

A Day in a Southern Court

By WILLIAM MARUTANI

(Part Three)

New Orleans
Imagine yourself a volunteer lawyer from the North who is defending a local Negro in a Mississippi town where your client is known as a civil rights activist engaged in Negro voter registration.

And although the case is handed to you with little advance notice (the afternoon before trial), the more you check into the facts, the more you become convinced that the charge of grand theft is ludicrous.

So ludicrous that you have hopes that the judge, with his legal training, will agree with you and toss the case out.

THE COURTROOM

When you walk into the courtroom the following morning with your very worried client, you find segregated seating and behind the judge there is displayed one of the most beautifully put together flags you have ever seen, its fresh colors shimmering in the morning light: it's the Confederate flag.

PERSPECTIVES

● Jerry Enomoto
Nat'l President

EVENING WITH PATSY

Mrs. Patsy Takemoto Mink, one of eleven members of the fairer sex gracing the halls of Congress, was feted by Bay Area admirers in San Francisco the other night. The highly successful affair was hosted by the San Francisco JACL Chapter and the Nisei Voters League. The heads of both units, Mrs. Yo Hironaka and Fred Hoshiyama, handled key roles in fine shape. The former very appropriately presenting Patsy to the assemblage, and the latter deftly keeping the program moving, as Toastmaster (despite his cub scout jokes).

An insight was gained into the unique role of a woman in Congress, as well as the demanding day-to-day responsibilities of any legislator elected to this high office.

Mrs. Mink touched upon the future of the current problems involving Congressman Adam Clayton Powell. Referring to the "rule of law", she clearly enunciated her position that the seating of Mr. Powell, according to constitutional criteria which he met, would have been the proper and judicious action. Once seated, subsequent sanctions could have been imposed, according to avenues properly open to the House.

It is unfortunate to me that the majority of the House saw fit to ignore the recommendations of its own bi-partisan committee, to vent its anger upon Powell. It is even more unfortunate to hear that responsible legislators are receiving mail to the effect that voting to seat him is tantamount to admissions of guilt of similar behavior.

The S.F. JACL and the Nisei Voters League deserve congratulations for this event. The Chairman, Fred Abe, undoubtedly is gratified by its success. The touch of presenting Mrs. Mink with an album of snapshots, with each person identified as a memento, was particularly creative.

A JACL ISSUE?

The National JACL was recently asked to become an official sponsor of an organization whose objective is the abolition of the federal death penalty. Capital punishment has been a hot issue on many fronts for years. It has been hottest in California where, due to court and executive processes, no execution has occurred in over four years.

As a professionally interested person, it has been my view that the supposedly deterrent value of the death penalty has not been demonstrated. Apropos of this point, there is no evidence that capital crimes have increased in California, where there has been no execution since 1962. Nor is there such evidence in states where capital punishment has been abolished.

This is an emotionally charged and highly controversial subject, which is certainly of proper concern to all of us as human beings. It is, however, not a proper subject for official involvement by JACL, as I see it. Even the broadest interpretation of our policy of what "directly affects" Japanese Americans, does not admit this subject. Accordingly, JACL will decline this plea.

In this matter, it may be validly said that those individuals, interested in abolishing the federal (or any jurisdiction's) death penalty, may implement their concern through a number of other organizations, and personal activities as citizens.

And somehow, your previous evening's hopeful attitude toward your client's chances becomes somewhat subdued and you begin to have the uneasy feeling that maybe the dice are not exactly loaded in your favor.

Figuring that it might be deadly to have a local jury pass upon your client's innocence, you have decided that this is no time to be standing upon the Constitutional right of trial by jury. So you decide to submit your previously prepared motion to the judge to waive a jury on the defendant's behalf; you also hand His Honor a supporting legal memorandum that not only can this be done but also that the judge may properly grant such motion under the law.

In short order, your motion for waiver is denied.

NOW, THE JURY

So you turn to the task of selecting a jury. And, as usual, you go largely by instinct, hoping you're less wrong than right.

You carefully scrutinize each juror as he's called, paying attention even to the name for a clue of ethnic origin, and while looking casual as possible, you nevertheless watch him as he rises, walks toward the jury box and you quickly note his dress.

But above all, when he is seated you study his face as you pose questions to him, his eyes, his mouth, his expression, his reactions—desperately seeking a clue, a nuance, a nod, a manifestation of some manner or attitude; if a juror has a pinched expression, you figure he lacks compassion—and compassion is one thing you surely need here. So you exercise one of your preemptory challenges and remove that juror.

But after all is said and done, there is absolutely no "scientific" basis on which to operate and by-and-large you operate by visceral reaction in removing prospective jurors, taking into consideration how a juror replies to your questions and the many other minute signs you assiduously watch for.

You glance over to the State's counsel table where the local prosecutor—who undoubtedly knows everyone personally—and the district attorney sit, heads huddled, and who from time to time even excuse themselves to confer outside the courtroom in making their decisions as to challenges to the jurors.

(Later, while the jury is out deliberating, you wryly comment to the D.A. that he should have selected the jurors in the same way you did: blind. In that way, you point out, the odds would be somewhat more even. He chuckles.)

From the depths of your despair when you first entered that segregated courtroom and also saw the Confederate flag prominently displayed, you are somewhat buoyed to see Negroes responding to the call of jurors' names. But it becomes quickly evident to you that the State is exercising its preemptory challenges, to strike any Negro who is young, that is, roughly those who became 21 after World War II. Also the D.A. has been trying criminal cases in this courtroom all this week and you know that some of these jurors were exposed to the D.A. in prior cases. But which jurors are they?

BEYOND A REASONABLE DOUBT
So, finally, a jury has been struck and twelve men take their seats in the jury box. (Women are not allowed to serve as jurors in Mississippi, a fact which you have noted by raising a formal objection of record as to denial of a Constitutional right . . . just in case.) Now, for better or for worse, these twelve men will pass upon the fate of your client.

You look over their faces and with ambivalent feelings you note that there are three Negroes sitting as jurors, none of them "young" as you have defined it. Will they be "Uncle Toms" in the inner sanctum of the jury room when they deliberate?

And then you note there's a juror with an Italian name; you've always liked Italians. Maybe he'll see your side of the case and perhaps give you a hung jury.

After all, a man is innocent until proved guilty "beyond a reasonable doubt" and, under Mississippi law, "to a moral certainty." And in your opening to the jury as well as in your closing, you hammer this point home and, point by point, go over the State's evidence in the light of this standard and to show that the State not only has failed to meet this standard but, indeed, that the State's evidence on every point is unreasonable.

GENTLEMEN OF THE JURY

The trial starts and you quickly become so engrossed that you forget completely that you are in a segregated courtroom where Negroes are sitting to your left and white citizens to your right and that dazzling Confederate flag never again catches your eye, at least until the jury has retired. And while looking casual and unconcerned as possible, you are carefully listening to every bit of the State's evidence, anticipating what is to come next, filtering every word and rising to make objections to incompetent evidence or testimony. And the judge, who is quite competent, sustains your objections.

Finally, when the State closes its case, it is mid-afternoon. As previously planned, you have the jury excused and then present a long, impassioned plea to the judge for dismissal of the charges for the failure of the State to establish a prima facie case.

The judge listens impassively albeit politely and in the zeal of your advocacy a fleeting hope crosses your mind: "By God, the judge may very well grant your motion."

But your motion is denied. You have long ago learned not to be disappointed by this.

The jury returns. Now you present your defense. You are suddenly dismayed to learn that your four Negro witnesses—who earlier that morning had expressed some fears of reprisals if they testified—have all disappeared. So taking a "calculated risk," you put the defendant on the stand. All during the State's presentation of its case, you have sought to be the aggressor, objecting to evidence, cross-examining the State's witnesses and even feeling that you have elicited some gross inconsistencies in the State's case.

But now, it is your turn to take over the oars and the State now has the opportunity to take "pot shots" while you stand on your feet. You make some last minute decisions, and proceed. Surprisingly, your case goes in easily and with little problems. The one area where you had taken a calculated risk and thought that maybe the State would realize it and take advantage of it has been overlooked, although you were prepared in rebuttal should the State take up the cudgel. You rest and again renew your motion for dismissal of the charges. Denied.

CLOSING ARGUMENTS

The county prosecutor first presents his closing remarks to the jury and you are surprised at its brevity; no more than two minutes.

And with a nod to the Court you ask leave to present your arguments. The trial apparently having taken longer than anyone had anticipated, the judge, out of the jury's hearing, suggests that you keep it short and confine it to the essentials. You politely acknowledge the Court's instructions but as you warm up to the task of addressing the jury you find many essentials that must be reviewed with the jury, point by point.

And you notice that during your argument, two of the Negro jurors perceptibly nod in agreement to a number of points you make. The Italian juror, whom you've been watching, even seems to have a smile which you interpret as agreement.

Somewhere during your closing, you make a derogatory reference to the Communist system of justice and compare the greatness of our American form of justice. You also toss in a bit of humor and you are relieved when the jury, joined by the judge, see the humor and laugh. It breaks the tension and you feel it doesn't hurt your cause to "humanize" your side of the case.

And being so engrossed, again you succumb to the hope that maybe . . . just maybe, somehow you can pull this one out of the fire. It would really cap the day since earlier you were able to dispose of two bad cases after a prolonged conference and argument with the county prosecutor and the D.A.

It's been a long day, you've unwound. So you thank the jury for its attention, you turn and sit down. You're done.

Now the D.A. gets up to present rebuttal. He seems more experienced than the county prosecutor and he takes much more time. You sit there and as you listen to his syllogisms you grit your teeth at the faulty reasoning and wish somehow that the procedural rules would provide you an opportunity to present rebuttal for the defense. But you're done.

THE JURY RETIRES

When the jury retires to deliberate, your client comes (Continued on Page 4)

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PSW medical plan to boost benefits effective July 1

LOS ANGELES — Increased benefits to keep pace with the rising costs of medical care for the JACL major medical plan, as proposed by Capitol Life Insurance Co. general agent Paul Chinn, were accepted at the PSWDC board of directors meeting in Gardena on Mar. 19.

Because numerous policy holders had voiced their request for increased benefits, especially those who have experienced a stay in the hospital, effective July 1, 1967, the maximum limit will be \$7,500 per each sickness or accident and the new hospital room limit will be \$35 per day.

Edward Kakita and Mable Yoshizaki, DC Insurance committee members, explained the new maximum limit is for each sickness or accident for each covered member and dependent. "Once you reach your maximum, you are not out of insurance, as in a lifetime plan," they added.

The basic plan has not changed, Chinn declared. It is still the same broad major medical type with a \$50 deductible and the company paying 80 pct. of all covered expenses.

Capitol Life also announced new quarterly premiums, effective July 1, to facilitate the desired increased benefits: Male \$18.90; female \$23.90; member and 1 dependent, \$40.75; family \$50.20.

All policy holders will be mailed an amendment describing the new benefits to be attached to their policy certificate, Chinn said.

Amb. Takeuchi to be recalled

TOKYO — Foreign Minister Takeo Miki is recalling Japan's ambassador to the United States, Ryuzi Takeuchi, for reassignment.

Miki last week refused to announce Takeuchi's successor, but informed sources said Vice Foreign Minister Takeo Shimoda, a former ambassador to the Soviet Union, has been chosen.

Takeuchi has been ambassador to the United States for four years. Miki did not say when Takeuchi would return to Tokyo or disclose his new post.

Informed sources said the ambassador may become an adviser to the foreign ministry or he may retire. He will be 64 May 1.

Shimoda, who will be 60 April 3, has been one of Miki's close associates. Besides the Soviet Union, Shimoda also has served as envoy to Rumania, Belgium and Luxembourg. He was also minister at the Japanese Embassy in Washington about 10 years ago.

Sumitomo Bank to occupy Kajima's first 4 floors

LOS ANGELES — The local Sumitomo Bank of California will occupy the first four floors of the new Kajima Bldg., now under construction at First and San Pedro Sts., according to H. Kanow, manager.

Talk on bunco

LOS ANGELES — Progressive Westside JACLers heard Lt. Reiter of the L.A. Police Dept. at his general meeting Tuesday at Tai Ping Restaurant talk on the various facets of bunco operations.

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U.S. supreme court calls Nisei to argue Loving case

(Special to the Pacific Citizen)

WASHINGTON — National JACL Legal Counsel William M. Marutani of Philadelphia has been invited by the United States Supreme Court to present oral arguments on behalf of the Japanese American Citizens League in its historic case involving the constitutionality of Virginia's prohibition against interracial marriages, according to the Washington JACL Office.

In this particular matter, Richard Loving, a white man, and his half-Negro, half-American Indian wife Mildred Jeter Loving, both natives and residents of Virginia, have appealed to the nation's highest tribunal to set aside the anti-miscegenation statute of that state, and in so doing to also nullify similar statutes in 16 other jurisdictions of the Deep South and Border States.

The case, entitled Richard Perry Loving, et al, appellants, v. Commonwealth of Virginia, appellees, probably will be heard either late in April or May.

The JACL filed an amicus curiae (friend of the court) brief, prepared by Marutani

and his associate Donald W. Kramer, also of the Philadelphia law firm of MacCoy, Evans & Lewis, attacking the constitutionality of the racially discriminatory laws on anthropological grounds, several weeks ago.

Single Tribute

That the Supreme Court invited JACL's National Legal Counsel to present oral arguments in this momentous case is a tribute to the outstanding brief filed by Marutani and recognition that other racial minorities than Negroes are concerned with this type of legislation, Mike Masaoka, Washington JACL Representative declared.

He noted that Marutani would be the first Nisei attorney to argue a civil rights case before the Supreme Court, though other Japanese American lawyers have appeared in other matters. He recalled that even in the Evacuation test cases during World War II no Nisei attorney argued their merits in Washington. At the same time, though, Masaoka remembered that Harold Evans, the distinguished Quaker attorney of

the law firm in which Marutani is now a senior partner, argued the first of these Evacuation test cases, the Hirabayashi matter challenging the constitutionality of General DeWitt's curfew and travel restrictions that were a prelude to the mass exclusion orders, in the spring of 1943.

He also remembered that the JACL had been a party of interest in the case in which the California Supreme Court had invalidated its anti-miscegenation law, the first of any state about 1948, and that JACL had participated as friends of the court in such other historic Supreme Court cases as those declaring unconstitutional racially restrictive housing covenants and the "separate but equal" doctrine that brought about the desegregation of public schools, public accommodations, and transportation facilities.

Virginia's Contention

In the meantime, on March 20, the Washington JACL Office noted that the Attorney General for the Commonwealth of Virginia filed a 53-page brief with the Supreme Court arguing that it is not

the province of the federal courts to determine a state's right to pass laws banning interracial marriages. "It is the exclusive province of the legislature of each state," according to Robert Button, Attorney General of Virginia, "to make the determination for its citizens as to the desirability of a policy permitting or preventing such alliance . . ."

Quoting from congressional statements at the time the civil rights bills and the 14th Amendment to the Constitution were being debated almost a hundred years ago in the period following the Civil War, Virginia's Attorney General argued that the anti-miscegenation laws were not racially discriminatory because they prohibited both white persons from marrying Negroes and Negroes from marrying whites.

At the same time, he declared that scientific authorities differ upon the "wisdom or desirability of interracial marriages", so "under the Constitution, the regulation and control of marital and family relationships are reserved to the States."

Youth Brotherhood Award started

(Special to the Pacific Citizen)

CHICAGO—Thomas S. Teraji, well-known Chicago educator, was the recipient of the 1967 Brotherhood Award given by the Chicago Chapter JACL at its 10th annual Brotherhood Dinner held on Feb. 19 at the Francis Parker School.

Teraji's courageous and unflagging dedication to the cause of true brotherhood goes back many years. His influence is of the quiet, consistent, knowledgeable and courageous kind which does not necessarily bring headlines but leaves an indelible mark on the whole community.

His particularly outstanding work with youth in various neighborhoods in Chicago has gained him the respect of parents, young people and community leaders alike.

Born in Huntington Park, Calif., Teraji moved at an early age to Hollywood where he attended Hollywood High School. At Los Angeles City College where he received the Associate of Arts degree in Physical Education, his life-long enthusiasm for sports and coaching was crystallized. Before the Evacuation, he worked as recreation director for the Los Angeles Board of Education in the elementary schools.

At Manzanar

During the Evacuation, he was one of the volunteers who went ahead to prepare the Manzanar Relocation Center for the evacuees. There he continued his work as recreation director of the camp and planned all leisure-time activities.

In 1943 he left Manzanar and came to Chicago with a group of 15 or 20 men under the sponsorship of the YMCA. While working for the YMCA he enrolled at George Williams College where he received his Master's Degree in Group Work. From 1943 to 1945, he worked at Olivet Institute (now Olivet Community Center) as a group worker.

After an absence of two years while he was the interim director of Onward House, he returned to Olivet, this time as Activities Director. He made this move be-

cause he was particularly anxious to do what he could to bring stability to a changing neighborhood. In the words of Wallace Heistad, then Director of Olivet, "Many, but not Tom, were convinced that this was an impossible situation in which to place a Japanese American in 1948. Though Chicagoans as a whole were demonstrating fast - growing acceptance and appreciation of Japanese Americans, the inner city, particularly its youth, was not yet convinced."

It was during this period that Teraji made an unforgettable mark as a firm but fair-minded leader who worked day and night with various youth groups and individuals in the community to bring about mutual understanding and respect.

Teacher-Administrator

After his return in 1952 from a two-year tour of duty as Public Welfare Supervisor under the Occupation Forces in Japan, Teraji became a teacher in the Chicago Public Schools. Further study and promotions brought him to Hyde Park High School in 1963 as assistant principal in charge of administration.

His influence in the community during the next three years proved to be crucial in promoting and maintaining cooperation between various racial groups. In many instances, a less courageous and dedicated man would have shrunk from the task.

Today, in his position as Director of Planning School Attendance Areas at the Chicago Board of Education, he continues his active role as a leader whose life is dedicated to the proposition that all of the people of Chicago deserve an equal opportunity for total community participation.

Hagiwara Award

A new award, to be known as the Abraham Hagiwara Memorial Brotherhood Award, was established by the Chicago Chapter JACL this year. This recognition will be given each year to a young person under the age of 25 who has given outstanding constructive service in the field of human relations.



Thomas S. Teraji
Chicago JACL Brotherhood Award Winner



Margaret Iwanaga

work in various segregated areas of the city. At present, she is furthering her studies abroad in Taiwan and Japan.

Margaret's sincerity and concern for the rights and welfare of others have been confirmed and admired by all who have worked with her. She stands as an inspiring example for all of the young people of America.

JACL CHAPTERS HAVE UNTIL MAY 15 TO PICK SCHOLARSHIP NOMINEES

LOS ANGELES — JACL chapters in the coming weeks are to receive complete information and forms in a double-pocket folder detailing the 1967 National JACL scholarship program, according to Kay Nakagiri, national youth commissioner, and Alan Kumamoto, national youth director.

The JACL administers the scholarship program through its National Youth Commission and the So. Calif. JACL Regional Office.

Chapters will have until Saturday, May 15, to submit their respective nominee for either the graduate or undergraduate scholarship. The nominee then has until June 15 to file the application and supporting data.

Starting this year, the Gongo Nakamura Memorial scholarship of \$150 has been added to the awards program. Nakamura, a Downtown L.A. JACL president and civic leader, was among the first Issei to be naturalized here in 1952. The amount will be increased as the trust fund grows, Nakagiri explained.

Masaoka Scholarship

The Pvt. Ben Frank Masaoka Memorial scholarship is in its 22nd year, and is the oldest award administered by National JACL at the request of Mrs. Haryue Masaoka of Los Angeles, mother of the Nisei who was killed while serving with the 442nd RCT in France. Subsequently, co-winners of the first Masaoka award in 1946, Dr. James M. Mura of Birmingham, Mich.,

and Dr. Harry Abe of Wamtagh, Long Island, N.Y., have contributed \$100 each to make the award \$400.

There are five \$250 and five \$200 awards also in the JACL scholarship program.

In memory of Col. Walter Tsukamoto, prewar national JACL president, his wife To-moye has been providing two \$250 awards since 1963. Last year, Mrs. Hisako Terami of Sacramento began the Dr. Takashi Terami Memorial award of \$250 each to two high school graduates planning to major in math, engineering or science. Dr. Terami was a Minnesota college professor in mathematics.

Mr. and Mrs. James A. Michener, well-known author and his wife (nee Mari Sabu-sawa), were impressed last year by the number of extremely qualified candidates who would not be a winner and inaugurated a \$250 award through JACL.

There were 57 candidates nominated by the chapters last year.

Graduate Scholarship

Recipient for the Dr. Mutsu-mi Nobe Memorial graduate scholarship of \$500 must be a Japanese American male college graduate intending to study further in the physical or biological sciences or engineering. It was granted by his wife, Catherine, for the first time last year.

Chapters may nominate one undergraduate and one graduate scholarship candidate, who (Continued on Page 3)

By Mike Masaoka

Washington Newsletter

JACL's Civil Rights History

Whether one knows it or not, or whether one acknowledges it or not, the real history of the JACL—in the main—ever since its inception in 1930 as a national organization has been the story of a civil rights struggle, the seeking of those constitutional rights that are the legal birthright of every American-born citizen, even those of Japanese ancestry.

JACL is no latecomer to the civil rights movement. JACL was an active leader in the field when civil rights was not a headline cause.

True, most of JACL's civil rights activities concerned those of Japanese ancestry. This was natural, since many of the basic civil rights of Japanese Americans were not recognized.

And, while those of Japanese ancestry may have been a primary beneficiary, almost every civil rights advance also benefited many others.

For instance, by securing naturalization rights for Japanese nationals by eliminating race as a qualification for citizenship, all other Asians benefited too.

Naturalization

By persuading Congress that naturalization examinations for those over the age of 50 and who had resided continuously in the United States for more than 25 years could be taken in other than the English language, thousands of Europeans (many more than all the Asians that benefited) also became naturalized citizens.

By abolishing total exclusion in immigration for Asians, the way was prepared for the abandonment of the national origins formula that limited immigration from all Old World countries on a racial basis.

Moreover, JACL operated on the theory that by removing civil rights inequities for any minority, the total area of civil rights opportunities for all Americans is expanded and enlarged.

JACL Successes

A short summary of JACL successes in civil rights may be illuminating.

In the mid-thirties, JACL successfully achieved congressional enactment of two statutes. One authorized expedited naturalization for Nisei and other women who married Japanese nationals, including Issei, and prevented the automatic loss of such citizenship in future marriages. The other provided for the naturalization of Issei, and other Orientals, who served honorably in World War I and were promised citizenship by a 1917 law.

In World War II, JACL had to go to the courts to retain citizenship for those of Japanese ancestry born in this country, to test the constitutionality of the Evacuation and other "military necessity" regulations relating to travel and curfew restrictions, to challenge the continued "detainment" of loyal American citizens in wartime camps, etc.

At the same time, JACL had to appeal to the Congress to defeat bills that proposed to strip citizenship from native-born Americans of Japanese ancestry, to deport all Japanese after the end of hostilities, to place all WRA centers under military control, to "imprison" all Japanese Americans for the duration, to sterilize all male Nisei, etc.

War-time Activities

JACL also had to request the Government to allow Japanese Americans to serve in the armed forces against the Japanese and the German enemies, to permit evacuee students to enroll in high schools, colleges, and universities outside the camps, to clear evacuees to leave the WRA centers to aid in the war effort, etc.

And, after World War II, JACL again had to resort to the judiciary to declare that the rights of an American of Japanese ancestry to receive land was identical to that of other native-born citizens, to hold that the anti-Asian land laws were unconstitutional, to



NEWS CAPSULES

Politics

LA. Gov. Robert H. Finch is supporting Los Angeles City Charter Amendment No. 4, to allow Japanese American employees of the Dept. of Water and Power to regain pension rights lost as a result of involuntary relocation and internment during World War II. "We have a responsibility to the men of California who have loyally served their country both before and after the war," Finch said. "The citizens of Los Angeles now have an opportunity to rectify an injustice which has been allowed to go uncorrected for too many years."

Steve Dol and Yone Satoda of San Francisco are to be appointed co-chairmen of the No. Calif. Nisei Friends of Senator Kuchel Committee.

Military

A Peru-born Nisei, S-Sgt. Julio Shinji Kaneko, in the Army six years, was killed in the U.S. Army, was killed in Vietnam on Mar. 17, his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Kakuaki Kaneko, 3221 Vista Ave., Lemon Grove (near San Diego) learned. He had been in Vietnam since July.

Pan Am will offer service-men reserved seats for \$82.50 on its weekly flights between Honolulu and Los Angeles effective April 23. Eight days are excepted from this rule during 1967 and 1968. Military standby fare is \$55. Sen. Dan Inouye is co-author with 20 others of S. 1181 to exempt a soldier from service in the combat zone when he is the sole surviving son of a family.

Rep. Spark Matsunaga is sponsoring a bill providing for an average overall increase of 5.4 pct. in veteran pension payments.

A Bolivian Nisei, Armando Minoru Yoshida, 46, has been promoted to major general in that country's air force, according to Yasushi Ikado, La Paz Japanese Assn. president, visiting Japan. Yoshida's older brother Masayoshi was once governor of the Bolivia National Bank.

Flowers-Garden

Alice and Art Ito of Flower View Gardens were named decorating florists of the annual Las Floristas Headress Ball to be held April 28 at the Beverly Hilton. At previous functions, the Ito's have entered award-winning floral headpieces. A California State Highway Division landscape architect Roy M. Imai of Sacramento, is now a full-time landscape architect for the City of Sacramento. A native of Japan, he first lived in Clovis and attended school there and graduated from Cal Poly Pomona in 1965. East Bay Landscape Gardeners Assn. will participate in the 1967 Calif. Garden Show May 5-14 at Oakland Coliseum. Its entry last year won second prize for overall structure. Joe Tomimaga is chairman of the 1967 entry.

Agricultural

Don Kurihara, citrus nurseryman in Tulare County and trustee in the Cutler-Orosi school district, was appointed by Gov. Reagan to the 24th Agricultural District board of directors. Orange County strawberry growers, mostly Japanese American, have increased their per-acre production by nearly half within the past five years, according to Carl Samuelson, president, Council of California Growers. Figures show a yield of 20 tons per acre as compared with 13 tons per in 1960, selling from \$8-10 million worth each year. New cultivating practices initiated by Univ. of California pomologists have boosted the production, Samuelson said.

Legitimate Role

In the great civil rights movement that is taking place now, JACL recognizes its legitimate role. Because of its limited membership and facilities, and because of its background, JACL cannot assume the leadership, even if it wanted to. And certainly it acknowledges that other Americans more deprived and disadvantaged than Japanese Americans must take the lead, as they are doing.

JACL should, and does, participate actively, along with other citizen organizations, in helping where and when it can.

At the same time, JACL encourages individual Japanese Americans, including its own members, to join in other organizations that concentrate more on certain civil rights objectives.

Since civil rights is such a huge challenge, there must be more than one way in which to try to attain the objectives of equality, dignity, and opportunity for all Americans. Out of JACL's travail and experience, perhaps JACL can contribute to the common cause by stressing the litigious and legislative approaches that have proved successful to its more modest efforts. In any event, it seems to us that this is the least that JACL owes to its membership and to the American system under which it has achieved some measure of success.

Senior poultry husbandry major at UC Davis, Mrs. Kiyu Morse, daughter of the Ken Akabas of Stockton, received the Asmundson Achievement Award as the outstanding student in the department. Yuba City peach and tomato grower Mas Oji was voted to the California Canners and Growers board of directors.

Press Row

Limited exemption from anti-trust laws to newspapers which are compelled to operate through mergers or other joint publication arrangements because of economic distress would be granted in a bill recently introduced by Hawaii Congressman Spark Matsunaga. "Without a joint operating arrangement, people in at least 13 U.S. cities (including Honolulu) may be deprived of independent news and editorial service," he said.

Sister Cities

Collection of photos and art pieces from high school students in Gardena's sister city of Ichikawa will be displayed during April-May at the Sumitomo Bank in Gardena. The City of Glendale, Calif., ended a two-year search to situate a Japanese sister city shrine from Hiraoka (now Higashi Osaka). A wooden area on the Dierich Reservoir property off Campbell St. was selected over the previous proposed site in Brand Park, where a Moorish style residence (now a library) is the chief attraction.

Delano JACL president Paul Kawasaka was elected chairman of the Delano People to People Committee. He and Dr. Clifford Loader, who visited their Japanese sister city of Arida, showed slides at a Sister City Night attended by 100 residents. Exhibits from their Italian sister city of Asti and from Arida were also displayed.

Business

A former realty salesman Raymond M. Akashi, who hails from Merced, succeeds Marvin Uratsu of Richmond as Japanese sales representative for American President Lines, San Francisco. Uratsu resigned last fall to enter the investment field. Kikkoman International named Minoru Sakaguchi of Pasadena as its general manager for the Los Angeles office, succeeding Sohei Ishii who has returned to Japan. Kikkoman imported 3 million gallons of shoyu to the U.S. last year.

A \$450,000 account from the Fresno Redevelopment Agency for its General Neighborhood Renewal Area study will be deposited with the Bank of Tokyo of California branch in Fresno.

Music

Among the participants in the Berkeley Junior Bach Festival concerts this month are four Samsel: Shinji Eshima, Gen Fujioaka, Ellie Nishi of Berkeley, and Eugene Nishinaga of Fairfield. There were 301 applicants between the ages of 4 and 21 applying for 76 positions. Conductor Seiji Ozawa will be guest conductor of the New York Philharmonic for two Lincoln Center Festival concerts July 7-8, when Honegger's "Joan of Arc at the Stake" and a new work commissioned by Lincoln Center from Lukas Foss will be heard. Violinist Hiroko Toha, scholarship student from Matsumoto, Japan, at Ft. Wright College of Spokane, appeared with the Seattle Philharmonic and Port Angeles Symphony orchestras as guest soloist playing the Sibelius Violin Concerto. She had studied 10 years in Japan with Professor Suzuki.

ident of Washington State University, defeating two other candidates. He is majoring in mathematics. Spokane JACL president Sam Nakagawa's son Jun is the student body president at Glover Jr. High School. There are 76 students in the Japanese language class at Seattle's Franklin High school but only 28 at Ingraham, according to Helen M. Kwapi, director of foreign languages, Seattle Public Schools. JACL was in the forefront promoting the teaching of Japanese in the public high schools in the state of Washington.

School Front

Hawaii Circuit Judge Allen Hawkins is hearing testimony to determine whether the McCully Japanese Language School should be returned to its prewar owners. Kiyoshi Shimizu, who spent four years in a mainland relocation center during WW2, said he acted out of fear when he helped sell the school for \$16,000 to the City in 1942. The three buildings and 60,000 sq. ft. lot are now worth \$500,000, according to the acting city corporation counsel William Yim.

Steve Kikuchi of Toppenshi was elected student body president of Washington State University.

Entertainment

Mako, nominated for the Academy Awards Best Supporting Actor for his role in "The Sand Pebbles", will direct the East West Players in its workshop production of "Darkness Before Dawn", an original play by Soon Talk Oh. Auditions for Oriental actors will be held April 3-7 at Bethany Presbyterian Church, 1629 Griffith Park Blvd., 8 p.m. The East West Players are best known for their production of "Rashomon".

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By Bill Hosokawa

From the Frying Pan

Denver, Colo.

A MATTER OF CULTURE—Americans have become sophisticated enough these days so that they don't expect every Nisei to speak with authority on Japanese culture, philosophy, politics, economics, architecture, the tea ceremony, food, hotels, the wonders of Kyoto and Nikko, the price of pearls and the schedule of the super-express bullet train running between Tokyo and Osaka. Matter of fact, most Nisei know exceedingly little about these matters, which is expectable when their entire lives, and virtually all their interests, have been in the United States.

There are times, though, when one wonders whether we shouldn't know a bit more than we do about our ancestral heritage. Such a time came recently when the Aspen Institute for Humanistic Studies—an egghead type organization where business executives are encouraged to think deep thoughts and exercise their bodies amid the splendor of the Colorado Rockies—announced its third annual Far Eastern Thought Seminar. Discussions are to focus on the thought of Japan, India and China.

The announcement says the Japanese readings will include selections from "The Tale of Genji," the world's first novel written by Lady Murasaki in the year 1004, some 400 years before Chaucer's time. The announcement goes on to say: "Zen Buddhism, a philosophy carried by Japanese thinkers beyond the original Buddhist sources, is an intensely interesting part of the program. Readings from Chikamatsu (the Shakespeare of Japan) open the path of the Japanese mind, as do such concepts as 'face', 'girl' (obligation to family, friends) 'on' (obligation arising out of a debt or assistance given), 'mono no ware' (the essential sadness of things)."

NISEI ANGLE—There is, of course, a Nisei angle to the Aspen Institute. Ben Yoshioka, who grew up in Colorado, is in general charge of arrangements for the Institute and usually spends a part of his summers in Aspen. Yoshioka is an executive of the Container Corporation of America whose late chief, Walter P. Paepcke, was responsible for changing Aspen from a lonely ghost town into a culture and ski center.

But to get back to the Institute itself, is there a place for Asian thought in contemporary American life? Can one learn enough about it in a two-week seminar to be meaningful? The folks at the Institute seem to think so. The announcement is reassuring:

"Far Eastern Thought seems exotic, impractical and out of reach. Yet Aspen seminar participants have demonstrated strikingly that they can take readily to the ideas of the East and can understand them on both intuitive and emotional grounds. Once understood, these ideas have often led to a reappraisal of the participant's own values in a way that makes their lives richer, calmer and more interesting."

THE RESULTS—Despite this glowing endorsement for Japanese philosophy, reason would indicate that it isn't the cure-all for the tensions and frustrations that are such a large part of life in the competitive American society. Yet, when busy business executives plunk down the kind of money the Aspen Institute gets and spend two weeks reading and thinking and discussing, Far East thought must have something of considerable value to contemporary Americans.

On the basis of cost alone, few Nisei will be able to attend one of these seminars. On the other hand, it seems something of a shame that they could not have drawn on their own cultural backgrounds for an understanding of the matters that will be studied.

Still, if an understanding can be intuitive as well as academic, perhaps many Nisei do have that kind of understanding without being actively aware of it. It is difficult, however, to see how Japanese thought can make life "richer, calmer and more interesting" with the income tax deadline just around the corner.

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NEW YORK — "We need to stand up, unafraid and unashamed, to be counted as charter members of the SOS—the Society of Squares—dedicated to the defense and the support of an old American ideal: patriotism."

With these words Allan Bosworth, author of "America's Concentration Camps," challenged the 120 JACLers and friends who had assembled at the Park 100 Restaurant here Feb. 25 to install the chapter's 1967 Board of Directors.

Oldest of the four Eastern District Council chapters, New York welcomed several guests from Philadelphia and Washington to help celebrate its 23rd birthday. The installation dinner was arranged by Murray Sprung, chapter vice-chairman, who with his wife Mary, both long-time JACLers, has ably performed this task for several years. Sprung also acted as M.C., introducing important guests, as well as the speaker, and kept the program right on schedule.

Socializing and Cheers

The dinner menu was acclaimed by all; there was no elaborate supplementary program; the affair was characterized chiefly by the socializing and good cheer of friends old and new, many of whom, because of the peculiar geography and transportation patterns of the metropolitan area, do not meet often, and so cherish this annual festive occasion.

Kaz Horita, EDC governor, administered the oath of office. Jack K. Ozawa, who has led the Board as Chairman for the past three years, in responding, expressed hope that the newly elected Directors would keep alive the traditions of New York JACL in supporting national programs and policies, even though it is not practicable to carry on an active program.

Chapter Call Board

Long Beach-Harbor JACL
Oriental Fantasy: Long Beach-Harbor District JACL youth program will be beneficiaries of the annual Oriental Fantasy dance on Saturday, April 15, 9 p.m., at the Harbor Community Center, 1766 Seabright.

Danceable music of Henry Miranda's band will appeal to those who prefer the foxtrot, cha-cha, waltz and samba, according to Joe Fletcher, dance chairman. Tickets at \$2 per person may be obtained from board and committee members. Assisting Fletcher are: Hanako Manaka, decoration; Allan Kobata, gen. arr.; Jim Okura, tickets; Atsuko Osada, posters; Art Noda, information; Ray Myers, ref.; Keiko Saito, door prizes; Joe Ikeguchi, supplies; Frank Sugiyama, electrician; George Nakamura, m.c.; and Frances Ishii, pub.

West Los Angeles JACL

State Legislature: At the dinner meeting scheduled at the Surf Rider Inn, Santa Monica, on April 1, 7 p.m., State Senator Robert Stevens will speak to the West Los Angeles JACL on "What's Happening in Sacramento" and present a personal picture of the many problems of the State which are currently of much concern.

Assemblyman Paul Priolo of the 60th District will also attend as guest of the Chapter. Entertainment will feature songs by Stephanie Fujino, recently crowned "Miss Orthopaedic Sweetheart". Accompanying at the piano will be Mrs. Dorothy Hokyo.

Dinner tickets are \$5 per plate and may be purchased from Elmer Uchida, GR 9-0952, Toy Kanegai, GR 7-1782, or board members.

Nisei Ambassadors

CHICAGO — The Chicago Nisei Ambassadors junior drum & bugle corps makes its 1967 debut April 2 at the Chicago Armory. An all-musical show with added performances of national D&B groups from Wisconsin, the Queensmen of Kenosha and the Mariners of South Milwaukee, will sparkle the "Spring Co-Motion" concert.

tive social or community program. New York's by-laws provide for the election of a revolving Board of 12 Directors, who choose officers on an annual basis.

The 1967 Board members are: Min Endo, Joe Harada, Joe Imai, Moonray Kojima, August Nakagawa, Lucile Nakamura, Tamli Ogata, Jack Ozawa, Gerhard Spies, Murray Sprung, Rei Suzuki, Liz Tsukada.

Bosworth's Remarks

In his talk Captain Bosworth reminded that it was exactly 25 years and six days ago that President Roosevelt had signed Executive Order No. 9066, which started the wheels of Evacuation rolling. He briefly traced the history of the United States through colonial times, the drive westward, the Gold Rush, and the arrival in California of the then coveted agricultural workers from Japan.

He touched on the labors, achievements, struggles, and hardships of these pioneers, up to the cataclysm of 1942 and the hysteria that led to the internment. He spoke glowingly of the work and the leadership of JACL during those difficult days.

He reminded that a large part of the demonstrated courage and faith had roots in the Japanese spirit of bushido. Addressed by:

JUVENILE PROBLEMS WILL NEVER CEASE

FOWLDER — "There will be juvenile problems as long as humanity exists," according to Superior Judge Milo Popovich, who addressed some 40 Fowler JACLers here at a recent dinner meeting at Bruce's Lodge. Atty. Mikio Uchiyama introduced the guest speaker.

Judge Popovich said some of the youngsters appearing before him need a hair cut, their appearance slovenly. Many of them, including girls, are between the ages of 13 and 25.

He cautioned parents to watch their children at all times. He also said farmers will have to pay more taxes for maintaining youngsters in jail, courts and probation homes or youth camps in the years to come.

Gardeners trim trees at Salinas Yamato cemetery

SALINAS — The Salinas Landscape Gardeners Assn. members trimmed and squared the cypress trees to vastly improve the appearance of Yamato Cemetery, the Salinas Valley JACL reported. The chapter is custodian of the grounds.

The chapter annually conducts Memorial Day services at the cemetery and at the Garden of Memories.

CALENDAR OF JACL EVENTS

March 31-April 2
MDYC—Detroit Jr. JACL hosts: Spring workshop.
Berkeley JACL Invitational basketball tournament.
April 1 (Saturday)
Stockton—Jr. JACL Mtg. 1225 N. Hunter, 7 p.m.
Portland—Oriental potluck dinner, Nichiren Buddhist Church, 6:30 p.m.; Jefferson Choir entertaining.
April 1 (Saturday)
West Los Angeles — Dinner Mtg. Surfrider Inn, 7 p.m.; State Sen. Robert Stevens, spkr.
April 1-2
IDC-IDYC — Boise Valley JACL hosts: Quarterly session, Caldwell, Idaho.
April 2 (Sunday)
Monterey Peninsula—Spring potluck, 6 p.m.
April 4 (Tuesday)
Wilshire-Uptown—Bd. Mtg. St. Mary's Episcopal Church, 8 p.m.; members welcome.
Hollywood — Bd. Mtg. JACL Regional Office, 7:30 p.m.
April 6 (Thursday)
Puyallup Valley — Mtg. Tacoma Buddhist Church, 8 p.m.; Police Sgt. Stan Zatterberg, spkr.
April 7 (Friday)
Venice-Culver — Charnes dance, Parkview Women's Club, 3723 Don Felipe Dr., L.A., 6:30 p.m.
San Jose — Jr. JACL Mtg. Bank of Tokyo hospitality room.
April 8 (Saturday)
Venice-Culver—Comm. Ctr. clean-up day.
Twin Cities — Jr. JACL spring show rehearsal.
April 9 (Sunday)
Delano—Community picnic.
Dayton—Swim party.
April 11 (Tuesday)
New York—Bd. Mtg. Japan Society Rm. 1621, 6:30 p.m., supper.
April 12 (Wednesday)
Venice-Culver—Bd. Mtg.

dressing particularly the young people, he urged them not to forget that that tradition is part of their heritage, as well as the spirit of Nathan Hale and Patrick Henry, patriots who by today's standards would undoubtedly be "squares."

As a token of regard and gratitude, the chapter presented to Capt. Bosworth a miniature sterling silver hotel.

Bosworth stayed on long after the traces of the delicious meal had been cleared away, chatting informally and autographing copies of his book, some seventy copies of which were sold on the spot.

Cal-Western agent sells all-time high

SACRAMENTO — California-Western States Life Insurance Co. announced that Bill T. Yamashiro of Los Angeles has established an all-time high among the company's agents for the amount of life insurance in force.

Cal-Western Life President Robert E. Murphy stated that Yamashiro's \$13,900,000 of insurance broke a long-standing record.

"The almost \$14-million of insurance he has put into force," Murphy pointed out, "is a remarkable record for a man who has been in the business only ten years."

Yamashiro is the only Nisei on the Mainland to have qualified for the elite Million Dollar Round Table during each of his ten years in business. He is also a charter and life member of Cal-Western Life's President's Council of million dollar producers, has been elected president or chairman, on the board of each of the firm's Leading Producers Club conferences, has been named to the President's Top Ten each year since coming with Cal-Western Life, as the number one man on eight occasions, and has earned the National Quality Award eight times.

Magnolia Residence fund supports Y-Teen program

LOS ANGELES — A Y-Teen program for Oriental girls is being supported by funds derived from the sale of Magnolia Residence, once a dormitory of Japanese young women in Boyle Heights.

This past month, three Y-Teen clubs were organized in the southwest L.A. area, according to Mrs. George Nakagawa, local YWCA program director.

To explain the program to interested mothers, Mrs. Robert G. Blanchard, L.A. YWCA president, will meet with them at the Santa Barbara Savings & Loan April 6, 7:30 p.m.

CALENDAR OF JACL EVENTS

Wilshire-Uptown — 12-wk. Bridge Lessons, Hollywood Comm. Ctr., 3929 Middlebury St., 7:30 p.m.
April 14 (Friday)
Hollywood—Dance class (1st of 12 sessions), Flower View Gardens, 8:30 p.m.
April 15 (Saturday)
NC-WNDYC—Monterey Jr. JACL hosts: Spring Activity.
San Francisco — Auxy benefit dance, Holiday Inn, South San Francisco.
NC-WNDYC: Monterey Jr. JACL hosts: Spring Activity.
Long Beach-Harbor — Oriental Fantasy Dance, Harbor Comm. Ctr., 9 p.m.
April 16 (Sunday)
Placer County—Community picnic, JACL Recreation Park.
San Diego—Jr. JACL skatefest, Sweetwater Rink.
April 17 (Monday)
West Los Angeles—Earth Science Mtg. Griffith Park Planetarium.
Venice-Culver—1000 Club skit rehearsal.
April 21 (Friday)
Portland — Theatre party, Civic Theatre, 8 p.m.
San Jose — Jr. JACL benefit movies, Okida Hall.
San Francisco—Jr. JACL Spring Show: Oeyama, Marina Jr. High School, 8 p.m.
Spokane—Sukiyaki dinner, Highland Park Methodist Church.
April 22 (Saturday)
Venice-Culver — Square dance, Comm. Ctr.
April 22-23
West Los Angeles—Earth Science trip, Bristol and Marble Mountains.
April 23-24
Pasadena — Hana Matsuri booth, Buddhist Church.



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Aloha from Hawaii

by Richard Gima

180 Kanoena St., Wailua. He is the 80th island man to die in Vietnam... A dying man's last wish was fulfilled Mar. 27. Louis Piacenza, 65, of Los Angeles, who died Mar. 18 at an L.A. hospital, had requested that he be buried at Punchbowl after his death. Piacenza was a law librarian at UCLA.

During WW 2 he was stationed in Hilo while in the Navy... Capt. Cornelius A.L. Lau, commanding officer of the Armed Forces examining station at Ft. DeRussy until Dec., was killed Mar. 20 while on a search and destroy mission in South Vietnam. He was the 81st island man to die in the war. He was a 1949 Farrington High School graduate with an active ROTC record there and enlisted following his graduation... Seaman Apprentice Roy K. Nakamura, son of Mr. and Mrs. Raymond Uechi of 2138 Kalili St., has been selected as Co. Honor man for his boot camp company at the San Diego Naval Training Center... Army Capt. Arthur S. Kubo of Wailua has received the Legion of Merit for base development construction work in three areas in Vietnam. Kubo, 2622 Nonoho St., is headed for Ft. Greeley, Alaska, and work with a nuclear reactor there. His father is Police Capt. Earl Kubo, head of the Wailua station... Ismael C. Omandam, jet mechanic at Hickam AFB, is the 1966 regional winner in the air carrier category of the Federal Aviation Agency mechanic safety awards competition. He lives at 98-096 Kanuku Place, Aiea, with his wife and eight children.

Queen's Hospital in Honolulu, after being injured in an automobile accident near Koloa... Henry Kogachi, recently attended a Security Life of Denver conference in Mexico City... A Big Island educator was in satisfactory condition Mar. 21 in Hilo Hospital after an early morning fall into a stream on Kinohao St., Hilo. He was Henry T. Lam, 56, the Dept. of Education's educational TV specialist for the Big Island. Lum suffered head injuries in the fall into the Waialoa Canal near the Hilo Fire Station about 1 a.m.

Duke Kahanamoku has left Kaiser Hospital following ulcer operation Feb. 15. Duke, who had half of his stomach removed, said, "The doctor did a good job. I walk around a lot now. My legs are getting strong again."

Yat Loy Co. is giving up after 69 years in its King St. location in downtown Honolulu. Gradually downtown shops are closing up, are relocating to the Ala Moana Center, where most Honoluluans do their shopping.

must be of Japanese descent or be recommended by the chapter. Membership in JACL either by the applicant or his parents is not a requisite, but the student must be sponsored community Nakagiri pointed by a JACL chapter in his out.

Receipt of other scholarship awards will not disqualify candidates, he added.

Kumamoto said the kit is two-way because one pocket contains instructions for the chapter and the other pocket for the nominee.

Scholarship —

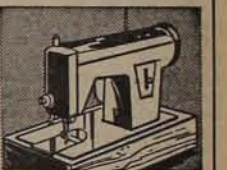
(Continued from Front Page)

Traffic Death...

Robert Kato, 15, son of Mr. and Mrs. Haruo Kato of Kukuila, Kauai, was rushed unconscious on the pre-dawn freight plane Mar. 19 to

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4 — Friday, Mar. 31, 1967

Director's Report

By Masao Satow, National JACL Director

STAFF ADDITION

To be officially announced next week will be the addition of an Assistant National Director working out of National Headquarters. He will be serving the Northern California-Western Nevada District Council and its Chapters as a primary responsibility in addition to various National assignments. This will be especially welcome news to the NC-WADC Chapters which have been without a Regional Director since 1955. Greatest immediate beneficiary of this move will be the National Director in being relieved of doubling up as Regional Director for this area.

TOUR TO JAPAN

The printed brochure on the JACL Tour to Japan this fall should be ready for distribution within the next week or so with the registration forms in reply to the many inquiries. The inquiries indicate considerable interest and assurance that we will have a good group. Having looked forward to this for several years, the Satows will be the first to sign up.

With so many JACL members in the travel tour business, but with only one designated travel agency allowed by regulations, we are working out a cooperative arrangement for such JACL owned travel agencies.

NATIONAL MEMBERSHIPS

Gresham - Troutdale, Mid-Columbia, North San Diego, Salinas Valley and Twin Cities have reached all-time highs in membership. Boise Valley, Eden Township, Fort Lupton, St. Louis, San Luis Obispo and Selma have done better than last year. For Salinas this is the 5th consecutive year of membership increase. We are just over the 17,000 mark.

1000 CLUB SUPPORT

1000 Club memberships have been pouring in so fast we

have not been able to keep up with our acknowledgements. Since the first of the year 618 memberships have been received, 78 of which are new 1000 Club supporters and 217 are renewals for ten years or more.

Newest 1000 Club Life Member is Yoshihiro Uchida of San Jose. Yosh is a Silver Medalist recipient in the Nisei of the Biennial recognitions this past biennial. Highlight of his achievements was as manager-coach of the American Olympic Judo team in 1964. He is a clinical laboratory biologist when he isn't coaching or promoting judo and serving as assistant professor of physical education at San Jose State College.

A clarification for those who are approaching their 20th year of 1000 Club membership: Technically, upon reaching the 20th year, these will be considered 1000 Club Life Members as agreed at the 1958 National Convention, but in contrast to the lump sum Life Memberships we will not be able to continually credit their Chapters with \$25. We are hopeful that some of those who reach the 20th year category will continue on to the 21st year and beyond.

CONTRIBUTIONS

We gratefully acknowledge the following contributions from friends and JACLers during the first quarter of 1967: For National JACL Scholarship program: \$100 from Mrs. Dorothy Howard, El Monte, toward the Dr. Mitsunori Kono Memorial Scholarship for Graduate Study. \$35 — Mr. and Mrs. Hidetaro Uyeda, Gardena, on Golden Wedding Anniversary. \$5 — Mr. and Mrs. Elson Cosby, Berkeley, in memory of Takuro Sano, El Cerrito. For National JACL Endowment Fund: \$25 — Yata Family of Los Angeles in memory of father, Shigeo Yata. \$10 — Mrs. Shizuko Kondo, Los Angeles, in memory of husband, Choyei. For JACL Japanese History Project: \$100 — Jintaro Ando, San Francisco; Masato Nakagawa, Chicago; Mrs. Mary Tanaka, Denver. \$35 additional — Miss Dixie Hunt, San Francisco.

Yokohama Heavy snows in many parts of Japan during the past winter disrupted traffic badly and various means of combating the soft white menace are now being incorporated. One new innovation created by the National Railways' research institute with the cooperation of a tent maker was introduced last winter.

This involves a method of disposing of snow in station areas, etc., where there is not enough space to pile up displaced snow. A flatcar is equipped with a special inflatable canvas bag over which the snow is placed. The car is pulled out of the area, and the snow rolled off by inflating the bag. Quite clever.

On the other hand, however, it was proven once again how vulnerable the super express train on the new Tokaido Line is to the least bit of snowfall. A few inches can stop the pride of the Japanese National Railways for hours.

To keep the timetable operating in winter, JNR bought a new kind of snow plough to lighten the hardships on this epitome of railway technique. The cost: 25 million yen, or equivalent to five conventional snow ploughs in value.

What makes it unique? It has a powerful jet engine originally designed for B36 bombers on the back, and proved to work fine. It blew snow away with might.

The only trouble was, it made a lot of noise to say the least. It was thereafter hauled off to the barn where it may stay this winter pending the development of silencing equipment. What price progress?

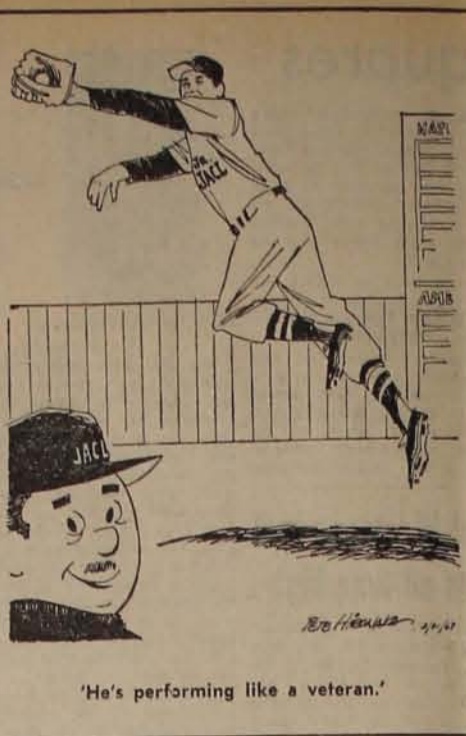
PATTERN OF GUILT

In Japan 80 percent of adult men smoke cigarettes. Statistics show that approximately 100,000 shortened their lives due to their smoking habit. It

HOLIDAY FOR PATRIOTS?

From this year, February 11 has been designated as National Founding Day although there was considerable debate pro and con prior to the decision. History and archaeology scholars now refute much of Japan's mythology, and the Emperor and the flag of the Rising Sun are no longer the absolute symbols they used to be. In fact of this refutation of what only a generation ago were considered absolute, just how does the average Japanese today feel about it all? A survey was conducted posing several questions such as "Do you own a flag of Japan?" "Have you ever waved the flag?" "Do you know military songs?" "Which comes first to you, family or nation?" "On what kind of occasion do you think you might wave the flag again?"

Eight percent said they had flags. Middle-aged people remembered military songs but refused to sing them. The middle-aged people said they loved nation and family equally, while the younger put emphasis on family. As to waving flags in the future, not a single one seemed to connect it with war, and a surprising number answered, "to encourage Japanese participants in international sports events."



PRESS COMMENTS:

Integration a Factor

BY GEORGE YOSHINAGA
English Editor
Kashu Mainichi

Los Angeles

Can't ever recall it happening before, but didja notice that the all-city basketball team selections this year had five Negro players on the first team?

The Negro athlete has been a dominating force in Los Angeles City high school sports, especially in basketball.

However, they have never dominated the scene as they did this year.

One of the reasons all-Negro domination, ironically, is the "integration" of the Negroes into areas where none were found before.

That is to say, if a predominantly Negro school such as Fremont, Jordan or Manual Arts won the title, they would still find it tough to place more than one player on the first team.

Honors are spread out more geographically in selecting the first five.

Selections Spread Out

Now, with Negro athletes found on most teams in the city, and because of their outstanding ability, the selectors can spread out their picks on the map and still come up with an all-Negro all-star squad.

Two examples of this is the selection of Sidney Wicks of Hamilton and Carlton Slater of Gardena, two schools which are more predominantly white than Negro.

If, say, Slater was playing at Fremont, the city champs, he probably would have been passed over in favor of another player from another sector as Fremont placed Curtis Rowe on the first team and it has never been a policy to put two from one school on the first five no matter how outstanding the pair may be. Both Slater and James

Wright of Manual, who made the first five, prove that size is not an important factor in basketball, at least at the high school level.

At 5-8 and 5-7, respectively, Slater and Wright are a lot smaller than most Nisei and Saneis.

Slater is headed for the Univ. of Arizona and most experts say he will be able to "cut the mustard" in college.

Reason for Success

Mental attitude, I think, plays an important part in the success of these Negro youngsters.

Deprived of most of the finer things of life by society's attitude towards them, they work a little bit harder to accomplish their goal in sports because they know that it doesn't matter what color you are if you can go the next guy one better.

It may not be a popular opinion but I think this is where the Saneis fall short.

Pampered and coddled, they may have the talent but not the proper mental attitude to really achieve their fullest potential.

They are given a league to play in from pre-teen days. They are outfitted in neat uniforms. They are driven to and from the games by helpful parents. In general, they are treated like sports heroes long before they are fully able to fulfill such a role.

An example is found in our NAU leagues. The players would not think of putting out their own money for the privilege of playing in the league. They expect a sponsor (one of the local businessmen) to put up the entry fees, the money for the uniforms and, if they win, feed them with a dinner at season's end.

No one is going to find a Carlton Slater or James Wright coming out of such an atmosphere of mollycoddling.

Two-fold Purpose in JACL

BY ELLEN ENDO
English Editor, Rafu Shimpō

Los Angeles

Questions of JACL and politics, and civil rights, and JACL and financial responsibility were reportedly brought up at the recent National Interim Board meeting in San Francisco.

Comprehensive summaries of the outcome of that session were published in the JACL organ Pacific Citizen. Harry Honda, PC editor, mentioned the topic of politics let loose some "emotion-packed" discussion. We would like to have seen for ourself exactly what went on and exactly what they felt.

We can only guess, from limited previous experience, that there were those who raised their "let's cool it" signs when the subject of politics was brought before the Board. This attitude is only natural in an organization which is generally bi-partisan, that is, there are lots of one, and at least some of the other. The only problem is there are enough of the "other" to create good-sized waves when policy-making time is due.

It's sad when an organization which has been as instrumental as JACL has in turning the tide of American opinion is resigned to travel the "middle of the road" to keep from stepping on somebody's toes.

Immature Stand

We've heard recently that many people are reluctant to join JACL because of the organization's positive stand on civil rights. Civil, civil, civil! Rights, rights, rights! There we've said it and we're glad. Anyone who is afraid to use

the term "civil rights" for fear connotation will associate him with a picket line or riot is not yet mature enough to deal sensibly with the subject in the first place.

Many JACL members (and you know who you are) need to re-examine their purpose for joining the League. When it comes to important decisions to be made, everyone seems to know what they "don't" want.

When it comes to politics, a similar attitude is taken by a portion of the members. "Take a stand that will keep everybody happy."

JACL officials are, at present, doing an outstanding job of giving their organization meaning — the purpose for which it was established. But if the Sunshine Kids have their way, we see in 1980 weekend gatherings of Americans of Japanese ancestry standing around complimenting each other on the miraculous feats of their ancestors. Yvickkk!

Two-Fold Purpose

In our opinion, the purpose of JACL is two-fold: first, to bring together into one body persons interested in the betterment of Japanese Americans and the preservation of cultural heritage to share with other Americans; second, as a body, to take firm stands in advancing the position of the Japanese American in the United States for the Yonsei, Gosei and Rokusei generations to follow.

JACL has not reached the "pabum" stage yet, and we fervently hope she never does. All that's needed is for these chapters seeking political contentment to take one giant step out of the Twilight Zone.

By the Board:

Guiding the Youth

BY KAY NAKAGIRI

Burbank
How do we sustain a youth group? This is probably the commonest query received.

First, look at your youth adviser. Is he conversant with the chapter program and capable of interpreting this to the youth? Is this adviser on the chapter board and keeping the chapter informed? How many meetings have been held together with the youth group for doing the planning? How often does the chapter meet to discuss the youth program—or is it all up to the adviser? If your chapter needs an adviser, have you tried the training workshop for advisers as a means of orienting willing volunteers? Can your chapter profitably join forces with another chapter to promote such a training period? If you need help—ask us!

A second place to look is at the chapter itself. Has your chapter clearly gone on record as supporting a youth group? Can your chapter support the youth activities of your neighboring chapters? Do you feel that the average age of your chapter is too old to be interested in a youth program? By now, you can see that it isn't so much a youth program by itself, but how much does your chapter want to get involved in our own youth.

SCHOLARSHIPS

Because the National Scholarship Program does affect the overall youth program, I suggested at the recent National Board meeting that the dollar amount of the scholarships be increased to fit the inflationary expenses of today's higher education. Certainly, I must agree that the donors' wishes be honored.

But I believe that JACL should add to the dollar amount as necessary to be sure that some of our brightest scholars will apply and not ignore us. (Note: Most of the big scholarships are exclusive and do not allow the recipients to accept other scholarships.)

The next problem is how to obtain and handle such amounts for the youth program. In the planning stage now, Dr. George Miyake, Hen-

ry Kanegae, and myself, with Alan Kumamoto as staff are attempting to outline this phase.

CCDC RESTRAINT

Central California's youth conference at Reedley was an initial effort to gauge the interest in Jr. JACL. With the top youth leaders from both ends of the state, including the Jr. JACL Chairman, Russ Ohana, and adults such as, Alan Kumamoto, Harry Kaku, and myself, we thought that answering the questions of the local youth as well as the older JACL members would be relatively easy. However, a feeling of restraint was evident—perhaps because, indeed, the adults there were truly interested in the JACL. But, I believe that the adults' concept of JACL and what the youth are seeking is different.

600 FOR 1968

Plans for the 1968 National Convention at San Jose are being drawn for an anticipated 600 youths in attendance. The recent San Diego Convention had approximately 240 registered youth delegates—surely, 400 in attendance at one of the dances! In turn, more adult help will be needed in 1968 to aid the Jr. JACL leaders in running their program to the high standard set in San Diego.

THREE MANUALS

Publication-wise—we hope to have three manuals soon. The first will be for the youth, "The Youth Work Manual". This is written for the youth and from his point of view. The second is "The Advisor's Handbook" and written specifically for that person. The third is "The Youth Commissioner's Guide". This last will probably appear in the same volume as the "The Advisor's Handbook".

One-thousand copies of "The Youth Work Manual" will be initially printed; 310 will immediately be distributed to the following people: (41) Jr. Chapter Presidents, (25) District Youth Council Officers, (8) National Youth Council Members, (83) Chapter Presidents, (89) Advisers, and (8) District Youth Commissioners.

again, "How could they, possibly?"

You had early told the jury, directly and openly, that you were an American who happened to be of Japanese ancestry, a fact of which you neither boasted nor apologized for, that it was simply a fact; that you were sure that the jurors would not be influenced by that fact either way. And one of the white listeners in the courtroom had even come up to you during a recess to tell you how the listeners had been impressed by this forthright statement.

CONSOLATION AND SHOCK

But before passing sentence, the judge reduces the charge from grand theft to petit (petty) theft and imposes a sentence of four months. You immediately file motions and thereby keep your client out of jail. As you walk out, your client thanks you again.

But as we step outside the courtroom, there awaits the sheriff with another arrest warrant! The devils had been prepared all along if, somehow, you had been able to pull it off.

At this, your client who had been quite staunch and firm under the stress of the trial, suddenly breaks down and in panic he turns to you and with a forlorn look begs you to do everything to keep him out of jail. It is a pathetic sight. You were not at all prepared for this tactic but you've got to do something. Your client is led away by the sheriff and his deputies, his plea ringing in your ears.

So you confer immediately with several officials and the person bringing the charges and miracle of miracles, your client is withdrawn and a telephone call is made to the jail cell instructing the release of your client. It took just a half hour and you're satisfied.

It is now near dusk and a decided chill has settled over this Southern town and the wind is beginning to whip up sharply. And in the dusk you see your client literally flying and it's good to see him exhilarated after such a hard day. He thanks you again for your prompt work, good-byes are exchanged. And that's the last you see of him.

HOW? HOW? HOW?

But all the way back to Jackson, as the tires "thump, thump" in monotonous beat on the seams of the road, the events of the day continue to swirl about your mind and you keep thinking: "How could they have come in with that verdict? How could they...?"

But tomorrow you have other cases. And you must now put your mind to them.

Marutani —

(Continued from Front Page)

over and placing his hand on your shoulder he thanks you. But you know he's going through hell at the moment. He faces the prospect of five years in jail plus a sizeable fine.

The judge has excused himself to his chambers and with the jury out, time hangs heavy. Still on edge, you try to appear calm and casual and you engage in some banter with the county prosecutor and the D.A.; they're friendly enough and soon it is a situation of lawyers relating stories to one another. It has happened many times before.

The courtroom has still retained its observers seated in the room. During this period, you get up to stretch and wander about. The Negroes come up to you, one by one, and with a barely perceptible smile they silently shake your hand or mumble a "thank you" and move away.

THE VERDICT

More time passes. And with passage of time, hope again begins to well despite yourself. Someone in the jury room is putting up a resistance; but which way? More time.

Finally, the bailiff returns to announce that the jury has reached a verdict. The judge returns to the bench and before he accepts and reads the verdict he cautions that there'll be no demonstrations. And you wonder whether or not the judge gives this admonition because he, too, thinks that the verdict may be for the defendant. Otherwise, why the admonition? He takes the slip from the foreman and reads: "We, the jury, find the defendant 'guilty'."

While this was not unexpected, you are still crushed. "How could they?" you muse to yourself, over and over.

PC Letterbox

Kuroki's stand
To the Editor:

In your issue of Feb. 17 I notice an article by Ellen Endo concerning the blast that newspaperman Ben Kuroki put on marriage between Japanese and Caucasians. I read Mr. Kuroki's remarks with the greatest of interest. I appreciated some of the points he was making, but when I was through my only thought was that I was damned glad that he did not dismiss these marriages until just recently. Had he done so ten years ago, I would have been the loser.

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PACIFIC CITIZEN

Patrick Okura, Coordinating Editor

Friday, Mar. 31, 1967

President Johnson Delivers 1967 Civil Rights Message

To the Congress of the United States:

Almost two centuries ago the American people declared these truths to be self-evident: "That all men are created equal, that they are endowed by their Creator with certain inalienable rights, that among these are life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness."

Seventy-five years later, a savage war tested the foundations of their democratic faith. The issue of the struggle was, as Lincoln said, whether "we shall nobly save, or meanly lose, the last, best hope on earth."

Democracy triumphed in the field in 1865. But for the Negro American, emancipation from slavery was but the first engagement in a long campaign. He had still to endure the assaults of discrimination that denied him a decent home, refused his children a

good education, closed the doors of economic progress against him, turned him away at the voting booth, the jury box, at places of public accommodation, seated him apart on buses and trains, and sometimes even threatened him with violence if he did not assent to these humiliations.

In 1948 President Truman ordered the Defense Establishment to accord equal treatment to servicemen of every race. That same year the Supreme Court declared that State courts could not enforce racial covenants in the sale of houses. The Court later struck down racial discrimination in public transportation.

In 1954 segregated education was found to be inherently unequal and in violation of the 14th amendment.

In 1957 the first Civil Rights Act in 82 years passed the

Congress.

Three later acts were adopted within the next decade—in 1960, 1964, and 1965. Congress prohibited interference with the right to vote—to use any hotel, restaurant, or theater—to secure a job on the basis of merits. It barred the use of Federal funds to any agency that practiced racial discrimination.

Within these 20 years, the institutions of democratic government have begun to make the ancient, self-evident truths a reality for all Americans.

Though much of our task still lies before us, it is important to measure the progress we have made in the past few years.

Voting Rights

Since the passage of the Voting Rights Act of 1965, the number of Negroes registered in the five States where voter discrimination was most severe has increased by 65 percent—from 715,099 to 1,174,569. The vast majority of the new voters—about 334,000—were registered by local officials, in voluntary compliance with the act.

The remainder—some 125,000—were registered by Federal examiners in 47 counties of the five States. Federal observers were present in many counties during the 1966 primary and general elections to insure that the newly registered voters were permitted to vote without interference.

In 1960, a Negro citizen complained that for 40 years he had tried without success to register to vote. Not a single Negro had been registered in his county for 60 years. In 1966, he ran for a seat on the local school board—and won.

Today, 20 Negroes serve in southern legislatures. Several important local offices, such as school boards and county commissions, now have Negro membership.

The electorate in these States has begun to change. The right to vote—the fundamental democratic right—is now exercised by men and women whose color served in years past to bar them from the polls. After centuries of silence, their voice is being heard. It will never again be stifled.

Schools

In the 1963-64 school year, 10 years after the landmark Brown decision, 1 percent of the Negro students in the 11 Southern States were in schools also attended by white students.

Then came the 1964 Civil Rights Act and its prohibition against the use of Federal funds to support racial bias.

In September 1966, 12.5 percent of the Negro students in those same States were en-

(Continued on Page 5)



Calvin Takagi



Don Kazama

Chicago JACL joins city-wide Joint Action Board

CHICAGO — The Chicago JACL has taken a giant step forward in the field of human relations, by joining the Joint Action Board (JAB) of Chicago.

The JAB is a 16-member organization, composed of individual groups which have an interest in furthering human relations in the Chicago area. JACL was admitted Jan. 5. Hiro Mayeda is permanent representative.

This action was undertaken by the local JACL board after attending several meetings as observers. Although JACL is limited by staff and finances and will participate on a limited basis, it will help initiate and propose creative community joint action for human rights activities.

In being welcomed to JAB, the local JACL has truly come of age. For some of the member organizations of the JAB are the very same ones which helped Japanese Americans during their relocation to Chicago.

The 16 members of the JAB are: American Civil Liberties Union, American Friends Service Committee, American Jewish Committee, American Jewish Congress, Anti-Defamation League, Bureau of

(Continued on Page 7)

PNWDC seminar, human relations deemed a success

SEATTLE — As a means of stimulating wider interest in human relations and civil rights, the Pacific Northwest District Council programmed a seminar at its Feb. 26 session hosted by Puyallup Valley JACL.

The PNWDC seminar on human relations attracted 100 participants, including young adults.

Dr. Calvin Takagi, professor at the Univ. of Washington school of social work, began the discussion with his overview picture of human rights and how it related to the Japanese American. His chart (printed elsewhere in this supplement) graphically described the various levels of integration within the American society.

Chapter Involvement

Masao Satow, national JACL director, followed with JACL's direction in human rights and the rationale for chapter involvement. The seminar was conducted with the prime objective of having chapters organize civil rights or human relations committees at the local level.

And Don Kazama, Seattle JACL human rights committee chairman, concluded the formal presentation of talks in the seminar with comments on how the Seattle group was organized and how it functioned.

Phil Hayasaka, DC human rights chairman, served as moderator.

Each member chapter was then allowed five minutes to relate their local concern in human rights before the closing question and answer period.

Respondents

The respondents reacted in predictable ways; i.e., those

(Continued on Page 4)

Fair housing bill a little too fair

HONOLULU — One anti-discrimination bill now before the House Judiciary Committee may carry the idea of fair housing a little too far, committee members have learned. HB 538 to outlaw discrimination in real property transactions on the basis of race, color, religion or national origin, also would demand that women be rented rooms in male dormitories.

The bill includes provisions that would outlaw housing discrimination because of "sex."

While virtually everyone appearing before the committee favored the intent of HB 538, or two other anti-discrimination bills, most agreed that serious rewriting in some areas is necessary.

In A Greater America

We have come a long way in just the past decade in the continuing struggle to make America a more perfect Democracy. That we have a long way yet to go, few will dispute. Japanese Americans, as a "visible" minority group, have probably advanced up the road to full acceptance than most. The accolades given us by our friends is well deserved. Yet, even we didn't do it all ourselves and, as others have said, we had some cultural identity going for us that the Negro doesn't have.

Our selfish concern for the well being of our own ethnic group makes us no different than any group. The old cliché, "Nobody will help you, if you don't help yourself," is as true in securing full rights for ethnic minorities, as in anything else. The JACL built a proud record of achievement upon a foundation of limited goals, seen in the narrow perspectives of problems uniquely Japanese. In so doing it contributed something to the concept of "Better Americans in a Greater America."

Now it is time to look into ourselves as an organization, and think twice about that motto. It reads very well, looks great on letterheads, and is excellent as a punch line to close out speeches. If the tradition of JACL is to be maintained, it has to be deeper than that. We Japanese Americans still have some problems incidentally, that give us a direct stake in this "game." It is not yet really the "other guy's game."

Even if it reaches that happy state for us, our motto remains to remind us of our responsibilities toward assuring that "Greater America."

I hope that the "Civil Rights Page" will tell the many stories of JACLers around this country who are involved in their own ways to help make their communities "better." I know that we will all be interested too, in the thoughts and feelings of those in our membership who have long been critical of, what they felt was JACL's disinterest, passivity, or worse in the controversial field of civil rights.

Jerry Enomoto
National President

JACL Policy on Civil Rights

(Adopted 1962, National JACL Council)

As the continuing struggle for civil and human rights and dignity for all Americans enters into what may be its final stages, the Japanese American Citizens League should remain in the forefront of those organizations that have joined in the common cause—through legislation, courts and constructive action on the national, state and local levels—to secure equal opportunities and equal dignity for all our citizens without regard to race, color, creed, age, or sex in every aspect of our national life.

The integration of schools should be accelerated; the desegregation of transportation, recreational and other public facilities should be expedited; and opportunities for equal employment promotions, for housing, for education, for dignified living, etc., should be made immediately available to all.

The JACL, while cooperating with others, should not ignore the Japanese American citizens too are discriminated in certain areas, particularly in housing and some employment, as well as promotions and upgrading once hired.

The Washington Representative should be directed to participate fully in all affairs to secure civil and human rights for all Americans, before the Congress, through the courts, by administrative action, etc. Furthermore, the Washington Representative should continue to participate in, and cooperate with, such organizations as the National Civil Liberties Clearing House, the Leadership Conference of Civil Rights, etc.

In addition, the various District Councils and the individual Chapters should not only become aware of the civil rights problems in their respective areas but also deliberately participate with other like-minded organizations in the general effort to secure equal rights and opportunities for all Americans.

District Councils and Chapters too should conduct educational programs among their own memberships to promote an understanding of civil rights problems and a will among JACLers to actively engage in helping to eliminate discrimination in all forms.

JACL Civil Rights Statement

As Americans of Japanese ancestry who, just twenty years ago, suffered unprecedented deprivation of civil rights and loss of property solely on the basis of our ancestry, we support the present struggle for human dignity now being dramatized by Negro fellow Americans.

The Japanese American Citizens League, therefore, endorses intensified participation in responsible and constructive activities to obtain civil equality, social justice, and full economic and educational opportunities as a matter of fundamental right for all Americans regardless of race, color, creed, or national origin.

To this end, we accelerate our continuing program in seeking legislation, judicial and executive fulfillment of constitutional guarantees of human rights for all Americans. We call upon our members, and all other citizens, to actively participate in every area of responsible and constructive activity to attain these objectives.

In further affirmation of our concern, the Japanese American Citizens League contributes financial and other cooperation to the National Leadership Conference on Civil Rights, a representative mobilization of nation-wide voluntary organizations.

The Japanese American Citizens League will participate in "The March in Washington, D.C." (to petition for the redress of grievances) on August 28, 1963, to be welcomed by the President of the United States of America.

By these and other manifestations of our concern, we keep faith with our national motto—"For Better Americans in a Greater America."

Special Civil Rights Committee
Japanese American Citizens League
Omaha, Nebraska, July 21, 1963

Forming a Human Relations Committee in the Chapter

BY DONALD KAZAMA

Seattle

In October 1964, former Seattle JACL President Terry Toda called for a community-wide meeting of interested Nisei to discuss the formation of a Human Relations Committee within the Seattle Chapter. He believed that circumstances and the time were right for at least an exploration of such. He found that there was definite interest in such a committee when more than 20 persons came to the first meeting. From this, a group committed themselves to formation and work of the committee.

Initially, an attempt was made to have the committee representative of the Japanese community by seeking individuals from various organizations, churches and occupations. This is proved rather frustrating as many persons were either not interested or did not have the time for another committee involvement.

Then, it was decided to seek out those who were interested in human relations or who would be willing to work on the committee. We found many individuals who were willing to add this committee to their already heavy schedule because they felt a commitment to the Japanese community and to the total community.

Purpose of Group

The first job was to provide a guideline for the committee and rules to follow. The purpose is to:

"Work towards the elimination of artificial barriers due to race, color, religion, or national origin, in all forms of community life".

The purpose was stated as broadly as possible so that the committee could have latitude in its exploration and experience.

The rules are simple. The size of the committee is limited to 20. All members must be JACL members. All general meetings shall be open and interested persons may voice their opinions.

The members are selected by the Chairman. The Chairman of the committee shall be appointed by the Chapter President. The latter is an ex-officio member. The Chapter President or the Chapter Board shall approve the general program of the committee.

What then have been some of the activities and thoughts of the committee thus far? The Board approved an Open Housing Resolution which was drafted by this committee. This now gives the Chapter a base from which it can issue statements or position itself whenever the time and circumstances make it necessary.

Community Meetings

In the spring of 1965, the committee sponsored a series of three community meetings. Over 100 persons attended the first at which Dr. Frank Miyamoto, chairman of the Sociology Department, Univ. of Washington and Robert Bass, then Intergroup Relations Coordinator, Seattle Public Schools, discussed the Japanese and Negro communities in Seattle. They presented briefly the history of each, the economic picture, contribution of each and the problems encountered by each throughout

the years.

The second, at which over 80 were present, Dr. Donald Noel, then professor, Sociology Department, Univ. of Washington, discussed the nature of Prejudice and Human Behavior. Essentially he pointed out the need to know people rather than judge on the basis of stereotypes.

At the third meeting, the late Wing Luke, who was to have talked about Personal Involvement, Walter Hundley, director, Central Area Motivation Program, filled in capably to an audience of more than 60. He stated that in these times, more people must be involved and that this involvement should be more than passing curiosity. At least they should be interested and informed and educated. Most ideal would be to actually be involved with work in community intergroup relations work.

Enthusiastic Response

When several Negroes were approached about the possibility of a discussion series with a group of Nisei, the response was most enthusiastic. Because we had such a satisfying experience, we then approached the American Indian group. Again, the response was most enthusiastic.

In both instances, we limited the group to no more than 10 of each so that it would provide an easy climate for informal frank discussion. Co-chairing was instituted and meeting places alternated in a sense between home grounds. There was definitely a free exchange of information about each other. Any ideas that all Negroes are picket or demonstration minded were quickly dispelled. It was clear that the

Indians are at a point in their history where the Government must modify or alter their programs drastically.

Both groups had many penetrating questions to ask us about our culture and life as we individually experienced and understood it and the experiences we encountered in prejudice and discrimination. One Indian girl wanted to know just exactly what our feelings were when we were evacuated during World War II. She was a most insistent girl.

If I may generalize at this point, I wish to say that it is amazing the amount of information we do not know about different groups of people and how similar our respective experiences in many ways.

Invitations Follow

I believe that partly as a result of the program and discussion series, individual members of the committee and others have been asked to participate in panel discussions, to be speakers at high school conferences and churches, and appearances on at least four television programs. Also, the invitations to participate in more of the community activities has increased markedly. This is all to the good as more Nisei are getting known in the community and we are beginning to be looked upon as individuals.

Let me state that this is not unlike any other committee involvement. It takes time to get acquainted with the details and each other. Each committee must have its interested members. In any committee, it is an ongoing process which must change as

(Continued on Page 3)

JACLer Bound to Civil Rights: Satow

Substance of National JACL Director Mas Satow's remarks at the PNWDC Human Rights Seminar was drafted from tapes of the Feb. 26 session. Texts of the other two panelists are presented in their entirety for this Quarterly supplement.

—Editor

Seattle

Mas Satow initially presented reasons why JACLers should be involved in human relations. He stated that Japanese Americans have been special beneficiaries of the American way of life and we ought to be democracy's strongest advocate and supporter. If this is so, then we all must be involved in equal rights for all so that we give real meaning to the JACL motto: Better Americans in a Greater America.

History will show that JACL has been involved in the area of civil rights. He cited in 1947 that JACL was a charter member of the National Leadership Conference on Civil Rights which involved some 80 organizations. JACL has supported the anti-lynch and anti-poll tax bills. JACL filed amicus brief in a specific restrictive covenant case.

As an organization, we participated in the March on Washington, D.C. He also cited several other instances, more specifically in California. Individuals have taken part in the civil rights struggle. Specifically, are Bill Marutani, who spent time in the South, and Frank Chuman, Los Angeles Human Rights Commission.

In 1948 at a National Convention, a panel discussion took place in which there was considerable difference of opinion about a course of action in the civil rights area. There was, however, general agreement that JACL had an educational responsibility to all Japanese Americans to appraise consequences of discrimination especially when that discrimination by Japanese was towards other minority groups.

Prof. Elmer Smith

Mas was also reminded of a statement by the late Prof. Elmer Smith, Univ. of Utah, in which he urged JACL to participate in a wider front of human relations. He urged us to put the past behind and to function in the total community. Mas reminded us of the Jewish people who also banded together to help themselves and eventually decided to do just what Prof. Smith had suggested.

It does appear that nationally there is Nisei activity in the area of civil rights and also many fine pronouncements have emanated from National JACL. All this seems empty without commitment from the local level. Mas felt that a person who joins JACL, for whatever reason, is committed to all of the JACL program. At the present time, the main problem is how to be more effective at the local level.

Stages in the Movement Toward Integration in American Society

Need-Aspiration Levels	SIGNIFICANT AREAS OF LIFE				
	Housing and Residence	Civic and Economic	Educational	Political	Social
(1) Survival	Finding a place to live — usually in a ghetto.	Finding a job. Survival level.	Struggle to send children to school. segregated.	Establishment of right to vote. Registration. Overcoming apathy.	Association with in-group. Little contact with outsiders.
(2) Equality before the Law	Breaking up of ghetto. "Open Housing" legislation and concern with restrictive covenants.	Opening up of job opportunities. Entry into jobs for which qualified by virtue of training and experience.	Frequently Desegregation. Concern for quality of education. Participation in PTA. Children participating in school activities and sports.	Bloc voting. Ethnic candidates for office.	Opening up of public accommodations: hotels, restaurants, barber shops, etc.
(3) Acceptance	Housing commensurate with income and status. Individualized housing.	Complete opportunity for job entry and promotion. Salary commensurate with work performed. Participation in service and commercial clubs.	Education for broad spectrum of activity. Attendance at "elite" schools.	Acquisition of political influence.	Entry into status private clubs and organizations. Intermarriage?
(4) Full Participation or Integration	Breaking down of restrictions in high status residential areas.	Entry into high level executive positions in large business, industry, institutions and government.	Influence over educational institutions.	Office holding at all levels without regard to ethnic background.	Entry into highest status organizations.

How Minorities Meet Obstacles for Full Participation

BY CALVIN TAKAGI

Seattle
I have been asked to present a comprehensive overview of the problem of human rights in this country—which I take to mean an historical and contemporary review of the relevant issues along with some consideration of their relationship to other significant problems in the social order and their implications for and applications to the role of the Nisei in this time of dynamic societal change. All in the period of ten minutes.

That's what I'm supposed to talk about, and having mentioned it, I feel I've discharged my responsibilities sufficiently to be able to turn to something else without a great deal of guilt.

What I do want to discuss with you are a couple of ideas about where I think we, as Nisei, are today and what this might suggest to us as to where we are going.

Refer to Chart

This is where the chart comes in. Before turning to it, I would like to tell you what led up to its inception. A little while ago, I happened to be present at an interchange between Roberta Byrd, who, as many of you know, is a very talented Negro lady—actress, television moderator, member of the state anti-discrimination board, and coordinator of the transfer program of the Seattle Public School—and Eileen Suyama, attractive young singer, past president of the Seattle Young Adults JACL, honor college senior at the University of Washington.

Mrs. Byrd asked Eileen what the feeling of young Orientals on campus was with regard to sororities and fraternities.

Eileen replied that most Japanese were interested in the possibility of going through Rush Week, discussed it

among themselves, knew something of the problems connected with it, but that no one of her acquaintance had actually tried.

For someone as deeply concerned with the whole area of human relations as she is, Roberta's response was a little surprising. "Frankly", she said, "I couldn't care less about whether or not any of you get into a sorority. The most important things—the things I'm concerned about—are jobs and education."

Judgment of Needs

At the time, I asked myself the question, "Why should two people with essentially the same attitude toward these matters have such different perceptions as to what is important?"

A short time later, I was given a newsletter article to read. This article, written by a Catholic priest, discussed the incidence of anti-Semitic discrimination in the Seattle area particularly with regard to the membership policies of a number of specific high status social organizations.

According to the article, these organizations excluded Jews as a matter of policy regardless of their occupation, income, education, or residence. The point being made was that this form of discrimination was becoming a matter of concern to the Jewish community, and that preparations are being made for a concerted attack upon these last bastions of white, Anglo-Saxon, Protestant purity.

My personal response to this was somewhat similar to Roberta's: that is, it wasn't terribly important to me that some of the downtown or suburban private clubs with an elite membership would be unlikely to admit Jews, Orientals, or Negroes.

This led to the same question, "Why?" It then occurred

to me that each group is at a different level in the degree of its assimilation or integration into American society, and that what is of concern to a group at one level is not necessarily of concern to another.

This suggested the hypothesis, then, that every immigrant and readily-identifiable ethnic or racial minority group passes through certain specific stages as it moves toward fuller participation in all areas of American life.

I emphasize fuller participation because I think, ultimately, this is the goal of all minorities—not merger, not blending—but rather a society made rich by the presence of diverse cultures and diverse groups, maintaining their identities while at the same time contributing to and participating in the warp and woof of American life.

The chart represents my reflections about the ways in which ethnic minorities have typically met and mastered the obstacles, problems, and challenges in their movement toward fuller participation. It is intended only to be illustrative of typical problems; I'm sure you could add to the list of specifics mentioned.

Four Stages

It strikes me that there are at least four fairly distinct stages through which groups pass: survival, legal equality, acceptance, and, finally, full participation. I've called them "need-aspiration" levels because it seems to me that groups are frequently at one level in terms of meeting current needs, but are aspiring to the next level—in the process of fighting the battles of the next level, as it were.

Such a way of viewing the current status of minority groups might explain the differences in perception between Roberta and Eileen, between

the Jewish concern and my concern.

And if this analysis has any validity, it would appear from common observation that the Nisei have won most of the battles at level 2 and are gradually moving into level 3 in most of the categories.

Negroes, on the other hand, tend to be at the first level, but are concerned with the problems of level 2.

Jews may be said to have reached level 3 and are struggling with level 4 problems.

While there is a certain amount of consistency among categories at a given level, it should be pointed out that a given group may be at one level for a certain category and a different level for another category. The educational system tends to "give" more readily, for instance, than does the housing and residence system.

Future Outlook

Now what does this have to do with the broad picture of human rights?

For me, it suggests three things.

The first is that as Nisei, we really don't "have it made". There is a long road ahead if we are to achieve full participation.

Second, while we can feel a sense of achievement in having accomplished as much as we have, there is no assurance that we will never fall back to another level. History tells us that many of the gains and losses that we have experienced as a group are dependent upon external events—the war, evacuation, reparations, not to speak of the cultural respectability in recent years of things Japanese. We need to develop strategies that will maximize the gains and minimize the losses.

Finally, I would venture to say that as long as any one group is denied access to full

participation, in the long run we all suffer. We didn't do it alone.

As responsible citizens, it is not enough for us to say that each group must do it alone. These questions then, I leave for your consideration:

What do we know out of our group experience that can be helpful to other groups?

Reciprocally, what can we gain from the experiences of others?

And how can we work cooperatively with other groups in our communities in order truly to make this a unified nation of cultural

Kazama —

(Continued from Page 2)

needs change.

It takes time to develop workable flexible criteria by which to operate. One has to gain experience first in a new venture. I cite as an example the compilation of the Greater Seattle Nisei Directory. Now that committee has more of a guideline to follow as the result of their first venture.

Our plans for the future involves a reassessment of our purpose so that it is more describable to others. We have discussed some ideas of what might be incorporated in a Human Relations kit and perhaps we might be of some help to National. We have planned for the Japanese community sometime in the spring, a speaker on Nisei-Sansei relationships from a different frame of reference, to which all of you are invited. We plan a series of articles in the Chapter newsletter on the educational crisis in Seattle, on different organizations in the community, on intergroup relations work and as we have in the past, certainly issues which face the total community.

Civil Rights Commentary

Published on the last Friday of each month for information and education of our readers and assistance to our JACL Chapters.
Copy Deadline—the 3rd Friday

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To Secure Equal Opportunities and Equal Dignity for All Americans

Monthly Civil Rights Page

In an effort to implement several of the recommendations of the Civil Rights Committee report accepted by the National Council at the 19th Biennial National Convention, I wish to announce the inauguration of a civil rights page in the Pacific Citizen.

As your National Civil Rights Chairman, I have accepted the role of coordinating editor of this page and with the assistance of our District Chairmen, area editors and contributing editors we hope to bring to the membership various views regarding this important subject. Our plan is to devote a page on this subject matter in the last issue of every month and we hope to present a cross-section of attitudes and opinions covering the broad aspects of civil rights including the areas of human relations, health and welfare problems, war on poverty, employment, etc.

A number of our JACL Chapters are presently carrying out an active program and have expressed genuine interest and concern in the matter of equal rights and opportunity for everyone regardless of race, color, creed, or national origin.

A recent survey of our Chapters reveals that approximately 33 percent of our Chapters answering the survey questionnaire is involved in some type of educational or informational program. Approximately 90 percent of those answering requested assistance in the areas of education and information.

With the view of assisting our Chapters and our general membership, the National JACL Board has enthusiastically approved the establishment of a monthly civil rights page.

JACL Program for 1967-68

The national Civil Rights Committee made the following recommendations which were accepted by the National Council in session at the 19th Biennial National Convention:

1—JACL Civil Rights program be in

the nature of an educational program directed to our general membership.

2—Every effort be made to sponsor or conduct a leadership training program by means of regional or district conference, followed by a series of seminars or workshops conducted by trained staff or consultants.

3—Help chapters become better acquainted with the problems rather than the symptoms that cause tensions in the community, and learn of the programs and activities of other local human relation groups.

4—Development of an Educational Kit basically designed to the theme of Human Understanding or Human Relations, rather than have any immediate implication of a particular slant.

5—National Civil Rights Committee be responsible for all civil rights activities aside from legislative and litigative problems of Civil Rights, such as education, local coordination and cooperation with other civil rights organizations, special projects, etc. This separation of responsibilities will enable the Legal-Legislative Committee and the Civil Rights Committee to more effectively carry out its respective obligations and projects.

6—The JACL remain a member of and actively participate in, the Leadership Conference on Civil Rights and the National Civil Liberties Clearing House through its Washington Representative.

7—The JACL arrange for members and Junior JACLers to attend yearly meetings of the National Civil Liberties Clearing House, the National Citizenship Conference and other similar national organizations.

8—That the sum of \$15,000 per year be earmarked in the overall National Budget to implement the Civil Rights program and carry out the above recommendations.

—K. Patrick Okura
Coordinating Editor

PNWDC —

(Continued from Front Page)

from the urban areas were more acutely aware of social problems because of the magnitude of the problems in the cities. Rural area respondents also conveyed concern about problems in human relations.

All appeared to be concerned over the position or stance of JACL and believed it should be directly involved. Task seemed to be on how JACLers and chapters should start.

Walt Fuchigami of Portland pointed out the JACLers have a responsibility to the Jr. JACLers to be involved in human relations. He thought that they have a different perspective than the Nisei and it was time the Nisei caught up with them.

Other respondents were Sam

Nakagawa, Spokane JACL president; Willie Maebori, White River Valley; Bob Yamashita, Puyallup Valley; George Nakamura, Mid-Columbia; and Shig Nagae, Gresham-Troutdale.

District Governor Emi Somakawa was commended for her leadership in having the human rights seminar programmed, attending several of the planning sessions.

The district council moved for formation of chapter human rights committees with chairmen to be members of the district human rights committee. Future DC meetings will include a brief forum to assist chapters in their human rights program.

Districts and chapters interested in hearing the tape of the seminar may write to Phil Hayasaka, Executive Director, Seattle Human Rights Commission, 305 Seattle Municipal Bldg., Seattle, Wash. 98104.

'NOTHING BUT A MAN' A MINOR MASTERPIECE

HOLLYWOOD — One of the most important American movies in recent years just completed is "Nothing But a Man", an unaffected love story with much the same appeal as "Marty".

With none of the sentimentality of "Lilies of the Field" nor the preachiness of "The Cool World", it shows what it means to be a Negro in America today. Already a Venice Film Festival prize winner, it was shown here long enough to qualify for the 1967 Academy Awards voting.

Director Michael Roemer and writer-photographer Robert Young say in their film that it is not possible for most Negroes in the U.S. today to live in dignity. Abbey Lincoln and Ivan Dixon are the lead players.

Is It Civil: Right or Wrong?

BY REV. A. ARTHUR TAKEMOTO

Perhaps as a Nisei minister, there's no one who had been under constant surveillance by the federal authorities than myself. It was not so long ago I served as the executive secretary to the midwest Buddhist church during the height of relocation to the midwest and eastern cities that we were asked to report our activities and movement to the federal authorities.

Although Buddhism is a minor religion in the west and yet, the faith of a goodly portion of the Japanese Americans, we were under constant suspicion and ostracism because many of our priests were born and educated in Japan. Secondly, through one's own ignorance, many of the authorities have connected Buddhism with Shintoism.

For many being of Japanese origin and again being a Buddhist appeared as having a double stigma. Yes, it wasn't so long ago that we felt cheated and doubly discriminated. Perhaps we didn't shout out "Civil Rights!" but certainly wondered of our rights to worship as we wished as prescribed under our constitution.

When California was again opened to the Japanese, all of the Buddhist temples were used to house the returnees. It became a center for employment and beginning of a new life.

Stratified Society

Historically, we know that the religion Buddhism arose in a period of strife and a stratified society. It was Siddhartha Gautama, a person of royal blood who became very disturbed of the stratified caste system of India, proclaiming that one cannot be punished for being born, that birth was not and should not be the criteria of one's social strata in life.

Man, as man, has for himself a universal problem. However, different may their backgrounds be, he has the problem of illnesses, old-age, separation and death, coupled with physical and mental anguishes. While this is the original premise, each one of us is capable of overcoming these problems, however diverse their paths may be, to overcome or transcend these problems. It does not ask one of his color, creed, or faith.

It seems quite evident among many church groups and amongst many lay leaders that they wish their ministers and priests to remain in their place behind the pulpit to expound only upon the gospel, whatever that may mean.

In this complex society, where can one come to draw the line? When one is told to "love thy neighbor," which neighbor are we speaking of?

Dependent Origination

The composite which makes for my little "me" is a complex one and it cannot be broken down merely to my own color line. It goes far beyond this realm.

After all, are we not the composite of our culture, our society, our environment, coupled with a millennium of other circumstances not visible to the human eye?

We call this in Buddhism, "Innen" or dependent origina-

tion. Whatever field of endeavor we may be involved in, our success or progress is dependent upon a multiple circumstance. None of us are self-made men. Our livelihood, our life is the result of all these situations brought to fore.

From this steams the Japanese expression "O-kage sama de" to mean, "thanks to all the circumstances, I am fine." We owe very being to these unknown forces.

Successes in social standing, in business, in our professional life may be the direct result of using people as our stepping stone to reach that particular strata.

Problems of Own Making

On the other end of our pole, the opposite, the degradation and hatred, segregated living comes from our own lack of understanding and our sharing of our burden.

Are not the results of community problems and racial tensions the result of our own going?

If the idea of dependency is key to life, our obligation and responsibility for all the backing and support we get must be one of reciprocity. But, if one comes to shun their share in this universal life, we can only blame ourselves for the problems at hand.

When we speak of society, it goes beyond the realm of the Japanese society. They are a part of us and the very makeup of our own lives. As such, we are directly involved. We can no longer go forth with complacency and a Laissez-Faire attitude.

We asked during the emergency for seeing us as people, for the quality of honesty, industriousness, etc., etc., the product again of our cultural heritage to which we owe our being. Thusly, so we must come to accept others with the same understanding. What they lack, are they not the result of our own shortcomings, our foresight?

We've had our share of discomforts of Evacuation, alien land law, restrictive covenants, job discrimination, acceptance in fraternal organizations, insurance inequities. We've learned our lessons but couldn't we also have support an sympathetic understanding for those who are in the same boat?

While I find myself against people hiding under the facade of an institution to do their battles for the rights of citizenry, it seems this might be the only way until some of us can come to do this on our own.

While we sit back and look at our societal problems, our young people constantly being exposed to other cultural patterns and an integrated situation, we will find ourselves creating a monstrous problem for ourselves and find that we are the just cause for the problem.

It is no time for mere hearsays. Let's get it from the horse's mouth. The problems of the world, our country, our society are our own for we are the direct cause of it. What I am is the product of all these circumstances. Now, we owe them our little support. Is it Civil: Right or Wrong?

President Johnson Delivers Civil Rights Message

(Continued from Front Page)
rolled in desegregated schools. We expect this figure to increase significantly next fall. We will proceed with the task of securing the rights of all our children.

Hospitals

This year, Negroes are being admitted to hospitals which barred them in the past. By January, 7,130 hospitals—more than 95 percent of the hospitals in the Nation—had agreed to provide services without discrimination. More than 1,500 of those hospitals have had to change past policies to make that commitment.

Getting rid of discriminatory practices has benefited hospital systems, as well as the people they serve.

Last year, for example, half the beds in an all-white hospital were unoccupied. Yet Negroes in the community were sent to a completely segregated and over-crowded hospital. The half-empty hospital changed its policies to admit Negroes, and it now operates at full capacity. The formerly Negro hospital will be converted into a nursing home serving both races. The effect of the change was to provide better medical care for the entire community.

Public Accommodations

When the 1964 Civil Rights Act was passed, prohibiting racial discrimination in places of public accommodations, fears were expressed that this sharp change in established customs would bring about serious economic loss and perhaps even violence.

Yet from the start there has been widespread voluntary compliance with the law. Thousands of restaurants, motels, and hotels have been opened to Americans of all races and colors. What was thought to be laden with danger proved generally acceptable to both races.

Because all businesses of a similar type are covered, each businessman is free, for the first time, to operate on a nondiscriminatory basis without fear of suffering a competitive disadvantage.

Now Negro families traveling through most parts of their country do not need to suffer the inconvenience of searching for a place to rest or eat where they will be accepted or the humiliating indignity of being turned away.

Social Justice

The struggle against today's discrimination is only part of the Nation's commitment to equal justice for all Americans. The bigotry of the past has its effects in broken families, men without skills, children without learning, poor housing, and neighborhoods dominated by the fear of crime.

Because these effects are encrusted by generations of inferior opportunities and shattered hopes, they will not yield to laws against discrimination alone. Indeed there is no swift medicine, no matter how potent or massively applied, that can heal them at once. But we know some of the things we must do if the healing process is to begin—and we are doing them.

Education

Headstart has given deprived children a chance to learn in later years—instead of being merely exposed to

school. Through this and other preschool programs, 2 million children have been offered better education and health care.

More than 7 million children in 70 percent of all school districts in the United States have participated in programs under title I of the 1965 Education Act. These programs have a single aim: to improve the education of disadvantaged children. The better libraries, larger professional staffs, advanced instructional equipment, and other services they provide are investments in the future of children who need them most.

In my message on America's children and youth, I asked the Congress to provide an additional \$135 million to strengthen Headstart. With these funds, we will launch a Headstart follow-through program in the early grades of elementary school to maintain the momentum the child has gained and we will extend the Headstart program downward to cover more 3-year-olds.

Extraordinary help at the start of life is necessary for all disadvantaged children. It is particularly necessary for the Negro child reared in poverty and encumbered by generations of deprivation.

Jobs & Training

Thousands of job opportunities for the young have been created by the Neighborhood Youth Corps and the Job Corps. The first, active in both urban and rural areas, has enabled many young people to earn enough to remain in school, and provided employment and remedial education for dropouts.

The Job Corps—also meant to help those between 16 and 21—has offered other thousands both a change of environment and the opportunity to acquire education and job training.

The Manpower Development and Training Act gives men without jobs or skills the chance to acquire both, by combining government planning and resources with private industry. The work experience program offers welfare recipients a means of obtaining the experience they need for gainful employment.

Today's strong economy, which last year put almost 3 million more Americans on the payrolls, is also of tremendous benefit to needy persons in search of dependable employment. But for the long term, and as demand for better qualified workers grows, training and remedial education will be of even greater importance to the disadvantaged. This is particularly true for those who leave the farm and move to urban areas in search of employment, without the skills an urban society requires.

During the last 3 years, our training programs have provided the means of self-sufficiency to almost a million men and women. The value of these programs to the Negro American is especially great.

Unemployment Rate

The unemployment rate for Negroes is more than double that for whites. About 650,000 Americans, more than 20 percent of all unemployed, are nonwhite. About 213,000 of these are between 14 and 19 years of age. Job training is essential to enable them to get off the welfare rolls and to go on the tax rolls.

Our economy is also



President Johnson

strengthened by these programs. If Negroes today had the same skills as other Americans, and if they were free from discrimination in employment, our gross national product could become \$30 billion higher.

I will shortly submit recommendations to strengthen and expand these training programs. I am asking the Congress for an additional \$135 million in appropriations for the Office of Economic Opportunity for a special program to open the doors of opportunity and meaningful employment to our most disadvantaged citizens.

I will call for the active assistance of private industry and organized labor to provide skills and jobs to those now confined to the welfare rolls and the slums.

Persistence

There are those who believe this series of accomplishments is long enough. There are those who grow weary of supporting great social programs, impatient with the failures that attend them and cynical about those who are intended to help. There are those who think "equal justice" is a rhetorical phrase, intended only as an admonition to judges, not as a guiding principle for national policy.

To them I can only say: consider the consequences if the Nation—and I as the President—were to take what appears to be the easy way out, abandon the long, hard struggle for social and economic justice and say that enough has been done.

There would be little hope of strengthening the economy of the country through the improved earning power and productive capacity of Negro Americans.

There would be little hope of avoiding massive welfare expenditures for people denied the training and jobs they need to become self-supporting.

There would be little hope of ending the chain of personal tragedies that began with ancient bigotry and continues to this hour.

There would—above all—be little hope of achieving the self-respect that comes to a nation from doing what is right.

Statistics

Our task is far from over. The statistics demonstrate the magnitude of the effort required.

The life expectancy of the Negro is 5 years shorter than that of his white contemporary

and the infant mortality rate for Negroes is 40 percent higher.

The adult white had had at least 3 more years of education—and has been educated in better schools—than the average adult Negro.

The unemployment rate for nonwhites aged 21—even in this time of near full employment—is double that of whites.

Negroes are characteristically more densely housed in units only 56 percent of which meet health and safety standards.

The income of the average Negro family is about 40 percent lower than that of the average white family.

The programs we have adopted in the past few years are only a beginning. We have made a good start.

Civil Opportunities

But we must remember that it is only a start. We must realize that civil rights are also civil opportunities. Unless these rights are recognized as opportunities by Negro and white alike, they can achieve nothing. We must realize that training and education programs provide skills and opportunities. But only where there is both the will to seek the job and the willingness to hire the job applicant, can these programs achieve their ultimate objectives.

The next steps are harder, but they are even more important. We shall need years of trial and error—years in which children can be strengthened to grow into responsible young adults, years of better training, better jobs, better health, and better housing—before the results of what we have done so far can be seen.

Perseverance, the willingness to abandon what does not work, and the courage to keep searching for better solutions—these are the virtues the times require.

Rights Legislation

Last year I proposed the enactment of important civil rights legislation. I proposed that legislation because it was right and just.

The civil rights legislation of 1966 was passed by the House of Representatives, and brought to the floor of the Senate. Most of its features commanded a strong majority in both Houses. None of its features was defeated on the merits.

Yet it did not become law. It could not be brought to a final vote in the Senate.

Some observers felt that the riots which occurred in several cities last summer prevented the passage of the bill.

Public concern over the riots was great, as it should have been. Lawlessness cannot be tolerated in a nation whose very existence depends upon respect for law. It cannot be permitted because it injures every American and tears at the very fabric of our democracy.

We want public order in America, and we shall have it. But a decent public order cannot be achieved solely at the end of a stick, nor by confining one race to self-perpetuating poverty.

Let us create the conditions for a public order based upon equal justice.

Rights Act of 1967

The act I am proposing this year is substantially the same as last year's bill. Some revisions

have been incorporated to take account of useful suggestions and perfecting amendments made by the 89th Congress. I believe these revisions offer a basis for common action.

I recommend the adoption of a national policy against discrimination in housing on account of race, color, religion, or national origin. I propose the adoption of progressive steps to carry out this policy.

I recommend the clarification and strengthening of existing Federal criminal laws against interference with Federal rights.

I recommend requirements for the selection of juries in Federal courts to guard against discrimination and insure that juries are properly representative of the community.

I recommend legislation to eliminate all forms of discrimination in the selection of State court juries.

I recommend that the Civil Rights Act of 1964 be amended to authorize the Equal Employment Opportunity Commission to issue judicially enforceable cease-and-desist orders.

I recommend the extension, for an additional 5 years, of the U.S. Commission on Civil Rights.

I recommend a 90-percent increase in appropriations for the Community Relations Service.

These measures are not new. I have recommended and supported them in the past. I urge the Congress to act favorably upon them because justice and human dignity demand these protections for each American citizen.

Fair Housing

For most Americans, the availability of housing depends upon one factor—their ability to pay.

For too many, however, there are other crucial factors—the color of their skin, their religion, or their national origin.

When a Negro seeks a decent home for himself and his family, he frequently finds that the door is closed. It remains closed—though the Negro may be a serviceman who has fought for freedom.

The result of countless individual acts of discrimination is the spawning of urban ghettos, where housing is inferior, overcrowded, and too often overpriced.

Statistics tell a part of the story. Throughout the Nation, almost twice as many nonwhites as whites occupy deteriorating or dilapidated housing. In Watts, 32.5 percent of all housing is overcrowded, compared with 14.5 percent for the Nation as a whole.

Urban Ghettos

In Harlem, more than 237,000 people live in an area consisting of 3½ square miles. This is a density of 105 people per acre. Ninety percent of the buildings in Harlem are more than 30 years old, and almost half were built before the end of the 19th century.

The environment of most urban ghettos is the same: inferior public facilities and services—street, lighting, parks; sanitation and police protection; inferior schools; and isolation from job opportunities. In every sphere of urban life the ghetto-dweller is shortchanged.

A child growing up in such

(Continued on Page 6)

Johnson Message

(Continued from Page 5)

an environment must overcome tremendous man-made obstacles to become a useful citizen. The misery we tolerate today multiplies the misery of tomorrow.

Many of our existing and proposed programs — though not directed simply at relieving the problems of any particular minority group — will relieve conditions found in their most acute form in the urban ghetto. These programs are necessary and they must be fully supported.

But money and assistance are not enough. Since the ratification of the 14th amendment to the Constitution, this Nation has been committed to accord every citizen the equal protection of its laws. We must strengthen that commitment as it relates to discrimination in housing—a problem that is national in scope.

Progressive Stages

The legislation I recommend would ultimately apply to all housing in the United States. It would go into effect by progressive stages.

The proposed legislation would direct the Secretary of Housing and Urban Development to carry out education and conciliation measures to seek an end to discrimination in housing. He would call conferences of leaders in the housing industry, consult with State and local officials, and work with private organizations.

The prohibition against discrimination in the sale or rental of housing would become effective progressively over a 2-year period:

Immediately, to housing already covered by the Presidential order on equal opportunities in housing.

During 1968, to dwellings sold or rented by someone other than their occupant, and to dwellings for five or more families. Essentially, this stage would cover large apartment houses and real estate developments.

1969: to All Housing

In 1969, the act would apply to all housing.

This act would be aimed at commercial transactions, not at the privacy of the home. It would outlaw discriminatory practices in financing housing and in providing real estate brokers' services. It would prohibit "blockbusting," by which unscrupulous dealers seek to frighten homeowners into selling quickly, out of fear that the value of their homes will decline.

In every instance, the legislation would require the Secretary of Housing and Urban Development to try to achieve a voluntary solution. Only if such a settlement could not be reached would the Secretary be authorized to hold an administrative hearing. If, after an administrative hearing, a violation of the law were found, the Secretary would be authorized to issue a judicially enforceable cease-and-desist order.

The Secretary would work with State and municipal fair housing agencies that already exist. In appropriate cases he would be authorized to rely on their enforcement of the State and city laws.

The Attorney General would be empowered to support these enforcement efforts, when he had reason to believe that a general pattern or practice of discrimination exists.

Last year the legislation I

proposed to ban discrimination in housing stirred great controversy. Although a majority of both Houses in the Congress favored that legislation, it was not enacted. Some of the problems raised by its adversaries were real; most involved myths and misinformation. The summer riots in our cities did as much damage to the chances of passing that legislation as the unfounded fears of many Americans and the opposition of special interest groups.

There should be no need for laws to require men to deal fairly and decently with their fellow man. There should be no need to enact a law prohibiting discrimination in housing—just as there should have been no need to send registrars to enforce voting rights, to issue guidelines to require desegregation of our schools, to bring suits in Federal courts to insure equal access to public accommodations, and to outlaw discrimination in employment.

But the Civil Rights Act of 1957, 1960, and 1964 and the Voting Rights Act of 1965 were necessary and they have moved this country toward our goal of providing a decent life for each of our citizens.

I am proposing fair housing legislation again this year because it is decent and right. Injustice must be opposed, however difficult or unpopular the issue.

Must Be Enacted

I believe that fair housing legislation must and will be enacted by the Congress of the United States. I was proud to be a Member of the Congresses that enacted the Civil Rights Acts of 1957 and 1960 and as President to sign into law the 1964 and 1965 acts. I believe that generations to come would look upon the enactment of this legislation by the 90th Congress as one of its proudest achievements. I cannot urge too strongly that the Congress act promptly on this legislation.

Today the subject of fair housing is engulfed in a cloud of misinformation and unarticulated fear. Some believe the value of their homes must decline if their neighborhoods are integrated. They fear the conversion of their communities into unsightly slums, if a family of a different color moves into a house across the street. Neither of these events need occur. In an atmosphere of reason and justice, they would not occur. In the scores of cities and States that have such laws these events have not occurred.

The task of informing the minds and enlightening the consciences of those who are subject to these fears should begin at once. Churches can help perform this task with a unique competence—and they should. So should civic organizations, public officials, human relations commissions, labor unions, and private industries. It must be done. The sooner it is done, the nearer we will come to that just America it is our purpose to achieve.

Interference with Rights

Another basic test of equal justice is whether all men are free to exercise rights established by the Congress and the Constitution. A right has little meaning unless it can be freely exercised. This applies in particular to Negro Americans who seek to vote, attend school, and utilize public accommodations on an equal basis.

Negro children have been

abused for attending previously segregated schools. Shots have been fired into the homes of their parents. Employers who practiced nondiscrimination have been harassed. Most shocking of all are the crimes which result in loss of life. Some of the victims have been Negroes; others were whites devoted to the cause of justice.

State and local officials are primarily responsible for preventing and punishing acts of violence. In many cases, however, these officials have not been able to detect or prosecute the perpetrators of the crimes. In some, unfortunately, they have not been willing to meet their obligations. For these reasons and because violence has too often been used to deny Federal rights, there is need for Federal legislation.

Inadequate Penalties

Present Federal statutes are inadequate in several respects. Maximum penalties are too low for crimes which cause death or serious injury. Only in some instances do the statutes reach misconduct by private persons not acting in concert with public officials. Existing laws do not spell out clearly the Federal rights which they protect.

To remedy these deficiencies, I recommend legislation to—

Specify the activities which are protected, including voting, purchasing a home, holding a job, attending a school, obtaining service in a restaurant or other place of public accommodation.

Prohibit acts or threats of violence, by private individuals acting alone or public officials, directed against Negroes or members of other minority groups because they are or have been participating in those activities.

Authorize victims of violence to bring civil actions for damages or injunctive relief.

The penalties prescribed are graduated, depending on the gravity of the offense. When physical injury results, the maximum penalty is \$10,000 and 10 years. When death occurs, the sentence may be imprisonment for any term of years or for life.

Italo-Americans protest stereotype in school textbook

NEW YORK — "We New Yorkers," a seventh-grade social studies textbook, will no longer be distributed in classrooms this school year. So ordered the New York City Board of Education after a complaint that a passage reflected unfairly upon Italian Americans.

The passage states: "A small percentage (of Italians) became notorious racketeers and gamblers." The publisher, Oxford Book Co., has agreed to delete the passage from the 1967 printing.

United Air Lines

CHICAGO—United Air Lines reports in its rank two Negro pilots, two flight instructors (largely training whites) and 30 stewardesses. The first Negro stewardess was hired in 1962.

UAL had initial fears about public contact, but worries proved to be absolutely unfounded, according to Daniel E. Kain, personnel director.

Federal, State Juries

A fair jury is fundamental to our historic traditions of justice.

Fairness is most likely to result when the jury is selected from a broad cross section of the community. The exclusion of particular groups or classes from jury duty not only denies defendants their right to an impartial jury. It also denies members of the excluded group the opportunity to fulfill an important obligation of citizenship and to participate in the processes of their government.

On many occasions, I have emphasized the importance of respect for the law. Yet, creating respect for legal institutions becomes virtually impossible when parts of our judicial system operate unlawfully or give the appearance of unfairness.

Current methods of Federal court jury selection have sometimes resulted in the exclusion of Negroes and other minority groups. Often the cause lay in the method of selection.

Recommendations

I recommend legislation to—
Eliminate discrimination in the selection of juries in Federal courts.

Insure that juries in Federal courts are uniformly drawn from a broad cross section of the community.

To reduce to a minimum the possibility of arbitrary exclusion of certain groups, the act will spell out in detail the selection procedures to be followed in all federal district courts. Names of prospective jurors would be obtained by random selection from voter lists—a broadly representative source in almost all parts of the country, now that the Voting Rights Act of 1965 is being implemented. Under the bill only objective standards, including basic literacy requirements found in existing law, could be used to determine the qualifications of a prospective juror.

Legislation to deal with selection of State court juries is also needed. There has been persistent, intentional discrimination in juror selection in some localities. A recent case involved jury discrimination in a county whose population in 1960 was more than 70 percent Negro. Of the persons listed on the jury rolls between 1953 and 1965, less than 2 percent were Negro. No Negro had ever served as a member of a jury in that county.

No Negro on Jury

Numerous criminal convictions obtained in State courts have been set aside on the ground that Negroes were excluded from the juries. Such court decisions may assure justice in a particular case. They cannot reform the jury selection systems.

The 14th amendment establishes equality before the law and charges the Congress with enforcing that requirement. Such flagrant, persistent abuses as are revealed in many recent jury selection cases cannot be tolerated by a society which prides itself on the rule of law.

I recommend legislation to—
Prohibit discrimination on account of race, color, religion, national origin, sex, or economic status in the selection of State or local juries.

Authorize the Attorney General to sue State or local jury officials who exclude Negroes or members of other minority groups from juries.

Prescribe new remedies to make it easier to prove jury

discrimination.

Authorize the courts to issue a variety of orders specially tailored to eliminate the most common methods by which jury discrimination is practiced.

Employment

The Civil Rights Act of 1964 prohibited discrimination in hiring, promotion, and working conditions, as well as discrimination in the membership practices of labor organizations. The Equal Employment Opportunity Commission was created to carry out the congressional mandate.

The Commission was directed to eliminate discriminatory employment practices by informal methods of conciliation and persuasion. By the end of this fiscal year, the Commission will have completed over 2,000 investigations and more than 500 conciliation efforts. This is hard work, but when it succeeds, case by case it opens up new opportunities to:

The minority group employees of an aircraft company, who no longer are confined to deadend jobs but now have training opportunities in 40 job classifications.

The employees of a large ship construction firm which have improved the job rights of over 5,000 Negroes.

Unlike most other Federal regulatory agencies, the Equal Employment Opportunity Commission was not given enforcement powers. If efforts to conciliate or persuade are unsuccessful, the Commission itself is powerless. For the individual discriminated against, there remains only a time-consuming and expensive lawsuit.

EEOC Role

In considering the proper role of the Equal Employment Opportunity Commission, it is important to bear in mind that nonwhite unemployment remains disproportionately high:

In 1966, the unemployment rate was 3.3 percent for white persons. It was 7.3 percent for nonwhites.

Nonwhite unemployment in 1965 was twice the rate for whites. In 1966, the ratio rose to 2.2 to 1.

Among youth not attending school, the unemployment rate in 1966 was 8.5 percent for whites and 20.3 percent for nonwhites.

No single factor explains the differences in the unemployment rates of nonwhites and whites. But part of the disparity is clearly attributable to discrimination. For that reason, effective remedies against discrimination are essential.

I recommend legislation to give the Equal Employment Opportunity Commission authority to issue orders, after a fair hearing, to require the termination of discriminatory employment practices.

Enforceable Order Asked

The cease-and-desist orders of the Commission would be enforceable in the Federal courts of appeal and subject to judicial review there. These powers are similar to those of other Federal regulatory agencies.

Enforcement power would harmonize the procedures of the Commission with the prevailing practice among States and cities that have had fair employment practices agencies for many years. It would reduce the burden on individual complainants and on the Federal courts. It would enhance the orderly implementation

(Continued on Page 8)

A Partial List of Periodicals

American Child. Printed by the National Committee on Employment of Youth, 145 E. 32nd St., New York, New York 10016.
Atlantic Monthly. 8 Arlington St., Boston, Mass.
Commentary. Published by the American Jewish Committee, 165 East 56th St., New York, New York.
Current. 905 Madison Ave., New York, New York 10021.
Ebony and Jet Magazines. Johnson Publications, 1820 So. Michigan Ave., Chicago 16, Illinois.
NASW, Journal of the National Association of Social Workers. 2 Park Ave., New York, New York.
National Review. 150 E. 35th St., New York, New York.
Newsweek. 444 Madison Ave., New York, New York.
New Republic. 1244 19th St.,

N.W., Washington, D.C. 20036.
The Nation. 333 Sixth Ave., New York, New York 10014.
The New York Review of Books. 250 West 57th St., New York, New York.
Liberation. 5 Beekman St., New York, New York.
Social Action. 289 Park Ave. South, New York, New York 10010.
Studies on the Left. 260 West Broadway, Room 202, New York, New York.
Time, Time & Life Building. New York, New York.
Transaction. Box 43, Washington University, St. Louis, Missouri.
U.S. News & World Report. 45 Rockefeller Plaza, New York, New York.
Liberator. Black Nationalist Periodical, 244 East 46th St., New York, N.Y.

Suggested Book List

Allport, Gordon W. The Nature of Prejudice.
Aptheker, Herbert. A Documentary History of the Negro People in the United States. Two Volumes.
Autobiography of Malcolm X. Baldwin, James. Notes of a Native Son. (In Paperback).
Barnette, Richard and Garai, Joseph. Where the States Stand on Civil Rights.
Barzini, Luigi. The Italians.
Bennet, What Manner of Man. Biography of Martin Luther King, Jr.
Bernard, Jessie. Marriage and Family Among Negroes.
Birnbaum, Max and Cass, James. Comparative Guide to American Colleges for Parents, Counselors and Students.
Blau, Peter M. Bureaucracy in Modern Society.
Berry, Brewster. Race Relations in America.
Brenner, Robert. From the Depths: The Discovery of Poverty in the United States.
Brown, Claude. Manchild in the Promised Land.
Brooke, Edward W. The Challenge of Change.
Cash, W. J. The Mind of the South.
Clark, Kenneth B. Dark Ghetto.
Clark, Kenneth B. Prejudice and Your Child.
Clark, Kenneth B. The Negro Protest.
Conant, James. Slums and Suburbs.
Coser, Lewis. The Functions of Social Conflict.
Daedalus. Fall, 1965, The Negro American; Winter, 1966, The Negro American-2.
Davis, Allison and Dollard, John. Children of Bondage: The Personality Development of Negro Youth in the Urban South.
Dollard, John. Caste and Class in a Southern Town.
Douglas Bibliography.
Ellison, Ralph. Invisible Man.
Evans-Pritchard, Edward Evan. Social Anthropology.
The FEDERALIST PAPERS. The Editors of Fortune. The Exploding Metropolis.
Fromm, Erich. The Art of Loving.
Galbraith, Kenneth. Affluent Society.
George, Henry. Progress and Poverty.
Gillethe and Tillings. Inside the KKK.
Ginsberg, Eli. The Negro Potential.
Glazer, Nathan and Daniel Moynihan. Beyond the Melting Pot.
Goldwater, Barry. Conscience of a Conservative.
Gregory, Dick. Nigger.

Hadden, Jeffrey K. An analysis of some factors associated with religion and political affiliation in a college population. Journal for the Scientific Study of Religion, Spring, 1963.
Handlin, Oscar. Immigration as a Factor in American History.
Harrington, Michael. The Other America; also, Accidental Society.
Hentoff, Nat. The New Equality.
Herberg, Will. Protestant-Catholic-Jew.
Hersey, John. Too Far to Walk.
Hoffer, Eric. The True Believer.
Hughes, Langston. Fight for Freedom: Story of the NAACP.
Hule, Wm. Bradford. Three Lives for Mississippi.
Hush, Selma G. The Fears Men Live By, N.Y. Harper, 1955.
Huxley, Adolphus. Brave New World.

Chicago -

(Continued from Front Page)

Jewish Employment Problems. Catholic Interracial Council, Chicago City Missionary Society, Chicago Conference on Religion and Race, Chicago Urban League, Church Federation of Greater Chicago (Executive Committee), Episcopal Diocese of Chicago, National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, National Conference of Christians and Jews, Presbytery of Chicago, and Union of American Hebrew Congregations.

Friday, March 31, 1967

Isaacs, Harold. The New World of Negro Americans.
Johnson, Lyndon B. & Others. The Negro as an American. Santa Barbara, California, Center for Study of Democratic Institutions, 1963.
Keniston, Kenneth. The Uncommitted: Alienated Youth in American Society.
Kennedy, J. F. A Nation of Immigrants.
Kennedy, John F. Profiles in Courage.
Killiam and Grigg. Racial Crisis in America.
Killings, James. Black Man's Burden.
Laurenti, Luigi. Property Values and Race: Studies in Seven Cities.
Lenski, Gerhard. The Religious Factor: A Sociological study of religious impact on politics, economics and family life.
Liebertson, Stanley. Ethnic Patterns in American Cities.
Lewis, Oscar. Five Families.
Lewis, Oscar. The Children of Sanchez.
Lincoln, Eric. The Black Muslims in America.
Lippman, Walter. The Public Philosophy.
Lomax, Louis. The Negro Revolt.
Lubell, Samuel. White and Black.
Mills, C. Wright. Power Elite.
Also, The Causes of World War Three.
Myrdal, Gunnar. An American Dilemma.
Meredith, James. Three Years in Mississippi.
National Conference on Religion and Race. Chicago, 1963.
Pettigrew, Thomas F. Profile of the Negro American, also, 1964.
Orwell, George. Animal Farm; Packard, Vance, The Status Seekers.
Pearl, Arthur and Reisman, Frank. New Careers for the Poor.
Reisman, Leonard. Class in American Society.
Rose, Arnold. The Negro in America.
Schlesinger, Arthur M. A Thousand Days.
Shostak and Gamberg. New Perspective on Poverty.
Simpson, George E. and Yinger, J. Milton. Racial and Cultural Minorities: An Analysis of Prejudice and Discrimination.
Sorenson, Theodore C. Kennedy.

Templin, Ralph T. Democracy and Nonviolence.
Theobald, Robert. Free Men and Free Markets.
Tocqueville, John K. Democracy in America.
White, Theodore. The Making of the President 1960.
Whyte, William H., Jr. The Organization Man.
Williams, Eric. Capitalism & Slavery.
Wirth, Lewis. The Ghetto.
Wright, Richard. Black Boy.
Also, Native Son.
Young, Whitney M., Jr. To Be Equal.
Youth in the Ghetto. A Blueprint for Change. Study which set up HARYOU, Harlem, New York City.
Zinn, Howard. SNCC: The New Abolitionists.
American Negro Reference Book. Published by the American Heritage Library.
Simmel, Georg. Conflict and the Web of Group-Affiliation.
Proctor, Samuel. The Young Negro in America: 1960-1980.
Fannon, Franz. The Wretched of the Earth.
Buckley, William, Jr. Rumbles from the Right and Left.
Stringfellow, William. My People is the Enemy.
Jacobs, Paul and Saul Landau. The New Radicals.
Myrdal, Gunnar. Challenge to Affluence.
Foner, Philip. Frederick Douglass.

Next Deadline

The Pacific Citizen will devote a page to JACL civil rights activities and opinions on the last week of the month. Deadline is the previous Friday.
 -The Editors.

Reluctance

NEW YORK—Harlem school teachers are finding it difficult to talk to parents. Mothers are afraid to come to school because their homes have been robbed while they attend parent meetings.

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Johnson Message

(Continued from Page 6)

tion of this important national policy.

Rights Commission

The U.S. Commission on Civil Rights has, since its creation in 1957, proved to be an exceptionally valuable agency. This bipartisan fact finding agency has contributed substantially to our determined effort to assure the civil rights of all Americans. Its investigations and studies have contributed to important changes in the laws and policies of the Federal Government. Publications of the Commission—in the fields of voting, housing, employment, school segregation, and equality of opportunity in Government programs—have been helpful to other Government agencies and to private groups interested in equality of opportunity.

The Commission has also served as a clearinghouse for information on civil rights matters. It has provided information on Federal laws, programs, and services to assist communities and private organizations in dealing with civil rights issues and with economic and social problems affecting race relations.

Under existing law, the term of the Commission expires on January 31, 1968. But much more remains to be done.

I recommend that the life of the Commission be extended for an additional 5 years.

Community Relations

The Civil Rights Act of 1964 recognized the importance of providing bridges of understanding for communities across the land struggling with problems of equal justice and discrimination. Last year, I recommended, and you in the Congress approved, the transfer of the Community Relations Service to the Department of Justice to make it a more effective instrument of national policy.

This year, I recommend that the funds for the work of the Community Relations Service be increased by 90 percent—from \$1.4 million to \$2.7 million.

In city after city and county after county, the men of the Community Relations Service have worked quietly and effectively, behind the scenes, to conciliate disputes before they flared up in the courtrooms or on the streets.

I deeply believe that, under our democratic system, the work of conciliation can be brought to bear increasingly to remove many of the injustices, intentional and unintentional, which derive from prejudice. It is in this spirit and with this conviction that I request a substantial increase in the funds appropriated to the Community Relations Service.

Equal Justice

We adopted a Constitution "to form a more perfect union, establish justice, insure the domestic tranquility," and "provide for the common de-

fense."

In our wars, Americans, Negro and white, have fought side by side to defend freedom. Negro soldiers—like white soldiers—have won every medal for bravery our country bestows. The bullets of our enemies do not discriminate between Negro marines and white marines. They kill and maim whomever they strike.

The American Negro has waited long for first-class citizenship—for his right for equal justice. But he has long accepted the full responsibilities of citizenship.

If there were any doubt, one need only look to the servicemen who man our defenses. In Vietnam, 10.2 percent of our soldiers are American Negroes bearing equal responsibilities in the fight for freedom—but at home, 11 percent of our people are American Negroes struggling for equal opportunities.

Vietnam Action

The bullets at the battlefield do not discriminate—but the landlords at home do. The pack of the Negro soldier is as heavy as the white soldier's—but the burden his family at home bears is far heavier. In war, the Negro American has given this Nation his best—but this Nation has not given him equal justice.

It is time that the Negro be given equal justice. In America, the rights of citizenship are conferred by birth—

not by death in battle.

It is our duty—as well as our privilege—to stand before the world as a nation dedicated to equal justice. There may be doubts about some policies or programs, but there can be no doubt about the rights of each man to stand on equal ground before his government and with his fellow man.

On June 4, 1965, at Howard University, I spoke about the challenge confronting this Nation—"to fulfill these rights." What I said then has even greater importance and meaning for every American today:

Talk at Howard

Freedom is the right to share fully and equally in American society—to vote, to hold a job, to enter a public place, to go to school. It is the right to be treated in every part of our national life as a person equal in dignity and promise to all others.

But freedom is not enough. You do not wipe away the scars of centuries by saying: Now you are free to go where you want, do as you desire, and choose the leaders you please.

You do not take a person who, for years, has been hobbled by chains and liberate him, bring him up to the starting line of a race and then say, "you are free to compete with all the others," and still justly believe that you have been completely fair.

Thus it is not enough just to open the gates of opportu-

profound stage of the battle. All of our citizens must have the ability to walk through those gates.

This is the next and more for civil rights. We seek not just freedom but opportunity—not just legal equity but human ability—not just equality as a right and a theory, but equality as a fact and as a result.

For the task is to give 20 million Negroes the same chance as every other American to learn and grow, to work and share in society, to develop their abilities—physical, mental and spiritual, and to pursue their individual happiness.

There is no single easy answer to all of these problems.

Jobs are part of the answer. They bring the income which permits a man to provide for his family.

Decent homes in decent surroundings, and a chance to learn—an equal chance to learn—are part of the answer.

Welfare and social programs better designed to hold families together are part of the answer.

Care of the sick is part of the answer.

An understanding heart by all Americans is also a large part of the answer.

To all these fronts—and a dozen more—I will dedicate the expanding efforts of the Johnson administration.

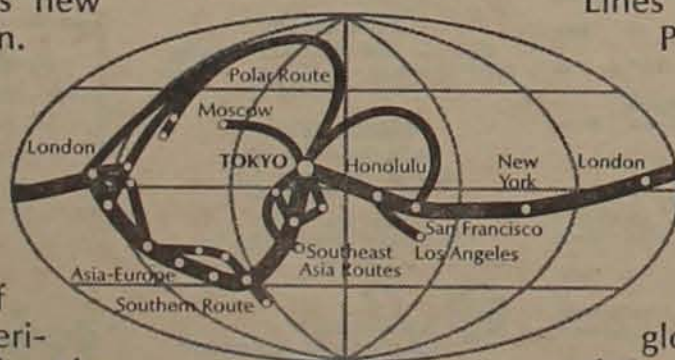
LYNDON B. JOHNSON

The White House,
Feb. 15, 1967.

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