 years ago, was leading her own trio at the National Stage Band summer jazz clinics on various U.S. campuses. Mrs. Lorraine Sakata will research folk music in Afghanistan as a Fulbright fellow. She is the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Shigeo Kato of Clarksburg, Calif., and a graduate of UC Berkeley and Univ. of Washington.

Sports

Japan Professional Bowling Assn. will have its first tournament Sept. 12 and will last for 19 weeks. A total of \$500,000 (\$1,400) will be offered in prizes. The L.A. Dodgers will play a series of 17 good-will games in Japan starting Oct. 20. Eddie Kunitake made his debut as a jockey at Del Mar last week. His brothers Jon and Larry are successful riders in the East. Gary Kamo, son of Mr. and Mrs. Tom Kamo of Vale, competed with the East team in the recent Oregon All-Star Shrine football game at Pendleton. An end, he will play this fall at Treasure Valley College.

Japan's Little League champions from Osaka survived until the semi-final round in the world's series at Williamsport, Pa., last week, losing 4-0 to West New York, N.J., eventual champs. Three Saneis, Vaughn Takaha, Milt Murata and Henry Honda, returned with the West Valley Colt baseball team to San Jose after winning the Colt world series baseball title at Shawnee, Okla. Comprised of 15-16 year-olds from the area, they defeated Paducah, Ky., 4-0. Alameda - Oakland Athletic Club successfully defended its Bay Area JACL baseball league title, topping San Jose CYS No. 1 in a 3-1 game.

Flowers-Garden

Evergreen Cemetery in east Los Angeles will build a Japanese garden near the site of the Nisei war memorial monument. Koichi Kawana, UCLA art dept. landscaper, was named designer. San Mateo dedicated a Japanese garden at its Central Park Aug. 21. It was designed by Nagao Sakurai, former landscaper of Tokyo's Imperial Palace. The Kawai Brothers, Kiyoshi, Sam and Yoshio of Buena Park were awarded a \$294,151 state contract to landscape a 8.1 mile stretch on Route 126 in Santa Paula. It is their 15th successive bid for public road landscaping. They are the sons of Ikuto Kawai, Gardena pioneer. Starting out in 1953 as individual gardeners, the brothers pooled their efforts in 1958 to begin bidding for ma-

(Continued on Page 4)

Aloha from Hawaii: Richard Gima

Dave Miuras Vacationing in Hawaii

Honolulu
Welcome to Dr. Dave Miura, PC board chairman, who arrived last Sunday by Pan American for a vacation. We're always happy to greet the good men—and women—connected with the PC or JACL. At one time or another, we've had the privilege of greeting such prominent JACLers at International Airport—the Willie Funakoshis, Bill Hosokawa, Sam Ishikawa and Mike Masaoka. Next, we'd like to see PC's fine editor, Harry Honda, in the Aloha State. Lynne Kimoto, a Saneis of Japanese-Caucasian extraction, is the new Miss Smile of America. Lynne, 18, is the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Mamoru Kimoto of 3541 Loula St., Honolulu. She won a \$1,000 scholarship, a new Ford Mustang convertible and other prizes in national competition at the Hilton Hawaiian Village Aug. 27. Lynne plans to enter the Univ. of Hawaii this fall. City Councilman Frank F. Fasi says he will be a candidate for mayor in 1968.

Stephen Kotake is the first person to be named Outstanding Layman of the Year by the Aloha State Meishe Young Buddhist Association. Robert Kotake of Honolulu has been installed president of the Hawaii Federation of the Y.B.A. for 1966-67. He succeeds Paul Okumoto.

Electioneering

State Rep. Keo Nakama has filed papers for re-election from the 16th (Kaimuki-Kapahulu) District. The Palolo Democrat, a one-time swimmer, was first elected in 1964. James C.F. Wang has been named general chairman of the Friends for Patsy Mink Committee. He will be assisted by Katherine Nakano, treasurer, and Esther Higaki, secretary. Rep. Spark M. Matsunaga returned one day here last week to file papers for re-election to the House. He proclaimed neutrality in the primary race between former Congressman Tom Gill and Kenneth F. Brown, who both seek nomination as lieutenant governor.

State Rep. Percy K. Mirikitani, a Republican, will seek a seat in the State Senate. Thomas K. Cook, former Big Island country chairman, has announced he will be a candidate for the board of supervisors in the Oct. Republican primary. Capt. George M. Idehara, son of Mr. and Mrs. Masao Idehara, of 707 Punaluu St., Hilo, was graduated from Air University's Squadron Officer School, Maxwell AFB, Ala. Onoe Bakko, one of Japan's greatest Kabuki actors, visited in Honolulu last week.

Crenshaw Dodge Inc.

RE 4-4181, 2900 Crenshaw Bl.

Kay Kurimoto



BALANCED FINANCIAL PROGRAM
MUTUAL FUNDS—To put your dollars to work for you.
LIFE INSURANCE—To protect your loved ones in case you haven't time.

Frank Y. Sakamoto

For Information and Prospectus: Call 265-2110 (res.)
Kashu Securities, 242 E. 1st St., Los Angeles, 624-7244

Los Angeles Japanese Casualty Insurance Assn.

—Complete Insurance Protection—

AIHARA INS. AGY. Aihara-Omatsu-Kakita, 114 S. San Pedro 628-9041
ANSON FUJIOKA Rm 206, 312 E. 1st 626-4393, 263-1109
FUNAKOSHI INS. AGY. Funakoshi-Manaka-Masunaka
218 S. San Pedro 626-5275, 462-7406
HIROHATA INS. AGY. 354 E. 1st 628-1215, 287-8605
INOUE INS. AGY. 15029 Sylvaewood Ave., Norwalk 864-5774
TOM T. ITO 669 Del Monte, Pasadena 794-7189, 681-4411
MINORU 'NIX' NAGATA 1497 Rock Haven, Monterey Park 268-4554
STEVE NAKAJI 4566 Centinela Ave. 391-5931, 837-9150
SATO INS. AGY. 366 E. 1st St. 629-1425, 261-6519

Take your choice—



Spinets, Uprights and Grands by the world's largest producer of pianos.

Pianos, Guitars, Drums, Motorcycles, Skis: from the world's most diversified manufacturer of quality leisure-time products.



INTERNATIONAL CORPORATION
7733 Telegraph Road
Montebello, California

Aug. 19 was crowned the 1966 All of the 24th annual 4-H Aloha-Jello, "The Gift to the Aloha" ceremony, begun in 1953, is the highest honor extended to community leaders by the 4-H Clubs of Hawaii. Reconstruction work on three International Market Place restaurants destroyed by fire in July has begun. They are the Mandalay Lounge, the Colonnade Plantation and Christopher's. Two Univ. of Hawaii students caught a 1,000 pound shark in Kaneohe Bay Aug. 26. The shark, measuring more than 14 feet, was caught by Bob Nishimoto and Maurice Renaud. Two unidentified men entered the home of Mrs. Gladys S. Nakayama at 486 Luakini St., Honolulu, Aug. 26 and made off with \$3,000. The robbers slugged and bound her and tied up her two children. It was the second time in less than three years that money and valuables have been taken from the home. McKinley High School's class of 1966 will hold its reunion Sept. 18 at Princess Kaiulani Hotel. Dr. Drake Cho Choy, Tom Fujise, Walt Furuya, Frank Kato, Harold Kokubun and others are making plans.

I. George, the Teichiku Co. singer-actor, and Haruko Wambuchi, former Shochiku actress who's now a TV star, are resting in Honolulu. This week Kotaro Satomi, the Toei samurai star, and his bride, a former Miss Yokohama, spent a few days here. They are on a honeymoon trip to South America. On the return trip Satomi will make personal appearances at the Toyo and Kapahulu Theatres.



Why Should I Fly Canadian Pacific?

- ✓ 645 miles shorter via Vancouver than via Honolulu
- ✓ See beautiful Vancouver—only \$78 round trip JET economy class—Los Angeles to Tokyo*
- ✓ Daylight all the way
- ✓ No Canadian visas required via Vancouver, Canada
- ✓ Includes connecting carrier Los Angeles — Vancouver

FLY Canadian Pacific

For information and reservation contact your travel agent or Canadian Pacific: 514 W. 6th St., L.A. MA 2-2118
Trains, Trucks, Ships, Planes, Hotels, Telecommunications: WORLD'S MOST COMPLETE TRANSPORTATION SYSTEM

2 WAYS TO EARN MORE INTEREST AT SUMITOMO-

1. BY TRANSFERRING YOUR SAVINGS BY THE 10th OF THE MONTH YOU EARN INTEREST FROM THE 1st. ON REGULAR SAVINGS.
2. TIME DEPOSITS ON 90-DAY OR MORE MATURITIES NOW EARN A BIG 5% PER ANNUM. \$1,000 MINIMUM.

The Sumitomo Bank OF CALIFORNIA

HEAD OFFICE, 565 CALIFORNIA ST., SAN FRANCISCO, TEL. 981-3363
SACRAMENTO, 1331 BROADWAY, SACRAMENTO, TEL. 443-3761
SAN JOSE, 515 NORTH FIRST ST., SAN JOSE, TEL. 298-6116
OAKLAND, 400 TWENTYFIFTH ST., OAKLAND, TEL. 835-2400
LOS ANGELES, 129 WELLS ST., LOS ANGELES, TEL. 624-4911
CRENSHAW, 3810 CRENSHAW BLVD., LOS ANGELES, TEL. 295-4321
GARDENA, 1251 W. REDONDO BEACH BLVD., GARDENA, TEL. 227-8811
MEMBER FEDERAL RESERVE SYSTEM & FEDERAL DEPOSIT INSURANCE CORPORATION

NEW INTEREST ON SAVINGS CERTIFICATE DEPOSITS

5%

PER ANNUM

90-DAY OR MORE MATURITIES • MINIMUM DEPOSIT \$1,000.00
MAKE YOUR MONEY GROW AT
THE BANK OF TOKYO OF CALIFORNIA

San Francisco Head Office • 64 Sutter Street • YU 1-1200
S. F. Japan Center Branch • Buchanan & Sutter Sts. • FI 6-7600
San Jose Branch • 990 N. First Street • Phone: 298-2441
Fresno Branch • 1458 Kern Street • Phone: 233-0591
Los Angeles Branch • 120 So. San Pedro Street • MA 8-2381
L. A. Crenshaw Branch • 3501 W. Jefferson Blvd. • RE 1-7334
Gardena Branch • 16401 So. Western Avenue • FA 1-0902
Santa Ana Branch • 501 North Main Street • KI 1-2271
Western Los Angeles • 4032 Centinela Ave. • EX 1-0678

Member Federal Deposit Insurance Corp. • Each Deposit Insured Up To \$10,000.

Business and Professional Guide

Your Business Card placed in each issue for 26 weeks at: 3 lines (minimum) \$25
Each additional line \$6 per line

Greater Los Angeles

Flower View Gardens

1801 N. Western Ave. Ph. 466-7373
Art Ito welcomes your phone orders and wire orders for Los Angeles

GEORGE J. INAGAKI REALTY
Inc. Masaoka, Associate
Acreage, Commercial & Industrial
4568 Centinela, Los Angeles 66
397-2161 • 397-2162

KOKUSAI INTERNATIONAL TRAVEL INC.
240 E. 1st St. (12) MA 6-5284
Jim Higashi, Bus. Mgr.

NISEI FLORIST
In the Heart of Lili' Tokyo
326 E. 1st St., MA 8-5606
Fred Moriguchi - Nishi, Teleflora

DR. ROY M. NISHIKAWA
Specializing in Contact Lenses
234 S. Oxford (41) • DU 4-7400

YAMATO TRAVEL BUREAU
312 E. 1st St., L.A. (12)
MA 4-6021

San Jose

EDWARD T. MORIOKA, Realtor
Sales, Exchanges, Investments
565 N. 5th St. • 294-1204

Sacramento

Wakano-Ura
Sukiyaki • Chop Suey
Open 11-11, Closed Monday
2217 • 10th St. • GI 8-6231

Reno, Nev.

TOP HAT MOTEL
Shig and Sumi Kajimura, Hosts
375 W. 4th St. • 786-1565

Seattle, Wash.

Imperial Lanes
2101 — 22nd Ave. So., EA 5-2525
Nisei Owned — Fred Takagi, Mgr.

Kinomoto Travel Service

Frank Y. Kinomoto
521 Main St., MA 2-1522

Washington, D.C.

MASAOKA - ISHIKAWA
AND ASSOCIATES, INC.
Consultants — Washington Matters
919 • 18th St., NW (6)

Aloha Plumbing
PARTS & SUPPLIES
—Repairs Our Specialty—
1948 S. Grand, Los Angeles
RI 9-4371

NISEI Established 1936

TRADING CO.

• APPLIANCES - TV - FURNITURE
348 E. FIRST ST., L.A. 12
MADISON 4-6601 (2, 3, 4)

MERIT now offers

5 1/4%

CURRENT ANNUAL RATE
COMPOUNDED QUARTERLY
All Accounts, Any Amount
No time restrictions
No Minimum Balance

5 3/4%

BASIC PLUS BONUS RATE
AS DECLARED QUARTERLY
Bonus Interest Account
\$5,000 Minimum Balance
to Be Held for 3 Years

Nisei-Owned and Operated
In the Heart of Lili' Tokyo

MERIT SAVINGS AND LOAN ASSOCIATION

824 EAST FIRST ST., LOS ANGELES 12, CALIF. (IN APT. 8)
MON. TO FRI. 10 A.M. TO 5 P.M. / SAT. 10 A.M. TO 2 P.M. / FREE PARKING

CIVIC NATIONAL BANK

5 1/2%

PER ANNUM

Time Deposits Minimum \$3000
CIVIC CENTER
321 E. 2nd St., L.A.
Phone 624-9591
MAIN OFFICE
Marina del Rey, Calif.
Phone 870-0334
Member Of
Federal Reserve System
Federal Reserve Bank



By Bill Hosokawa

From the Frying Pan

A NEW CAREER—Bob Horiuchi who, come to think of it, I've known for some 40 years give or take a few, tells me he is quitting his job here in Denver and going to Afghanistan. This, one must observe, is a somewhat unlikely place for a middle-aged (excuse me, Bob) Nisei to be heading.

Horiuchi is winding up 20 years of service with the Colorado State Department of Revenue. This means he has qualified for a pension, which he can begin collecting at age 65. Meanwhile, it seemed there ought to be other challenges to meet and wrestle with. Horiuchi found one in an unsolicited offer from the federal Agency for International Development which was looking for a tax collection expert at the state level to help Afghanistan set up an internal revenue system.

So Bob will be off for Kabul shortly and the start of what may turn out to be a new career. There are many nations in need of assistance with their fiscal affairs, although it must be admitted Uncle Sam has done a right poor job of balancing his own budget.

NEW CHALLENGES—Aside from purely personal considerations, I heard of Bob's decision with mixed emotions. I was not a little dismayed to hear that, already, enough years had passed so that he had qualified for the retirement system. Where has the time gone? Are we, so soon, entering the sunset years?

On the other hand, it was heartening to hear of new challenges and new opportunities, opened as a result of the experience and know-how acquired over the years. Taking Horiuchi as a symbol of the Nisei and not as an individual, he could continue working for a good many years in his present job, secure, competent and wanted by his employers.

But there are other things to be done, and now the time is ripe for doing them. Bob and Chiyo's two children are grown now and their immediate responsibilities are fewer. It is time indeed to explore the more distant horizons.

AN AREA FOR SERVICE—No longer is it surprising to hear or read of Nisei serving their nation overseas in capacities other than the military (where, of course, they have distinguished themselves). Their names crop up from time to time in the diplomatic service, in the Agency for International Development (a government to government type of foreign aid), the Peace Corps (a people to people contact), and in various privately operated efforts. Now, perhaps, there will be opportunities at still another level of assistance in the International Executive Service Corps, a private non-profit organization designed to make experienced American executives available as advisers to struggling businesses in the developing nations.

A bit more than a year ago, Y. Baron Goto, vice-chancellor of the East-West Center in Honolulu, told me at length about what he called "chopsticks diplomacy". By this he meant that Nisei, able to share the rice of Asian villagers with chopsticks, could, if they only would, do far more than Americans of other extractions to win the friendship and trust that must precede our efforts to teach them a better way of life.

Dr. Goto told me of people like Dr. George Yamashiro, a Honolulu veterinarian who gave up a lucrative practice to join the Agency for International Development more than a decade ago, and is credited with improving the breeding stock of water buffalo in Thailand, hogs in Okinawa, chickens in Vietnam, cattle in Taiwan. And Dr. Yamashiro was able to multiply his effectiveness because, with an Asian background, he could get along with the natives.

It is hard not to applaud the accomplishments of pioneers in the field, like Dr. Yamashiro, and envy the opportunities of those who follow, like Bob Horiuchi.

Gordan, Marutani accept JACL nat'l committee posts

(Special to the Pacific Citizen)
SACRAMENTO — Appointment of Harold R. Gordan, Chicago attorney and one-time national 1000 Club chairman, as national chairman of the JACL legislative committee was made today by Jerry Enomoto, national president.

Gordan, in JACL for 20 years, served as national chairman of the JACL legislative committee for three bienniums (1954-60) when the two functions were under one chairman.

Separation of the two functions was recommended by the National Planning Commission. Matters that concern legislation before the U.S. Congress and state legislatures will be reviewed by the committee headed by the Chicagoan.

Legal Committee

The national legal committee, concerned with issues before courts, will be headed by William Marutani of Philadelphia, whose appointment as national JACL legal counsel for another biennium was also announced today.

Marutani, the Nisei lawyer who spent three weeks of his own vacation in Bogalusa, La., last year to work with a group of defense attorneys in civil rights matters, was honored as



Harold Gordon

the JACLer of the Biennium at the recent San Diego national JACL convention.

Marutani is also a contributing columnist to The Pacific Citizen.

Called 'Tokuzo'

Gordon received the James N. Yard Brotherhood Award in 1957 for his work with the NAACP, JACL and various neighborhood groups. He also was a recipient of a special National recognition award for his work in JACL at the

History Project —

(Continued from Front Page)

interviewers to see if they unconsciously influenced the ideas and replies of Issei respondents.

To run checks against the replies obtained from the Issei schedules and the future Nisei schedule other studies are planned to take in

Golden weddings

OMAHA — Friends gathered Aug. 21 at the home of the Pat Okura to honor Mr. and Mrs. Sadao Tom Arikawa on their 50th wedding anniversary in a party hosted by Mrs. Pat Okura (nee Lily Arikawa).

The other daughter, Mrs. Frank (Yae) Ono of Los Angeles and her two daughters Franya and Mrs. Hugh Silcox and her son Scott also attended. The elder Arikawas were married in Santa Barbara and moved to Long Beach in 1921. Interned during the war years, the couple have resided with the Okuras since 1948.

MARINE CITY, Mich. — Three sons and daughter were joined by neighbors to honor Mr. and Mrs. Hatchiro Kitamura on their golden wedding anniversary Aug. 21.

Longtime performer with the Keith-Orpheum circuit in U.S. and Canada, Kitamura married in 1916 Edith Bennett Reed whom he met at the old Temple Theater in Detroit. Hosting the party were their children, William, Koman, Alan and Carolyn.

Deaths

LOS ANGELES
Hajima, Keizo, 88; Aug. 22—Ichiro, Takeshi.
Hamada, Tomoe, 71; Guadalupe, Aug. 16—Ezaburo, d. Shizue Minami, Yeko Tani, Mineko Kato, 12 &c.
Hanajima, Yoshimasa, 84; May 23 (in Japan), w. Sato, d. Yoshiko Kishi.
Iwai, Gary, 14; Sun Valley, Aug. 15 (at Sequoia N.P.)—p. Mr. and Mrs. George, als Sandra, Jean, Koga, Kenneth Y., 32; Aug. 7—p. Mr. and Mrs. Ken, br. Kichiro, Masanori, sis. Ayako Furukawa, Sumiko Nakasone.
Kuramitsu, Gilbert, 59; Aug. 6—w. Alice, d. Gail Yavoe, Judith Sachie Jones, br. Juichi (Japan).
Niya, Dr. Kohel, 72; Aug. 18—w. Chikayo, d. Yoshiko Bernko.

Paradise Cove Pier

Tackle & Bait Shop - Snack Bar - Skiff & Boat Shop - Boat Launching - Pier and Barge Fishing - All-Day & Half-Day Live Bait Boats
—Come Where the Fishers Are!—
28128 Pacific Coast Hwy., Malibu, Calif.
457-7786, 457-2511
Benny Kido, Mgr.

IN LOS ANGELES:
the Business Man's Home Away from Home...

THE CLOUD HOTEL

5 Minutes from Downtown L.A., Hollywood, fabulous Restaurant Row
3400 W. 3rd St. (near Vermont Ave.), 385-0061
130 Units - Doubles, King Size, Twins, Suites, Kitchensettes, Apartments
Heated Pool, Free TV and Refrigerators - Rates from \$8 sl, \$10 dbl
AAA Approved Managing Director: William L. Young

BRAND NEW PRODUCT

GOLDEN DRAGON
INSTANT SAIMIN
— HAWAIIAN RECIPE —
Most Sanitary Wholesome
Saimin on the Market
Available at Your Favorite Shopping Center

NANKA SEIMEN CO.
Los Angeles

Ole, '66! by Paul Tamura

The Final Ole

Portland, Ore.

Now that the San Diego Convention is over, we can expect all the post-convention activities to occur. I know of one happy and relieved youth group and that's the San Diego Jr. JACLers. The youth section of the convention was an accomplishment we all will remember. Congratulations are extended to the youth and the advisers of San Diego.

In retrospect, I'd like to review the accomplishments of the JACL youth movement. Jumping way back to 1962, we recall the National Convention hosted by Seattle, Washington.

Jr. JACL was an unheard of word at that time but there was present a group of youth interested in organizing a youth organization sponsored by National JACL. Thus, a mandate was formed by the youth and presented to the National Council expressing the youth's desire to form a National Jr. JACL Organization. Then, between that convention and Detroit Convention various youth were assigned committees to work on a constitution, program and budget.

At the Detroit Convention in 1964, these committees were combined and a more workable Interim Youth Board was selected. This National board consisted of eight district representatives from which a national chairman was selected and committeemen appointed. This board was to act as the governing youth body through the 64-66 Biennium until the actual formation of a National Jr. JACL at San Diego.

During the 64-66 biennium, the youth program was fortunate to have the assistance of a new staff member, Alan Kumamoto, National Youth Director. We are greatly appreciative of his assistance and encouragement.

Formalization Near

In 1965 at Salt Lake City, the National Interim Youth Board had its meeting. DYC and committee progress reports were discussed. This gathering of the eight DYC representatives afforded the opportunity to make finalizations on the San Diego Convention agenda. At Salt Lake City, the Youth Board also met jointly with the National Youth Commissioners.

All loose ends were tied together in 1966 at the July

1958 convention.

Known affectionately as "Tokuzo", a nickname given him at a 1000 Club whing ding after a 13th century Japanese lawyer, his introduction to JACL came when he learned for the first time the real story of Evacuation from Nisei instructors while attending an Army civil affairs school at Northwestern in 1945.

An intelligence officer in the central Pacific during WW2, he was being trained for duty in Japan as a military governor. After the war, he met one of his instructors and inquired about a reunion with some other teachers then in Chicago. Suggesting that he attend a Chicago JACL meeting, Gordon joined in 1947 and was asked to chair the chapter's legislative committee. He was also chapter vice-president.

Chapter Call Board

Monterey Peninsula JACL

Big Sur Barbecue: Monterey Peninsula JACL's annual Big Sur barbecue (rib-eye steak and all the trimmings) at \$2 per serving is scheduled for Sunday, Sept. 11, 1:30 p.m., according to Takeko Enokida and Ruby Tabata, food chairmen. Mike Sanda and Mas Hishashi are co-chefs.

Gakuen: Registration for the JACL-sponsored Japanese language school at the Monterey JACL hall will be held on Wednesday, Sept. 7, 7:30 p.m., at the hall. Classes commence on Saturday morning, Sept. 10.

Alameda JACL

Bowling Tournery: Alameda JACL's annual chapter bowling tournament for members will be held Sept. 24, 7 p.m., at Mel's Bowl in Alameda. Jug Takeshita, chairman, said competition will be in the singles and ragtime doubles.

Issei Night: Local area Issei will be honored by the Alameda JACL at a dinner Oct. 1, 6:30 p.m., at the Alameda Buddhist Church. Joanne Narahara is dinner chairman.

Contra Costa JACL

Annual Barbecue: Charcoal-broiled chicken and all of the trimmings will be served by Contra Costa JACL at its barbecue on Saturday, Sept. 10, 5 p.m., at Alvarado Park in Richmond with Joe Oishi (233-0189) and Bill Waki in charge of arrangements and reservations. Supper will cost \$1.25 per adult and youngsters over 12, 75 cents for children 6 through 12, no charge of preschoolers.

Entertainment and door prizes are also planned.

ED SATO

PLUMBING AND HEATING
Remodel and Repairs - Water Heaters, Garbage Disposals, Furnaces
—Serving Los Angeles—
Call: AX 3-7000, RE 3-0557

SUNSHINE

Carpet Cleaner
Carpets & Upholstery Cleaning - Floor Waxing
Serving L.A. County
Free Estimate
TOMMY KOTANI, 387-7746



Across from St. John's Hosp.
2032 Santa Monica Blvd.
Santa Monica, Calif.
Mary & George Ishioka EX 5-4111

31 HOTEL—15,000 APARTMENTS

IN LOS ANGELES AND HOLLYWOOD
Unlimited accommodations in downtown areas. Starting rates from \$2.50 through \$10.00. Fine accommodations at the Cloud and Catalina Motels, Teris, Stillwell, Clark and Figueroa Hotels. The Harvey Hollywood and Padre Hotels serve the film industry. Downtown economy includes the Victor and Cecil Hotels. 15,000 apartments are available throughout Los Angeles and Hollywood at all prices.
Weekly and Monthly Rates Available
For reservations or brochures, write:
Consolidated Hotels, Department "J"
1301 Wilshire Blvd., Los Angeles 17, California

\$1000 to \$1600
a month
Can be yours!

PLUS TRAVEL AND EXCITEMENT
BECOME A PROFESSIONAL CHICK SEXOR.



- Income of \$12,000 to \$20,000 a Year
- Jobs Guaranteed upon Graduation
- Classes Start September 27, 1966
- Write for School Catalog & Information (Branch school in Long Beach, California)

AMERICAN

CHICK SEXING SCHOOL
217 Prospect Avenue
Lansdale, Pennsylvania

Taste the Difference
with tasty HIME
and DAIMARU Brands

SELECTED
JAPANESE FOOD
PRODUCTS

japan food corporation
SAN FRANCISCO - LOS ANGELES - SAN DIEGO
HOUSTON - CHICAGO - NEW YORK



PACIFIC CITIZEN—3
Friday, Sept. 2, 1966

workings of the organization. I feel fortunate to have been involved with Jr. JACL on a national level. This involvement is experienced only by a certain group of youth, mainly the eight District Youth Council Representatives, which is faced with organizational situations and problems on National scales.

This situation affords the opportunity for youth from different parts of the country to meet and work together.

I have profited greatly from my past experiences with National JACL and intend to support the organization to the best of my abilities.

In conclusion, I'd like to extend my congratulations and thanks to the San Diego JACL for the wonderful stay in the city of the 72 degree ocean water.

A Good Place to Eat -
Noon to Midnight (Closed Tues.)

Lem's Cafe

REAL CHINESE DISHES
320 E. 1st St., Los Angeles
Phone Orders Taken
MA 4-2953

Fugetsu-Do

CONFECTIONARY
315 E. 1st St., Los Angeles 13
MADison 5-8595

KAWAFUKU

Sukiyaki - Tempura
Sushi - Cocktails
204 1/2 E. 1st St.,
L.A. MA 8-9054
Memb. Chiyo Nakashima
Hostess

MAN GENERAL LEE'S JEN LOW

475 GIN LING WAY — MA 4-1825
New Chinatown - Los Angeles
Banquet Room for All Occasions

Eigiku Cafe

Dine - Dance - Cocktails
SUKIYAKI & JAPANESE ROOM
314 E. First St.
Los Angeles • MA 9-3028

Mitsuba
Sushi
226 E. First St.
MA 5-8165
(Closed Tuesdays)

Man Fook Low

Genuine Chinese Food
962 So. San Pedro St.
Los Angeles 15, Calif.
688-9705

Tak's

3016 Crenshaw
Los Angeles
RE 1-9593
Japanese & American Dishes
'Come in for a Snack'
Host: Tak Takamine

Dine at Southern California's Most Exquisite Shangri-La Room

tai ping
CANTONESE CUISINE
Private Parties, Cocktails, Banquet Facilities
3888 Crenshaw, Los Angeles, AX 3-8243

the new moon
Your Host: Wallace Tam
a singularly outstanding restaurant offering the quintessence of Cantonese dining
is located at 912 South San Pedro Street, Los Angeles • Phone MADison 2-1091

新 SUNNY LEE'S 李

9504 Supulveda Blvd., near Los Angeles International Airport
Elsie and Frank Kochiyama, Your Hosts 645-0400
Authentic Cantonese Cuisine—Luncheons, Dinners—Cocktail Lounge

When in Elko... Stop at the Friendly
Stockmen's
CAFE - BAR - CASINO
Elko, Nevada

Bush Garden
SUKIYAKI
SEATTLE PORTLAND SAN FRANCISCO
614 Maynard St. 121 SW 4th St. 555 6-10 51

For Finest
Japanese Food



SOLD AT ALL GROCERY STORES...

American National Mercantile Co.
949 E. 2nd St., Los Angeles 12 — MA 4-0716

WRIGHT
CARPET SERVICE
Only Nisei-Owned Carpet Specialty Store—
Sales and Installation of Quality Carpeting
5657 Santa Monica Blvd., Los Angeles
ART HIRAYAMA HO 3-8138 MICH IMAMURA

Eagle Produce

929-943 S. San Pedro St. MA 5-2101
Bonded Commission Merchants
— Wholesale Fruits and Vegetables —
Los Angeles 15

**Shimatsu, Ogata
and Kubota
Mortuary**

911 Venice Blvd., Los Angeles
RI 9-1449
—SEIJI "DUKE" OGATA—
—R. YUTAKA KUBOTA—

Three Generations of
Experience...

FUKUI
Mortuary, Inc.

707 E. TEMPLE ST.
LOS ANGELES, 90012
MA 6-5824
Solchi Fukui, President
James Nakagawa, Manager
Nobuo Otumi, Counselor

HARRY K. HONDA, Editor
Published weekly by the Japanese American Citizens League
except the last week of the year
Editorial Business Office
Rm. 307, 125 Weller St., Los Angeles, Ca. 90015-Ph: (213) MA 6-8938
Jerry Enomoto, Nat'l Pres. — Dr. David Miura, PC Board Chmn.
National JACL Headquarters
1634 Post St., San Francisco, Ca. 94115 — Phone: (415) WE 1-6644
District Council Representatives
PNWDC—Kimi Tambara; NC-WNDC—William Matsumoto; CCDC—Seiko Hanashiro; PSWDC—Tetsu Iwasaki; IDC—Frank Yoshimura; MPDC—Bill Hosokawa; MDC—Joe Kadowaki; EDC—Leo Sasaki
Special Correspondents
Hawaii: Allan Beckman, Dick Gima, Japan: Tamotsu Murayama
Entered as 2nd Class Matter at Los Angeles, Ca. — Subscription Rates (payable in advance) U.S. \$4 per year, \$7.50 for two years. U.S. airmail \$10 additional per year. Foreign — \$6 per year — \$12.50 of JACL Membership Dues for 1 year Subscription—
Except for JACL staff writers, news and opinions expressed by columnists do not necessarily reflect JACL policy.

4 — Friday, Sept. 2, 1966

Ye Editor's Desk

QUARTERLY

"On the Samsel" is the general theme of our second quarterly being issued today. Our office colleague Alan Kumamoto is the "coordinator"—the person responsible for selecting and gathering copy for the quarterly. In future issues, we hope to have other "coordinators" assist us with other themes.

We are most grateful to the San Francisco Examiner for making available the fine photographs and story on the Samsel, which first appeared three Sundays ago. The cooperation we have received from metro editors has been delightful.

NEGROES IN VIETNAM

Night after night, as we watch TV reports from Vietnam, it is very plain to see the ratio of Negro GIs there is much higher than the 11 pct. for Negroes in the na-

tional population.

At a Saigon press conference recently, Whitney M. Young, national executive director of the Urban League, stated he had found morale quite high among Negro fighting men. They were, by and large, content, worked well with their white comrades and judged Negro rioting in America damaging to the Negro community. Nor were the Negro service-men impressed with slogans such as "black power", when they were more concerned about "black progress". In general, they said the Negro lot was better than during World War II and the Korean War.

However, Young frankly added, "We're going to be in for a rough time" if these servicemen come home to find that the old racial problems are still unsolved. It shouldn't be hard to see why.

Accent on Youth: Alan Kumamoto Come Alive

Now is the time, ladies and gentlemen, to get that go-go urge and to be part of that Samsel generation. The Convention is over and now the hard work should begin in making the next two years a most memorable one and one that will advance the National Junior JACL cause.

Of special note in this particular issue is the Fall Supplement devoted to youth. Let's see what the Samsel generation can do during the next two years.

I AM PROUD

Part of the Japanese American Creed begins with the words, "I am proud that I am an American of Japanese ancestry." This creed was presented this year to all the JACL National Scholarship candidates.

Our National Director, Mas Satow, personalized each of these creeds for presentation to scholarship candidates. A warm letter of appreciation was received from a candidate, part of which is reproduced.

I never knew that this Creed existed, but I am very thankful that I now have a copy of it. When I feel depressed or find myself in a difficult situation later on in life, I will read this Creed. This Creed stands as an inspiration to me because it stands for what my elders had to do. They had to show that they were Americans and people who should be treated as equals. I believe that they have succeeded even after World War II and will make burdens that I will have to bear seem less difficult.

SCHOOL-TO-SCHOOL

In San Diego, the National Jr. JACL Youth Assembly reaffirmed the Peace Corps School-to-School Program as

INCIDENTALLY

The Orange County JAYs installation had a grand turnout with Justice Tamura speaking on heritage; David Minamide, 1965 president, receiving the coveted outstanding member award; Allan Uyesugi receiving the reins of the organization from outgoing president Alan Nomura; Ted Tsukahara, PSWDC youth chairman emceed; and myself installing. It was a grand and gala event, but a long drive from Civic Center, Los Angeles.

Although I was unable to join the Long Beach-Harbor District Junior JACL Chapter efforts in the Community Center Carnival, I heard it was quite an extravaganza. I hope president Le Dene Otsuki and crew were able to realize a few dollars as well as contribute to the community affair in spirit and enthusiasm.

Also I cannot forget the Hollywood Jr. JACL which had their Children's Rehabilitation Night last week. President Merlyne Hamano and her exceptional young group have been working hard this year to revitalize the aspirations of the Hollywood youth.

CAL-VITA PRODUCE CO., INC.

Bonded Commission Merchants—Fruits & Vegetables
774 S. Central Ave. L.A.—Wholesale Terminal Market
MA 2-8395, MA 7-7038, MA 3-4504

The Credit Union Umbrella Man says:



Be Enlightened... When you buy a car...
The credit union gives you a low rate on both New and Used cars, with no added-on charges or service fees.
You can buy your auto insurance anywhere. No compulsory sales of insurance at the credit union.
No charge for life insurance on eligible loans.
It's worth a trip or a letter to the credit union to get the straight answer on the financing and purchasing of a car.

NATIONAL J.A.C.L. CREDIT UNION
242 South 4th East St.
Salt Lake City, Utah 84111

TO OUR SUBSCRIBERS WHO ARE MOVING

New Address
City State ZIP

Effective Date
• If you're moving, please let us know at least three weeks prior. Attach current address label below on the margin of this page.
THANK YOU Pacific Citizen Circulation Dept.
125 Weller St., Los Angeles, Ca. 90012



Labor Day Thought

East Wind: Bill Marutani

A Proud Salute

Philadelphia the same time hypnotize the viewer.

There they proudly stood, in the very shadows of Independence Hall on the hallowed grounds where the very giants of American history such as Benjamin Franklin, George Washington, Alexander Hamilton and others had strode when they had met to give birth to this new nation. Their sleek beige-and-blue uniforms shimmering in the afternoon sun, the young marching band group from Chicago known as the "Nisei Ambassadors" stood erect in well-disciplined formation. Three busload strong they came from New York where they had participated in a nationwide band competition and this group, just five years young, had placed very well indeed in the competition.

They performed like pros. Everything about them was great: the snappy, coordinated precision of the rifle drill team composed of Samsel ladies who twirled and snapped their rifles in cadence to the lilting tempo of the trumpets or the snare and roll of the drums; the 18-year-old Samsel miss who so eloquently conducted the band, poetically in motion in itself; little 11-year-old Mark Tanabe in the rear ranks armed with gleaming brass cymbals that looked like a couple of washbasins by comparison to him. Put them all together, add the beautiful symphony of their musical renditions and the total effect was to enthrall the listener and at

Even the Liberty Bell

Even the famous Liberty Bell, clearly visible in the background, seemed somehow to be quietly listening. And it was an inspiring sight, this cosmopolitan mixture of blondes, Negroes and Orientals working together to produce this pleasing symphony of sight and sound in this place. I could not help but think how truly appropriate and representative this setting was: all Americans, harmonizing together without regard to race, color or religion, and reaching others through the universal medium of music, right at the cradle of freedom and democracy. And with the fine performance these youngsters put on, they sort of "grabbed" this writer, if you know what I mean.

The "Nisei Ambassadors", I was proud of them.

Keep Them in Mind

Keep your eyes on this young group from Chicago. It is an up-and-coming marching band with obviously a lot of talent, energy and determination and like a young developing baseball team it'll be right at the top in the world series of band competition—and very soon.

They are a credit to their parents (many of whom accompanied them on the trip), to Chicago, to Nisei everywhere and to our American way of life. While others preach brotherhood and Americanism, this fine group goes about being a living, musical example of eloquent harmony, brotherhood and Americanism in the finest sense.

A name well chosen: "Nisei Ambassadors". We salute you.

— CALENDAR —

Sept. 4 (Sunday)
Idaho Falls—Gen Mtg.
Sept. 6 (Tuesday)
Oakland—Meeting, Dr. Charles Ishizu's home, 121 Friable St.
Orange County—Bd Mtg.
Sept. 7 (Wednesday)
Monterey Peninsula—JACL registration, JACL Hall, 7:30 p.m.
Sept. 8 (Thursday)
East Los Angeles—Bd Mtg.
Sept. 9 (Friday)
San Francisco—Dance class, Park Presidio YMCA, 8 p.m.
Sept. 10 (Saturday)
East Los Angeles—Issei Night, Contra Costa—Family barbecue, Alvarado Park, Richmond.
San Jose—Jr. JACL barbecue.
Sept. 11 (Sunday)
Monterey Peninsula—Big Sur barbecue, 1:30 p.m.
West Los Angeles—Steak bake, Rancho Park.
Downtown L.A.—Golf tournament, Los Serranos South Course, 10 a.m.
Sept. 13 (Tuesday)
San Jose—Jr. JACL Mtg.
Sept. 16 (Friday)
Hollywood—Isabella, Flower, View Gardens, 7 p.m.
San Francisco—Bridge Club, Christ Episcopal Church, 8 p.m.
Sept. 17 (Saturday)
Chicago—Jr. JACL interracial dinner.
Pasadena—Bazaar booth, Union Presbyterian Church, 2 p.m.
Sept. 18-19
Monterey Peninsula—Japanese movie benefit, JACL Hall.
Sept. 19 (Monday)
Seattle—Young Adult Mtg, JSCC Office, 8 p.m.
Sept. 20 (Tuesday)
Pasadena—Bd Mtg, JACL Office, 8 p.m.
Sept. 21 (Wednesday)
SELANO—Gen Mtg, American Savings & Loan, Whittier, 8 p.m.
Sept. 23 (Friday)
San Francisco—Dance class, Park Presidio Y, 8 p.m.
Sept. 24 (Saturday)
Alameda—Chapter bowling tournament, Mel's Bowl.
Sept. 25 (Sunday)
Pasadena—1000 Club whiling ding, Ito's poolside.
Sept. 27 (Tuesday)
Seattle—Human Relations Mtg, JSCC, 8 p.m.
Seattle—SJR 20 Mtg, JACL Office, 8 p.m.
Oct. 1-2
San Jose—Jr. JACL paper drive.
Oct. 1 (Saturday)
Alameda—Issei Night dinner, Buddhist Temple, 6:30 p.m.
Oct. 1 (Sunday)
PNWDC—Quarterly session, Spokane JACL hosts; Davenport Hotel, 10 a.m.
Arizona—Bowling tournament.

News Capsules —

(Continued from Page 2)

for landscaping contracts... Kenneth Komori, owner of Rusty's Florist in Hawaii, who has been operating flower-by-wire outlets in Japan and Korea for the past three years has expanded to South Vietnam. His exclusive contract with the Army is worth a reported \$1 million a year.

CINEMA

Now Playing till Sept. 6

Gan AND
Gaijin Bochi no Ketto
KOKUSAI THEATRE
3020 Crenshaw Blvd., RE 4-1148

Now Playing till Sept. 6

Hino Taiko
(THE FLAMING DRUM)
Chieko Balash, Kazuo Nakamura
Noburo Kaneko, Takekaki Mugo
Kabuki Theater
Adams at Crenshaw
Tel: 734-0362 — Free Parking

TOHO LA BREA THEATRE • LA BREA AT NINTH • WE 4-2342
YUZO KAYAMA & YUKIO HOSHI
NOW PLAYING IN COLOR
"Campus A-Go-Go"
(ereki no wakadaishi)
A film for the young!
The throbbing rhythm of the electric guitar!
co-feature
HITOSHI UEKI & CRAZY CATS in
"The Boss"
of Pick-Pocket Bay"
(maisekinin shimizu minato)

By the Board: Emi Somekawa

Portland's Enthusiasm Still High

Portland
Today I received a notice from Ye Editor via airmail, for an article in this week's PC. It doesn't even give me a week to think about it, and with this mixed up mess in my home (the Somekawas are moving to Seattle) at the present time, I was really tempted to ask for a later date. But as I looked further into the calendar, I decided that things could be more confusing than ever, so without any more hesitation, I will try to collect my thoughts, and write a few words.

Post-Convention Thoughts
The San Diego convention was a very busy and an interesting one for me, and my sincere appreciation to all who contributed many hours of hard work to make this convention a success.

To those who were at the convention, I am sure that a few of the things that happened, left quite an impression on them—good or bad.

The enthusiasm of the Portland Chapter is not to be taken lightly, for they are also good losers, and will try to host a convention in 1974 like no one has ever seen before. Portland has the facilities, the manpower, and plenty of outside interests to make for a good convention, and the enthusiasm of the youth members is something to behold!

In any convention, we need the lighter side with the serious. And so the Council sessions will still take the precedent, where all the important issues will be discussed, and respect and dignity will be shown in its proper places. But let's face it, there will be some changes. Before long the youth members will be invited to take over many responsibilities of this organization, and we, Nisei, will be forced to retire gracefully.

The Portland Chapter put on a show at an unscheduled moment, and to many at the convention, it came as a real surprise, but a very pleasant accent for the lighter side of this particular session. I sincerely say to all that this act

was not performed to cause any hard feelings to anyone, but only to add color with music, and an introduction of the wishes of the Portland Chapter.

Future Conventions

I believe in the future, each convention will have its surprises, and yet, not disturb the general arrangement of the program. This is true in many other conventions where competition is much greater than it is in JACL. In this manner many talents and personalities are exposed, otherwise they may never be known.

It would be very interesting if we had several candidates for each National office. Not only will we have more people involved, but there will be many interesting campaign gimmicks, and this, in itself, tends to create an interesting atmosphere.

Before we assemble for another National convention, it probably would be wise to know what we can do and cannot do, so if there are any comments to be made, please make them as soon as possible, to one of the VIPs.

Classified Ads

• EMPLOYMENT

Registered Nurses
Night Supervisor \$700
Night OB Nurse 650
Other staff nursing positions available with compensation based upon newly formulated salary scales and commensurate with experience.

City View Hospital
(Non-profit, Accredited Hospital)
3711 Baldwin St., Los Angeles
Please call or write
Miss Kim Surh, CA 5-1501

Help Wanted

Be fluent in Japanese and English
Import-Export Knowledge
Excellent Opportunity with large Forwarder Customs Broker
Send Resume to:
Pacific Citizen, Box P

Issel Appreciation

IDAHO FALLS—There were some 150 Issei, Nisei and Samsel at the Idaho Falls JACL, Auxiliary and JAYs Issel Appreciation outdoor party Aug. 5 at Tauphus Park, making it a grand family reunion.

Yamato Employment Agency
Job Inquiries Welcome
Rm. 202, 312 E. 1st St., L.A.
MA 4-2821 • New Openings Daily
OF INTEREST TO MEN
Truck Driver, exp. so/west, unse
Are Welder, exp. to 362-hr
Shrimp Processor, nr dntn 200hr
Cook, J'nese fd, S.F. Valley 400mo
Foreman, turn assembly 600-700mo
Acetant-Gen Ofc 450mo
Electro Tech, dntn 90-110-wk
OF INTEREST TO WOMEN
Legal Secty, dntn 400-500mo
Med Secty, hosp. C'dna 400
F.C. Bkpr, jewelry shop 550-650
I Girl Ofc, (no fee) 400-mo
Typist Clk, nr dntn 375
Billing Clk, life typing 368
NCR 32 mch op 375
Echer Tr, jewelry mfr, 190hr

• REAL ESTATE — Los Angeles

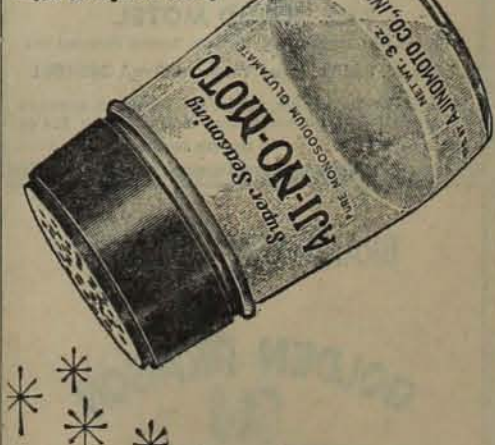
PALMDALE—LANCASTER
Choice Level Acreage
Small down, Small monthly
payment, Owner
B. Dickstein
3820 Wilshire, L.A. 36, Calif.
WE 1-2234

• BUSINESS OPPORTUNITY

Jewelry Store
Established 20 yrs.
Gross about \$50,000.
Suits Watchmaker Couple
Sacrifice Account of Health
Olympia Jeweler
2774 Broadway,
New York City 10025

3-oz. Pinch-Bottle

- Won't slip even in wet hands
- Won't clog—easy to sprinkle
- Wide top for spoon measuring
- Can be refilled easily



Your favorite super seasoning
AJI-NO-MOTO®
SOLD AT YOUR SUPER MARKET AND GROCERY STORE

TOYO Myotake
STUDIO
318 East First Street
Los Angeles, Calif.
MA 6-5681

CORT FOX FORD
Kenny Yoshimura
MIDYEAR SALE
1966 FORD
NO 5-1131
4531 Hollywood Blvd., L.A.

Penthouse Clothes
3860 Crenshaw Blvd., Suite 230
Los Angeles • AX 2-2511
Sam Ishihara, Hank Ishihara,
Sakae Ishihara, Richard Tsujimoto
"Cap" Aoki

MARUKYO
Kimono Store
101 Weller St.
Los Angeles
MA 8-5902

Chickie's Beauty Salon
730 E. 1st St., Long Beach, Calif.
Chickie, Mas & Espy 436-0724

Toyo Printing
Offset • Letterpress • Linotyping
309 S. SAN PEDRO ST.
Los Angeles 12 — MADISON 6-8153

NANKA REALTY CO.
2900 W. JEFFERSON, L.A. 18
RE 2-7175
NANKA Realty & Investment Co.
2127 Sunset Blvd., L.A.
DU 5-3557

KEN NAKAOKA COMPANY
Real Estate and Business Opportunities
Residential • Commercial Acreage • Exchange
KIYOTO KEN NAKAOKA — Realtor
Eileen Takemoto Masaharu Kuraoka Charles S. Ueda
Alice Kajiya Richard Uchida Sam Matsushima
Alice Umetsu Gladys Tanamachi Gerald J. Kobayashi
Bill Shishima Kate Nishi
15225 S. Western Ave., Gardena, Calif.
FA 1-3285 • DA 3-4444

SAITO REALTY INSURANCE
HOMES
One of the Largest Selections
2421 W. Jefferson, L.A. RE 1-2121
JOHN TY SAITO & ASSOCIATES

'DON' K. NAKAJIMA, INC.
REALTOR
14715 So. Western Ave.
Gardena, Calif.
323-7545 321-3386

KAMIYA-MAMIYA REALTY CO.
Reliable Service Since 1948
• 14325 S. Western Ave., Gardena, DA 3-0364, FA 1-1454
• 1303 W. Carson St., Torrance, FA 0-1160, SP 5-1203
• 15714 S. Crenshaw Blvd., Gardena, 321-9632
• Room 207, 124 S. San Pedro St., Los Angeles, MA 6-8135

Empire Printing Co.
COMMERCIAL AND SOCIAL PRINTING
English and Japanese
114 Weller St., Los Angeles 12 MA 8-7060

Hovey-Dallas Chevrolet
— New & Used Cars and Trucks —
15600 S. Western Ave., Gardena, Calif. DA 3-0300
GEORGE T. YAMAUCHI Res. DA 3-7218
FRED A. HAYASHI Res. DA 7-9942

'STORE FOR MR. SHORT'
Joseph's Men's Wear
258 E. FIRST ST. LOS ANGELES 13
'TIMELY CLOTHES' 626-1830 JOE ITO

HOME OF THE NISEI BOWLERS
HOLIDAY BOWL
3730 CRENSHAW BLVD., L.A. 16 AX 5-4325
— In West Covina Shopping Center near Broadway Dept. Store —
HOLIDAY - STARDUST BOWL
1035 W. WALNUT PARKWAY, WEST COVINA

PACIFIC CITIZEN



Alan Kumamoto, Quarterly Coordinator

Friday, September 2, 1966



How American Can You Get?

—San Francisco Examiner Photo

OUR THIRD GENERATION:

They're Too Good to Be True

Reprinted with Permission from California Living, Sunday Color Magazine of the San Francisco Examiner

By R. B. Read

San Francisco

A small boy who was in prison had to have surgery requiring general anesthesia. In his drugged dream, he thought he had died. He awoke looking into the smiling white face of a nurse, and he mistook her for an angel. "How good!" he thought — "heaven is integrated."

The imprisoned child was not a Negro civil rights demonstrator. The year was 1943, and he was a Nisei youth in a "relocation" camp in the Rockies. His people were then undergoing the most flagrant oppression any ethnic group of native Americans has known in our history. The Japanese Americans are the only minority we have officially declared non grata, deprived of property and placed in concentration camps.

That Nisei boy is now a successful S.F. businessman with two teenage Sansei sons—one an Eagle Scout and champion swimming contender, the younger in the 12-member hon-

ors class at his large junior high here (of the 12, six are Orientals).

The American Sansei—third-generation Japanese, born here of Nisei parents—range from grade-school age to young parents in their late 30's, now raising their Yonsei children. All of us know the Sansei by sight, and cherish them for their quickness, their assured ease. But few Californians have any but the faintest notion how very special a group they are.

Sociologically, they are a collective miracle. Today, barely 20 years after their return to the Coast in 1945, they are universally liked and accepted, and their record is better than that of any other group in our society, including the white majority.

Japanese Americans are at the top of the list for achievement, at the bottom of the list for delinquency and crime. In years of school completed, in grade-point average, in per-

(Continued on Page 2)

ON THE SANSEI

An Assimilated Generation

Only Color of Skin, Prejudices on Part of Dominant Group Keep It From Making It Complete

BY ALAN KUMAMOTO

A recent study conducted by Dr. Mamoru Iga, Associate Professor of Sociology at San Fernando Valley State College, indicates that assimilation of young Japanese Americans to middle-class American culture is almost complete.

The study used as its criteria the core elements of democracy as indicated by the attitude about collectivity-orientation, paternalism, emphasis on status distinction and on discipline, and fear of authority.

Iga's study also seemed to suggest two propositions, that:

1—The differences between Japanese Americans and Caucasians facilitate rather than hinder the Oriental adjusting to American culture.

2—The third generation (Sansei) return theory is untenable with reference to the Japanese Americans.

In fact, it is believed that the Sansei desire to be assimilated appears to be so complete and their knowledge of Japanese culture so marginal that we cannot anticipate their return to traditional Japanese cultural interests. The only factor which prevents them from complete assimilation seems to be a combination of their physical visibility as well as any racial prejudice on the part of dominant group members.

These very interesting conclusions, which Iga arrived at, were a result of a multiphase study where he circulated a series of questionnaires, reviewed many past Japanese

American assimilation and acculturation studies, and delved into some of the national surveys conducted by the Japanese government on the Japanese people.

Some of JACLers, in fact, may note at the San Diego National Convention, a questionnaire was mysteriously circulated with hopeful responses coming from both the Nisei and Sansei participants. This was the basic questionnaire which was prepared by Dr. Iga, in studying the changes in value orientations among.

Purpose and Sample

Purpose for the Iga study was to investigate the changes in value orientations of Japanese Americans and also to find the difference in value orientation between Japanese and Caucasians in the United States.

While deriving the purpose of the paper, it is interesting to note that among the many writers who have studied Japanese acculturation, William Caudill writing "Japanese American Personality and Acculturation," in 1952 and Caudill and George De Vos in their joint 1958 work "Achievement, Culture and Personality: The Case of Japanese Americans," found similarities between Japanese Americans and middle-class Americans in value orientation and adaptive mechanisms, by the use of the Thematic Apperception Test.

In 1957, Dr. Steven Abe, while studying the personality type of Japanese Americans as a part of his doctorate requirements used the Edwards

Personal Preference Schedule and the Minnesota Multiphasic Personality Inventory, placing more emphasis on the differences between them and American norms.

Thus, actually in finding a longitudinal study on change in value orientation of Japanese Americans unfeasible, Dr. Iga compared young Japanese Americans with young Caucasian Americans in terms of the relative distance in value orientation from young and old Japanese in Japan, the last being regarded as representative of the traditional Japanese.

As a comparative study, various groups were taken into consideration. For purposes of his study, Dr. Iga starts with David McClelland's "The Roots Of Consciousness", where the author defines the national characteristics of Germans and Americans, and Iga thus obtained the major components of Japanese national characteristics.

According to the major components, Iga drafted 47 questions for his research from more than 100 questions used by the Japanese Bureau of Statistical Mathematics in their Japanese National Character Surveys in 1953, 1958 and 1963.

In the Japanese National Character Surveys, all the Japanese samples were highly representative and obtained by stratified random sampling methods. Although the Japanese American and Caucasian American subjects were not

(Continued on Page 2)



The Paul Hayashis of Orinda with their Yonsei sons meet the problem of the San-

sei by taking the best of their Japanese and American heritage.

—San Francisco Examiner Photo

Our Third Generation -

(Continued from Front Page)

centage of males in white collar jobs and in professional fields (here they more than double the white percentage)—even in years of life-expectancy—they lead the field.

A few years ago a wealthy British-born socialite in the Bay area set up a university scholarship, to be awarded for all-round excellence. The first year it was won by a Japanese American youth. Surprised, the donor said "Well, how nice." The second year it was won by another J-A youth. "Well!" said the donor. After a third Sansei won it in the third year, the donor—his Anglo-Saxon pride battered—withdrawed the offer.

His action would neither surprise nor daunt the Sansei. They too know something of tribal pride. But in seeking to explain what Prof. William Petersen of UC, writing recently in the New York Times Magazine, calls "this unprecedented success story," what emerges strongly in talking with both Sansei and Nisei is that highly personal pride, the standing of the individual among his peers—the very Oriental idea of "face."

Concept of 'Face'

The values involved in face are ethical, not material. Unlike our concept of "status," it lies not in the outward signs of success but in the discharge of obligation to specific groups—to family first, then to friends, then to ever wider groups (classmates, school, on up to the Nation). Success—social or material—only extends the area of obligation, which can lead to such prodigies of heroism as the kamikaze pilots. "Loss of face," resulting from failure to meet acknowledged responsibilities, can lead to ritual suicide by hara-kiri.

For the U.S. Nisei, the Pearl Harbor attack was a traumatic cataclysm—a sudden, abysmal loss of face with their fellow citizens. Precisely because they were Americans, not Japanese, they did not contemplate mass hara-kiri; but it was their deep sense of face—the strong drive to repair their standing—which made it possible for them to overcome the wartime injustices without becoming embittered.

"There was nobody to hate," says a local Boy Scout leader, "except Gen. DeWitt, and he hated our guts anyway." (Gen. John L. DeWitt signed the Exclusion Order barring persons of Japanese descent from the Coast area). The statement implies that other Americans might be willing to change

their mind about the loyalty and worth of the Nisei. They were and they did—most of them long before the war was over, due to the record of heroism racked up in Italy by the 442nd Infantry Regiment of Nisei volunteers.

Every member of the 442nd fought as if the future of his people in America hung on his personal bravery—as, in a way, it did. But the internees back home had their battle, too.

Try Harder

"We just tried harder," smiles Masao Satow, national director of the Japanese American Citizens League, "when ever we met some new form of prejudice." The community smarted under indignity, of course, but the abrasive action of their trials only sharpened their determination to win through.

The relocation camps became centers of strategy for rehabilitation. There and in later JACL-sponsored conferences, they stressed education as the key to opportunity here and decided that their best future lay in the sciences and in business. An unprecedented high percentage of Nisei gained college degrees—but very few were in the liberal arts or social sciences.

When they returned to The City after the war, their one-time ghetto (in the blocks near Fillmore and Geary) had been largely preempted. (Many did not return: San Francisco's present J-A population of about 11,000 is much less than the prewar figure.) They were forced to disperse throughout city and suburbs—a fact which accelerated their acculturation (just as, conversely, the persistence of Chinatown has maintained the ethnic difference of the Chinese Americans). And they stopped speaking Japanese at home—the first ethnic minority to lose their native language in a single generation. But language is the umbilical cord to a culture (particularly so with Japanese, where whole societal attitudes are embodied in set idiomatic phrases). The Sansei experienced an abrupt cut-off from the tradition which made possible their parents' success and their own.

Sansei's Strange Problem

They now face a strange and serious problem, without precedent here: the problem of a non-conforming excellence.

The young of every other minority group have shown a pattern of escape from the ghetto whereby their academic records rise to meet the U.S.

(Continued on Page 3)



Three community leaders—Mas Satow, Yori Wada, Fred Hoshiyama—at the site

of San Francisco's new Japanese Cultural and Trade Center under construction.

—San Francisco Examiner Photo

On the Sansei: Kumamoto - Comparisons Made

(Continued from Front Page)

representative nor randomly obtained, they were felt to be fairly comparable.

Eighty-one Japanese Americans were studied with 62 of them in the age group of 20 to 29, while 64 of the 75 Caucasian subjects also fell in this age group.

On education, 85 percent of the Japanese Americans were college educated in contrast to 90 percent of the Caucasian sample. Both samples were equally comprised of both sexes.

Within the Japanese American sample, breaking it down by generations, they include: 30 Nisei and 42 Sansei. The nine Kibei (Nisei educated in a Japan grammar and high school), obtained were excluded from the Nisei-Sansei comparison.

Similarities

Basically, results of the study indicated that while differences are larger between Japanese Americans and Japanese groups in Japan, those for Japanese Americans and Caucasians are generally very small. There is no significant difference between Japanese and Caucasians of the United States on such factors as collectivity-orientation and paternalism, moralism, emphasis on status distinction and on discipline, and fear of authority. (The later section in the findings will break down these terms and items.)

Six of the 20 items showed significant differences between these two groups: conformity, compromises, success aspirations, obligation dependency, and political indifference.

On all of these items, except on success aspiration, Japanese Americans are closer to young Japanese although not to older ones than to Caucasian Americans.

As a result of the study, two themes seem to be suggested:

1—Despite a high degree of assimilation, young Japanese Americans retain certain Japanese values.

However, these differences facilitate rather than hinder adjustment to American society. Japanese Americans are higher than Caucasians on success aspiration and obligation, which are ideal norms of Protestantism and are objects of praise rather than of contempt by dominant group

members, according to Iga.

The other characteristics in which Japanese were higher than Caucasians were conformity, compromise, and independence with political indifference. These differences seem to make Japanese Americans more acceptable to dominant group members. Without these traits their high success aspiration and their actual rise in the socio-economic scale would probably strengthen prejudice against them.

2—Absence of the tendency toward "the third generation return," to traditional culture interests.

Marcus L. Hansen conducted several studies concerning the problem of the third generation immigrant and purported a law of "third generation return", while studying American religio-ethnic groups.

About half of the Japanese subjects of the present study were of the third generation, and they showed an increase of assimilation over the middle-aged Japanese Americans. Of the 20 items tested, the Sansei did not come closer to Japanese orientations than did the Nisei.

Although Leonard Cain, who studied "Japanese American Protestants Acculturation and Assimilation," maintains that "the remaining barriers of assimilation appear to be in the area of family and religion, this assumption may not be correct, because of the following results which Iga obtained.

Basically the Japanese family has been primarily institutional, rather than a companionship. Family solidarity is primarily obtained by conformance to tradition, rather than by affection in the institutional family. This tendency continues in Japanese immigrants' families to a great extent. However, the decline in parental and traditional authority in this country seemed to lessen the pressure which would prevent the third generation from assimilation.

Another characteristic of the Japanese family is the strong emotional tie among family members.

The term "emotional" is used in distinction from "affectional," which characterizes the companionship family. "Emotional" implies a reaction to psychological disturbance and insecurity, according to Kizaemon Aruga, who wrote on the Japanese family.

The emotional tie among Japanese family members was fostered because the family was a "self-defense" unit, against oppressive governments and social pressure. The emotional attachment between Japanese mother and child which De Vos, Caudill, and Vogel analyze, is an expression of the emotional tie among members of the Japanese family as a self-defense unit.

The emotional ties between Japanese parents and children in the United States do not form an obstacle to the children's assimilation, because it is the Japanese parents who urge their children to acquire American values in order to succeed. To them, the success value is stronger than their attachment to Japanese culture.

On the other hand, the wish to conform to parental expectations may be intense among Japanese Americans, because of the emotional tie and family obligation.

As a consequence, as D.I. Briggs cites in "Social Adaptation Among Japanese American Youth: A comparative study", "there is more social and cultural distance between the second generations of Japanese than between the Japanese American boys and their Caucasian counterparts."

Religion Enters

Religiously, the interest in Buddhism appears to be reviving. About half of the Japanese in the United States were assumed to be Buddhists, compared with 26 percent in Japan in 1963, and Japanese community leaders in this country mostly agree that young Japanese are more eager to join churches than are middle-aged persons.

These, however, Iga says do not imply the tendency toward "third generation return." And this condition is supported by a few considerations.

First, traditional religion is not a core element of Japanese personality.

Buddhist practice is largely, according to Scott Matsumoto, "customs related to death and burial" in Japan. And the Japanese "lack a clear-cut and separate individual consciousness of religious attachment."

Japan is characterized by a primary of political values; the polity takes precedence over all other institutions, including religion. Consequently what was incorporated in Japanese personality from Buddhist teachings generally is

(Continued on Page 6)



Who plays the koto, Mr. Moto? Like, man, nobody. The Others, a J-A rock group, has Russell Baba (left), Larry Morino, Glenn Watabe.

Racial Stereotypes Dulled

Jr. JACler Dispels Notions About Japanese at B'nai B'rith Youth Convention and Loses Some of Her Own About Others at the Same Time

BY MERILYNNE HAMANO

Los Angeles

District 4 B'nai B'rith Youth Organization held its annual convention at El Mirador Hotel in Palm Springs on June 26-29, 1966. Three hundred delegates representing over 6,000 members attended. Average age of the delegates was 17.

A program of various workshops dealing with such stimulating subjects as Vietnam, Judaism and civil rights were presented. The Greater Los Angeles Region prepared a workshop on civil rights. The panelists were:

- 1—Joe Muldrew (Negro)
- 2—Linda Faustino (Mexican)
- 3—Carolyn Vivanco (Indian)
- 4—Allen Koss (Jewish)
- 5—Merilynne Hamano (Japanese)

(I must categorize them in their ethnic background in order to get the full effect of this report.)

The civil rights workshop was held on June 27, 1966, from 10:45 a.m. to 12:30 p.m. It consisted of: (1) panel discussion and (2) informal question-answer period.

For the panel discussion, each panelist was to speak for seven minutes on the discrimination and prejudice against his particular minority group.

After the talk, each panelist was asked a question by representative from the Greater Los Angeles Region. The panel was held before 300 delegates. We were then assigned to a room where each panelist was asked questions from about 20 young people.

What Is a Sansei

Following is generally what

Our Third Generation —



—San Francisco Examiner Photo
Pete Domoto, onetime football here, is still tops to El Cerrito's youth.

(Continued from Page 2)
white middle-class standard even as their delinquency rate drops to meet it. But in the Los Angeles area, where Dr. Harry Kitano of UCLA has studied them, the Sansei in high school are exactly reversing this pattern: As their Americanization increases (measured by "popularity"—club memberships, student body offices, etc.), their scholastic level is falling and their delinquency rate rising to white American levels.

I said during the panel presentation which atmosphere was informal:

My name is Merilynne Hamano. The Japanese American youth today are called Sansei. The Sansei are the second generation to be born in America. The Issei were the first Japanese to immigrate to America and the Nisei are the first generation born in America.

As Sansei teenagers, we share the same interests, fads and beliefs as the Anglo-American. Yet, due to certain inevitable characteristics such as slant eyes and yellow skin, we still wear the label "Japanese American".

Although we are rapidly disproving some stereotypes and becoming more Americanized, we remain slightly different. Simply, we are stared at in areas where there are few Japanese.

Sansei in Southern California witness relatively little prejudice against us. It must be noted here that as a small minority, the Caucasians have little reason to fear us. Also, as young people, we have not yet experienced discrimination in housing or employment, although we are aware it still exists in some parts of the country.

Our experiences, as Sansei, are on a social level; that is, in our everyday contact with others. In school, we are generally accepted. In predominantly Caucasian areas, Japanese young people sometimes have a problem with dating and some schools have social clubs which exclude Japanese.

Personally, I have experienced only two specific incidents of prejudice against myself. A few months ago, I tried

to get something to eat in a Glendale theater and was not served for almost 20 minutes. I was obviously being ignored.

The second incident demonstrated how early young children learn the difference between people. In Orange County, while riding a school bus near my aunt's home, I met with name-calling and ridicule by some young people about 9 or 10 years old. They called me a "dirty Jap", among other things. This really hurt my pride and I must admit I was quite stunned.

I am very proud to say that the Japanese have made great strides in their fight against discrimination... so much so that my examples of prejudice were small incidents as compared with the general acceptance of the Japanese.

Although the Issei met discrimination from the very beginning, they maintained their self-respect. We know we are not inferior to the "white" society, but we face the fact that we were thought inferior.

Education was and still is considered a vital weapon to gain a better station in life. The Issei worked hard to give the Nisei an education.

Self-Respect Retained

In maintaining their self-respect, the Japanese gained the respect of others. Progress has been mainly after the World War II. During World War II, the Japanese, alien and citizen alike, were hauled into concentration camps without trial or reason.

The publicity we received from this and the courageous deeds of the 100th Battalion and 442d Regiment consisting of only men of Japanese ancestry helped our cause. This combined unit was the most decorated in American history and more than proved the loyalty of the Japanese Americans.

After the war, a national feeling of guilt paved the way for new freedom and opportunity for the Japanese.

Today the Sansei enjoy the fruits of the Issei and Nisei's suffering and I am sure most of us will take advantage of it.

What is the BBYO

The B'nai B'rith Youth Organization is the largest and oldest Jewish youth movement in the world. Founded in 1924, it has approximately 45,000 Jewish youth in North America and more on five other continents.

BBYO is a federation of three youth groups: Aleph Zadick Aleph (AZA) for teenage boys, B'nai B'rith Girls (BBG) for teenage girls and B'nai B'rith Young Adults for 18 to 26 year olds.

Most of the young people in AZA and BBG were between the ages of 14 and 18.

My stereotype of the shrewd, black-haired and crooked nose Jew was disproved. Jewish people have one common bond, Judaism. Anyone can be a Jew, be he a Negro or Japanese.

The cultural background is Hebrew and the way the Jewish people have preserved their culture is very impressive.

After the talk, I was asked two questions: one question from Mrs. Esther Friedman, who was the resource leader of our group, and the other from one of the panelists:

Questions & Answers

Question: Why are there so many Japanese gardeners or farmers and why didn't they go into other fields?

Answer: I believe this question refers to the Issei and Nisei. Although there is a large number of Issei and Nisei gardeners, the majority of the Sansei will go into other fields such as medicine, law, teaching, etc.

When the first Issei came to America in the late 1800s, many of them were already farmers and thus, continued their occupation on new soil. Some Issei enjoyed working with the soil.

However, Nisei were forced into this type of work because of the discrimination in jobs at that time. The average Nisei went through college or university earning a BA, MA or Ph.D. in engineering, architecture, etc., but upon graduation, they were unable to get employment in their selected field. These educated people had a choice of being a gardener, farmer, houseboy or fruitstand worker.

Question: Why don't the Japanese participate in community affairs and why do they try to hide their emotions?

Answer: The Japanese people in the past did not participate in community affairs simply because they were not accepted. The Issei and Nisei had to face discrimination in housing and jobs in the community. The Issei were denied American citizenship and under the Alien Land Law, they were unable to buy land.

Due to this type of rejection, the Japanese people began to band together to help each other. This resulted in the birth of so-called "Little Tokyos", where businessmen, merchants and salesmen depended upon each other.

In the past, most of the Japanese tended to help and support only their own kind. They shied away from community affairs. However, this is changing with the times.

Recently, two Nisei men ran for state senate and assembly seats. Involvement in politics was almost completely unknown in the past years. Frankly, the odds were against a Japanese winning over any Caucasian.

Also, more and more interested Sansei are involved



Merilynne Hamano

in many community projects, such as Operation Head Start.

As for the second part of the question—first of all, if anyone is emotional, I am. I think this is a stereotype which the Sansei are rapidly disproving. Perhaps I can answer in this way.

My father once told me that in Japan, one is taught to control his emotions. Honor and pride are very important to Japanese people and sometimes a hurt would be carefully hidden.

Informal Quizzing

After the panel, I was confronted by a very informal group of 50 young people to answer questions, some of which were:

Question: What does the Japanese culture consist of? Is the culture dying out? Would you like it to be preserved?

Answer: The Japanese culture consists of language, history, arts (koto, sumi, judo, tea ceremony, flower arrangement, etc.), odori, food preparation, appreciation of nature, etc. I think that slowly the Japanese culture is becoming less important to the Sansei. Many of them do not even understand the language or eat Japanese food. In order to learn the arts or language, one must go to a special school.

I am ashamed to say that a large number of Sansei who are sent by their parents are shy to mention that they go to "Japanese school". Sansei are becoming more and more American.

I believe that we should try our very, very best to preserve our beautiful culture. I, personally, am proud to be of Japanese ancestry. I felt that the Sansei have the opportunity to choose the good from both the Eastern and Western way of life.

(At this point, one boy expressed his thought that I was in the minority in wanting to preserve the culture.)

Question: What would you do if there were open discrimination against you in your neighborhood? Would you move?

Answer: I think I would stay to do my best to ignore any name calling but I would also

(Continued on Page 7)

Editor's Note

As conference reports go, none has come to our attention with the thoroughness and style presented by a high school Sansei as this one by Merilynne Hamano, a Hollywood Jr. JACler, who participated in an interracial panel on civil rights before the B'nai B'rith Youth Organization district convention at Palm Springs recently. Her attendance was sponsored by the Pacific Southwest District Youth Council.

JACL has sponsored youth delegates to various conferences in the past and will continue to do so. We trust the publication of this particular report stimulates not only attendance but an interesting summary for those unable to attend.

Prelude to Ratification by Chapters

Proportional Representation Allowed by 'Great Compromise'

BY RICHARD KAWASAKI

Los Angeles

With the ratification of the National Junior JACL Constitution now the business of all Junior JACL chapters, it is imperative that the main points of the approved draft be made clear. This is important especially to those chapters which were unfortunately not represented at San Diego.

The constitution approved at San Diego will be included in the minutes of the National Youth Convention, being prepared for distribution.

The national organization will be led by an eight member council, composed of representatives from each of the eight JACL districts.

Distinction between the District Youth Council Chairman and the District Youth Council Representative is important. The NYC Chairman would carry out the duties governed by the NYC chairmanship in

the past except that he will not represent his NYC on the national level. The latter, i.e., membership on the National Youth Council, will be the job of the NYC Representative.

This provision was the result of experiences of the National Interim Youth Council in which members of the council were overtaxed by the responsibilities of both NYC Chairmanships and National Committee Chairmanships. To accommodate interchange between the NYC Representative and his district, the National Constitution stipulates that the NYC Representative be a member of his NYC Board.

It should be noted that the present NYC Representatives selected in San Diego are protem and that appropriate elections should take place to provide for the ensuing two year terms. It should also be noted that the NYC Chairman can-

not be the NYC Representative concurrently.

The Jr. JACL Constitution has been revised to provide more chapter autonomy than had been previously envisioned. The wide variance of chapter needs, programming, and facilities effected this trend.

An instance of this can be seen in the sections on age limits where chapters are allowed to choose their own limits.

However, those members outside of the national age limits stated as "ninth grade through undergraduate college age or equivalent" cannot hold national office nor can they be the basis for additional votes in the National Youth Assembly which meets biennially at the National Junior JACL Convention.

Formerly, it had been accepted that 21 would be the absolute upper age limit for both chapters and the national organization. In cases where

the age of a member exceeds the national age limit, national membership would not terminate until the end of the fiscal year or until the end of the administrative year should that person be a national officer.

In San Diego the battle over proportionate representation in the National Youth Assembly ended with what should be called the Great Compromise of '66.

The combatants decided after three days that each chapter should be allowed one vote per each 30 chapter members except in the voting upon amendments to the National Constitution where each chapter is limited to one vote.

An additional compromise took place outside of the Constitution Committee. The Budget and Finance Committee recommended a \$10 levy for each additional vote per chapter.

These clarifications are

hopefully presented to avoid any delay in the ratification of the National Constitution by the chapters. Ratification requires a two-thirds majority of chapter members present and voting at a chapter meeting.

All chapters notifying the National Youth Director or the National Office of ratification by Dec. 31, 1966 shall be designated charter members of the National Junior JACL.

Need for further clarification of the Jr. JACL Constitution should be referred to Richard Kawasaki, 2312 W. 30th St., Los Angeles, Calif. 90018.

Suggestions as to changes should be sent to Martin Koba, 484 Naples St., Chula Vista, Calif. Martin is the current chairman of the National Constitution Committee and will, with the aid of an attorney, study changes to the Constitution in relation to semantics and logical order.

PRELIMINARY DRAFT:

Jr. JACL National Constitution

ARTICLE I NAME

Sec. 1—The name of this organization shall be the National Junior Japanese American Citizens League.

ARTICLE II PURPOSE

Sec. 1—The purpose of this organization shall be to promote good citizenship, to develop initiative and leadership, to increase understanding and appreciation of our cultural heritage, to serve youth and community, to promote the ideas of social justice, patriotism, goodwill, and to promote high standards in scholarship, sportsmanship, and human relations.

Sec. 2—The National Junior JACL shall support and comply with the provisions and policies of the National Japanese American Citizens League.

ARTICLE III MEMBERSHIP

Sec. 1—The National Junior JACL shall consist of local Junior JACL chapters officially chartered in the manner provided in the By-laws.

Sec. 2—Membership in the National Junior JACL shall be open to youth groups affiliated with or sponsored by local JACL chapters.

Sec. 3—Any member chapter that fails to conform to the provisions of the National Junior JACL Constitution and By-laws may suffer the suspension of its charter by action of the National Junior JACL Youth Council.

Sec. 4—The membership of the National organization shall consist of persons from ninth

grade through college age equivalent to undergraduate college students.

ARTICLE IV CHAPTERS

Sec. 1—Junior JACL chapters may be organized in communities where a local JACL chapter is established.

Sec. 2—Junior JACL chapters may be organized by the district council in communities where no JACL chapter exists.

Sec. 3—A charter shall be granted to each chapter which meets all requirements and obligations presented in the National Junior JACL Constitution and By-laws.

Sec. 4—Membership: The age limits of the chartered chapter shall be determined by the chapter itself in its by-laws. However, only those chapter members who come within the age limits of the National organization shall be recognized by the national organization.

ARTICLE V DISTRICTS

Sec. 1—The National Junior JACL districts shall correspond to the regional districts of the National JACL.

Sec. 2—A District Youth Council composed of Junior JACL chapters shall be organized within each district. A District Youth Council may be formed with the minimum of 3 chapters or at the discretion of the National Youth Council.

Sec. 3—Each district shall hold an annual meeting or convention in accordance with the By-laws unless the National Junior JACL Youth Council shall determine otherwise.

ARTICLE VI NATIONAL JR. JACL YOUTH COUNCIL

Sec. 1—The Youth Council shall consist of District Youth Council Representatives.

Sec. 2—The District Representative to the National Youth Council shall be a member of the District Youth Council Board.

Sec. 3—The Youth Council shall define the policies of the National Junior JACL and shall be the executive and judicial body of this organization.

Sec. 4—The Youth Council shall meet biennially in conjunction with the National Jr. JACL Convention, and if possible, shall also meet during the intervening years.

ARTICLE VII OFFICERS

Sec. 1—The chairman of the National Junior JACL shall be elected by the District Youth Representatives. The Chairman shall appoint a Corresponding Secretary from the Chairman's chapter membership. The Council shall appoint from the National Youth Council a Recording Secretary, a Finance Chairman, and any other chairman deemed necessary by the National Youth Council.

Sec. 2—The administrative term of all officers shall commence upon installation.

Sec. 3—All officers shall serve without compensation.

Sec. 4—The chairman shall be elected by and from the members of the National Youth Council and installed at the Biennial Convention for a period of two years following the date of installation. The Corresponding Secretary shall serve during the term of the

appointing Chairman.

Sec. 5—The District Youth Council Chairman shall be elected by and from the Districts in the manner prescribed in the District By-laws.

Sec. 6—All officers shall serve until their successors are elected and installed.

Sec. 7—All officers of the National Junior JACL and its member chapters shall be members in good standing of the Junior JACL.

Sec. 8—A vacancy occurring in any elective office shall be filled in the manner prescribed in the By-laws.

Sec. 9—The District Youth Council representative shall serve for two years and shall be elected by the District Youth Council, and he shall not be the current District Youth Council Chairman. The District Youth Council Representative shall be elected before the National Youth Convention.

ARTICLE VIII LEGISLATIVE BODY

Sec. 1—The Legislative body of the National Junior JACL shall be called the National Youth Assembly, which shall convene biennially at the National Jr. JACL Convention.

ARTICLE IX CONVENTIONS

Sec. 1—A convention of the National Junior JACL shall be held biennially at such time and place established by the directly preceding National Junior JACL convention.

Sec. 2—Special conventions of the National Junior JACL shall be called by the Chairman upon the request of three-fourths (¾) of the National Junior JACL Youth Council, or a majority of the chartered

Junior JACL chapters in good standing.

Sec. 3—Each chartered Junior JACL chapter in good standing shall be entitled to at least one vote in any convention. Chapters with memberships larger than thirty (30) shall be entitled to at least one (1) vote per each thirty (30) chapter members.

Sec. 4—The size of chapter delegations shall be determined by a committee on credentials.

Sec. 5—The members of the National Junior JACL Youth Council shall be delegates-at-large to any and all conventions of the National Junior JACL.

Sec. 6—Each accredited delegate shall be entitled to vote on any question submitted in any convention. Voting by proxy shall be permitted if the proxy is presented in writing to the National Junior JACL Youth Council before the first business session of the convention. Voting shall be limited to accredited delegates.

ARTICLE X COMMITTEES

Sec. 1—The National Youth Council shall appoint the Chairman of all standing and special committees.

ARTICLE XI FISCAL YEAR

Sec. 1—The fiscal year for the national organization shall begin on the first day of the month following the national convention.

ARTICLE XII DUES

Sec. 1—Dues shall be at least \$1 or as determined by

(Continued on Page 5)

Constitution —

(Continued from Page 4)

the finance committee and approved by the National Youth Council.

ARTICLE XIII OFFICIAL PUBLICATION

Sec. 1—The official publication of the National Junior JACL shall be the youth section of the Pacific Citizen.

ARTICLE XIV USE AND NAME OF EMBLEM

Sec. 1—The emblem of the National Junior JACL shall be (to be designated).

Sec. 2—Any active member in good standing in a chartered Junior JACL chapter shall be entitled to wear the emblem and or other insignia of the National Junior JACL.

ARTICLE XV AMENDMENTS TO THE CONSTITUTION

Sec. 1—Amendments to this Constitution shall be made only at the Convention of the National Junior JACL by two-thirds vote of the chapters where each chapter shall have one (1) vote only.

BY-LAWS

ARTICLE I CHAPTERS

Sec. 1—The officers of a chartered Junior JACL chapter shall be at least a President, a Treasurer, and a Secretary. The duties of these officers shall be such as prescribed in the chapter by-laws.

Sec. 2—The committees of a chartered chapter and their duties shall be as prescribed in the chapter by-laws.

ARTICLE II MEMBERSHIP IN CHAPTERS

Sec. 1—Any person possessing the qualifications prescribed in Article IV, Section 4, of the National Junior JACL Constitution may become an active member in a chartered chapter.

Sec. 2—Membership in a chartered chapter is transferable from that chapter to another chartered chapter.

Sec. 3—An active member shall pay a membership fee and dues as set by the chapter constitution.

ARTICLE III ORGANIZING AND CHARTERING CHAPTERS

Sec. 1—Junior JACL chapters may be organized and chartered in those communities where local JACL chapters exist. A district council may support a Junior JACL where there is no local JACL chapter provided the approval of the National Youth Commission is given.

Sec. 2—The chapter membership shall not be less than eight (8) active members.

Sec. 3—Application for organizing a Junior JACL chapter shall be made by written petition with the approval of the local JACL chapter Youth Chairman and the endorsement of the District Youth Commissioner. The petition shall be forwarded to the National JACL Youth Commission for action.

Sec. 4—Upon approval of a petition for a Junior JACL chapter, the National JACL Youth Commission, through its accredited representatives

shall assist in completing the organization.

Sec. 5—The standard charter fee shall be ten (10) dollars payable before the issuance of the charter.

Sec. 6—With the approval of the National JACL Youth Commission and the receipt of the charter fee, there shall be issued a charter of the National Junior JACL signed by the Chairman of the National Junior JACL Youth Council.

ARTICLE IV MEMBERSHIP

Sec. 1—Any member chapter more than six (6) months in arrears of financial indebtedness to the National Junior JACL or to the governing district shall be considered not in good standing, and may have its charter suspended or revoked by action of the National Junior JACL Youth Council.

Sec. 2—Any member chapter which fails to conform to the Constitution or By-laws of the National Junior JACL may have its charter suspended or revoked, or may be otherwise disciplined by a majority vote of the National Junior JACL Youth Council.

Sec. 3—Any member chapter may resign from the national organization provided that all financial and other obligations to the JACL and Junior JACL have been fulfilled.

ARTICLE V DISTRICTS

Sec. 1—The officers of a district shall be at least a Chairman, a Secretary, and a Treasurer. A district may provide for additional officers as needed.

Sec. 2—The governing body of the district shall be the District Youth Council and shall consist of the District Chairman, the Secretary, the Treasurer and the current Jr. JACL Chapter Presidents of the district.

Sec. 3—The duties of the district officers and of the district youth council shall be prescribed in the district by-laws.

Sec. 4—The District Youth Council shall hold at least one (1) meeting during each year, at such time and place as designated by the District Chairman.

Sec. 5—The annual business meeting or convention of each district shall be at such place and date between the first day of March and the fifteenth day of September as designated by the District Youth Council. The rules of delegation and representation shall be prescribed in the district by-laws.

Sec. 6—The District Youth Council shall assign an official representative to attend each national convention and meeting of the National Junior JACL Youth Council.

Sec. 7—Within thirty (30) days after the close of any meeting of the District Youth Council the Secretary shall make a report of the proceedings in writing, approved by the District Youth Chairman, to the National Junior JACL, submitting copies to the National headquarters and to the National Junior JACL Chairman.

ARTICLE VI NOMINATIONS AND ELECTIONS

Sec. 1—Districts shall elect their representatives on the National Youth Council in a

manner prescribed by their District By-laws, but these elections must take place prior to the Biennial Convention.

Sec. 2—The election of the National Youth Council Chairman shall be held during the Biennial National Junior JACL Convention.

ARTICLE VII VACANCIES

Sec. 1—In the event of vacancies, the National Youth Council shall direct the District Youth Council Chairman to appoint a representative until such time as an election can take place.

ARTICLE VIII DUTIES OF THE OFFICERS

Sec. 1—Chairman. The Chairman shall preside at all conventions and all meetings of the National Junior JACL Youth Council. He shall perform such duties as usually pertain to the office of the Chairman.

Sec. 2—Chairman pro tem. In the event of the inability of the Chairman to perform his duties, the National Junior JACL Youth Council shall appoint a Chairman pro tem who shall perform the duties of and shall have the same authority as the Chairman. The tenure of the Chairman pro tem shall be designated by that council.

Sec. 3—District Representative. Each District Representative shall have the duty of furthering the purpose of the Junior JACL and of promoting the interests of the chapters chartered within his district.

Sec. 4—Recording Secretary. The Recording Secretary shall record the proceedings of the National Junior JACL Youth Council. The Recording Secretary shall provide a copy of the proceeding to all members of the Council and to others as may be designated by the Council.

Sec. 5—Corresponding Secretary. The Corresponding Secretary shall handle the correspondence of the National Junior JACL Youth Council and shall perform other duties as may be assigned by the Council.

Sec. 6—Treasurer. The Treasurer shall maintain a record of all monies received and disbursed by this organization in a proper and secure financial institution approved by the Council. The financial records shall be open to inspection by members of the Council upon request. The Treasurer shall perform other duties as may be assigned to him by the Council.

ARTICLE IX NATIONAL JR. JACL YOUTH COUNCIL

Sec. 1—The National Junior JACL Youth Council shall meet at such times and places as may be determined by action of the Council.

Sec. 2—The National Junior JACL Youth Council may transact business by mail, by voting upon proposed resolutions sent to them by the Corresponding Secretary with the approval of the Chairman.

ARTICLE X CONVENTIONS

Sec. 1—The National Junior JACL shall assemble biennially in convention which shall be held at such time as determined by the Council for the purpose of electing the Chairman, receiving reports, and conducting any other business necessary to the organization.

Sec. 2—The selection of the place of the Convention is to

be made by the National Junior JACL Youth Council.

Sec. 3—The Secretary shall mail to each chartered chapter an official call to the Biennial Convention at least sixty (60) days prior to the date of the Convention.

Sec. 4—The National Junior JACL Youth Council shall have full supervision and management over all Conventions and shall announce the official program and order of business of each convention.

Sec. 5—The officers of each Biennial Convention shall be the officers of the Junior JACL.

Sec. 6—The Chairman shall appoint a Sergeant-at-Arms of the Convention if he deems it necessary.

Sec. 7—At each called Convention, the National Youth Council shall appoint a committee on Credentials.

Sec. 8—The National Junior Youth Council shall establish uniform registration fees for all persons attending any Convention of the National Junior JACL. Such fees shall be recommended by the host chapter.

Sec. 9—The quorum for doing business at any National Junior JACL Convention shall consist of a majority of the chartered chapters.

ARTICLE XI COMMITTEE ON CREDENTIALS

Sec. 1—The Committee shall be responsible for determining the standings of each member chapter and its delegates and determine its eligibility to vote. In case of disagreements as to official delegates or standing of the chapter, the Credentials Committee shall meet with the delegations in question and determine the qualifications of said delegates.

Sec. 2—Decisions of the Credentials Committee may be appealed before the National Junior JACL Youth Council whose decision shall

be final and binding upon the Convention.

ARTICLE XII ADVISORY AND LIAISON

Sec. 1—The National JACL Youth Commission shall serve as the advisory Committee for the National Junior JACL.

Sec. 2—The Chairman of the National JACL Youth Commission shall serve as Advisor to the National Junior JACL Youth Council.

Sec. 3—Administrative assistance as required by the National Junior JACL shall be received from the National JACL Youth Director.

ARTICLE XIII AMENDMENTS

Sec. 1—Proposed amendments to this Constitution shall be received in writing by the Chairman ninety (90) days before its presentation to a National Convention. Such amendments must have the written endorsement of at least three chartered chapters.

Sec. 2—All proposed amendments to this Constitution shall be presented to a National Convention for adoption.

Sec. 3—Should the number of amendments to this Constitution exceed twenty (20), the Chairman shall appoint a committee to revise this Constitution to include those amendments.

ARTICLE XIV Parliamentary Rules

Sec. 1—Parliamentary situations not specifically covered by these By-laws shall be governed by Robert's Rules of Order, Revised which shall be followed in all situations not in conflict with specific rules and regulations set forth in the Constitution and By-laws for the National Junior JACL.

Sec. 2—The Chairman shall appoint a Parliamentarian whenever the need for such an officer shall arise.

#



Youth leaders at head table at San Diego Convention are (from left) Paul Tamura (NIYC chairman), Alan Kumamoto, Martin Koba (PSWDYC chairman), Mike Masaoka (luncheon speaker, and Don Asakawa (toastmaster).

Our Third Generation -

(Continued from Page 3)

At this point, it would seem to be solely biological. They are simply American youngsters with dark hair and skin and the epicanthic fold ("slant eyes"). Not even their looks are any longer completely distinguishing: Nisei parents themselves can't tell young Japanese Americans from their Chinese counterparts. But there is one sure clue: if you hear young people speaking an Oriental language, they are Chinese.

Scarcely a single Sansei can speak any but a few words of Japanese (for which they feel guilty, although it was none of their own doing—and many now study the language at special schools or college). To all of them, Japan is a land more exotic than England or France. Their own "in" humor—since they have no trouble pronouncing the l's and r's of their native American—is of the "rots of ruck" variety, and they talk gaily of going to "Jaytown" to eat "Jay food."

But even this apparent put-down of their ethnic background shows a preoccupation with it. And the truth is that the J-A youth—boys particularly—still tend to clasp together in their social life. S.F. Boy Scout Troop 12, which Commissioner Kay Hori is now leading on a trip to Japan (they made their first visit in 1962) is 100 percent Japanese—although any of its members could join an integrated troop. Fred Hoshiyama, director of the three Outer City YMCA branches, says that the only Japanese who come to the Y (which is integrated) are the sons and daughters of consular or business Japanese, here for a few years only, who want to Americanize rapidly.

Senior Sansei

Probably the most senior of local Sansei are the children of the pioneer Hayashi family of Berkeley. Dr. Donald (eye specialist) and contractor Paul are twins, 37-years-old. Their sister, two years older, personifies a kind of acculturation rare to date among local Japanese—she is a divorced mother who works (as a medical secretary). Between them they have nine Yonsei children, the oldest the sister's 15-year-old son, who plays basketball in a Japanese church league (he's six feet two). Paul (MIT '51) lives in Orinda with his Sansei wife and three boys. They attend a Japanese Methodist congregation in Berkeley, and the two oldest boys are ferried back and forth to a Berkeley all-Japanese Little League. "I want my boys to know the Japanese people," Hayashi says, "but I do also take them to Indian Guides, a Y program in Orinda."

Even without the language link, this perpetuation of Japanese community can provide that peer-group incentive to excellence which has been strong in the J-A tradition.

But the tradition survives in other ways, too. Dental surgeon Peter Domoto, 28, a cousin of the Hayashis, is the first Sansei to have played varsity football at UC (guard, '57-'59). In high school, on his own, he joined the Presbyterian church. Now he's active in the Protestant Young Life movement, meets weekly with a group of 50 El Cerrito High youngsters, none of them Japanese. With Domoto, the ethical bent has taken the form of service in a totally inte-



—San Francisco Examiner Photo
Hiro Imamura, extraordinary Berkeley pianist, is the daughter of Buddhist leaders, applies Zen concepts to music but has no other Japanese ties.

grated society.

He and his Sansei wife have a boy and a girl. Does he hope they will find Yonsei mates? "We feel it's a very live option with them," he says — exhibiting adroitness with the young.

Intermarriage — particularly into the Caucasian majority — will probably prove to be the Great Leveler in the Americanization of the Sansei and Yonsei generations. So far it is not prevalent, and occurs mainly among the girls, who seem socially more mobile than the boys. (Even in Chinese-Japanese marriages here, it is usually the girl who is Japanese). And it takes place, too, among those in atypical occupations.

George Nagata, young violinist with the S.F. Symphony, married the daughter of the art department chairman at University of Pacific, where he was a student. S.I. Hayakawa, the noted semanticist, is married to a Caucasian, has no contact with the Japanese community, advocates total assimilation.

Howard Imazeki, an editor of Hokubei Mainichi, local Japanese daily, also believes Japanese should merge "into the mainstream." He teaches Japanese at UC Extension, but none of his four adult children can speak the language. Neither of his two married daughters, however, chose a Caucasian, and certainly he himself is at the center of his ethnic community.

Mobility would also seem to be more common among those who are like the American majority in another way — those without professional qualifications. One filling station just off Fillmore employs three Sansei in their mid-twenties. All are married to Caucasian girls, and one of them has three sisters, all of whom also married Caucasians.

JACL's Task

Since anti-Japanese discrimination scarcely exists here now, the preservation of a sense of ethnic community is the main task of the JACL and its junior auxiliary. The organization is preparing a full history of the Japanese in America, in cooperation with UCLA, and it sponsors scholarships for which competition is keen. There are 1,600 local JACL members.

The Junior JACL convention this year was held at San Diego, with the theme "Youth and Its Identity." No subject could be more appropriate, or

On the Sansei: Kumamoto - Iga's Findings

(Continued from Page 2)

not religious conviction, but a code of behavior.

In addition, a majority of Japanese, 69 percent in 1963, for example, are largely unaffiliated. The comparable figure for the 20 to 29 age group is 84 percent.

Broom and Kitsuse point out that the greatly permissive orientation of the Japanese culture toward religion presents a favorable condition for assimilation. The permissive orientation to religion is indicated by Cain's finding that "at least half the male members of Christian churches marry Buddhist women in contrast with the tendency among Caucasian toward religious homogeneity."

The permissiveness suggests an easy change, but a difficulty in retaining and regaining traditional meaning of Japanese religion.

Second, a greater tendency towards religiosity among young Japanese may be simply a reflection of Americanization.

This assumption is substantiated by three facts:

1—About 50 percent of Japanese in the United States are assumed to be Buddhists, in comparison with 26 percent in Japan in 1963, the comparable figures for Christians are 30 percent in the United States and 1 percent in Japan, indicating a much more rapid increase in the latter;

2—Buddhist churches have great difficulties in recruiting members, as indicated by the fact that recruitment is almost always one of the major topics at Buddhist conferences; and

3—Although Buddhism provides, as Eugene Uyeki found in "Correlates of Ethnic Identification," strong resistance to assimilation, Buddhist churches in the United States have adopted the organization, activities, and even teachings of Christian churches to a great extent.

Third reason which would deny the third generation return theory with reference to Japanese Americans is that their religiosity does not

—for the Sansei—more poignant.

Unquestionably, their collective superiority has somehow been linked with their "Japaneseness." But should they try to hold on to it? and if so, How can they?

THE JAPANESE AMERICANS

"Sei" is a Japanese word-ending which means generations. These, then, are the categories of Americans of Japanese descent:

ISSEI: The immigrants—first-generation. After the Asian Exclusion Act of 1924, they could not be naturalized until it was rescinded in 1952. As aliens, there were some 500 kinds of urban jobs requiring a license they could not hold; neither were they permitted to own agricultural land here.

NISEI: The second-generation group, born here of Issei parents. They had to assume adult roles early in life, substituting legally for their parents. They bore the full brunt of wartime injustices, and at the same time they raised their achievement levels above those of native-born white Americans.

seem to be due to cultural interests nor to pride in traditional culture as the theory implies, but due to functions of religion from minority group members in the United States, especially the function of social association.

A review of Iga's findings in more detail is now provided:

A: Normative Ideal

1—Collectivity-Oriented

According to Ezra F. Vogel, who studied the Japanese new middle-class salaryman, and his family in suburban Tokyo, he felt that collectivity-orientation is the basic value of the Japanese culture. Individualism is interpreted not as the individual's responsibility for his thinking and actions, but as selfishness.

Caudill, in his 1953 study, pointed out the emphasis among Japanese Americans on duty to the family and parents together with a lack of self-assertion in comparison with middle-class Americans, despite the similarities of other personality traits.

In 1957, Abe noticed significantly stronger nurturance tendencies among Japanese Americans than among the American norm.

Nurturance was characterized in this case following Edwards, as the tendency to help friends in trouble, to do favor to others, etc." He explains to this difference in terms of an emphasis on obligation among Japanese Americans, which is characterized by collectivity-orientation.

However, in Iga's study, no significant difference between Japanese and Caucasians in the United States, in terms of collectivity - orientation was found. Both of them were found to be, at least on a more conscious level, more self-oriented than traditional Japanese.

Also, an unexpected finding indicated a much-higher individualistic orientation of young

Must they inevitably melt into the pot and become like the rest of us—variously great and small, good and bad, but mostly that passable, fallible, likeable, middling creature beloved to his fellows as The Average American?

Japanese than Caucasian Americans. This emphasis on self-orientation may be simply reaction formation. Young Japanese show "a break in their sense of connection with Japanese tradition and place a high emphasis on the establishment of Shutaisei (selfhood)", but Robert Lifton, in his work "Youth and History: Individual Change in Postwar Japan," noticed that the Japanese concept of selfhood has various dimensions.

For example, in addition to the Western sense of "holding and living by personal convictions", it may mean "having the capacity to act in a way that is effective in founding historical goals." This is simply a form of collectivity-orientation in Japan.

Other expressions of selfhood by young Japanese, according to Lifton, are their admiration for the heroes of American Western films. The heroes are regarded as having the most-complete individual freedom, and the tendency to confuse nihilism and giaku ("feigned evil") with individualism.

In these extremes and confusion, says Iga, the reaction-formation nature of the emphasis on self-orientation by young Japanese, seems to be evident. This interpretation was supported in the study by higher scores by young Japanese than Caucasian Americans and slightly higher scores than Japanese Americans.

Caudill and H.A. Scarr, who did a joint paper entitled, "Japanese Value Orientations and Culture Change," provide an explanation to the seemingly contradictory attitude of young Japanese toward the self and the collectivity in their conclusion that Japanese youth may be highly individualistic in political opinions, but are rather collectivity-oriented in economic and family matters, as well as in their philosophy of life.

2—Particularism and Paternalism

Again, according to a study by Vogel, loyalty to the group heads "remains the most-important attribute of the respected person in Japan." Particularistic concern with parents, family members, and teachers are still strong among Japanese. However, there is no significant difference between Japanese Americans and Caucasian Americans in their particularistic concern about the teacher of one's own child, the both of them are significantly different from all Japanese groups.

One of the expressions of particularism that was indicated is a lack of those religious teachings which supersede particularistic social relations. This is proved by (1) the absence of universalistic values in Japanese religious teachings, and (2) a lack of religious affiliation.

Although a higher percentage of Japanese Americans than Caucasian Americans have no church affiliation, in the study, they show a much-lower percentage than young Japanese 84 percent of whom have no church affiliation.

The Leonard Cain manuscript on "Japanese American Protestants, Acculturation and Assimilation," found in Northern California, about 30 percent of the Japanese Americans were uncommitted religiously.

Extension of familism and non-familism situations seems to be the characteristic of Japanese (Continued on Page 7)

Stereotypes Tarnished - 'Mean, Bad Jap'

(Continued from Page 3)

try to be a good neighbor and try to win their acceptance as an individual.

Question: How do you react when you see the stereotype of the "mean bad Jap" in the American war movies? Do you want to eliminate this type of presentation? Would you want the stereotype of the "quiet, wise and shy" Japanese changed?

Answer: The war movies really don't bother me. I usually laugh at the horrible example old war films give of the Japanese. I realize they are just movies.

If there could be a change, however, I would like the movies to portray both sides of the war. Few people really know of the suffering that the Japanese went through during relocation, for example.

In answer to the second question, I feel that any stereotype can be easily disproved by direct contact with people.

Question: Would you rather live in an Oriental or mixed neighborhood? Wouldn't you feel more secure in an Oriental area?

Answer: I would rather live in a mixed neighborhood because it gives a person a chance to learn and accept other races for what they are. When living together, people may learn to accept each other as individuals and not labels.

I suppose it would tend to be more secure in terms of help, friendship and moral support in an Oriental area, but I think my mind would grow narrow this way.

Question: How do Japanese parents feel about their sons and daughters dating Caucasians? Would you date a Caucasian?

Answer: As far as I know, most Nisei parents would not object to their children dating Caucasians. I am sure that most parents would prefer marriage within the race. I must admit that most Oriental parents object to Negro-Japanese dating.

My answer to the second question is "sure".

Question: Do you think that you will eventually lose the label "Japanese" American and become Americans such as the Italians and Irish?

Answer: Yes, I think Japanese Americans will eventually fuse into the American society completely. We must remember that the history of the Japanese in this country is relatively short. Also, whether we like it or not, we have neither white skin or the European background... this slows the process down a bit.

Still, Sansei are all-American except for their physical characteristics, which, someday, will make no difference.

Profitable Experience

My most profitable experience during the whole convention was gained through personal contact with my fellow panelists: Joe, Allen and Lynda. We had long talks about common problems and their possible solutions. During the conversations, I was ashamed to admit that I, too, was guilty of stereotyping people.

We four panelists were asked by Mrs. Esther Friedman to state personal grievances concerning human relations.

In talking with Lynda, I found that her problems were prejudice affected her emotionally. Although, she is a Mexican American, she has blond hair and no accent.

In other words, she was accepted by her peers on the physical level, but was rejected after her cultural background became known. The people she had contact with looked down on Mexican Americans. She also wanted to disassociate herself from the "cholos" or those Mexican Americans with strong Spanish accent and definite characteristics.

Her deepest wish was to be accepted simply as an American.

(Joe and I agreed that people have no trouble distinguishing our cultural background!)

Negro Unity

Joe Muldrew was an extremely brilliant fellow. He expressed his wish for complete Negro unity. Without this, he said that the Negro civil rights movement would be at a loss.

Some of the most dangerous gaps were not between the black and white, but between the black and black.

He praised the Jews and Japanese for their ability to band together and help each other.

I was surprised to learn that he did not expect handouts or pity from the Caucasians, but his aim was to gain respect. He means to gain this respect, primarily through education, and then strive to help Negroes who are less fortunate.

When I speak of Joe, I speak of a 19-year-old boy born in Dallas, Texas, and raised in Watts. A graduate of Fremont High School, he plans to attend the University of California at Los Angeles.

This very person shattered my idea that all the Negroes in Watts are illiterate, impoverished and void of ambition.

I came to realize that many Negroes are like Joe but receive very little recognition. It is only the bad element which is known by most of the public.

Certainly, I was one of the first to respect him.

Indian Girl's Desire

Carolyn Vivanco, an Indian girl, expressed her desire to be accepted on a social level also. I met her at the orientation meeting here in Los Angeles prior to the convention and she was originally scheduled to be one of the panelists but was unable to join us in Palm Springs.

She said the people of the reservations were not as illiterate and as poor as is the accepted myth.

She also denied that the Indian had "given up" in his struggle for equal rights and was living off the government.

Indians are free to leave the reservations but many fear rejection by the whole society.

Once, she was not served in a restaurant because she was Indian.

She informed us of the discrimination in housing, jobs as well as on the social level.

Positive Outlook

One can list incidents here of discrimination against the Japanese, Jews, etc., here al-

so, but instead we turned the conversation over to possible solutions.

First of all, we agreed that as young people, we cannot speak intelligently about discrimination in housing or employment, because we have not as yet experienced either.

The basis for our grievances was at the social level, actual day-to-day contacts with other people.

Secondly, we agreed that if the social barriers were overcome, the breakdown of discrimination in housing and employment would follow.

Lastly, we realized that a complete change cannot occur now or in ten years, but that time will be our chief asset.

We came to the conclusion that the best weapon to combat prejudice is education in its totality. This does not mean schooling, i.e. reading, writing and arithmetic.

By education in its totality, we mean teaching in the home, mass communications, school and personal contact. Prejudice stems from ignorance, fear and lack of understanding of something or someone.

For an example of mass communication: the appearance of more and more Negroes in television commercials and other media of advertisements is a step forward—not because of more jobs gained but because people are forced to realize that Negroes are as much a part of the American scene as the

Caucasian.

Personal contact remains to be the best way... one must break away from that comfortable shell of one's own race and mix. This does not mean that everyone will love each other, but they will understand and begin to tolerate one another.

Brotherhood, U.S.A. and other human relations workshops help to "spread the good word". On this note of hope for a brighter future, we four panelists turn our separate ways... each of us a bit wiser (soon to have a reunion, of course.)

Faith in Future

I have tremendous faith and hope for our generation. Surely, I do not expect our "great" generation to solve all of the problems of human relations.

We realize that the generations before us have established a foundation for us upon which to build.

It is for us to take advantage of our opportunity and freedom of choice to build an atmosphere of better education, tolerance and understanding for the future.

Prejudice is a human failure we all possess and it will never be completely eliminated. Although equality for all men is an ideal; as long as this remains a free country, I believe that young Americans should strive for equal civil rights for all races.

#

On the Sansei: Kumamoto - Social Structure

(Continued from Page 6)

panese social structure, according to James C. Abegglen, who studied aspects of the social organization of the Japanese factory. This implies,

1—Obligation of loyalty and sacrificial services on the part of inferiors and,

2—Obligation of the superior to protect his followers.

Regarding the preference for a paternalistic chief to work under there is no significant difference between Japanese and Caucasians in the United States. On the other hand, all Japanese groups showed much higher percentages. Contrary to common expectation, young Japanese showed a greater degree of preference for particularistic leaders than the older Japanese, which supports Caudill and Scarr's proposition in the preceding section on collectivity-orientation.

B: Virtues

1—Conformity to Custom

According to R. Dore, who wrote about city life in Japan before World War II tradition was "the most powerful force in Japan," and the ethnical thinking of Tokugawa, Japan was little questioned. Although young Japanese generally are emotional, against what they regard as "feudalistic virtues," conformity still seems to be the basic principle of Japanese social structure as indicated by the lack of individualism.

Abe, in 1957, found that Japanese Americans were significantly higher than the Caucasian norm in deference, which was defined as "the need to conform to custom and avoid the unconventional," along with "the need to get suggestions from others, to follow instructions,

and to do what is expected, etc."

Apparently, deference in this sense, includes many traits, such as conformance, deference, and dependency. Although Japanese Americans in the present study showed much lower scores than all Japanese groups in conformance, they also indicated a greater tendency to conform than Caucasians.

2—Moralism

An important characteristic of Japanese culture, is the co-existence of hedonism and moralism toward sex. Japanese hedonism is noticeable, according to Fernando Henrique, by the fact that (1) both prostitutes and mistresses were more or less normal and accepted members of traditional Japanese society, (2) that Japanese have no guilt feeling about self abuse, etc.

The study indicated that older Japanese are much more moralistic than Japanese Americans, Caucasians, and young Japanese. Although there is no significant difference between Japanese Americans and Caucasians and also between Japanese Americans and young Japanese in Japan, young Japanese show a significantly higher degree of moralism than Caucasian Americans.

3—Status Distinction

Ruth Benedict pointed out the basic characteristic of Japanese social structure—"taking the proper place." Regarding the approval of status distinction in language, there was no indicated difference between Japanese and Caucasians in the United States, while both of them show significantly lower scores than all

Japanese groups in Japan.

Emphasis on status distinction is also expressed in sex prejudice, which is still marked in the Japanese culture.

In respect to the exclusive emphasis on the domestic role of women, there is no difference between Japanese Americans and Caucasian counterparts, and both show much lower degrees of the emphasis than do all Japanese groups in Japan.

All Japanese groups believe in the inherent difference between the sexes in thinking ability to a much greater degree than Japanese Americans and Caucasian Americans, but while there is no significant difference.

4—Discipline and Obedience

The major function of Japanese religion is to teach self-discipline, resignation and gratitude. In Japanese tradition, suffering and hard work were thought natural, inevitable and even character building.

In the emphasis on discipline, rather than freedom in child rearing, there is no significant difference found in this study among Japanese Americans, Caucasian Americans, and young Japanese in Japan.

5—Compromise

In writing about the Tokugawa religion which includes the values of pre-industrial Japan, Robert Bellah states "disputatiousness, contentiousness and other disruptive behavior is strongly disvalued". This is especially so for inferiors but the superior is also expected to a lesser extent to compromise lest the inferior should lose face and become resentful.

To lose face is a primary source of resentment but to compromise or even to yield to another's opinion is a virtue among Japanese.

In answering whether the subject would give up an idea when it is opposed by others despite his explanation, 12 percent of Japanese Americans agreed in contrast to no Caucasian. Figure on Japanese Americans was much smaller than that of any Japanese group.

6—Explanation for Success and Aggressive Competitiveness

An important personality trait of the Japanese is the co-existence of obedience and a strong desire of success. The authoritarian personality characterized by obedience is also characterized by the attitude to view the world as precarious and to view social relationship and competitiveness.

While Caudill and DeVos' study on power relations, this is a high aspiration for social found a high motivation for achievement among Japanese Americans, Abe found a lower level of achievement drive in Japanese American males, while Japanese American females showed a higher achievement drive than Caucasian counterparts.

Iga's study showed that both male and female Japanese Americans exhibit a higher degree of achievement motive than do Caucasian Americans, but a lower degree than Japanese in Japan.

The difference among these findings seem to be partly due to differences in time, in areas of study, and

(Continued on Page 8)

On the Sansei: Kumamoto - Political Acumen

(Continued from Page 7)

in measuring tools but, also partly because of a lesser degree of authoritarianism among Japanese Americans in American society.

Regarding the philosophy that man must conquer nature to be happy, Japanese and Caucasians in the United States are very similar, for both of them have much lower scores than do all Japanese groups. This is assumed to be related to the degrees of suppressed aggressiveness and competitiveness.

C: Sources of Strain

There are three major sources of strain in Japan that were indicated in the study:

- 1—Obligation.
- 2—Dependency.
- 3—Fear of power and basic insecurity.

To a considerable extent, Japanese Americans seem to retain these characteristic, although to a much lesser extent than do those Japanese in Japan.

1—Obligation

"From the moment a Japanese comes into this world," D. Dore holds in his *City Life in Japan*, "he is the recipient of On (favor to be repaid) from Emperor, parents, teach-

ers, and fellow men; therefore, he should be grateful for what he receives, and is obliged to repay for On by devoted service them".

Japanese Americans, according to Caudill, feel an "extreme obligation to conform to parents' wishes and the internalization of parental demands results in a stricter & often more punishing superego."

One of the important aspects of Japanese obligation is a particularistic concept of repaying On by doing favors for the benefactor's family members. In this respect, Japanese Americans show significantly lower scores than to all Japanese groups, but at the same time show significantly high scores than the Caucasian counterparts. Apparently, the emphasis on On and obligation is still at least an ideal value for Japanese Americans.

2—Dependency

When a person with dependency need is placed in an insecure situation, he tends to make efforts to "present to the self and to others qualities or achievements for which there is no adequate foundation", so says Karen Horney in "New Ways in Psychoanalysis".

Gene Stoetzel in "Without

the Chrysanthemum Come the Sword" (a study of the attitudes of youth in postwar Japan), states the result is a greater degree of insecurity, intellectual dependency exhibited by the need to seek advice and is widespread in Japan.

Political dependency and indifference to political affairs were pointed as Japanese characteristics by Tsuneo Muramatsu, a Japanese sociologist. Dependency is not only a personality trait, but also a value in the society where individualism is "offensive" and "bumptious" in the eyes of authoritarian superiors and "dangerous" from the viewpoint of social integration.

Abe found that while Nisei females are not different from Caucasian Americans in autonomy, Nisei males are significantly lower in it than the American norm.

In the research conducted, most Japanese American females favored the reliance on "good" political leaders without public participation; Japanese Americans in general, however, indicated equal degrees of political dependency as young Japanese in Japan; higher than Caucasians, but lower than older Japanese.

Also, a much higher percentage of Japanese Americans have "no opinion about social problems," or "have opinions, but do not talk about them," than Caucasian Americans although the percentage is much lower

than that of the Japanese in Japan.

On the other hand, in answer to the question concerning scientists working without political regard, both Japanese and Caucasians in the United States show a much higher degree of negative answers than those of Japanese groups; there is no significant difference between them.

These three questions seem to indicate that Japanese Americans retain a considerable amount of dependency on political leaders, but also a greater acceptance of the democratic ideal that politics is everybody's business.

3—Fear of Power and Basic Insecurity

Louis Fischer, in writing about the Japanese intellectuals characterizes their personality as exhibiting fear of power, together with "soft edge" and cliquishness of which reveal basic insecurity.

H. Quigley and J. Turner state that Japanese acquired

the habit of obedience because "they were helpless against official displeasure."

Abe found a greater degree of abasement among Nisei than in the American norm, and this category was defined as the tendency "to feel inferior, to feel timid, and to withdraw from unpleasant situations" along with the tendency "to feel guilty when one does something wrong." This apparently indicates basic insecurity among Japanese Americans.

However, in Iga's questions, which is assumed to reveal the fear of authority and basic insecurity, there is no difference between Japanese Americans and Caucasian Americans and also between Japanese Americans and young Japanese in Japan.

Probably the question only reveals the opinion level ("I should do") rather than the overt level ("I do") or the implicit level ("I wish to do") of responses.

#

AUTHOR'S NOTE

Permission was obtained from Dr. Mamoru Iga in featuring his study in this special edition of the Pacific Citizen devoted to the Sansei.

Findings as cited in the Iga study and reported in this lengthy article are properly accredited to the authors and it is hoped that

their interpretations were correctly conveyed.

With respect to the questionnaires circulated at the JACL National Convention in San Diego, these results will be compiled if and when sample returns are sufficient for a basis of comparison against samples used in the original study.



Japan Air Lines makes it easier than ever to fly to Japan

with a new schedule of 20 weekly flights

From April 1, you can have your choice of any one of JAL's 20 weekly jets to Tokyo. Every week 13 depart from San Francisco, and one every day from Los Angeles. All flights offer the advantage of stopping off for a visit in Hawaii with friends and relatives at no extra fare. You can enjoy Japanese hospitality plus JAL's greater flexibility for making good connections and planning extra stopovers.

The moment you step aboard your luxurious DC-8 Jet Courier, you

feel as if you're already in Japan. A lovely kimono-clad hostess serves you in the gracious Japanese manner... offers the finest delicacies of Japan and the Continent. From her first bow of welcome until your journey is complete, you'll be treated as an honored guest.

Only Japan Air Lines makes your trip to Japan a travel experience unique in all the world. See your travel agent soon. Ask him to make your next reservations to Tokyo on JAL, the worldwide airline of Japan.



JAPAN AIR LINES