

SEASONS GREETINGS

PERSPECTIVES Jerry Enomoto

For Understanding and Motivation

As we move sort of automatically and "commercially" into another holiday season (perhaps I'm reflecting the prevailing mood in many quarters) it might be apropos to take an in-depth look at ourselves, in relation to JACL.

I am afraid that, just as we fall into the habit of Christmas, and the glitter and tinsel of gifts become ends in themselves, our concept of JACL becomes superficial, and our values get distorted. If there is a time for us to take stock, the present season would seem uniquely suited.

When thinking about this special Holiday Issue column, it came to me that writing it was both an opportunity and an obligation. Not all of us get a chance to talk, or write, to any kind of a "public". The opportunity can be used in many ways, but it should always be used with an awareness of the accompanying obligation to be constructive. It is in this spirit that I share these thoughts.

It may seem trite to say it, but I sincerely believe that the two most needed commodities in JACL today are understanding and motivation. Since the former is a quality that is in short supply among the peoples of the world, the lack of it, at times, in JACL is certainly understandable.

What is "understanding," as I use it? To me it means the willingness of adults to really consider that we are living in a different time than did the Issei and Nisei. Thus do the Sansei have different values. It is not that they are contemptuous of our values, it is more that they often cannot appreciate them, because they are alien to their experience.

Russell Obana, my Jr. JACL counterpart, said at Fresno that the youth were not interested in the concept of being "Japanese Americans", but were more interested in all of us being better Americans, with a heavy investment in human dignity for every individual. At the same meeting, I was told that a newly elected Jr. JACL President had "told" the adult JACLers that the chapter was a do-nothing outfit.

Now, the above could be strong medicine for us to take, but a prerequisite of understanding is a willingness to listen. Listening does not obligate us to believe or act, but does enable continuing communication, which is another vital prelude to understanding.

Like everything else this is not a one-way street. Youth are obligated to temper demands with responsibility, and impatience with tolerance. Adults who have lived longer do have the advantage of experience, granted that does not always

guarantee wisdom. They also have investments that tend to make them cautious, which is not always bad. Adults are also entitled to sentimental attachments to the past, e.g., the JACL Hymn. Maybe the Jr. JACL can set up another stanza reflecting the mood today? I guess the message here is that, if youth have the interest to be committed, I hope that they will have a corresponding interest in keeping communications open with the adults.

We live in an era of increased political sensitivity. If JACL is to grow it must get away from the idea that political activity is taboo. It must tread the thin ice of partisan politics, without falling through. It must recognize issues, controversial or not, in which JACL has a role to play and wield all the political influence it can to help our viewpoint prevail. JACL must be politically sophisticated. It must know social issues and the stands of political leaders, regardless of party label.

This kind of position will require understanding on the part of us all. It will require an avoidance of polarization of views along party lines. The search for dignity for each American, through the opening of every channel necessary, political, social and economic, is not the exclusive domain of Democrats or Republicans.

Many of us need to take the trouble to understand what lies behind the violent civil rights turbulence of today. It is not enough to react in righteous indignation to violence and destruction. Understanding means never losing sight of the reasons for the turbulence, and doing what we can to make changes. It means we should not be surprised that today's militant spirit seizes some Negro athletes, who question why they should compete in the Olympics while equality for the Negro comes so slowly. It means being aware of the fact that the controversial concept of "Black power" can mean a positive symbol of Negro dignity, even though we oppose the race hatred preached by some.

MOTIVATION?

What am I talking about? I think I am talking about the drive it takes to keep our program alive at all levels, but particularly at the chapter level. Any national image we conjure up is going to be phony unless we are serving a purpose for a significant corps of JACLers. In this, our chapter officers are all important. Although the average cardholder may be apathetic, our officers can't afford to be. They must have the motivation to boost membership and enrich programs.

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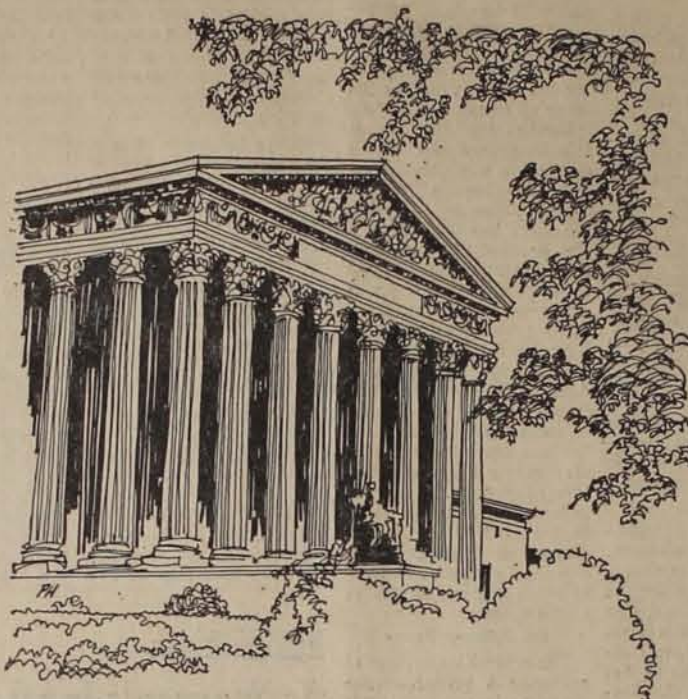
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HOLIDAY
ISSUE

1967 Holiday Issue Theme:

Supreme Court and the Nisei



Supreme Court of the United States

'Equal Justice Under Law' nearer reality for Japanese Americans

By Mike Masaoka

Washington

To try to summarize briefly the landmark decisions of the Supreme Court of the United States involving those of Japanese ancestry in this country is a rather monumental task, especially for one who is not an attorney by trade or training.

Nevertheless, we shall attempt the assignment, not so much on the basis of the important legal precedents that may have been established, but rather on our understanding of the economic, political, and/or social consequences that may have flowed from such litigation for those of Japanese ancestry in the United States.

The Chinese Exclusion Cases of the mid-1880's established the legal fiction that those of Asian ancestry

somehow were inferior to those of European origin and paved the way for the subsequent exclusion of those of Japanese race, from 1907 by agreement and from 1924 to 1952 by statute.

These early cases recognized the right of the Congress to enact legislation controlling immigration and excluding certain prescribed aliens on the basis of racial origin. These early cases also seem to recognize the right of Congress to impose discriminatory standards for the admission or exclusion of certain aliens, again on a racial basis, such as those involved in the Asiatic Banned Zone of 1917, the National Origins Quota System of 1924, and the Asia-Pacific Triangle of 1952.

The Fields Opinion Since these decisions were

based on the theory that Chinese could not be assimilated into the American cultural pattern, a charge later to be used against the Japanese specifically, it may be of some historical importance to note that it was Mr. Justice Fields, of California, who wrote the opinion:

"They (Chinese) have remained among us as a separate people, retaining their original peculiarities of dress, manners, habits and modes of living, which are as marked as their complexion and language. They live by themselves; they constitute a distinct organization with the laws and customs they brought from China.

"Our institutions have made no impression on them during the more than 30 years they have been in our

country . . . They do not and will not assimilate with our people . . . the Chinese cannot assimilate with our people, but continue a distinct race among us . . . competition with them tended to degrade labor and thus drive our laborers from large fields of industry . . . A restriction upon their further immigration was felt to be necessary, to prevent the degradation of white labor and to preserve to ourselves the inestimable benefits of our Christian civilization. . . ."

According to testimony before congressional committees in the post-World War II era, the enactment of the Japanese Exclusion Act of 1924 contributed substantially to the Pacific War by designating that, in the eyes of Americans at least, the Japanese

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Individual choice in marriage not a concern for State

By HAROLD GORDON

Chicago

History was made this year (April 10) when William M. Marutani became the first American of Japanese ancestry to argue a civil rights case before the Supreme Court.

While Nisei attorneys had previously argued matters in other field (Admiralty and Reapportionment) and while the civil right of AJA's had been involved in a number of Supreme Court cases, the case of *Loving vs. Virginia* marked a milestone—a Nisei appearing before the Court, arguing for the protection of the rights not only of AJA's but of all other minority groups, principally the Negro, against whom the anti-miscegenation law being attacked was principally aimed.

Mildred Loving, a half Negro and half Indian, married Richard Perry, her white husband, in Washington, D.C., but returned to Virginia to live with the avowed purpose of attacking the Virginia law against inter-marriages.

Several other minority groups had filed "friend of the court" briefs, but only Bill, on behalf of JACL (in addition to the attorneys for Loving and the State of Virginia) was selected by the Court to present oral argument.

Justice Brennan Impressed

It might be significant that the week before Bill's Supreme Court appearance Justice William Brennan attended a luncheon of the Philadelphia Bar Association, at which Bill summarized his experiences last spring in Mississippi and Louisiana, acting as attorney for Negroes whose only crime was their attempt to register and vote, but who were being tried on other trumped-up charges.

I had heard Bill recall similar experiences the previous year at a Brotherhood Dinner in Chicago and, therefore, knew what must have impelled Justice Brennan in the course of his luncheon address to declare that Bill's report was as meaningful as any civil rights speech he had ever heard.

Justice Brennan no doubt passed on to his colleagues on the Bench how much he was impressed by Bill's

speech and that if Bill were to argue a civil rights case before the Court, he would be speaking as one actively and deeply involved and not merely as an advocate. Thus was Bill given the opportunity to make history.

The Supreme Court does not as a matter of course permit the filing of "friend of the court" briefs, much less, very often, permit the one filing such a brief to present oral argument. It was, therefore, a distinct honor that among such briefs filed by other civil rights organizations Bill, on behalf of JACL, was the only one chosen to argue orally.

The legal aspects which formed the basis for the Court's decision, striking down the Virginia anti-miscegenation law (along with similar laws in 15 other states), have been thoroughly discussed in previous issues of the PC.

When the PC editor asked me to write this column for the Holiday Edition (whose theme appropriately enough was to be "Nisei and the Supreme Court"), I felt that you would be interested, rather, in some sidelights. Bill was kind enough to allow me to interview him and explore such matters as his personal feelings prior to and during the oral argument, and so that I could re-create, insofar as possible, the scene in the courtroom.

Preparing for Case

Attorneys in preparing to argue cases before the Court, having filed a brief which might take from five to ten hours to cover fully in oral argument but who are limited in time (Bill was allotted 15 minutes) are faced with the problem of selecting a few highlights among their most cogent arguments which they feel might capture the attention of the Court.

The attorney is also faced with the knowledge that he will have questions thrown at him by the various justices throughout his argument, and he must only be prepared to make a convincing reply, but at the same time must decide, on his feet, which of the previous subjects he has chosen to crowd into his allotted 15 minutes he must eliminate in order

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Is Warren's legal philosophy of today a consequence of Evacuation?

Earl Warren has been described by some researchers as the one man "most responsible" for the evacuation of Japanese Americans from the Pacific Coast in 1942 when he was attorney general of the state of California.

Earl Warren is also the man who, as chief justice, wrote the Supreme Court's unanimous decision desegregating the nation's schools, a landmark in the history of civil rights. It was also the "Warren Court" that returned the Escobedo verdict safeguarding — to a ridiculous extent, say critics — the rights of persons suspected of crimes.

In California, Warren will go down in history as among the state's all-time

top vote-getters, a three-time governor elected by Democrats as well as Republicans. In 1948 the Republican party named him as Thomas Dewey's vice-presidential running mate.

It is the same Earl Warren who the John Birchers and other ultra conservatives want to impeach. What, then, is the real Earl Warren? What does he believe? Is he a racist, as he so clearly demonstrated in 1942 when he was demanding the mass evacuation of Japanese Americans from California on a racial basis? Is he a humanitarian, a liberal, a courageous advocate of civil rights, as he proved in the school desegregation decision in 1954?

And since the record shows the same Earl Warren was capable of both acts, what caused him to swing from one extreme of

opinion to the other?

Since Warren himself has declined to discuss the matter, one can only study his actions, read what has been written about him, and try to draw conclusions. A review of Warren's origins may also be pertinent.

Earl Warren was born of immigrant parents. His father, Methias H. Varem, was born in Norway. His mother, Crystal Hernlund, came from Sweden. Both grew up in the United States, Methias in Eagle Grove, Ia., Crystal in Chicago. They met in Minneapolis and were married in 1887.

Shortly afterward Methias Varem, who had changed his name to Warren, moved to Los Angeles after a brief stop in San Diego. Methias worked for the Southern Pacific as a car repairman. Earl Warren was born

March 19, 1891, at 458 Turner St., near the old Los Angeles railroad station.

In 1894, a nation-wide railroad strike was called, and Methias Warren was among those who walked out. The railroads won the strike and Methias found himself without a job. He moved his family to Kern City, just outside of Bakersfield, where Earl grew up.

When he was 10 years old, Earl Warren spent the summer helping to deliver ice for 25 cents a day. Later, he delivered papers and groceries, sold books, worked as a call boy rounding up train crews, and even spent some time as a steamfitter and machinist's helper.

Sometime during this period Warren decided he wanted to become a lawyer. He

was a relatively mature 17-year-old when he enrolled at the University of California, accepting money for tuition, books and lodging from his father even though Earl had \$800 in the bank.

Leo Katcher in his book, "Earl Warren, a Political Biography," reports: "He (Warren) tried out for the baseball team as a pitcher, but lack of control prevented his making the team. This was probably the only time and place where he showed this failing. The one group activity in which he participated was the university band, in which he was first clarinetist."

After graduation Warren worked briefly without distinction for the Associated Oil Co., of San Francisco, and for the law firm of Rob-

inson and Robinson in Oakland. When World War I came along, he enlisted, made first sergeant in four weeks, was sent to officers' training school at Fort (then Camp) Lewis, Washington, and spent the balance of the war in various training camp assignments.

Mustered out after the Armistice, Warren found himself jobless and virtually broke. Two friends in the California legislature got him an appointment as clerk of the Assembly Judiciary Committee, a job which paid \$7 a day. Warren was in politics, and he was to remain in it for most of the rest of his life.

He worked later as deputy city attorney of Oakland, assistant district attorney in Alameda County, then district attorney for 14 years

before he was elected attorney general of California. It was in this role that he lowered the boom on the Nisei.

"Mr. Warren," wrote Bradford Smith in "The Nation" magazine in 1958, "taught by his environment to accept the myth that Orientals are inscrutable, was one of the men most instrumental in having Americans of Japanese ancestry, and their alien parents, expelled from their homes on the West Coast and removed to concentration camps inland."

In spite of the deep-rooted anti-Oriental feeling, for almost two months after the Pearl Harbor attack the West Coast remained surprisingly calm. People went out of their way to assure the Nisei that they were not

being confused with the enemy. But the steady advance of the Japanese armies into Thailand, the Philippines, Hong Kong, and Wake and Guam, and the Roberts report on the damage done at Pearl Harbor, worked to the advantage of groups who would benefit from the removal of all alien Japanese and their American children from the West Coast.

"As attorney general, Earl Warren was then in a position to exert tremendous influence over the lives of these people and to lead public opinion in one direction or another. As a guardian of the law, he showed a scrupulous regard for the legal rights of the children of immigrants. When the California State Personnel Board began barring Nisei from civil service jobs, he ruled

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Takao Ozawa Case imbeds Issei to 'ineligible for citizenship' predicament

By ALLAN BEEKMAN

Takao Ozawa arrived in California in 1894, and there he became so impressed with the privileges of American citizenship he coveted the prize. By his fight to achieve citizenship in the country of his adoption, he made himself known in his native Japan, which he had left as an obscure youth of 19.

He enrolled in Berkeley High School, and by Spartan frugality, worked his way through. He matriculated at the University of California, where he spent three years. At the University, he studied law.

In 1906, he came to Hawaii and became a salesman in the dry goods department of T. H. Davies, a Big Five firm. In Hawaii he may have met persons of Asiatic birth who had become American citizens.

Under Monarchy
The circumstances in which such persons had become citizens, however, were different from those existing in 1906. Orientals had been permitted naturalization under the Hawaiian monarchy until 1887, when a powerful Caucasian clique had forced a new constitution on King Kalakaua that disfranchised all Orientals.

There are records of naturalization having been granted Japanese castaways, for example, one each having been given citizenship in 1843, 1844, and 1845. Chinese, too, had become Hawaiian citizens before such action was interdicted.

When Hawaii was annexed by America in 1898, American citizenship was granted to all who had become naturalized under the monarchy. But future naturalization of Orientals appeared forbidden under American law.

The ruling clique of Hawaii had not sought annexation because it admired the institutions of America, but because these revolutionists, who had overthrown the native monarchy, feared the growing power of Japan and wanted duty-free entry of Hawaiian sugar into America. Hawaii was governed by men who hated and feared American democracy, and who were bent on making of Hawaii, despite their commitments, something antithetical to traditional Americanism.

'Free White Persons'
The founding fathers of America had restricted naturalization to "free white persons," a clause with which the white supremacist ruling clique of Hawaii was heartily in favor. They were not only horrified at the thought of Japanese becoming naturalized, they could not bear to have the locally born Nisei identify themselves as Americans.

Consequently, in the public schools, Hawaiian-born Nisei children were registered as of Japanese nationality and carefully indoctrinated with the belief they were genetically disqualified from being anything but Japanese.

The naturalization law had later been extended to permit granting citizenship to persons of African nativity and descent. Ozawa, of course, must have felt the latter clause irrelevant to his case, but he had persuaded himself he might qualify under the free white persons

In October 1914, Ozawa filed a brief with the U.S. District Court, asserting he was a free white person and so should be declared eligible for citizenship.

Living as he did in a community where the authorities were carrying on a savage burlesque of America, it is no wonder that Ozawa, as his arguments showed, was confused about the nature of the country from which he asked citizenship. He did not believe, as most Americans do, that America is an amalgam of all nations having something to contribute from their native culture and traditions.

An Uncle Tom Role
On the contrary, he appears to have believed that to make himself worthy of American citizenship it was incumbent upon him to divest himself of all vestiges of his Japanese heritage, as of something shameful and unclean. To comply with this condition, he cast himself as Uncle Tom and played the role to the hilt.

Though Japanese law required him to do so, he refused to register with the Japanese consulate and forbade all members of his family to do so. He left the Kalihi neighborhood where many Japanese lived, and moved to Kaimuki where there were few. He refused to permit his children to attend Japanese language school or "Japanese" churches. He forbade the use of the Japanese language in his home.

He told the court how he meticulously cleansed himself and family of all Japanese influence. Unwitting that the term might be a misnomer when applied to the public schools of Hawaii, he stressed that his wife and children had attended "American" schools.

The judge privately expressed his admiration of the purgation Ozawa had performed on himself and family. As far as the laws of genetics permitted, Ozawa had rendered himself pure. But the judge sorrowfully opined the appellant had been unable to reverse the law of nature. Ozawa was not a free white person, but a member of the Mongolian race, and so disbarred from citizenship.

To High Court
Ozawa appealed, and the case attracted attention. Mainland Nisei thought a decision in favor of Ozawa might nullify the Pacific Coast alien land laws, directed against persons "ineligible for naturalization." They lent assistance. Eventually the case came before the U. S. Supreme Court.

The Supreme Court delivered its opinion Oct. 12, 1922. The court denied Ozawa's appeal on the ground he was not a free white person within the meaning of the law.

"Of course," the decision said, "there is not implied—either in the legislation or in our interpretation of it—any suggestion of individual unworthiness or racial inferiority...."

The decision aroused bitter resentment in Japan and among the Nisei of Hawaii.

Ozawa died an alien in November 1936. His only son, George, a member of the 100th Battalion, was killed in Salerno, Italy in 1943.

EDITOR'S NOTE: The article entitled "The Bill of Rights and the Military" by Chief Justice Warren appeared in Volume 37 (1962) of the New York University Law Review from page 181 and copyrighted in the name of New York University. The article consists of the James Madison Lecture given at the New York University Law Center. Permission to reprint this in the 1967 Pacific Citizen Holiday Issue is gratefully acknowledged.

This was the first time that Earl Warren made public comment on Evacuation after being appointed to the U.S. Supreme Court.

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It is almost a commonplace to say that free government is on trial for its life. But it is the truth. And it has been so throughout history. What is almost as certain: It will probably be true throughout the foreseeable future. Why should this be so? Why is it that, over the centuries of world history, the right to liberty that our Declaration of Independence declares to be "inalienable" has been more often abridged than enforced?

One important reason, surely, is that the members of a free society are called upon to bear an extraordinarily heavy responsibility, for such a society is based upon the reciprocal self-imposed discipline of both the governed and their government. Many nations in the past have attempted to develop democratic institutions, only to lose them when either the people or their government lapsed from the rigorous self-control that is essential to the maintenance of a proper relation between freedom and order. Such failures have produced the totalitarianism or the anarchy that, however masked, are the twin mortal enemies of an ordered liberty.

Our forebears, well understanding this problem, sought to solve it in unique fashion by incorporating the concept of mutual restraint into our Nation's basic Charter. In the body of our Constitution, the Founding Fathers insured that the Government would have the power necessary to govern. Most of them felt that the self-discipline basic to a democratic government of delegated powers was implicit in that document in the light of our Anglo-Saxon heritage. But our people wanted explicit assurances. The Bill of Rights was the result.

On Military Power
The critical importance of achieving a proper accommodation is apparent when one considers the corrosive effect upon liberty of exaggerated military power. In the last analysis, it is the military—or at least a militant organization of power—that dominates life in totalitarian countries regardless of their nominal political arrangements. This is true, moreover, not only with respect to Iron Curtain countries, but also with respect to many countries that have all of the formal trappings of constitutional democracy.

Not infrequently in the course of its history the Supreme Court has been called upon to decide issues that bear directly upon the relationship between action taken in the name of the military and the protected freedoms of the Bill of Rights. I would like to discuss here some of the principal factors that have shaped the Court's response. From a broad perspective, it may be said that the questions raised in these cases are all variants of the same fundamental problem: Whether the disputed exercise of power is compatible with preservation of the freedoms intended to be insulated by the Bill of Rights.

Separation of Military
I believe it is reasonably clear that the Court, in cases involving a substantial claim that protected freedoms have been infringed in the name of military requirements, has consistently recognized the relevance of a

basic group of principles. For one, of course, the Court has adhered to its mandate to safeguard freedom from excessive encroachment by governmental authority. In these cases, the Court's approach is reinforced by the American tradition of the separation of the military establishment from, and its subordination to, civil authority. On the other hand, the action in question is generally defended in the name of military necessity, or, to put it another way, in the name of national survival. I suggest that it is possible to discern in the Court's decisions a reasonably consistent pattern for the resolution of these competing claims, and more, that this pattern furnishes a sound guide for the future. Moreover, these decisions reveal, I believe, that while the judiciary plays an important role in this area, it is subject to certain significant limitations, with the result that other organs of government and the people themselves must bear a most heavy responsibility.

Before turning to some of the keystone decisions of the Court, I think it desirable to consider for a moment the principle of separation and subordination of the military establishment, for it is this principle that contributes in a vital way to a resolution of the problems engendered by the existence of a military establishment in a free society.

It is significant that in our own hemisphere only our neighbor, Canada, and we ourselves have avoided rule by the military throughout our national existences. This is not merely happenstance. A tradition has been bred into us that



Chief Justice Warren

the perpetuation of free government depends upon the continued supremacy of the civilian representatives of the people. To maintain this supremacy has always been a preoccupation of all three branches of our government. To strangers, this might seem odd, since our country was born in war. It was the military that, under almost unbearable conditions, carried the burden of the Revolution and made possible our existence as a Nation.

No Standing Armies

But the people of the colonies had long been subjected to the intemperance of military power. Among the grievances of which they complained in the Declaration of Independence were that the King had subordinated the civil power to the military, that he had quartered troops among them in times of peace, and that through his mercenaries he had committed other cruelties. Our War of the Revolution was, in good measure, fought as a protest against standing ar-

mies. Moreover, it was fought largely with a civilian army, the militia, and its great Commander-in-Chief was a civilian at heart. After the War, he resigned his commission and returned to civilian life. In an emotion-filled appearance before the Congress, his resignation was accepted by its President, Thomas Mifflin, who, in a brief speech, emphasized Washington's qualities of leadership and, above all, his abiding respect for civil authority. This trait was probably best epitomized when, just prior to the War's end, some of his officers urged Washington to establish a monarchy, with himself at its head. He not only turned a deaf ear to their blandishments, but his reply, called by historian Edward Channing, "possibly, the grandest single thing in his whole career, stated that nothing had given him more painful sensations than the information that such notions existed in the army, and that he thought their proposal "big with the greatest mischiefs that can befall my Country."

Such thoughts were uppermost in the minds of the Founding Fathers when they drafted the Constitution. Distrust of a standing army was expressed by many. Recognition of the danger from Indians and foreign nations caused them to authorize a national armed force begrudgingly. Their viewpoint is well summarized in the language of James Madison, whose name we honor in these lectures:

"The veteran legions of Rome were an overmatch for the undisciplined valor of all other nations, and rendered her the mistress of the world. Not the less true it is, that the liberties of Rome

proved the final victim of her military triumphs; and that the liberties of Europe, as far as they ever existed, have, with few exceptions, been the price of her military establishments. A standing force, therefore, is a dangerous, at the same time that it may be a necessary, provision. On the smallest scale it has its inconveniences. On an extensive scale its consequences may be fatal. On any scale it is an object of laudable circumspection and precaution. A wise nation will combine all these considerations; and, whilst it does not rashly preclude itself from any resource which may become essential to its safety, will exert all its prudence in diminishing both the necessity and the danger of resorting to one which may be inauspicious to its liberties."

Diffusion of War Powers
—The Federalist No. 41

Their apprehensions found expression in the diffusion of the war powers granted the Government by the Constitution. The President was made the Commander-in-Chief of the armed forces. But Congress was given the power to provide for the common defense, to declare war, to make rules for the Government and regulation of the land and naval forces, and to raise and support armies, with the added precaution that no appropriation could be made for the latter purpose for longer than two years at a time—as an antidote to a standing army. Further, provision was made for organizing and calling forth the state militia to execute the laws of the Nation in times of emergency.

Despite these safeguards, (Continued on Page A-1)

HOSOKAWA—

Is Warren's legal tone today due to Evacuation?

(Cont'd from Front Page)

that they had no right to discriminate in such fashion.

"Yet the evidence is clear that Warren had determined in his own mind that the Nisei and their alien parents could not be trusted—though the more numerous German and Italian aliens could. What the psychologist calls projection (reading one's own attitude into others) always seems to be a part of the racial picture. Where the ruling race has mistreated the minority, it cannot believe that the minority could possibly be 'loyal' or 'trustworthy'."

"I have come to the conclusion that the Japanese situation as it exists in this state today, may well be the Achilles heel of the entire civilian-defense effort," Warren said on Jan. 30, 1942. "Unless something is done it may bring about a repetition of Pearl Harbor." He also asserted that it was impossible to distinguish between the dangerous enemy aliens of whom we are sure there are many here, and Japanese American citizens loyal to the United States.

"We believe," he later told the Tolan committee investigating conditions on the West Coast, "that when we are dealing with the

American citizen. And while they all may not be loyal, I think we can weed the disloyal out of the loyal and lock them up if necessary."

But pressure for evacuation continued to build up—in Washington, D.C., as well as in California, in Congress and in the capitol at Sacramento where Culbert Olson sat in the governor's chair. Warren, who had raised the hopes of the Nisei when he rushed to oppose the firing of Japanese Americans in the California civil service system, could see no inconsistency in demanding their evacuation.

Warren remained publicly silent when Leo Carrillo shot off his mouth. Carrillo was a movie actor who made a comfortable living playing Mexican and other dialect roles. He had been appointed by Warren to a committee on better race relations. But he went around saying such things as:

"When people in Washington say we must protect Japanese Americans, they don't know what they're talking about... If we ever permit those termites to stick their filthy fingers in to the sacred soil of our state again, we don't deserve to live here ourselves..."

Early in February, Warren warned a meeting of California law enforcement officers of the danger of sabotage and espionage by resident Japanese and demanded a resolution calling for evacuation of all "alien Japanese" from California. Leo Katcher observes: "The distinction between 'alien' and other Japanese was a contradiction. At no time did Warren distinguish between the two groups (alien and citizen) while urging evacuation."

On Feb. 11, 1942, Warren had a long conference with General DeWitt, and shortly after that DeWitt recommended to Washington that a mass evacuation be ordered. The part that Warren played in persuading DeWitt to change his mind is hinted at in the fact that whole paragraphs of Warren's testimony before the

Tolan Committee were picked up verbatim in DeWitt's own report justifying his action.

Katcher says flatly on page 147 of his book: "No other California official was more responsible for this action (the evacuation) than Warren. True, he had the support of the military, in General DeWitt and the Justice Department, in Tom Clark. If they had not agreed with him, there would have been no exclusion. But to a great extent Warren exerted influence on both."

What Larry Tajiri once called "Earl Warren's harassment of the Nisei" continued even after the Japanese Americans were evacuated. During his campaign for governor of California, he made numerous speeches warning of the danger inherent in the presence of Japanese Americans, employing without question the well-worn arguments of California racists.

He told the National Conference of Governors in Columbus, Ohio, in June of 1943 that release of Japanese Americans from WRA camps would lead to a situation where "no one will be able to tell a saboteur from any other Jap." Don't be deceived, he warned the governors. "No more dangerous step could be taken" than the relocation of the evacuees. At a time when the federal government, through WRA, was attempting to return Japanese Americans to the mainstream of American life, Warren announced California would utilize every legal means to prevent their return.

Katcher makes this pointed observation:

"Yet a contradiction continued in what Warren said and did. Almost at the same time Warren was saying that the return of the Japanese to California could be a 'body blow' to national security, and claiming that the evacuation 'saved our state from terrible disorders and sabotage,' he could make an address at a ceremonies marking 'I am an American Day' in honor of newly naturalized citizens and say, 'Citizenship... seeks little in return... except... toleration toward others...'"

"The limit of Warren's tolerance still was determined by pigmentation. He did not see any contradiction in saying these words to the new Caucasian citizens and the actions he had taken and

was still taking relative to Orientals.

"As Japanese Americans made brilliant records in the armed services, the nation's conscience was aroused and it was suggested that 'loyal' Japanese be returned to California. Still Warren remained adamant..."

But by January, 1945, Governor Warren had changed his mind. A month earlier the United States government announced the relocation camps would be closed and the evacuees could go home. While Californians waited to see what their governor would do, he issued a strong statement supporting the rights of the evacuees.

"I am sure," he said, "that all Americans will join in protecting the constitutional rights of the individuals involved, and will maintain an attitude that will discourage friction and prevent civil disorder."

Katcher says the action was predictable: "The law now permitted return, and it was up to the people to see that the law was obeyed."

Katcher's further observations are pertinent: "Warren has never publicly expressed regret or admitted error for his part in the Japanese evacuation. It could be that he has continued to feel as he did in 1944 when he told a state official: 'How can I say it was wrong when we were all for it when it took place?'... Earl Warren acted as he did in those years because he did not know any better. What few realized was how soon Earl Warren would not only know better, but would also know more..."

From this distance, perhaps we may be permitted a bit of personal conjecture: Earl Warren acted as he did because it was what he believed. It is a deeply traumatic experience to discover that one's beliefs are wrong, and Warren may never be able to bring himself to an open admission. (Los Angeles Mayor Fletcher Bowron was able to say: "I know now that we were wrong; I didn't know it then.") But it seems likely that the experience had a profound effect on his thinking, his moral and legal philosophy, and certainly had an influence on his career as Chief Justice of the United States.

For more than this, we must wait until Earl Warren himself chooses to speak.

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The Korematsu Case: ACLU's brief and the Supreme Court's decisions

EDITOR'S NOTE: Fred Toyosaburo Korematsu was born in Oakland, California, in 1919. He was graduated from the Oakland High School and became a nurseryman. He fell in love with a Caucasian girl, and when the relocation order threatened his being able to see her, he changed his name and underwent a facial operation so as to diminish his "racial visibility." But the authorities were too alert for him, and he was arrested for refusal to comply with the order. After being seized by the military while on bail awaiting trial, he was sentenced to five years probation and sent to a relocation center. The appeal against this sentence as represented by the following brief filed with the Supreme Court of the United States by the American Civil Liberties Union as a "friend of the court" admirably states the constitutional issues involved in the whole business of the detention and evacuation of citizens.

A much lengthier brief filed by the Japanese American Citizens League, published as "The Case for the Nisei," concentrates its efforts in refuting the charges and innuendos contained in the final report of Lt. Gen. John L. DeWitt, who ordered the mass exclusion. The JACL brief presents the social problems and conditions pertaining to the Japanese in America at the time and prior to the outbreak of war between Japan and the United States. That brief was signed by Saburo Kido of Salt Lake City and A. L. Wirin of Los Angeles.

The American Civil Liberties Union joins with petitioner in asking this Court to review the judgment of the Circuit Court of Appeals for the Ninth Circuit, affirming petitioner's conviction, because the American Civil Liberties Union believes that it is important that this Court mark out precisely the boundaries of military power over civilians.

The American Civil Liberties Union is particularly interested in this case because it presents problems of detention of citizens without judicial process, of discrimination on account of race and of summary action without hearing. By reason of its concern with these issues the Union has filed a brief amicus curiae with this Court in the cases of *Hirabayashi v. United States* (320 U.S. 81) and *Yasui v. United States* (320 U.S. 115) when these were argued at the end of the October 1942 Term.

However, this Court, in upholding the *Hirabayashi* conviction, did not pass upon the issue which to the Union seemed of the greatest importance in that case, namely, the validity of the order requiring all persons of Japanese ancestry, citizens and aliens alike, to depart from their homes on the west coast and be confined to camps. That issue is now clearly present in the case at bar.

The Circuit Court concluded that the reasons which formed the basis of the Courts' decision in the *Hirabayashi* case sustained the validity of the evacuation order as well as the curfew restriction. Judge Denman, while concurring that the question order was valid, disagreed from the conclusion of his colleagues that the issues had already been in effect disposed of by this Court. Sharing that view, we respectfully request the Court to grant a

mation No. 4 (7 F. R. 2601) which forbade persons of Japanese descent from leaving the previously designated Military Area without express permission. This was followed by a series of exclusion orders, and the establishment of "Assembly Centers" and "Relocation Centers," to which all evacuees were sent.

By the time the exclusion order here in question (No. 34) was promulgated (May 3, 1942), this practice had become uniform. Indeed the instructions which accompanied the order made it evident that the evacuees were to be transported to such centers. Moreover, no one was permitted to leave a center without express permission, and the only permission then contemplated was for limited periods of time (see Civilian Restrictive Order No. 1, May 19, 1942, 8 F. R. 982).

That the evacuation and detention were part of a single integrated program is made clear in the recently published report by the War Department. This report, entitled "Japanese Evacuation from the West Coast, 1942," deals at length with the entire subject. Particularly pertinent in this connection are pages 44 ff. 78, 94, 237 ff. and the typical form of instructions printed at page 99.

We submit that Congress gave neither to the President nor to military authorities any power so far reaching, and that in the absence of legislation the President has no such power even in time of war. Public Law No. 503 certainly is not capable of being construed as authority to detain citizens.

And this Court's decision in the *Hirabayashi* case does not so hold; for it dealt only with curfew orders which were explicitly referred to at the time the law was under consideration. It is not enough to conclude that evacuation, which was also under contemplation, and was expressly referred to in the law, was authorized. For here there was not merely evacuation, but evacuation as a step toward detention.

Some attempt was made by the government, in the *Hirabayashi* case, to argue that the action taken was ratified by Congressional appropriation for the War Relocation Authority. But this appropriation was not voted until July 25, 1942 (56 Stat. 804). It could not ratify administrative orders made in May so as to make their violation then a crime.

Petitioner was prosecuted by information filed June 12, 1942, for an offense alleged to have been committed in May. If the regulation he was charged with then violating was then not authorized by Congress no later ratification could make his disobedience in May a crime.

That would be a violation of the prohibition against ex post facto laws, (Art. I § 9). See *United States v. Stapp*, 260 U. S. 477; *Vierick v. United States*, 318 U. S. 236.

We submit also that the war power of the President alone would not support such an order. This Court in effect so ruled in *Brown v. United States*, 8 Cranch, 110. That case dealt with a Presidential attempt to seize British owned property during the war of 1812.

Chief Justice Marshall ruled that since Congress had given the President the right to detain enemy aliens but not the right to seize their property, his act was without support in the law.

It follows by like reasoning that since Congress has given the President power to detain enemy aliens (50 U.S.C.A. 21) but has not given the President similar power to detain citizens the order here under review cannot be sustained on the President's war power alone.

Writers on the subject have reached the same conclusion. Thus in *Berdahl, War Powers of the Executive in the United States*, it is nowhere suggested that these powers extend to the removal of citizens from one part of the United States to the other. It is only when martial law has been declared that executive authority may be exercised over citizens. Of course, there was no martial law in California.

In Chapter 11, pages 183 and following, Mr. Berdahl discusses the President's power of police control and recognizes that such power over persons is derived only from Congressional authorization. The most that he concedes is that when Congress is not in session, the President may have power to act in an emergency (p. 192). Here Congress was continuously in session.

Finally, we submit that even the President and Congress, acting together, may not detain citizens of the United States against whom no charges have been preferred. The framers of the Constitution recognized the propensity of governments in times of crisis to take executive action rather than to pursue the ordinary course of the criminal law. The framers realized that in certain situations such conduct was necessary to the maintenance of government.

For that reason the framers permitted the suspension of the writ of habeas corpus by which unlawful executive detention was normally challenged, but permitted such suspension only in time of invasion or insurrection. They did not permit the suspension merely because of the existence of a state of war, or even because of a fear of invasion.

It was evidently contemplated that the detention permissible as the result of the suspension of the writ of habeas corpus should be possible only at a time of the direst immediate emergency, not at all as a precautionary measure.

If, as we think must be conceded, the situation in California in May, 1942, would not have warranted the suspension of the writ of habeas corpus, then it must follow that any legislation seeking to circumvent the prohibition against the suspension of habeas corpus would be void.

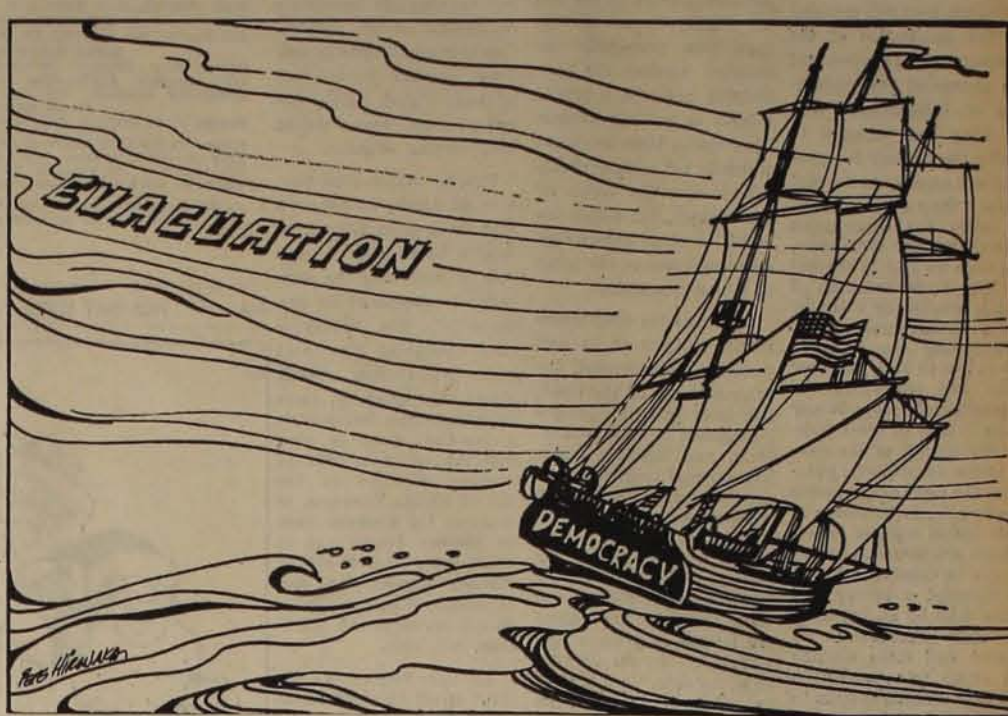
And any legislation directly authorizing the detention of citizens, except as the result of charges preferred under the criminal laws, would be an attempt to evade the prohibition against the suspension of the writ.

We do not believe that Congress intended to evade such suspension. That is one of the reasons why we do not think that the Act of March 21, 1942, can be construed as authorizing the detention of American citizens.

The questions raised are clearly important and far reaching. They have never heretofore been passed upon by this Court. Surely, review should be granted.

POINT II

The classification of citizens based solely on ancestry (Continued on Page A-8)



Evacuation ruled constitutional 6 to 3

December 18, 1944.

Mr. Justice Black delivered the opinion of the Court.

The petitioner, an American citizen of Japanese descent was convicted in a federal district court for remaining in San Leandro, California, a "Military Area," contrary to Civilian Exclusion Order No. 34 of the Commanding General of the Western Command, U.S. Army, which directed that after May 9, 1942, all persons of Japanese ancestry should be excluded from that area. No question was raised as to petitioner's loyalty to the United States. The Circuit Court of Appeals affirmed (1) and the importance of the constitutional question involved caused us to grant certiorari.

1—140 F. 2d (C.C.A. 9).

(Editor's Note: The footnotes appearing in the U.S. Supreme Court Justice decision are set in smaller type and appear at the end of the paragraph.)

It should be noted, to begin with, that all legal restrictions which curtail the civil rights of a single racial group are immediately suspect. That is not to say that all such restrictions are unconstitutional. It is to say that courts must subject them to the most rigid scrutiny. Pressing public necessity may sometimes justify the existence of such restrictions; racial antagonism never can.

In the instant case prosecution of the petitioner was begun by information charging violation of an Act of Congress of March 21, 1942, 56 Stat. 173, which provides that

"... who ever shall enter, remain in, leave, or commit any act in any military area or military zone prescribed, under the authority of an Executive order of the President, by the Secretary of War, or by any military commander designated by the Secretary of War, contrary to the restrictions applicable to any such area or zone or contrary to the order of the Secretary of War or any such military commander, shall, if it appears that he knew or should have known of the existence and extent of the restrictions or order and that his act was in violation thereof, be guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction shall be liable to a fine of not to exceed \$5,000 or to imprisonment for not more than one year, or both, for each offense."

Exclusion Order No. 34, which the petitioner knowingly and admittedly violated was one of a number of military orders and proclamations, all of which were substantially based upon Executive Order No. 9066, 7 Fed. Reg. 1407. That order, issued after we were at war with Japan, declared that "the successful prosecution of the war requires every possible protection against espionage and against sabotage to national-defense material, national - defense

THE DECISION IN BRIEF

The Korematsu evacuation test case will go down in American history as one of the landmarks in American constitutional jurisprudence. For the first time, the authority of a military commander over civilians during a war emergency without invoking martial law has been defined. The right to discriminate between citizens based on their "ethnic affiliation" with the enemy country was upheld. No doubt a dangerous precedent has been set to make every minority group dubious of its security in a national war emergency.

Noteworthy, however, is the outstanding dissenting opinion of Justice Frank Murphy. Joining Justice Murphy, the leading defender of civil rights and minority groups on the Supreme Court, in dissenting from the opinion of the majority of the Court, were Justice Owen Roberts, the "conservative" member of the Supreme Court, as well as Justice Robert A. Jackson, the "New Deal" Supreme Court Justice.

Fully appreciating the importance of the principles involved in the evacuation test case, the Japanese American Citizens League prepared its brief as a "friend of the court", concentrating its efforts in refuting the charges and innuendoes contained in the final report of Lieutenant General John L. DeWitt, Western Defense Commander, who ordered the mass exclusion. For this reason, the contents of the brief (some 75,000 words), have been more of a factual presentation of the social problems and conditions pertaining to the Japanese in this country at the time and prior to the outbreak of war between Japan and the United States.

Many who have had the opportunity of reading the brief (too long for the Holiday Issue), have declared it to be the best rebuttal presented as an answer to the various reasons advanced by General DeWitt to justify his evacuation orders. Numerous requests for copies ("The Case for the Nisei"), have been made by individuals and groups who have been concerned with the problems of the Japanese Americans and the implications of the treatment accorded to this small minority group of citizens.

Justice Murphy relied, in part, in his historic dissenting opinion in the Korematsu case, upon the material contained in the JACL brief.

Realizing the necessity of a statement of the facts in concise form, it was decided to reprint the brief in this issue and to give it a wide distribution. Also the opinions of the Justices of the Supreme Court in the Korematsu evacuation and the Endo detention cases have been incorporated since they will be helpful to all who desire to have a general background of the problem and the viewpoints of the Justices.

premises, and national-defense utilities..."

One of the series of orders and proclamations, a curfew order, which like the exclusion order here was promulgated pursuant to Executive Order 9066, subjected all persons of Japanese ancestry in prescribed West Coast military areas to remain in their residences from 8 p.m. to 6 a.m. As is the case with the exclusion order here, that prior curfew order was designed as a "protection against espionage and against sabotage." In *Hirabayashi v. United States*, 320 U.S. 81, we sustained a conviction obtained for violation of the curfew order. The *Hirabayashi* conviction and this one thus rest on the same 1942 Congressional Act and the same basic executive and military orders, all of which orders were aimed at the twin dangers of espionage and sabotage.

The 1942 Act was attacked in the *Hirabayashi* case as an unconstitutional delegation of power; it was contended that the curfew order and other orders on which it rested were beyond the war powers of the Congress, the military authorities and of the President, as Commander in Chief of the Army; and finally that to

apply the curfew order against none but citizens of Japanese ancestry amounted to a constitutionally prohibited discrimination solely on account of race. To these questions, we gave the serious consideration which their importance justified.

We upheld the curfew order as an exercise of the power of the government to take steps necessary to prevent espionage and sabotage in an area threatened by Japanese attack.

In the light of the principles we announced in the *Hirabayashi* case, we are unable to conclude that it was beyond the war power of Congress and the Executive to exclude those of Japanese ancestry from the West Coast war area at the time they did. True, exclusion from the area in which one's home is located is a far greater deprivation than constant confinement to the home from 8 p.m. to 6 a.m. Nothing short of apprehension by the proper military authorities of the gravest imminent danger to the public safety can constitutionally justify either. But exclusion from a threatened area, no less than curfew, has a definite and close relationship to the prevention of espionage and sabotage.

The military authorities, charged with the primary responsibility of defending our shores, concluded that curfew provided inadequate protection and ordered exclusion. They did so, as pointed out in our *Hirabayashi* opinion, in accordance with Congressional authority to the military to say who should and who should not, remain in the threatened areas.

In this case the petitioner challenges the assumptions upon which we rested our conclusions in the *Hirabayashi* case. He also urges that by May, 1942, when Order No. 34 was promulgated, all danger of Japanese invasion of the West Coast had disappeared. After careful consideration of these contentions we are compelled to reject them.

Here, as in the *Hirabayashi* case, supra, at p. 99, "... we cannot reject as unfounded the judgment of the military authorities and of Congress that there were disloyal members of that population, whose number and strength could not be precisely and quickly ascertained. We cannot say that the war-making branches of the Government did not have ground for believing that in a critical hour such persons could not readily be isolated and separately dealt with, and constituted a menace to the national defense and safety, which demanded that prompt and adequate measures be taken to guard against it."

Like curfew, exclusion of those of Japanese origin was deemed necessary because of the presence of an unascertained number of disloyal members of the group, most of whom we have no doubt were loyal to this country. It was because we could not reject the finding of the military authorities that it was impossible to bring about an immediate segregation of the disloyal from the loyal that we sustained the validity of the curfew order as applying to the whole group. In the instant case, temporary exclusion of the entire group was rested by the military on the same ground. The judgment that exclusion of the whole group was for the same reason a military imperative answers the contention that the exclusion was in the nature of group punishment based on antagonism to those of Japanese origin. That there were members of the group who retained loyalties to Japan has been confirmed by investigations made subsequent to the exclusion. Approximately five thousand American citizens of Japanese ancestry refused to swear unqualified allegiance to the United States and to renounce allegiance to the Japanese Emperor, and several thousand evacuees requested repatriation to Japan (2).

2—Hearings before the Subcommittee on the National War Agencies on the National War Agencies Appropriation Bill for 1945, 809-726: Final Report, Japanese Evacuation from the West Coast, 1942, 309-327.

(Continued on Page A-4)



Preeminence of civil over military important

(Continued from Page A-2)

the people were still troubled by the recollection of the conditions that prompted the charge of the Declaration of Independence that the King had "effected to render the military independent and superior to the civil power." They were reluctant to ratify the Constitution without further assurances, and thus we find in the Bill of Rights Amendments 2 and 3, specifically authorizing a decentralized militia, guaranteeing the right of the people to keep and bear arms, and prohibiting the quartering of troops in any house in time of peace without the consent of the owner. Other Amendments guarantee the right of the people to assemble, to be secure in their homes against unreasonable searches and seizures, and in criminal cases to be accorded a speedy and public trial by an impartial jury after indictment in the district and state wherein the crime was committed. The only exceptions made to these civilian trial procedures are for cases arising in the land and naval forces. Although there is undoubtedly room for argument based on the frequently conflicting sources of history, it is not unreasonable to believe that our Founders' determination to guarantee the preeminence of civil over military power was an important element that prompted adoption of the Constitutional Amendments we call the Bill of Rights.

Civilian Chief

Civil supremacy has consistently been the goal of our Government from colonial days to these. As late as 1942, when the Department of Defense was established, Congress specifically provided for a civilian chief officer. And when President Truman asked the Congress for an amendment to make an exception for a soldier and statesman as great as the late George C. Marshall, serious debate followed before the Act was modified to enable him to become Secretary of Defense, and then only by a small majority of the total membership of the House and less than half of the Senate (in 1950). Those who opposed the amendment often expressed their high regard for General Marshall, but made known their fears concerning any deviation, even though temporary, from our traditional subordination of military to civil power.

The history of our country does not indicate that there has ever been a widespread desire to change the relationship between the civil government and the military; and it can be fairly said that, with minor exceptions, military men throughout our history have not only recognized and accepted this relationship in the spirit of the Constitution, but that they have also cheerfully cooperated in preserving it.

Thus it is plain that the axiom of subordination of the military to the civil is not an anachronism. Rather, it is so deeply rooted in our national experience that it must be regarded as an essential constituent of the fabric of our political life.

Claim of Military Need

But sometimes competing with this principle — and with the "Thou Shalt Not" of the Bill of Rights — is the claim of military necessity. Where such a conflict is asserted before the Court, the basic problem has been, as I have indicated, to determine whether and how these competing claims may be resolved in the framework of a lawsuit.

Cases of this nature appear to me to be divisible into three broad categories. The first involves questions concerning the military establishment's treatment of persons who are concededly subject to military authority — what may be termed the vertical reach of the Bill of Rights within the military. These questions have been dealt with quite differently than the second category of disputes, involv-

ing what may be called the horizontal reach of the Bill of Rights. Cases of this type pose principally the question whether the complaining party is a proper subject of military authority. Finally, there are cases which do not, strictly speaking, involve the action of the military, but rather the action of other government agencies taken in the name of military necessity.

So far as the relationship of the military to its own personnel is concerned, the basic attitude of the Court has been that the latter's jurisdiction is most limited. Thus, the Supreme Court has adhered consistently to the 1863 holding of *Ex parte Vallandigham* (68 U.S. (1 Wall.) 243) that it lacks jurisdiction to review by certiorari the decisions of military courts. The cases in which the Court has ordered the release of persons convicted by courts martial have, to date, been limited to instances in which it found lack of military jurisdiction over the person so tried, using the term "jurisdiction" in its narrowest sense. That is, they were all cases in which the defendant was found to be such that he was not constitutionally, or statutorily, amendable to military justice. Such was the classic formulation of the relation between civil courts and courts martial as expressed in *Dynes v. Hoover* (61 U.S. (20 How.) 65), decided in 1857.

Military Authority

This "hands off" attitude has strong historical support, of course. While I cannot here explore the matter completely, there is also no necessity to do so, since it is indisputable that the tradition of our country, from the time of the Revolution until now, has supported the military establishment's broad power to deal with its own personnel. The most obvious reason is that courts are ill-equipped to determine the impact upon discipline that any particular intrusion upon military authority might have. Many of the problems of the military society are, in a sense, alien to the problems with which the judiciary is trained to deal.

However, the obvious reason is not always the most important one. I suppose it cannot be said that the courts of today are more knowledgeable about the requirements of military discipline than the courts in the early days of the Republic. Nevertheless, events quite unrelated to the expertise of the judiciary have required a modification in the traditional theory of the autonomy of military authority.

These events can be expressed very simply in numerical terms. A few months after Washington's first inauguration, our army numbered a mere 672 of the 840 authorized by Congress. Today, in dramatic contrast, the situation is this: Our armed forces number 2,500,000 (in late 1961); every resident male is a potential member of the peacetime armed forces; such service may occupy a minimum of four per cent of the adult life of the average American male reaching draft age; reserve obligations extend over 10 per cent of such a person's life; and veterans are numbered in excess of 22,500,000. When the authority of the military has such a sweeping capacity for affecting the lives of our citizenry, the wisdom of treating the military establishment as an enclave beyond the reach of the civilian courts almost inevitably is drawn into question.

Citizens in Uniform

Thus it was hardly surprising to find that, in 1953, the Supreme Court indicated in *Burns v. Wilson* (346 U.S. 137) that court martial proceedings could be challenged through habeas corpus actions brought in civil courts, if those proceedings

had denied the defendant fundamental rights. The various opinions of the members of the Court in *Burns* are not, perhaps, as clear on this point as they might be. Nevertheless, I believe they do constitute recognition of the proposition that our citizens in uniform may not be stripped of basic rights simply because they have doffed their civilian clothes.

Despite *Burns*, however, it could hardly be expected that the regular federal judiciary would play a large role in regulating the military's treatment of its own personnel. The considerations militating against such intervention remain strong. Consequently, more important than *Burns* from a practical point of view was the action in 1951 of another guardian of the Bill of Rights, Congress, in enacting the Uniform Code of Military Justice and in establishing the Court of Military Appeals as a sort of civilian "Supreme Court" of the military. (10 U.S.C. Secs. 807, 876).

The Code represents a diligent effort by Congress to insure that military justice is administered in accord with the demands of due process. Attesting to its success is the fact that since 1951 the number of habeas corpus petitions alleging a lack of fairness in courts martial have been quite insubstantial. Moreover, I know of no case since the adoption of the Code in which a civil court has issued the writ on the basis of such a claim. This development is undoubtedly due in good part to the supervision of military justice by the Court of Military Appeals. Chief Judge Quinn of that Court has recently stated:

"Military due process begins with the basic rights and privileges defined in the federal constitution. It does not stop there. The letter and the background of the Uniform Code add their weighty demands to the requirements of a fair trial. Military due process is, thus, not synonymous with federal civilian due process. It is basically that, but something more, and something different."

Effective Guarantor

And the Court of Military Appeals has, itself, said unequivocally that "the protections in the Bill of Rights, except those which are expressly or by necessary implication inapplicable, are available to members of our armed forces."

Thus our recent experience has shown, I believe, that the Court of Military Appeals can be an effective guarantor of our citizens' rights to due process when they are subjected to trial by court martial. Moreover, the establishment of a special court to review these cases obviates, at least to some extent, the objection of lack of familiarity by the reviewing tribunal with the special problems of the military. In this connection, I think it significant that, despite the expanded application of our civilian concepts of fair play to military justice, the Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, General Lemnitzer, declared not long ago:

"I believe the Army and the American people can take pride in the positive strides that have been made in the application of military law under the Uniform Code of Military Justice. The Army today has achieved the highest state of discipline and good order in its history."

These developments support my conviction that the guarantees of our Bill of Rights need not be considered antithetical to the maintenance of our defenses.

The Girard Case

Nevertheless, we cannot fail to recognize how our burgeoning army has posed difficult and unique problems for the Court in the application of constitutional principles. Thus, you may recall the case of Specialist Girard (*Wilson v. Girard*, (Continued on Page A-9))



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Holiday Cheer

Thoughts For Christmas

There will always be a Christmas.

Some may feel this to be a strange statement for they have never doubted Christmas.

However, our world today, which seemingly stands on a precipice of disorderly thinking and engrossed in materialism as well as being pampered with physical comforts, may well dismiss Christmas from human consciousness.

There will always be a Christmas.

The coming of Christ is as permanently etched on the calendar as the distant star is fixed in the heavens. Christmas is not reduced to a fireside myth simply because many people do not observe Christmas.

Some may lose the significance of the star, the crib, Joseph, Mary and the Christ Child, but this does not dim the birth of Christ to any lesser degree than blindness reduces the beauty of objects visible only to seeing eyes.

There will always be a Christmas.

Christmas is a fullness of heart. It is a memory of days gone by. It is laughter and joy. It is reunion with friends, as well as the remembrance of friends far away. Christmas is Bethlehem—a sharing in the heartaches of separation and loneliness with Joseph, Mary and the little Son, the Christ Child. Above all, Christmas is God's smile and love for each one of us!

Yes, Christmas is loneliness, too. Far distances do not alone create loneliness. Being separated from home and loved ones is loneliness whether it be thousands of miles overseas or across the state line. In far-off Vietnam, perhaps, where no Yule logs burn, there is still a Christmas.

The spirit of Christmas can ease some of the loneliness. A simple postage stamp can carry the beautiful spirit of Christmas and transport it across the many miles over land and sea. A part of one's self can be carried in each envelope or on each card. Little things, such as the familiar handwriting on the card, or the blur of a well-known postmark, are wonderful sights to behold.

When one considers the warm happiness created by the simple act of sending a card to faraway friends, the addressing and signing of the cards no longer is a chore but a thing of joy.

The very opening of an address book appears to be like the act of swinging open a door and seeing the faces of friends and loved ones.

And the faces come into sharper focus as the message is scrawled out . . . "Here it is Christmas again . . ." A prayerful wish with homey news is written down, and most of it is glad.

While the sight of the names on the list brings a sense of presence, it also becomes evident that some of the names must be crossed out as old friends and loved ones are gone. But the void left by our departed ones makes those who are still with us that much more precious.

And, there are new names to be added. Some become "Mr. and Mrs." for the first time, and the line "and family" must be included with others.

An old saying is best remembered here: "Make new friends, but keep the old; for those are silver, these are gold."

There will always be a Christmas.

Merry Christmas! Happy New Year!

—Fr. Clement

Past PSWDC Chaplain

'Power to wage war' lets Army rule: Frankfurter

(Continued from Page A-3)

We uphold the exclusion order as of the time it was made and when the petitioner violated it. Cf. *Chastleton Corporation v. Sinclair*, 264 U.S. 543, 547; *Block v. Hirsh*, 256 U.S. 135, 154-5. In doing so, we are not unmindful of the hardships imposed by it upon a large group of American citizens. Cf. *Ex parte Kawato*, 317 U.S. 69, 73. But hardships are part of war, and war is an aggregation of hardships. All citizens alike, both in and out of uniform, feel the impact of war in greater or lesser measure. Citizenship has its responsibilities as well as its privileges, and in time of war the burden is always heavier. Compulsory exclusion of large groups of citizens from their homes, except under circumstances of direct emergency and peril, is inconsistent with our basic governmental institutions. But when under conditions of modern warfare our shores are threatened by hostile forces, the power to protect must be commensurate with the threatened danger.

It is argued that on May 30, 1942, the date the petitioner was charged with remaining in the prohibited area, there were conflicting orders outstanding, forbidding him both to leave the area and to remain there. Of course, a person cannot be convicted for doing the very thing which it is a crime to fail to do. But the outstanding orders here contained no such contradictory commands.

There was an order issued March 27, 1942, which prohibited petitioner and others of Japanese ancestry from leaving the area, but its effect was specifically limited in time "until and to the extent that a future proclamation or order should so permit or direct." 7 Fed. Reg. 2601. That "future order," the one for violation of which petitioner was convicted, was issued May 3, 1942, and it did "direct" exclusion from the area of all persons of Japanese ancestry, before 12 o'clock noon, May 9; furthermore it contained a warning that all such persons found in the prohibited area would be liable to punishment under the March 21, 1942, Act of Congress. Consequently, the only order in effect touching the petitioner's being in the area on May 20, 1942, the date specified in the information against him, was the May 3 order which prohibited his remaining there, and it was that same order, which he stipulated in his trial that he had violated, knowing of its existence. There is therefore no basis for the argument that on May 30, 1942, he was subject to punishment, under the March 21 and May 3rd orders, whether he remained in or left the area.

It does appear, however, that on May 9, the effective date of the exclusion order, the military authorities had already determined that the evacuation should be effected by assembling together and placing under guard all those of Japanese ancestry, at central points, designated as "assembly centers," in order "to insure the orderly evacuation and resettlement of Japanese voluntarily migrating from military area No. 1 to restrict and regulate such migration." Public Proclamation No. 4, 7 Fed. Reg. 2601. And on May 19, 1942, eleven days before the time petitioner was charged with unlawfully remaining in the area, *Civilian Restrictive Order No. 1*, 8 Fed. Reg. 982, provided for detention of those of Japanese ancestry in assembly or relocation centers. It is now argued that the validity of the exclusion order cannot be considered apart from the orders requiring him, after departure from the area, to report and to remain in an assembly or relocation center. The contention is that we must treat these separate orders as one and inseparable;

that, for this reason, if detention in the assembly or relocation center would have illegally deprived the petitioner of his liberty, the exclusion order and his conviction under it cannot stand.

We are thus being asked to pass at this time upon the whole subsequent detention program in both assembly and relocation centers, although the only issues framed at the trial related to petitioner's remaining in the prohibited area in violation of the exclusion order. Had petitioner here left the prohibited area and gone to an assembly center we cannot say either as a matter of fact or law, that his presence in that center would have resulted in his detention in a relocation center. Some who did report to the assembly center were not sent to relocation centers, but were released upon condition that they remain outside the prohibited zone until the military orders were modified or lifted. This illustrates that they pose different problems and may be governed by different principles. The lawfulness of one does not necessarily determine the lawfulness of the others. This is made clear when we analyze the requirements of the separate provisions of the separate orders. These separate requirements were that those of Japanese ancestry (1) depart from the area; (2) report to and temporarily remain in an assembly center; (3) go under military control to a relocation center there to remain for an indeterminate period until released conditionally or unconditionally by the military authorities. Each of these requirements, it will be noted, imposed distinct duties in connection with the separate steps in a complete evacuation program. Had Congress directly incorporated into one Act the language of these separate orders, and provided sanctions of their violations, disobedience of any one would have constituted a separate offense. Cf. *Blockburger v. United States*, 284 U.S. 299, 304. There is no reason why violations of these orders insofar as they were promulgated pursuant to congressional enactment, should not be treated as separate offenses.

The *Endo* case, decided today, graphically illustrates the difference between the validity of an order to exclude and the validity of a detention order after exclusion has been effected. Since the petitioner has not been convicted of failing to report or to remain in an assembly or relocation center, we cannot in this case determine the validity of those separate provisions of the order. It is sufficient here for us to pass upon the order which petitioner violated. To do more would be to go beyond the issues raised, and to decide momentous questions not contained within the framework of the pleadings or the evidence in this case. It will be time enough to decide the serious constitutional issues which petitioner seeks to raise when an assembly or relocation order is applied to him, and we have its terms before us.

Some of the members of the Court are of the view that evacuation and detention in an Assembly Center were inseparable. After May 3, 1942, the date of Exclusion Order No. 34, *Korematsu* was under compulsion to leave the area not as he would choose, but via an Assembly Center. The Assembly Center was conceived as a part of the machinery for group evacuation. The power to exclude includes the power to do it by force if necessary. And any forcible measure must necessarily entail some degree of detention or restraint whatever method of removal is selected.

It is said that we are dealing here with the case of imprisonment of a citizen in a concentration camp solely because of his ancestry, without evidence or inquiry concerning his loyalty and good disposition towards the United States. Our task would be simple, our duty clear, were this a case involving the imprisonment of a loyal citizen in a concentration camp because of racial prejudice. Regardless of the true nature of the assembly and relocation centers—and we deem it unjustifiable to call them concentration camps with all the ugly connotations that term implies—we are dealing specifically with nothing but an exclusion order. To cast this case into outlines of racial prejudice, without reference to the real military dangers which were presented, merely confuses the issue. *Korematsu* was not excluded from the Military Area because of hostility to him or his race. He was excluded because we are at war with the Japanese Empire, because the properly constituted military authorities feared an invasion of our West Coast and felt constrained to take proper security measures, because they decided that the military urgency of the situation demanded that all citizens of Japanese ancestry be segregated from the West Coast temporarily, and finally, because Congress, reposing its confidence in this time of war in our military leaders—as inevitably it must—determined that they should have the power to do just this. There was evidence of disloyalty on the part of some, the military authorities considered that the need for action was great, and time was short. We cannot—by availing ourselves of the calm perspective of hindsight—now say that at that time these actions were unjustified.

Justice Frankfurter Concurring

According to my reading of *Civilian Exclusion Order No. 34*, it was an offense for *Korematsu* to be found in Military Area No. 1, the territory wherein he was previously living, except within the bounds of the established Assembly Center of that area. Even though the various orders issued by General DeWitt be deemed a comprehensive code of instructions, their tenor is clear and not contradictory. They put upon *Korematsu* the obligation to leave Military Area No. 1, but only by the method prescribed in the instructions, i. e., by reporting to the Assembly Center. I am unable to see how the legal considerations that led to the decision in *Hirabayashi v. United States*, 320 U.S. 81, fail to sustain the military order which made the conduct now in controversy a crime. And so I join in the opinion of the Court, but should like to add a few words of my own.

The provisions of the Constitution which confer on the Congress and the President powers to enable this country to wage war are as much part of the Constitution as provisions looking to a nation at peace. And we have had recent occasion to quote approvingly the statement of former Chief Justice Hughes that the war power of the Government is "the power to wage war successfully." *Hirabayashi v. United States*, supra, at 93. Therefore, the validity of action under the war power must be judged wholly in the context of war. That action is not to be stigmatized as lawless because like action in times of peace would be lawless. To talk about a military order that expresses an allowable judgment of war needs by those entrusted with the duty of conducting war as "an unconstitutional order" is to suffuse a part of the Constitution

(Continued on Page A-10)

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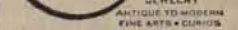
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GORDON—

Marutani makes his plea

(Cont'd from Front Page)
to stay within the time limitation.

All of this takes intense preparation.

Bill ordinarily prepares in this fashion until the day before the argument. On that day he tries to forget the case and relax—a wise procedure if one wants to reduce some of the tension and have a clear mind for the ordeal.

Last Minute Switch

Because of the importance of this case, however, Bill, after coming to Washington the night before the argument, decided to prepare some last minute alternative arguments. In his hotel room, in an attempt to anticipate any shifts in emphasis which the Court might make in their questions, and this he said was his downfall in his plans to be relaxed and fresh.

He didn't finish the job until midnight, then, having keyed himself up going over the case, and with the knowledge that his appearance was scheduled for 9 a.m. that morning, he was unable to fall asleep. By 3 a.m., he decided it was too late to take a sleeping pill and by the time his alarm clock went off, he was exhausted and groggy.

Bill quickly showered and dressed and dashed off to a drug store to purchase some pills to help keep him awake, and he proceeded to take two for good measure.

The pills caused reactions, such as a running nose throughout the argument; and after he had sat down, culminated in a nosebleed which required him to slip out of the court-room and into the washroom to attempt to stem the tide.

However, an oral argument before this august body stirred a certain adrenalin in the advocate, and I was told by Mike Masaoka that he and the others present from his office thought that Bill made an articulate and brilliant argument.

Supreme Court's Procedure
The Court began the session with the admission of

new members to the Supreme Court Bar.

Then it began handing down opinions on cases that had been previously argued. Coincidentally, that same morning the Court handed down the opinion in the *Honda* case, allowing yen-deposit claims at the pre-war figure.

Bill tells me that Mike, though seeking to remain nonchalant, was obviously quite elated, and justifiably so, and that by that same afternoon Mike's office was flooded with calls from all over the country.

Then the *Loving* case was called and the various attorneys argued in turn.

When it came Bill's turn to argue, the Court (Mike tells me) showed more than usual interest and attention. Here was a Nisei arguing a civil rights case, although in this particular case no Nisei was directly involved.

Bill, in opening his argument, made it abundantly clear that he, a Nisei, was presenting an argument on behalf of JACL. Bill began with:

"Inasmuch as the issues presently before the Court revolve around the question of 'race,' may I be excused if I make a brief personal reference in this regard. As a Nisei, an American of Japanese ancestry, both of whose parents came from the island nation of Japan, perhaps I am among those few, along with a few other Nisei who are seated in the court-room this morning, who can with some degree of certainty express the verity of his race, the term 'race' being used as an endogamous in-breeding group of people, a definition employed by anthropologists as a loose term of convenience.

"On the other hand, those who would trace their ancestry to the European cultures where there have been over the centuries vast population shifts, invasions and cross-invasions with the inevitable cross-breeding of various peoples with one another—these people may have considerable difficulty

in establishing what Virginia's laws, as well as the laws of the remaining fifteen states, would require; namely, that he is a person of the 'pure white race.' And yet, civil consequences and criminal sanctions are geared to precisely meeting this requirement. And this problem is further compounded by the mixing of peoples in the melting pot that is the United States."

Questions Come

Bill had barely completed his opening statement and launched into his argument when the questioning began. (The questions and answers which follow are re-created from memory.)

CHIEF JUSTICE WARREN: "Is it your view that if similar laws protecting the 'purity' and 'racial integrity' of other racial groups were enacted that this would satisfy the objections you have raised as to unequal protection of the laws?"

(Bill thought he detected a slight smile on the Chief Justice's face when he asked the question, because Bill had previously argued that there were no such similar laws regarding racial groups other than whites marrying Negroes, as an example of the blatant racism of these anti-miscegenation laws.)

BILL: "No, because even if similar equal laws were to be enacted for Negroes or other racial groups, we come back to the basic anthropological dilemma of who belongs to what race, assuming that races can be defined with any degree of clarity."

(Bill had quoted many authorities in his brief to the effect that with all of the mingling of races through the centuries, there is no such thing as a "pure race.")

JUSTICE BLACK: "Has Japan any laws prohibiting inter-racial marriages?"

BILL: "I am not versed in the laws of Japan, though I am of Japanese ancestry, and would therefore not presume to express an opinion as to Japanese law. However, my own mother would object strenuously if I were to marry a white person. This is a feeling which is quite prevalent among the older Japanese."

Surprising Aside
(Bill told me that he

quickly decided at this point not to mention the fact that approximately 25,000 Japanese girls had married American GI's in Japan. Instead he made the above response in order to bring home to the Court and to the crowded court-room the other side of the coin, that despite the assumption of the white majority that it is only whites who do not wish to marry outside of their race, it is a fact that, quite surprisingly to them, there are nonwhites who object to marrying whites.)

JUSTICE STEWART: "What would you say is the distinction between the usual restrictions on marriages based on age, mental conditions, and consanguinity, for example, and restrictions based on race?"

BILL: "The usual and well-known restrictions based on age, etc., are applied equally to specific individuals who happen to possess the restricting factors. However, the 16 states who have anti-miscegenation laws, like the one under consideration by the Court, superimpose an additional restriction based on race alone, which is, therefore, discriminatory and denies to the people involved, such as the Lovings, equal protection of the laws. This, of course, is aside from the question of whether or not it is possible to define race to begin with."

Other Questions

In addition to the questions put to Bill, there were other questions, directed by the Chief Justice to Mr. McIlwaine, the Assistant Attorney General of Virginia, based on the contents of JACL's brief — Bill recalls two of these questions.

The first involved the Chief Justice's reference to the footnote to JACL's brief, wherein it is indicated that there were 1,733 "Japanese" residing in the State of Virginia according to the 1960 U.S. Census Bureau Report.

The Chief Justice asked Mr. McIlwaine as to the status of these some 1,700 Japanese under Virginia's laws. Mr. McIlwaine replied that the racial composition of Virginia consisted of 99.44% of whites and Negroes and that, therefore,

the state was not concerned with these 1,700 Japanese.

The Chief Justice persisted in seeking an answer to his initial question and Mr. McIlwaine then replied that the Japanese would not be affected by the same laws involving the Lovings.

However, after further questioning by the Chief Justice, it became quite clear that the laws of Virginia did not protect these 1,700 Japanese and the Chief Justice terminated further discussion with some sharp comment that whether or not a group was small or consisted of a minuscule percentage of the population, their rights must also be protected.

On A JACL Brief Point

The Chief Justice also referred to Appendix B of JACL's brief, which embodied a 1964 statement of UNESCO, in challenging another of McIlwaine's arguments.

The UNESCO statement, entitled "Proposals on the Biological Aspects of Race," made a number of points, including the point that "there is no pure race" and the point that "it has never been proved that interbreeding has biological disadvantages for mankind as a whole" — quite the contrary. This learned statement, which covered eight pages of the brief, was signed by 22 of the leading anthropologists from all over the world, mostly university professors and heads of departments of anthropology.

McIlwaine had been arguing from a book by Rabbi Gordon (no relative) who had argued that interracial marriages were unhealthy, that they were less stable, that their offspring were maladjusted, etc., etc.

The Chief Justice then asked whether or not it was the Commonwealth's position that non-whites were inferior to whites. The attorney for Virginia side-stepped answering this question directly and when he equivocated, then the Chief Justice referred to the UNESCO statement set forth in JACL's brief.

No Counseling

Bill points out that the fallacy of this argument that inter-racial marriages may lead to unstable relation-

ships, etc., is that these Southern states make no effort to promote stable marriages as such.

For example, there are no tests to see whether or not betrothed couples are suited to one another, whether or not the husband has adequate financial means or potential to support a family, whether the couple is compatible from religious, moral, etc. standpoints.

One of the Justices raised the point that Virginia's laws certainly do not purport to prohibit marriages between persons of different religious backgrounds in an effort to promote so-called "stable" marriages. McIlwaine admitted that this was so and went so far as to admit that it would be unconstitutional to prohibit marriages of people solely on the grounds of differing religions.

The Court, subsequently, evidently decided that a similar prohibition, solely on account of race, was similarly unconstitutional.

During the noon recess, which was only one-half hour; and although Bill had already made his argument, neither he nor Mike, nor the members of Mike's staff, could eat or felt like eating.

Mike had closed down his office for the entire day so that he, Mary Toda, and Roger Nikaido could hear Bill make his argument and lend him moral support. They were all very happy with the manner in which Bill had handled himself and the questions thrown at him, and were proud for him and JACL.

After the Arguments

Bill said that he found the Justices to be most gracious and polite, much more so than some of the judges on the Appellate benches of his own state courts.

However, he added, the realization that he was before a body which consisted of some of the finest legal brains in the land, which was one of the Supreme bodies of our tri-system of government did not allay his nervousness, to say the least. He said he was glad when it was over.

I might add, parenthetically, that the Justices are not so gracious or polite if you are not well prepared and if

your arguments are not well grounded in the law. Bill, therefore, evidently made a fine impression on them. This was further evidenced by the fact that in several instances the Court subsequently, in its opinion, overturning the Virginia anti-miscegenation law, paid him the great compliment of adopting language from JACL's brief.

For example: "Over the years this Court has consistently repudiated distinctions between citizens solely because of their ancestry, as being odious to a free people

whose institutions are founded on the doctrine of equality."

This, and other similar reasoning in its 12-page opinion, led the Court to its final conclusion:

"The Fourteenth Amendment requires that the freedom of choice to marry not be restricted by invidious racial discriminations. Under our Constitution, the freedom to marry, or not marry, a person of another race resides with the individual and cannot be infringed by the State" — and Bill and JACL were there!

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ACLU Brief:

The Korematsu Case

(Continued from Page A-3)

try is a denial of due process and is forbidden by the Fifth Amendment.

We recognize, of course, that the Federal Government, unlike the states, is not subject to any express limitation in the selection of subjects or persons to be dealt with by government action; in other words, that the Constitution contains no equal protection clause affecting the Federal Government.

Nevertheless, the due process clause of the Fifth Amendment does limit the power of the Federal Government in respect to classification. (See *Detroit Bank v. United States*, 317 U.S. 329, 337, and cases cited). In the *Hirabayashi* case this Court recognized that classification on racial grounds is ordinarily arbitrary.

But the Chief Justice concluded that the fact of racial ancestry was relevant as to justify the imposition of a curfew order on citizens of Japanese origin only. But he was careful to point out that the Court did no more than determine that the circumstances afforded a reasonable basis for the action taken in imposing a curfew.

"We decide only that the curfew order, as applied, at the time that it was applied, was within the boundaries of the war power."

And Mr. Justice Murphy, specially concurring, said that the decision then being rendered went "to the very brink of constitutional power."

We do not believe that the considerations which led this Court to uphold discrimination in the application of a curfew order are applicable to the order that is here in question.

There are important differences in the character of the action taken and in the time when it was taken. The curfew order was imposed on March 24, 1942, to be effective within three days. It covered not only citizens of Japanese ancestry, but all enemy aliens, Japanese, German and Italian alike.

It had an obvious immediate relation to the prevention of sabotage, and perhaps also the possibility of invasion.

It operated only as a minor restraint of liberty during the hours of darkness, when it was reasonable to suppose that attempts at sabotage would be most likely, and assistance to a possible invader could most easily be given.

Altogether different are the various evacuation orders, one of which is here involved. These were issued over a considerable period of time, thus indicating the absence of any acute emergency calling for instant action.

Indeed, the particular order here in question, Exclusion Order No. 34, was not issued until May 3, 1942, to become effective May 9, 1942. Consider, moreover, the character of this and similar orders.

In the first place, they were directed only against persons of Japanese ancestry, not against enemy aliens of different origin. They were not limited to preventing the person affected from entering military establishments, or even places which the military might consider necessary for defense purposes.

Instead, they directed removal of all persons of Japanese ancestry from their homes, and places of business throughout the entire Pacific Coast area, for a depth in places of two hundred miles. (See opinion of Denman J.)

Moreover, these orders prevented persons affected from voluntarily leaving the areas and required them to submit to forced assembly in camps and to ultimate detention, at the pleasure of the military authorities.

We do not believe that the same circumstances of "ethnic affiliations with an invading enemy" — to quote a portion of the Chief Justice's opinion, which we cannot but feel was unfortunately phrased — can form the basis for the discrimination here practiced.

Whereas the curfew order was imposed on all enemy aliens, this order was restricted only to the Japanese. Whatever the justification for including citizens of Japanese ancestry as well as aliens within the scope of the curfew order, there can be no justification for providing for the wholesale evacuation from their homes and places of business of citizens of Japanese ancestry, while leaving even enemy aliens of German and Italian origin completely unaffected.

No considerations of relevancy can justify that result. Certainly, the action cannot be justified as a measure of protection against sabotage, for the danger of sabotage was a country-wide danger. It was in no way restricted to the Pacific Coast. And it was a danger even more to be feared from persons of German or Italian extraction, because of the greater likelihood of access on their part to places where sabotage might be fruitful.

The very strangeness of appearance of persons of Japanese ancestry rendered the possibility of sabotage on their part less likely. Nor can fear of invasion be asserted as justification. It is true that at the time the exclusion orders were first promulgated, the Japanese were proceeding without check in their conquest of the Philippines and the Dutch East Indies. Nevertheless, it must have been evident by the time the order in question was promulgated that no immediate invasion was possible. The Japanese had not then invaded Australia; they had not even attacked Hawaii a second time.

That the military authorities might have required all persons of Japanese ancestry to register and perhaps to report their continued whereabouts, so that appropriate action might be taken in case of possible invasion, is one thing. To assert that the mere possibility of invasion justifies what was done here is another.

We do not believe that the necessity for a successful prosecution of the war, even the necessity for giving wide discretion to military authority, should permit such cruel and arbitrary interference with the freedom and livelihood of American citizens, as was here accomplished. Surely, the question is of such fundamental and far-reaching importance as to justify review by this Court.

POINT III

The exclusion order constituted a denial of due process because it made no provision for any hearing.

This point was also urged upon the Court in the *Hirabayashi* case. It was there rejected, in so far as the curfew order was concerned. The majority opinion contained no explicit discussion of this phase of the case. However, Mr. Justice Douglas, concurring, expressed the view that:

"Where the peril is great and the time is short, temporary treatment on a group basis may be the only practicable expedient."

Again there is a difference between the scope and circumstances of the curfew order and those of the exclusion orders. The basis of the curfew order was obviously to minimize the possibility of harm which might result during the hours of darkness. It had but a limited effect on the liberties of the individuals restricted.

It could be lifted when the emergency passed without the imposition of any serious harm on anyone.

One's concept of fairness is not shocked by the requirement that all persons in a certain group obey such an order, even though no opportunity is afforded to individuals to establish that because of their loyalty and devotion to this country, there was no reason for the government to fear harm should they be allowed to move about at night.

Quite different is the situation which resulted from the evacuation order. Under this and similar orders nearly one hundred thousand American-born men, women and children were torn from their accustomed ways of life and forced into concentration camps. Here is no temporary partial restraint of liberty, which, when lifted, has done no substantial harm.

The harm done to these people is not only substantial, but in many cases irrevocable. Property rights have been lost, business connections destroyed.

The intangible things which go to make a decent way of life have been broken. And all this without the establishment of any method whereby individuals whose lives always had been without blame or suspicion could establish their right to remain where they had always lived.

It is no answer to say that hearings would have taken time. There is no reason to suppose that hearings would have been more difficult to arrange for persons of Japanese ancestry than proved to be the case for enemy aliens, both German and Italian. It would not have been necessary for the military authorities to have provided for some form of hearing prior to the time when they believed it necessary to evacuate the affected persons.

Surely, no consideration of military necessity could have stood in the way of arrangements for providing hearings to those affected immediately upon their reporting to the assembly centers designated in the various evacuation orders.

Ultimately this was, of course, done, so that large numbers of those detained have been released.

Our contention, however, is that no deprivation of liberty such as was here undertaken can be justified, unless some provision is at the time made for hearings. The absence of such provision renders the original order wholly void. It cannot be saved by the creation of hearings machinery long afterward. Particularly is that so, since at the time when it is charged that petitioner violated the military order, namely, between May 9th and May 30th, 1942, no machinery of any kind existed under which hearings could be held.

It was not until September 28, 1942, that regulations were issued with regard to granting leaves from the camps (7 F.R. 7656).

We urge this Court, therefore, to grant certiorari so that this important question of constitutional right can be adjudicated.

POINT IV

The constitutional issues can be raised in defense to a prosecution for refusing to obey the questioned order.

This Court has recently held, in *Falbo v. United States*, 221 U.S. , that a draftee could not set up the invalidity of a draft order in defense to a prosecution for refusing to appear for induction. We do not believe the case applies to the situation here presented.

In the *Falbo* case there was no attack on the constitutionality of the draft law. Here the defense is predicated mainly on the unconstitutionality of all the actions which resulted in the challenged order.

In the *Falbo* case this Court rested its decision largely on the fact that the administrative process was not complete with the induction order, since the army might reject a registrant after induction.

Here no machinery existed for the relief of those ordered evacuated at the time the challenged order was issued. This circumstance makes inapplicable the comments of Mr. Justice Douglas in the *Hirabayashi* case (320 U.S. 81, 108) to the effect that a person affected by military order should submit to it and then take advantage of administrative regulations to be relieved of the duty of compliance. Petitioner was charged with violation of the order, there

for or release on any terms,ulations either for hearings

We call the Court's attention to *Arver v. United States*, 245 U.S. 365. There this Court considered at length various constitutional objections to the 1917 draft law which had been urged as defenses to a prosecution for refusing to appear for induction. It occurred to no one to suggest that these defenses could be raised only by submitting to induction. Surely it can make no difference that the attack here was on an Act of Congress, while here it is on a military order.

We submit, therefore, that petitioner's challenge to the constitutionality of the questioned order was proper in this case. Any other conclusion would be destructive of liberty.

CONCLUSION

Since important questions of constitutional right are presented in this case, questions not heretofore decided by this Court, certiorari should be granted.

Respectfully submitted,
American Civil Liberties Union,
Amicus Curiae.
MORRIS M. GRUFF,
CLARENCE E. RUST,
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EDWIN BORCHARD,
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OSMOND K. FRANKEL,
ARTHUR GARFIELD HAYS,
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HAROLD EVANS,
WILLIAM DRAPER LEWIS,
THOMAS RAEBURN WHITE,
of the Pennsylvania Bar,
of Counsel.

MASAOKA—
Landmark decisions



Justice Robert Murphy

(Continued from Front Page)

anese were an inferior and unwanted people, thereby undercutting the liberal movement in Japan and encouraging nationalists to take over the government and to lead it on that military adventure that brought so much tragedy to all Japanese, including those in the United States.

In the *Ozawa* case, decided in 1922, another unanimous court held that those of the Japanese race were not eligible for naturalization to become citizens of the United States.

Not the "White Race"

Mr. Justice Sutherland, of Utah, explained the court's opinion. Because the Japanese were not of the "white" race and because the Congress in 1790, when it passed its first naturalization law, did not specifically intend that the Japanese be included in the privilege of citizenship, the nation's highest tribunal enunciated the doctrine of racial ineligibility to naturalization.

Inasmuch as the Supreme Court had held that Congress could differentiate between aliens racially eligible for citizenship and aliens racially ineligible for naturalization, the several western states and communities passed laws and ordinances based upon this distinction, prohibiting those racially ineligible for naturalization from purchasing or owning land, from participating in certain civic and political activities, from being authorized to practice certain professions or to engage in certain businesses or trades, from receiving certain benefits and pensions, etc.

A tabulation by the dean of the Cornell University Law School revealed that, at the time the JACL successfully led the "fight" to repeal the Japanese Exclusion Act and the racial bar to the naturalization of those of Japanese ancestry in the Immigration and Nationality (Walter-McCarran) Act of 1952, there were some 500 such federal, state and local laws and ordinances, from the alien land laws, which probably more than any other single statute circumscribed and limited the lives and opportunities of those of Japanese ancestry in this country, to denying these same aliens various job opportunities.

Veterans Denied

In 1924, in the *Toyota* case, in still another unanimous ruling, that Supreme Court reaffirmed their racial concept of the *Ozawa* case, finding that an alien of Japanese ancestry who had served honorably in World War I was not qualified to become a naturalized citizen as the beneficiary of a special law passed by Congress providing for the expedited naturalization of all who served in the army or navy during the period of hostilities.

It was not until 1937 that a special act sponsored by the JACL finally extended naturalization privileges to these World War I veterans of Oriental origin.

That those born in the United States even of parents of races ineligible for naturalization are American citizens, however, was established by a badly divided court in 1898, in the *Wong Kim Ark* case, with the Chief Justice among those dissenting.

This doctrine remained unchallenged until *Regan v. King* in 1942, when the Native Sons of the Golden West unsuccessfully tried to have the citizenship of American-born persons of Japanese ancestry revoked and denied to all others of Japanese ancestry who might subsequently be born in this country. The JACL spearheaded the defense of United States citizenship in this recent case.

Evacuation Cases

In 1943, the Supreme Court upheld the validity of the first of the so-called Evacuation cases.

In the *Hirabayashi* case, which was consolidated with the *Yasui* case, a unanimous Supreme Court held that the travel restrictions (Yasui) and the curfew requirements (Hirabayashi) promulgated by the Commanding General of the Western Defense Command pursuant to an Act of Congress on March 21, 1942, was a constitutional exercise of the "war powers."

Chief Justice Stone, in delivering the decision, said: "Whatever views we may entertain regarding the loyalty to this country of the (American) citizens of Japanese ancestry, we cannot reject as unfounded the judgment of the military authorities and of Congress that there were disloyal members of that population, whose numbers and strength could not be precisely and quickly ascertained."

"We cannot say that the war-making branches of government did not have ground for believing that in a critical hour such persons could not readily be isolated and separately dealt with, and constituted a menace to the national defense and safety, which demanded that prompt and adequate measures be taken to guard against it."

Because distinctness between citizens solely on account of their ancestry are "by their very nature odious to a free people whose institutions are founded upon the doctrine of equality," legislative discrimination "based on race alone" has generally been held to be a denial of equal protection. But in these Evacuation cases:

"Racial discriminations are in most circumstances irrelevant and therefore prohibited. It by no means follows that, in dealing with the perils of war, Congress and the Executive are wholly precluded from taking into account those facts and circumstances which are relevant to measures for our national defense and for the successful prosecution of the war, and which may in fact place citizens of one ancestry in a different category from others."

Murphy's Distinctions
While reluctantly concurring with the decision, Mr. Justice Murphy raised the most serious questions:

"Distinctions based on color and ancestry are utterly inconsistent with our traditions and ideals. They are at variance with the principles for which we are now waging war. . . . To say that any group cannot be assimilated is to admit that the great American experiment has failed, that our way of life has failed when confronted with the normal attachment of certain groups to the lands of their forefathers. As a nation, we embrace many groups, some of them among the oldest settlements in our midst, which have isolated themselves for religious and cultural reasons."

"Today is the first time, as far as I am aware, that we have sustained a substantial restriction of the personal liberty of citizens of the United States based upon the accident of race or ancestry. Under the curfew order here challenged, no less than 70,000 American citizens have been placed

under a special ban and deprived of their liberty because of their particular racial inheritance.

"In this sense, it bears a melancholy resemblance to the treatment accorded to members of the Jewish race in Germany and in other parts of Europe. The result is the creation in this country of two classes of citizens for the purposes of a critical and perilous hour—to sanction discrimination between groups of United States citizens on the basis of ancestry. In my opinion, this goes to the very brink of constitutional power."

Korematsu Case

Eighteen months after the *Hirabayashi* decision in 1944, the Supreme Court decided that the Evacuation itself was a constitutional exercise again of the "war powers" in the *Korematsu* case. Incidentally, in none of these cases was the loyalty of any of the defendants questioned.

Mr. Justice Black, who with Mr. Justice Douglas are the only remaining members of the tribunal involved in this constitutional verdict now on the high bench, spoke for the 6-3 divided court. He was careful to limit the scope of the decision as of the time it was made and "when the petitioner violated it," declaring that "Pressing public necessity may sometimes justify the existence of such restrictions; racial antagonism never can."

Then, justifying the exclusion order as being made only because of "the gravest imminent danger to the public safety," the Justice went on to summarize the reasons in terms of the Commanding General of the Western Defense Command and his official report on the subject. He also distinguished between "exclusion" and "internment."

"Our task would be simple, our duty clear, were this a case involving imprisonment of a loyal citizen in a concentration camp because of racial prejudice. Regardless of the true nature of the assembly and relocation centers—and we deem it unjustified to call them concentration camps with all the ugly connotation that term implies—we are dealing specifically with nothing but an exclusion order. To cast this case into outlines of racial prejudice, without reference to the real military dangers which were presented, merely confuses the issue. *Korematsu* was not excluded from the Military Area because of hostility to him or his race."

Prelude to Internment

In his perceptive dissent, Mr. Justice Murphy found exclusion to be the prelude to internment.

"Being an obvious racial discrimination, the order deprives all those within its scope of equal protection of the laws as guaranteed by the Fifth Amendment. It further deprives these individuals of their constitutional rights to live and work where they will, to establish

a home where they chose and to move about freely. "In excommunicating them without benefit of hearing, this order also deprives them of all their constitutional rights or procedural due process. Yet no reasonable relation to an 'immediate, imminent, and impending' public danger is evident to support this racial restriction which is one of the most sweeping and complete deprivations of constitutional rights in the history of this nation in the absence of martial law."

After refuting the various allegations advanced first by General John DeWitt, the Commanding General, and then adopted by the majority, Justice Murphy continued:

"The main reasons relied upon by those responsible for the forced evacuation, therefore, do not prove a reasonable relation between the group characteristic of Japanese-Americans and the dangers of invasion, sabotage, and espionage. The reasons appear, instead, to be largely an accumulation of much of the misinformation, half-truths, and insinuations that for years have been directed against Japanese-Americans by people with racial and economic prejudices—the same people who have been among the foremost advocates of evacuation. . . .

"A military judgment based upon such racial and sociological considerations is not entitled to the great weight ordinarily given to judgments based upon strictly military considerations. Especially if this is so when every charge relative to race, religion, culture, geographical location and legal and economic status has been substantially discredited by independent studies made by experts in these matters."

The Jackson Dissent

Mr. Justice Jackson, in his dissent, noted that "Now the principle of racial discrimination is pushed from support of mild measures to harsh ones, and from temporary deprivations to interminable ones. And the precedent which it is said requires us to do so is *Hirabayashi*. The Court is now saying that in *Hirabayashi* we did decide the very things we there said we were not deciding. Because we said that these citizens could be made to stay in their homes during the hours of dark, it is said we must now require them to leave home entirely. . . ."

Mr. Justice Roberts, the third dissenter, declared that *Hirabayashi* did not rule. "On the contrary, it is the case of convicting a citizen as a punishment for not submitting to imprisonment in a concentration camp, based on his ancestry, without evidence or inquiry concerning his loyalty and good disposition toward the United States." He thought the exclusion order could not be considered apart from the order to report to an assembly center, "a euphemism for prison."

Relocation centers, said (Continued on Page A-9)

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MASAOKA . . .

(Continued from Page A-8)

Justice Roberts, were "concentration camps," imprisonment in which Korematsu had a right to resist, since "exclusion was but a part of an over-all plan for forcible detention."

Endo Cases

In the Endo case, decided the same afternoon as the Korematsu decision, the court unanimously ruled that "whatever power the War Relocation Authority may have to detain other classes of citizens, it has no authority to subject citizens who are concededly loyal to its leave procedures."

Mr. Justice Douglas and the majority refused to rule on the constitutionality of either the evacuation itself or on the detention of American citizens. Only Justices Murphy and Roberts would have gone that far.

Concurring, Justice Murphy branded the detention as "another example of unconstitutional resort to racism inherent in the entire evacuation program," while Justice Roberts said that the Court was "squarely faced with a serious constitutional question—whether the realtor's detention violated the guarantees of the Bill of Rights of the Federal Constitution and especially the guarantee of due process of law."

"There can be but one answer to that question. An admittedly loyal citizen has been deprived of her liberty for a period of years. Under the Constitution, she should be free to come and go as she pleases."

In 1923, in *Terrace v. Thompson*, the Supreme Court upheld the constitutionality of the Washington State Alien Land Law. Emphasizing national legislation prohibiting alien Japanese from becoming naturalized citizens, the high tribunal said:

"It is obvious that one who is not a citizen and cannot become one lacks an interest in, and the power to effectually work for the welfare of the state, so lacking, the state may rightfully deny him the right to own or lease real estate within its boundaries. If one incapable of citizenship may lease or own real estate, it is within the realm of possibility that every foot of land within the state might pass to the ownership or possession of non-citizens."

Alien Land Laws

Later that same year (1923), the Supreme Court considered three cases involving the California State Alien Land Law. While upholding the State Law in all three cases, in *Cockrell v. California* the court held that a prima facie presumption written into law that the intent was to avoid the statute if it were proved that the property was taken in the name of a citizen or eligible alien but the consideration was paid by an ineligible alien, was constitutional.

Twenty-five years later, in the Oyama case in 1948, in a 6-3 decision, Chief Justice Vinson declared that this particular prima facie presumption in the California State Alien Land Law was unconstitutional, for it denied to American citizens only of Japanese ancestry the right to receive gifts of land from their parents.

While not declaring the statute itself unconstitutional, it had the same effect, since in subsequent years

the Supreme Courts of Oregon and California, respectively, declared their own Alien Land Laws to be unconstitutional and the enactment of the 1952 Immigration and Nationality Act voided all remaining alien land laws for all practical purposes.

It may be of interest to emphasize that the alien land law, while being directed against the alien Japanese, had adverse effect also on the citizen Nisei.

In the words of the Chief Justice, "The cumulative effect (of the Alien Land Law), we believe, was clearly to discriminate against Fred Oyama (a native-born citizen). He was saddled with an onerous burden of proof which need not be born by California children generally. . . . The only basis for this discrimination against an American citizen, moreover, was the fact that his father was Japanese, and not American, Russian, Chinese, or English. . . ."

Right to Work

That same year (1948), in a 7-2 holding, the Supreme Court held unconstitutional California's "conservation measure" denying to "aliens ineligible for naturalization" licenses to engage in commercial fishing.

In speaking for the majority, Mr. Justice Black pointed out that in 1915, in *Truax v. Raich*, the court had declared that an alien, having been lawfully admitted into the country under Federal law, had a privilege to enter and abide in any State of the Union and, thereafter, under the 14th Amendment, to enjoy the equal protection of the laws of the State in which he lived. This privilege carried with it "the right to work for a living in a common occupation of the community; otherwise, the 14th Amendment guarantee would be a 'barren form of words.'"

The JACL was, of course, the leading sponsor of both successful court tests.

Unfortunately, time and space will not permit us to mention many other cases involving those of Japanese ancestry, such as the citizenship and property cases following World War II, but, to our mind, the cited decisions constitute the landmark cases directly and specifically affecting—for good or ill—the lives and lot of those of Japanese origin in the United States.

There are a great number of other cases which also substantially influenced the welfare and destiny of those of Japanese ancestry in this country, especially in the years following the Evacuation, such as the historic civil rights cases outlawing restrictive covenants, school and other public segregation laws, anti-miscegenation laws, etc.

All these cases vindicate JACL's general objective to seek the elimination of discrimination sanctioned in law through an appeal to the courts, and to the legislature.

While "Equal Justice Under Law," etched on the frieze of the Supreme Court building in Washington, is nearer reality in practice for those of Japanese ancestry, it is still far from that goal for many other Americans.

So, Japanese Americans and JACL must continue to join in those cases which will define and enlarge upon equality of opportunity and dignity for all Americans, in law as well as in live-a-day practice.

Warren Lecture . . .

(Continued from Page A-4)

354 U.S. 524 (1957) who, having been sent to Japan by the Army, contended that the Constitution entitled him to a trial by an American court martial for an offense committed on an American army reservation in Japan against a Japanese national.

The surrender of Girard to Japanese authorities was consonant with well-established rules of international law, and the Court's opinion cited, as its authority, the decision of Chief Justice Marshall in *The Schooner Exchange* (11 U.S. (7 Cranch) 116), written in 1812. But the case brought to light some problems we should consider in the light of developments unforeseen at the time the Constitution was written: the world-wide deployment of our citizens, called to duty and sent to foreign lands for extended tours of service, who may, by administrative decision of American authorities, be delivered to foreign governments for trial.

(A recent survey by the Dept. of Defense lists 19 countries with which the United States has entered Status of Forces Agreements similar to the one with which the Court dealt in *Girard*. See also U.S. Dept. of State, *Treaties in Force*.—Ed.)

We are fortunate that our experience in this area has generally been a happy one, and thus, to date, these constitutional problems have been largely submerged.

The Trop Case

However, unique constitutional questions are, at times, presented for decision, which questions are, in part, an outgrowth of our expanded military forces. One of the most recent of these arose in *Trop vs. Dulles* (356 U.S. 86) decided in 1958. In that case, the Court considered a provision of our law that acted automatically to denationalize a citizen convicted of wartime desertion by a court martial. Under this provision, over 7,000 men who had served in the Army alone, in World War II, were rendered stateless. It was the decision of the Court that, by this Act, Congress had exceeded its constitutional powers by depriving citizens of their birthright. Four members of the Court, of which I was one, expressed the view that this law, effectively denying the person's right to have rights, was a cruel and unusual punishment proscribed by the Eighth Amendment. The need for military discipline was considered an inadequate foundation for expatriation.

The Trop case was an example, really, of how the Court has generally dealt with problems apart from the authority of the military in dealing with "its own." Rather, it was in the line of decisions dealing with attempts of our civilian Government to extend military authority into other areas. In these cases we find factors different from those the Court must consider persuasive in review of a soldier's disciplinary conviction by court martial. The contending parties still advance the same general argument: protected liberties versus military necessity. Here, however, the tradition of exclusive authority of the military over its uniformed personnel is generally not directly relevant. Here, the Court has usually been of the view that it can and should make its own judgment, at least to some degree, concerning the weight a claim of military necessity is to be given.

Military vs. Civil Court
The landmark decision in this field was, of course, *Ex parte Milligan* (71 U.S. 94 Wall.) 2) decided in 1866. It established firmly the principle that when civil courts are open and operating, resort to military tribunals for the prosecution of civilians is impermissible. The events giving rise to the Milligan case occurred while we were in the throes of a great war. However, the military activities of that war had been con-

finned to a certain section of the country; in the remainder, the civil government operated normally. In passing upon the validity of a military conviction returned against Milligan outside the theater of actual combat, the Court recognized that no "graver question" was ever previously before it. And yet the Court, speaking through Mr. Justice Davis, reminded us that . . .

by the protection of the law human rights are secured, with-draw that protection, and they are at the mercy of wicked rulers, or the clamor of an excited people. If there was law to justify . . . (Milligan's) military trial, it is not our province to interfere; if there was not, it is our duty to declare the nullity of the whole proceedings.

I do not propose to discuss in detail other cases that have been decided in a wartime context, for the risk is too great that they lie outside the mainstream of American judicial thought. War is, of course, a pathological condition for our Nation. Military judgments sometimes breed action that, in more stable times, would be regarded as abhorrent. Judges cannot detach themselves from such judgments, although by hindsight, from the vantage point of more tranquil times, would be regarded as that some actions advanced in the name of national survival had in fact overridden the strictures of due process.

Evacuation Cases

Obviously such a charge could not be made against the Court in the Milligan case. However, some have pointed to cases like the companion decisions of *Hirabayashi vs. United States* (320 U.S. 81 (1943)) and *Korematsu vs. United States* (323 U.S. 214 (1944)) as aberrational. There, you will recall, the Court sustained the program under which, shortly after the attack on Pearl Harbor, over 100,000

Japanese nationals and citizens of that ancestry living in the western United States were, under Executive Order, with congressional sanction placed under curfew and later excluded from areas within 100 miles of the Pacific Coast or confined in government detention camps.

Whatever may be the correct view of the specific holding of those cases, their importance for present purposes lies in a more general consideration. The decisions demonstrate dramatically that there are some circumstances in which the Court will, in effect, conclude that it is simply not in a position to reject descriptions by the Executive of the degree of military necessity. Thus, in a case like *Hirabayashi*, only the Executive is qualified to determine whether for example, an invasion is imminent. In such a situation, where time is of the essence, if the Court is to deny the asserted right of the military authorities, it must be on the theory that the claimed justification, though factually unassailable, is insufficient. Doubtless cases might arise in which such a response would be the only permissible one. After all, the truism that the end does not justify the means has at least as respectable a lineage as the dictum that the power to wage war is the power to wage war successfully. But such cases would be extraordinary indeed.

The consequence of the limitations under which the Court must sometimes operate in this area is that other agencies of government must bear the primary responsibility for determining whether specific actions they are taking are consonant with our Constitution. To put it another way, the fact that the Court rules in a case like *Hirabayashi* that a given program is constitutional, does not necessarily answer the question whether, in a broader sense, it actually is.

Another Lesson
There is still another lesson to be learned from cases like *Hirabayashi*. Where the circumstances are such that the Court must accept uncritically the Government's description of the magnitude of the military need, actions may be permitted that restrict individual liberty in a grievous manner. Consequently, if judicial review is to constitute a meaningful restraint upon unwarranted encroachments upon freedom in the name of military necessity, situations in which the judiciary refrains from examining the merit of the

(Continued on Page A-10)

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Warren Lecture:

Lesson of Hirabayashi outside context of war

(Continued from Page A-9)

claim of necessity must be kept to an absolute minimum. In this connection, it is instructive to compare the result in Hirabayashi with the result in cases that have been decided outside the context of war.

In times of peace, the factors leading to an extraordinary deference to claims of military necessity have naturally not been as weighty. This has been true even in the all too imperfect peace that has been our lot for the past 15 years — and quite rightly so, in my judgment. It is instructive to recall that our Nation at the time of the Constitutional Convention was faced with formidable problems. The English, the French, the Spanish, and various tribes of hostile Indians were all ready and eager to subvert or occupy the fledgling Republic. Nevertheless, in that environment, our Founding Fathers conceived a Constitution and Bill of Rights replete with provisions indicating their determination to protect human rights. There was no call for a garrison state in those times of precarious peace. We should heed no such call now. If we were to fail in these days to enforce the freedom that until now has been the American citizen's birthright, we would be abandoning for the foreseeable future the constitutional balance of powers and rights in whose name we are.

Moreover, most of the cases the Court has decided during this period indicate that such a capitulation to the claim of military necessity would be a needless sacrifice. These cases have not been argued or decided in an emergency context comparable to the early 1940s. These have been times, and time provides a margin of safety. There has been time for the Government to be put to the proof with respect to its claim of necessity; there has been time for reflection; there has been time for the Government to adjust to any adverse decision. The consequence is that the claim of necessity has generally not been put to the Court in the stark terms of a Hirabayashi case.

Nazi Saboteurs

(In this connection, we might also consider and compare the cases of *Ex parte Quirin*, 317 U.S. 1 (1942), and *Abel vs. United States*, 362 U.S. 217 (1960). The former came before the Court at the outset of World War II, at a time when the outlook for the survival of the free world

was dim. On the floor of Congress, fears were expressed that Hitler could subdue the country even without an invasion through the use of "fifth columnists" and German allies thought to exist in every State of the Union. See 87 Cong. Rec. 555 (1941). When a small group of Nazi saboteurs was discovered on our shores, they were brought before a military tribunal — not our civilian courts. They were treated as wartime belligerents and spies, and ordered executed. The Supreme Court denied an application for a writ of habeas corpus, sustaining the military's jurisdiction.

(However, when in June 1957, Rudolph Abel was apprehended in his New York hotel room and identified as a colonel in the Russian army, he was not brought before a court martial. A full civilian trial, with all the safeguards of our Bill of Rights, was accorded this agent of our adversary. Abel brought his case to the Supreme Court claiming the protection of our Constitution. I was among those who dissented from the Court's judgment that he had not seen the subject of a constitutionally proscribed search and seizure. But all of the opinions reiterated our fundamental approach — that neither the nature of the case nor the notoriety of the defendant could influence our decision on the constitutional issue presented.

(*Cf. In re Yamashita*, 327 U.S. 1 (1946), in which the Court denied habeas corpus relief to an officer of the enemy vanquished in a war fought in the cause of the Constitution, but who, for his wartime actions, was subjected to an American military court whose procedures were questionably squared with the spirit of due process.—Ed.)

Civilians with Military

An excellent example of the approach adopted by the Court in the recent years of peacetime tension is its disposition of the various cases raising the question of court-martial jurisdiction over civilian dependents and employees of the armed forces overseas. Such jurisdiction was explicitly granted by the Uniform Code of Military Justice, and hence the issue was whether the statutory provision was constitutional.

In what the Court came to recognize as a hasty decision, this exercise of jurisdiction was at first sustained in the most striking of the cases presenting the problem — the trial of the



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wife of an American soldier for a capital offense. During the summer following that decision, a rehearing was considered and finally ordered. The next June, the rewritten, landmark decision of *Reid vs. Covert* (354 U.S. 1) (1957) withdrawing 351 U.S. 457 (1956) struck down this exercise of military jurisdiction as an unconstitutional expansion of Congress' power to provide for the government of the armed forces. In 1960, *Reid vs. Covert* was followed by the Court in similarly invalidating court-martial convictions of civilians accompanying and those employed by our services overseas, whether or not the offenses for which they had been convicted were punishable by death. (*McElroy vs. U.S. ex rel Guagliardo*, 361 U.S. 281 (1960) employee—noncapital offense; *Grisham vs. Hagan*, 361 U.S. 278 (1960) employee—capital offense; *Kinsella vs. U.S. ex rel Singleton*, 361 U.S. 234 (1960) dependent—noncapital offense.)

Several features of these cases are worthy of note. First of all, the urgency of wartime was absent. Extended analysis and deliberation on the part of the parties and the Court were possible. Secondly, while of course, the Government rested heavily upon a claim of military necessity, that claim could not be pressed with the same force that it was in *Hirabayashi*. Alternative methods of dealing with the military's problems could be considered. Indeed, the Court itself suggested a possible alternative in one of its opinions — the creation of a military service akin to the Seabees to

secure the services theretofore performed by civilians. And finally, the extension of military jurisdiction for which the Government contended was extraordinarily broad. At that time, there were 450,000 dependents and 25,000 civilian employees overseas. We would not safely deal with such a problem on the basis of what General Anthony Wayne did or did not do to camp followers at frontier forts in the last decade of the 18th Century. In short, as in the case of trials of persons who are concededly part of the military, the burgeoning of our military establishment produced a situation so radically different from what the country had known in its distant past that the Court was required to return to first principles in coming to its judgment.

Court and Veteran

Another decision of the Court that is of significance in connection with the considerations I have been discussing was *Toth vs. Quarles* (U.S. ex rel. Toth vs. Quarles, 350 U.S. 11 (1955)). There the Court held that a veteran holding an honorable discharge could not be recalled to active duty for the sole purpose of subjecting him to a court martial prosecution for offenses committed prior to his discharge. The question was of enormous significance in the context of present day circumstances, for the ranks of our veterans are estimated to number more than 22½ million. Thus a decision adverse to the petitioner would have left millions of former servicemen helpless before some latter-day revival of military charges. So far as the claim of military necessity was concerned, the facts were such that the Court regarded itself as competent to deal with the problem directly. Mr. Justice Black, speaking for the Court said:

"It is impossible to think that the discipline of the Army is going to be disrupted, its morale impaired, or its orderly processes disturbed, by giving ex-servicemen the benefits of a civilian court trial when they are actually civilians . . . Free countries of the world have tried to restrict military tribunals to the narrowest jurisdiction deemed absolutely essential to maintaining discipline among troops in active service."

Attempts at extension of military control have not, of course, been confined to the field of criminal justice. (Continued on Page A-16)



Gen. DeWitt

Supreme Court Decision:

Roberts dissent recalls Korematsu-Army sequence

(Continued from Page A-1)

with an atmosphere of unconstitutionality. The respective spheres of action of military authorities and of judges are, of course, very different. But within their sphere, military authorities are no more outside the bounds of obedience to the Constitution than are judges within theirs. To recognize that military orders are "reasonably expedient military precautions" in time of war and yet to deny them constitutional legitimacy makes of the Constitution an instrument for dialectic subtleties not reasonably to be attributed to the hard-headed Framers, of whom a majority had had actual participation in war. If a military order such as that under review does not transcend the means appropriate for conducting war, such action by the military is as constitutional as would be any authorized action by the Interstate Commerce Commission within the limits of the constitutional power to regulate commerce. And being an exercise of the war power explicitly granted by the Constitution for safeguarding the national life by prosecuting war effectively, I find nothing in the Constitution which denies to Congress the power to enforce such a valid military order by making its violation an offense triable in the civil courts. Compare *Interstate Commerce Comm. v. Brimson*, 154 U.S. 447; 155 U.S. 3, and *Monongahela Bridge v. United States*, 216 U.S. 177. To find that the Constitution does not forbid the military measures now complained of does not carry with it approval of that which Congress and the Executive did. That is their business, not mine.

Justice Roberts Dissenting

I dissent, because I think the indisputable facts exhibit a clear violation of Constitutional rights.

This is not a case of keeping people off the streets at night as was *Hirabayashi v. United States*, 320 U.S. 81, nor a case of temporary exclusion of a citizen from an area for his own safety or that of the community, nor a case of offering him an opportunity to go temporarily out of an area where his presence might cause danger to himself or to his fellows. On the contrary, it is the case of convicting a citizen as a punishment for not submitting to imprisonment in a concentration camp, based on his ancestry, and solely because of his ancestry, without evidence or inquiry concerning his loyalty and good disposition towards the United States. If this be a correct statement of the facts disclosed by this record, and facts of which we take judicial notice, I need hardly labor the conclusion that Constitutional rights have been violated.

The Government's argument, and the opinion of the court, in my judgment, erroneously divide that which is single and indivisible and thus make the case appear as if the petitioner violated a Military Order, sanctioned by Act of Congress, which excluded him from his home, by refusing voluntarily to leave and, so, knowingly and intentionally, defying the order and the Act of Congress.

The petitioner, a resident of San Leandro, Alameda County, California, is a native of the United States of Japanese ancestry who, according to the uncontradicted evidence, is a loyal citizen of the nation.

A chronological recitation of events will make it plain that the petitioner's supposed offense did not, in truth, consist in his refusal voluntarily to leave the area which included his home in obedience to the order excluding him therefrom. Critical attention must be given to the dates and sequence of events.

December 8, 1941, the United States declared war on Japan.

February 19, 1942, the President issued Executive Order No. 9066 (1) which,

after stating the reason for issuing the order as "protection against espionage and against sabotage to national-defense material, national-defense premises, and national-defense utilities," provided that certain Military Commanders might, in their discretion, "prescribe military areas" and define their extent, "from which any or all persons may be excluded, and with respect to which the right of any person to enter, remain in, or leave shall be subject to whatever restrictions" the "Military Commander may impose in his discretion."

February 20, 1942, Lieutenant General DeWitt was designated Military Commander of the Western Defense Command, embracing the westernmost states of the Union, — about one-fourth of the total area of the nation.

March 2, 1942, General DeWitt promulgated Public Proclamation No. 1, (2) which recites that the entire Pacific Coast is "particularly subject to attack, to attempted invasion . . . and, in connection therewith, is subject to espionage and acts of sabotage." It states that "as a matter of military necessity" certain military areas and zones are established known as Military Areas Nos. 1 and 2. It adds that "Such persons or classes of persons as the situation may require" will, by subsequent orders, "be excluded from all of Military Area No. 1" and from certain zones in Military Area No. 2.

Subsequent proclamations were made which, together with Proclamation No. 1, included in such areas and zones all of California, Washington, Oregon, Idaho, Montana, Nevada and Utah, and the southern portion of Arizona. The orders required that if any person of Japanese, German or Italian ancestry residing in Area No. 1 desired to change his habitual residence he must execute and deliver to the authorities a Change of Residence Notice.

San Leandro, the city of petitioner's residence, lies in Military Area No. 1. On March 2, 1942, the petitioner, therefore, had notice that, by Executive Order, the President, to prevent espionage and sabotage, had authorized the Military to exclude him from certain areas to prevent his entering or leaving certain areas without permission. He was on notice that his home city had been included, by Military Order, in Area No. 1, and he was on notice further that, at some time in the future, the Military Commander would make an order for the exclusion of certain persons, not described or classified, from various zones, including that in which he lived.

March 21, 1942, Congress enacted (3) that anyone who knowingly "shall enter, remain in, leave, or commit any act in any military area or military zone prescribed . . . by any military commander . . . contrary to the restrictions applicable to any such area or zone or contrary to the order of . . . any such military commander" shall be guilty of a misdemeanor. This is the Act under which the petitioner was charged.

March 24, 1942, General DeWitt instituted the curfew for certain areas within his command, by an order the validity of which was sustained in *Hirabayashi v. United States*, supra.

March 24, 1942, General DeWitt began to issue a series of exclusion orders relating to specified areas.

March 27, 1942, by Proclamation No. 4 (4) the General recited that "it is necessary, in order to provide for the welfare and to insure the orderly evacuation and resettlement of Japanese voluntarily migrating from Military Area No. 1 to restrict and regulate such migration"; and ordered that, as of March 29, 1942, "all alien Japanese and persons of Japanese ancestry who are within the limits of Military Area No. 1, be and they are hereby prohibited from leaving that area for any purpose until and to the extent that a future proclamation or order of this headquarters shall so permit or direct. (5) 4-7 Fed. 7601. 5—The bold face in the quotation are mine. The use of the word "voluntarily" exhibits a grim irony probably not lost on petitioner and others in like case. Either so, or its use was a disingenuous attempt to camouflage the compulsion which was to be applied.

No order had been made excluding the petitioner from the area in which he lived. By Proclamation No. 4 he was, after March 29, 1942, confined to the limits of Area No. 1. If the Executive Order No. 9066 and the Act of Congress meant what they said, to leave that area, in the face of Proclamation No. 4, would be to commit a misdemeanor.

May 3, 1942, General DeWitt issued Civilian Exclusion Order No. 34 (6), providing that, after 12 o'clock May 8, 1942, all persons of Japanese ancestry, both alien and non-alien, were to be excluded from a described portion of Military Area No. 1, which included the County of Alameda, California. The order required a responsible member of each family and each individual living alone to report, at a time set, at a Civil Control Station for instructions to go to an Assembly Center, and added that any person failing to comply with the provisions of the order who was found in the described area after the date set would be liable to prosecution under the Act of March 21, 1942, supra. It is important to note that the order, by its express terms, had no application to persons within the bounds "of an established Assembly Center pursuant to instructions from this Headquarters . . ."

The obvious purpose of the orders made, taken together, was to drive all citizens of Japanese ancestry into Assembly Centers within the zones of their residence, under pain of criminal prosecution. 6-7 Fed. Reg. 3967. The predicament in which the petitioner thus found himself was this: He was forbidden, by Military Order, to leave the zone in which he lived; he was forbidden, by Military Order, after a date fixed, to be found within that zone unless he were in an Assembly Center located in that zone. General DeWitt's report to the Secretary of War concerning the programme of evacuation and relocation of Japanese makes it clear, if it were necessary to refer to that document, — and, in the light of the above recitation, I think it is not, — that an Assembly Center was a euphemism for a prison. No person within such a center was permitted to leave except by Military Order.

In the dilemma that he dare not remain in his home, or voluntarily leave the area, without incurring criminal penalties, and that the only way he could avoid punishment was to go to an Assembly Center and submit himself to military imprisonment, the petitioner did nothing.

June 12, 1942, an Information was filed in the District Court for Northern California charging a violation of the Act of March 21, 1942, in that petitioner had knowingly remained within the area covered by Exclusion Order No. 34. A demurrer to the information having been overruled, the petitioner was tried under a plea of not guilty and convicted. Sentence was suspended and he was placed on probation for five years. We know, however, in the light of the foregoing recitation, that he was at once taken into military custody and lodged in an Assembly Center. We further know that, on March 18, 1942, the President had promulgated Executive Order No. 9102 (7) establishing the War Relocation Authority under which so-called Relocation Centers, a euphemism for concentration camps, were established pursuant to cooperation between the military authorities of the Western Defense Command and the Relocation Authority, and that the petitioner has been confined either in an Assembly Center, within the zone in which he had lived, or has been removed to a Relocation Center where, as the facts disclosed in *Endo v. United States* (No. 70 of this Term) demonstrate, he was illegally held in custody.

7-7 Fed. Reg. 2165. The Government has argued this case as if the only order outstanding at the time the petitioner was arrested and informed against was Exclusion Order No. 34 ordering him to leave the area in which he resided, which was the basis of the information against him. That argument has evidently been effective. The opinion refers to the *Hirabayashi* case, supra, to show that this court has sustained the validity of a curfew order in an emergency. The argument then is that exclusion from a given area of danger, while somewhat more sweeping than a curfew regulation, is of the same nature, — a temporary expedient made necessary by a sudden emergency. This, I think, is a substitution of an hypothetical case for the case actually before the court. I might agree with the court's disposition of the hypothetical case. (8) The liberty of every American citizen freely to come and to go must frequently, in the face of sudden danger, be temporarily limited or suspended. The civil authorities must often resort to the expedient of excluding citizens

(Continued on Page A-12)

PACIFIC CITIZEN CHRONOLOGY

1966

Dec. 1—Japanese American Community Services (JACS), Los Angeles, starts trust fund from proceeds of Shonien Property sale.
Dec. 6—JACL reiterates support of fair housing before Calif. Governor's Commission on Rumford Act.
Dec. 9—Tajiri Foundation, Denver, votes to contribute \$150 annually to Mile-Hi JACL scholarship program.
Dec. 11—U.S. Supreme Court softens alien deportation rule (7-2), more convincing evidence required against longtime resident.
Dec. 15—JACL starts promoting Bosworth book, "America's Concentration Camps" (publication date Feb. 24).
Dec. 15—State Div. of Corporations approves merger of San Francisco JACL and Cal-Neva JACL credit unions.
Dec. 16—State parks register Okei gravesite (near Placerville) as historical landmark.
Dec. 19—NIMH grants \$221,690 to Japanese History Project, first award from federal government.
Dec. 20—Sokkagakkai of America changes name to "Nichiren Shoshu of America."
1967
Jan. 1—Nisei nurseryman Tom Matsuura selects new hybrid roses to win Tournament of Roses sweepstakes prize for South Pasadena.
Jan. 9—Sporting News

names Cappy Harada (Lodi) as 1966 baseball executive of year in Class A League.
Jan. 9—Reps. Matsunaga and Mink vote to strip Rep. Powell chairmanship of House Education and Labor Committee.
Jan. 10—U.S. Supreme Court upholds government revocation of unauthorized use of passports; two Nisei (Wendy Nakashima Rosen of New York and Thelma Tanouye Steichen of Honolulu) who visited communist countries affected.
Jan. 12—Rep. Matsunaga named to House Rules Committee.
Jan. 13—State of California pleads for Japanese Americans in yen deposit claims case before U.S. Supreme Court in amicus brief.
Jan. 18—American veterans protest \$500,000 Guam memorial to Japanese war dead, project has State and Defense Depts. approval.
Jan. 24—Japanese accepted but Negroes barred from San Jose area apartments, FEPC hears.
Jan. 27—U.S. Civil Service Commission issues study of Minority Group Employment in federal government; suggests Nisei well placed and well paid; study irks NAACP.
Jan. 27—Illinois Supreme Court declares Chicago open occupancy ordinance unconstitutional.
Jan. 27—PC publishes official results of Calif. Prop. 15 (which would have al-

lowed naturalized Issei privilege to register as voters without passing literacy test, if passed), rejected by 600,000 votes.
Jan. 29—Eisaku Sato wins in Japanese election (comment in Feb. 10 PC).
Jan. 30—Col. Hiro Higuuchi, 60, retires from Army Reserve; was wartime 442nd chaplain.
Feb. 2—First JACL—Japan Tour dates set (Oct. 14-Nov. 4).
Feb. 5—NC-WNDC opposes imposition of tuition for Univ. of California and state college students.
Feb. 9—Ralph Kiyosaki, 47, appointed Hawaii state superintendent of education; the ranking Nisei in educational field.
Feb. 10—Seton Hall University reports 65 elementary and secondary schools in U.S. teach Japanese to over 2,000 students.
Feb. 10—San Francisco JACL hears anti-poverty measures "are too late" for Hunter's Point area.
Feb. 12—Ben Kuroki, only Nisei aerial gunner and WW2 hero, blasts intermarriage at PSWDC luncheon.
Feb. 17—JACL interim board refers guidelines for JACL officers and staff in political activities to Planning Commission.
Feb. 17—History Project manuscripts by end of 1968 promised JACL.
Feb. 19—Chicago JACL initiates Abe Hagiwara Memorial Brotherhood Award (Continued on Page A-23)

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Supreme Court Decision:

Murphy dissent flattens
DeWitt's 'Final Report'

(Continued from Page A-10)

temporarily from a locality. The drawing of fire lines in the case of a conflagration, the removal of persons from the area where a pestilence has broken out, are familiar examples. If the exclusion worked by Exclusion Order No. 34 were of that nature the Hirabayashi case would be authority for sustaining it. But the facts above recited, and those set forth in *Endo v. United States*, supra, show that the exclusion was but a part of an over-all plan for forcible detention. This case cannot, therefore, be decided on any such narrow ground as the possible validity of a Temporary Exclusion Order under which the residents of an area are given an opportunity to leave and go elsewhere in their native land outside the boundaries of a military area. To make the case turn on any such assumption is to shut our eyes to reality.

8—My agreement would depend on the definition and application of the terms "temporary" and "emergency." No pronouncement of the commanding officer can, in my view, preclude judicial inquiry and determination whether an emergency ever existed and whether, if so, it remained, at the date of the restraint on of which the litigation arose. Cf. *Chastleton Corp. v. Sinclair*, 264 U. S. 543.

As I have said above, the petitioner, prior to his arrest, was faced with two diametrically contradictory orders given sanction by the Act of Congress of March 21, 1942. The earlier of those orders made him a criminal if he left the zone in which he resided; the later made him a criminal if he did not leave.

I had supposed that if a citizen was constrained by two laws, or two orders having the force of law, and obedience to one would violate the other, to punish him for violation of either would deny him due process of law. And I had supposed that under these circumstances a conviction for violating one of the orders could not stand.

We cannot shut our eyes to the fact that had the petitioner attempted to violate Proclamation No. 4 and leave the military area in which he lived he would have been arrested and tried and convicted for violation of Proclamation No. 4. The two conflicting orders, one which commanded him to stay and the other which commanded him to go, were nothing but a cleverly devised trap to accomplish the real purpose of the military authority, which was to lock him up in a concentration camp. The only course by which the petitioner could avoid arrest and prosecution was to go to that camp according to instructions to be given him when he reported at a Civil Control Center. We know that is the fact. Why should we set up a figmentary and artificial situation instead of addressing ourselves to the actualities of the case?

These stark realities are met by the suggestion that it is lawful to compel an American citizen to submit to illegal imprisonment on the assumption that he might, after going to the Assembly Center, apply for his discharge by suing out a writ of habeas corpus, as was done in the *Endo* case, supra. The answer, of course, is that where he was subject to two conflicting laws, he was not bound, in order to escape violation of one or the other, to surrender his liberty for any period. Nor will it do to say that the detention was a necessary part of the process of evacuation, and so we are here concerned only with the validity of the latter.

Again it is a new doctrine of constitutional law that one indicted for disobedience to an unconstitutional statute may not defend on the ground of the invalidity of the statute, but must obey it though he knows it is no law and, after he has suffered the disgrace of conviction and lost his liberty by sentence, then, and not before, seek, from within prison walls, to test the validity of the law.

Moreover, it is beside the point to rest decision in part on the fact that the petitioner, for his own reasons, wished to remain in his home. If, as is the fact, he was constrained so to do, it is indeed a narrow application of the constitutional rights to

ignore the order which constrained him, in order to sustain his conviction for violation of another contradictory order.

I would reverse the judgment of conviction.

Justice Murphy
Dissenting

This exclusion of "all persons of Japanese ancestry, both alien and non-alien" from the Pacific Coast area on a plea of military necessity in the absence of martial law ought not to be approved. Such exclusion goes over "the very brink of constitutional power" and falls into the ugly abyss of racism.

In dealing with matters relating to the prosecution and progress of a war, we must accord great respect and consideration to the judgments of the military authorities who are on the scene and who have full knowledge of the military facts. The scope of their discretion must, as a matter of necessity and common sense, be wide. And their judgments ought not to be overruled lightly by those whose training and duties ill-equip them to deal intelligently with matters so vital to the physical security of the nation.

At the same time, however, it is essential that there be definite limits to military discretion, especially where martial law has not been declared. Individuals must not be left impoverished of their constitutional rights on a plea of military necessity that has neither substance nor support. Thus, like other claims conflicting with the asserted constitutional rights of the individual, the military claim must subject itself to the judicial process of having its reasonableness determined and its conflicts with other interests reconciled. "What are the allowable limits of military discretion, and whether or not they have been overstepped in a particular case, are judicial questions." *Sterling v. Constantin*, 278 U. S. 378, 401.

The judicial test of whether the Government, on a plea of military necessity, can validly deprive an individual of any of his constitutional rights is whether the deprivation is reasonably related to a public danger that is so "immediate, imminent, and impending" as not to admit of delay and not to permit the intervention of ordinary constitutional processes to alleviate the danger. *United States v. Russell*, 13 Wall. 623, 627-8; *Mitchell v. Harmony*, 13 How. 115, 134-5; *Raymond v. Thomas*, 91 U. S. 712, 716. Civilian Exclusion Order No. 34, banishing from a prescribed area of the Pacific Coast "all persons of Japanese ancestry, both alien and non-alien," clearly does not meet that test. Being an obvious racial discrimination, the order deprives all those within its scope of the equal protection of the laws as guaranteed by the Fifth Amendment. It further deprives these individuals of their constitutional rights to live and work where they will, to establish a home where they choose and to move about freely. In excommunicating them without benefit of hearings, this order also deprives them of all their constitutional rights to procedural due process. Yet no reasonable relation to an "immediate, imminent, and impending" public danger is evident to support this racial restriction which is one of the most sweeping and complete deprivations of constitutional rights in the history of this nation in the absence of martial law.

It must be conceded that the military and naval situation in the spring of 1942 was such as to generate a very real fear of invasion of the Pacific Coast, accompanied by fears of sabotage and espionage in that area. The military command was therefore justified in adopting all reasonable means necessary to combat these dangers. In adjudging the military action taken in light of the then apparent dangers, we must not erect too high or too meticulous standards; it is necessary only that the action have some reasonable relation to the removal of the dangers of invasion, sabotage and espionage. But the exclusion, either temporarily or permanently, of all

persons with Japanese blood in their veins has no such reasonable relation. And that relation is lacking because the exclusion order necessarily must rely for its reasonableness upon the assumption that all persons of Japanese ancestry may have a dangerous tendency to commit sabotage and espionage and to aid our Japanese enemy in other ways. It is difficult to believe that reason, logic or experience could be marshalled in support of such an assumption.

That this forced exclusion was the result in good measure of this erroneous assumption of racial guilt rather than bona fide military necessity is evidenced by the Commanding General's Final Report on the evacuation from the Pacific Coast area. (1) In it he refers to all individuals of Japanese descent as "subversive," as belonging to "an enemy race" whose "racial strains are undiluted," and as constituting "over 112,000 potential enemies . . . at large today" along the Pacific Coast. (2) In support of this blanket condemnation of all persons of Japanese descent, however, no reliable evidence is cited to show that such individuals were generally disloyal, (3) or had generally so conducted themselves in this area as to constitute a special menace to defense installations or war industries, or had otherwise by their behavior furnished reasonable ground for their exclusion as a group.

1—Final Report, Japanese Evacuation from the West Coast, 1942, by Lt. Gen. J. L. DeWitt. This report is dated June 5, 1943, but was not made public until January 1944.

2—Further evidence of the Commanding General's attitude toward individuals of Japanese ancestry is revealed in his voluntary testimony on April 13, 1943, in San Francisco before the House of Naval Affairs Subcommittee to Investigate Congested Areas, Part 3, app. 739-40 (78th Cong., 1st Sess.).

"I don't want any of them (persons of Japanese ancestry) here. They are a dangerous element. There is no way to determine their loyalty. The west coast contains too many vital installations essential to the defense of the country to allow any Japanese on this coast . . . The danger of the Japanese was, and is now — if they are permitted to come back — espionage and sabotage. It makes no difference whether he is an American citizen, he is still a Japanese. American citizenship does not necessarily determine loyalty. . . . But we must worry about the Japanese all the time until he is wiped off the map. Sabotage and espionage will make problems as long as he is allowed in this area. . . ."

3—The Final Report, p. 9, casts a cloud of suspicion over the entire group by saying that "while it was believed that some were loyal, it was known that many were not." (Bold face added.)

Justification for the exclusion is sought, instead, mainly upon questionable racial and sociological grounds not ordinarily within the realm of expert military judgment, supplemented by certain semi-military conclusions drawn from an unwarranted use of circumstantial evidence. Individuals of Japanese ancestry are condemned because they are said to be "a large, unassimilated, tightly knit racial group, bound to an enemy nation by strong ties of race, culture, custom and religion." (4) They are claimed to be given to "emperor worshipping ceremonies" (5) and to "dual citizenship." (6) Japanese language schools and allegedly pro-Japanese organizations are cited as evidence of possible group disloyalty, (7) together with facts as to certain persons being educated and residing at length in Japan. (8) It is intimated that many of these individuals deliberately resided "adjacent to strategic points," thus enabling them "to carry into execution a tremendous program of sabotage on a mass scale should any considerable number of them have been inclined to do so." (9) The need for protective custody is also asserted. The report refers without identity to "numerous incidents of violence" as well as to other admittedly unverified or cumulative incidents. From this, plus certain other events not shown to have been connected with the Japanese-Americans, it is concluded that the "situation was fraught with danger to the Japanese population itself" and that the general public "was ready to take matters into its own hands." (10) Finally, it is intimated, though not directly charged or proved, that persons of

Japanese ancestry were responsible for three minor isolated shellings and bombings of the Pacific Coast area, (11) as well as for unidentified radio transmissions and night signaling.

4—Final Report, p. vii; see also pp. 9, 17. To the extent that assimilation is a problem, it is largely the result of certain social customs and laws of the American general public. Studies demonstrate that persons of Japanese descent are readily susceptible to integration in our society if given the opportunity. Strong, *The Second-Generation Japanese Problem* (1934); Smith, *Americans in Process* (1937); Mears, *Resident Orientals on the American Pacific Coast* (1928); Mills, *The Japanese Problem in the United States* (1942). The failure to accomplish an ideal status of assimilation, therefore, cannot be charged to the refusal of these persons to become Americanized or to their loyalty to Japan. And the retention by some persons of certain customs and religious practices of their ancestors is no criterion of their loyalty to the United States.

5—Final Report, pp. 10-11. No sinister correlation between the emperor-worshipping activities and disloyalty to America was shown.

6—Final Report, p. 22. The charge of "dual citizenship" springs from a misunderstanding of the simple fact that Japan in the past used the doctrine of *jus sanguinis*, as she had a right to do under international law, and claimed as her citizens all persons born of Japanese nationality wherever located. Japan has greatly modified this doctrine, however, by allowing all Japanese born in the United States to renounce their claim as to all born in the United States after 1925. See Freeman, "Genesis, Exodus, and Leviticus: Genealogy, Evacuation, and Law," 28 Cornell L. Q. 414, 447-8, and authorities there cited; McWilliams, *Prejudice*, 123-4 (1944).

7—Final Report, pp. 12-13. We have had various foreign language schools in this country for generations without considering their existence as ground for racial discrimination. No subversive activities or teachings have been shown in connection with the Japanese schools. McWilliams, *Prejudice*, 121-3 (1944).

8—Final Report, pp. 13-15. Such persons constitute a very small part of the entire group and most of them belong to the Kibei movement — the actions and membership of which are well known to our Government agents.

9—Final Report, p. 10; see also pp. vii, 9, 15-17. This insinuation, based purely upon speculation and circumstantial evidence, completely overlooks the fact that the main geographic pattern of Japanese population was fixed many years ago with reference to economic, social and soil conditions. Limitations of occupational outlets and social pressures encouraged their concentration near their initial points of entry on the Pacific Coast. That these points may now be near certain strategic military and industrial areas is no proof of a diabolical purpose on the part of Japanese Americans. See McWilliams, *Prejudice*, 119-121 (1944); House Report No. 2124 (77th Cong., 2nd Sess.), 59-93.

10—Final Report, pp. 8-9. This dangerous doctrine of protective custody, as proved by recent European history, should have absolutely no standing as an excuse for the deprivation of the rights of minority groups. See House Report No. 911 (77th Cong., 2d Sess.), 1-2. Cf. House Report No. 2124 (77th Cong., 2d Sess.), 145-7. In this instance, moreover, there are only two minor instances of violence on record involving persons of Japanese ancestry. McWilliams, *What About Our Japanese Americans?* Public Affairs Pamphlet, No. 91, p. 8 (1944).

11—Final Report, p. 18. One of these incidents (the reputed dropping of incendiary bombs on an Oregon forest) occurred on Sept. 9, 1942 — a considerable time after the Japanese-Americans had been evacuated from their homes and placed in Assembly Centers. See New York Times, Sept. 15, 1942, p. 1, col. 3.

The main reasons relied upon by those responsible for the forced evacuation, therefore, do not prove a reasonable relation between the group characteristics of Japanese-Americans and the dangers of invasions, sabotage and espionage. The reasons appear, instead, to be largely an accumulation of much of the misinformation, half-truths and insinuations that for years have been directed against Japanese-Americans by people with racial and economic prejudices — the same people who have been among the foremost advocates of the evacuation. (12) A military judgment based upon such racial and sociological considerations is not entitled to the great weight ordinarily given the judgments based upon strictly military considerations. Especially is this so when every charge relative to race, religion, culture, geographical location, and legal and economic status has been substantially discredited by independent

(Continued on Page A-14)

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HOLIDAY ISSUE

DECEMBER 22-29, 1967

SECTION B

JACL-Heritage for the Future

By DR. TOM TAKETA

JACL - HERITAGE FOR THE FUTURE is the theme for the 20th Biennial National JACL Convention being hosted by the San Jose Chapter during the week of August 21-24, 1968. Since the theme is to provide the subject matter for the convention oratorical and essay contests, perhaps an interpretation is in order for the benefit of the prospective orators and essayists, lest they go too far afield.

* * *

Heritage is defined by Webster as "something handed down from one's ancestors or the past, as certain skills or rights, or a way of life". Many of the "things" inherited are due to circumstances and customs without any pre-planned purpose such as the taste which the Nisei have acquired for "ochazuke" and "ko-ko"; while others were planned for posterity such as the American heritage for free speech.

Three decades and seven years ago, some foresighted Nisei, realizing their future in the United States was at stake because of the discrimination they and their Issei parents were experiencing, decided to do something about their predicament. They gave birth to the National JACL. Their purpose was explicitly set forth in the preamble to the constitution which reads in part,

"We, American Citizens, in order to foster American democracy, promote active participation in civic and national life, and secure justice and equal opportunities for persons of Japanese ancestry do establish this constitution . . ."

This was the beginning of the seemingly insurmountable task of overcoming the discriminatory practices against persons of Japanese ancestry. It was a Heritage for the Future.

The trials and tribulations that followed were many and it seemed utterly hopeless following the outbreak of hostilities in the Pacific when all persons of Japanese ancestry were evacuated from the West Coast. Although having been uprooted from their homes and literally herded into concentration camps as undesirables for no reason other than their ancestry, many Nisei internment volunteered for military service soon thereafter.

What motivated these youthful Nisei, many who were still in their early twenties, to respond positively to the call to arms issued by the very same government which had ordered their evacuation and confinement? Whatever reasons may have been expounded, the underlying motivation was the desire to prove their worth. A desire which stemmed from the high sense of responsibility, honor, and pride inherited from their Issei parents. This was the opportunity — the opportunity to correct the wrong that had been inflicted upon them.

Their decision to serve and the determination with which they fought in both the European and Pacific theaters of war won for them and for all persons of Japanese ancestry in the United States the admiration and respect of fellow Americans.

This was the turning-point in the Nisei struggle against discrimination. It was a Heritage for the Future, for today — a quarter of a century after — persons of Japanese ancestry are enjoying the benefits of their action.

* * *

By meeting the challenges of their time, the Nisei did indeed contribute significantly toward making "Better Americans in a Greater America". What heritage is the currently emerging Sansei generation going to leave for the future? Plans must be formulated now so they can be implemented in the years to come. The Junior JACLers could be the guiding light.

20th Biennial National

JACL CONVENTION

San Jose, California

AUGUST 21-24, 1968

Program of Activities

(Subject to Change)

OFFICIAL EVENTS—ADULTS

● August 21—Wednesday
Morning.....1st Half: Adult Youth Session
2nd Half: Council Session
Noon.....Adult-Youth Delegate Luncheon
Afternoon.....Committee Meetings
Evening.....Adult-Youth Opening Ceremony
Oratorical Contest
Adult Mixer

● August 22—Thursday
Morning.....Council Session
Noon.....
Afternoon.....Convention Outing and Dinner
Evening.....Project '68

● August 23—Friday
Morning.....Council Session
Noon.....Testimonial Luncheon
Afternoon.....Adult-Youth Session
Evening.....Whing Ding

● August 24—Saturday
Morning.....Council Session and Election
Noon.....New Board Luncheon
Afternoon.....New Board Meeting
(All others Free Time)
Evening.....Sayonara Banquet-Ball

BOOSTER ACTIVITIES—ADULTS

● August 21—Wednesday
Morning.....County Tour
Bridge Tournament
Afternoon.....Frontier Village
Japanese Friendship Garden
Evening.....Century Theaters

● August 22—Thursday
Morning.....Tour of Winery
Golf Tournament
Noon.....Adult-Youth Luncheon-Fashion Show
Afternoon.....Convention Outing and Dinner
Evening.....Project '68

● August 23—Friday
ALL DAY.....San Francisco Tour

● August 24—Saturday
Morning.....Century Theaters

OFFICIAL EVENTS—YOUTH

● August 21—Wednesday
Morning.....1st Half: Adult-Youth Session
2nd Half: Assembly
Noon.....Adult-Youth Delegate Luncheon
Afternoon.....Assembly
Evening.....Adult-Youth Opening Ceremony
Oratorical Contest
Youth Mixer

● August 22—Thursday
Morning.....Committee Sessions
Noon.....
Afternoon.....Convention Outing and Dinner
Evening.....Project '68
Hootenanny

● August 23—Friday
Morning.....Assembly
Noon.....Testimonial Luncheon (Adults)
Afternoon.....Adult-Youth Session
Evening.....Banquet-Dance

● August 24—Saturday
Morning.....Assembly
Noon.....New Council Luncheon
Evening.....Sayonara Banquet-Ball

BOOSTER ACTIVITIES—YOUTH

● August 21—Wednesday
Morning.....
Afternoon.....
Evening.....
● August 22—Thursday
Morning.....
Noon.....Adult-Youth Luncheon-Fashion Show
Afternoon.....Convention Outing and Dinner
Evening.....Project '68
Hootenanny

● August 23—Friday
Morning.....
Afternoon.....
● August 24—Saturday
Morning.....

A Beautiful Judge Braces Queen Carolyn's Crown . . .



TWO BEAUTIES — Nobu McCarthy, TV and Hollywood actress, one of the judges for San Jose JACL's queen contest, adjusts the tiara on Miss Carolyn Uchiyama, daughter of late Al and Mrs. Katie Uchiyama

of San Jose, who was chosen a queen to reign over the National JACL Convention.

—Photo by Ernest Umemoto, Calado Photo

Convention Queen Carolyn Has Reigned Since August . . . Now Comes Storm of Glee and Cheer for the Family

Diversions Aplenty Next August

San Jose's cultural show piece patterns new park after Okayama Korakuen Garden

By PHIL MATSUMURA

SAN JOSE—After having compiled references, new ideas and improving on old ones, reviewing reports of past JACL Conventions, the files of the local chamber of commerce on convention tips, the San Jose JACL 1968 National committees have essayed a definite picture of what theirs will be like.

With general chairman Dr. Tom Taketa sifting and tracking down all details in resolute fashion, the Aug. 20-24 package for JACLers should be worthy of crossing the country to attend.

The official kick-off for the 1968 convention was held last August with the very successful Coronation Ball at which time Carolyn Uchiyama, daughter of Mrs. Katie and late Al Uchiyama of San Jose, and a Junior JACL member, was crowned as the national convention Queen.

Miss Alene Yamamoto of Santa Clara, daughter of Mrs. Mary and late William Yamamoto, was chosen as the first runner-up. Aspirants included Robin Eto (Campbell), Cheryl Yoshimura (Santa Clara), Gail Nakatsu (Palo Alto), Jeanne Kubota (San Jose) and Arlyne Kajita (San Jose).

Members of the judging panel were Nobu McCarthy, TV and Hollywood actress; Frank Freeman, columnist for San Jose Mercury; Russell Obana of San Francisco, National Youth Council chairman, and City Councilman Norman Mineta.

The coronation dance was held at McCabe Hall with two orchestras supplying the tempo for the mixed crowd of juniors and adult members. James Ono and Ben Matsuura took care of the details.

As a Family Affair
There will be full share of

meetings, banquets, fashion shows, dances, luncheons and tours for the official and booster delegates, but plans are also being made to keep the little boys and girls and their mothers occupied throughout the convention.

It can be quite warm during the middle of August, so recreational facilities and amusement centers being arranged for them shall include the swimming pools,

Frontier Village (a replica of old Wild West), Happy Hollow children's park, museums, sight-seeing around the famous Santa Clara valley or even going to the ball games.

The Convention Board is trying to focus a certain portion of the program through the eyes of the little fellows and plan accordingly for them. It will take lots of little things to keep the small fry occupied without exhausting

the mothers. The general chairman is very much concerned about this and he would like to hear from you to help arrange various family-style programs. He asks your thoughts on this.

While visiting San Jose, there will be a special tour of the new Japanese Friendship Garden at Kelley Park on the outskirts of San Jose. It is not just an ordinary park that might be a part of another . . . but instead a big 6½-acre park in itself, patterned after the internationally famous and beautiful Korakuen Garden of Okayama, Japan—San Jose's Sister City.

Built two years ago with the aid of many Japanese American organizations in the community, this San Jose garden is on two levels, carefully and thoroughly landscaped. There are three ponds emptying into each other, presenting a serene and majestic scene that only a properly constructed Japanese garden can present.

The scenery will be much more beautiful by the Convention time with the shrubs and trees maturing into various cultured shapes and size.

The garden is one of San Jose's top attractions and probably the largest and most scenic garden of its type in the nation.

The whole spirit of the city in building such a project attests to the harmonious relation between the City and the Japanese population here. It will also serve as a recreational and cultural stimulus. It certainly constitutes a living symbol of friendship between the Sister Cities of Okayama and San Jose. And San Jose is one of the pioneers in the nationwide Sister City program.



JOINS JET AGE — San Jose's new airport terminal building is a \$1.5 million structure dedicated in summer, 1965.



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35 WEEKS UNTIL CONVENTION TIME
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Encircle Aug. 21-24 on your new 1968 calendar



By PHIL MATSUMURA

To all JACLers—adults and juniors everywhere: please draw a big red circle around Aug. 21-24 on your brand new 1968 calendar—these are the days when members of some 90 chapters throughout the United States will converge on the All-American City of San Jose for the 20th Biennial National JACL Convention. For the youth it shall be the 2nd Biennial National Jr. JACL Convention.

And hosting this joint affair shall be the San Jose chapter of the Northern California-Western Nevada District Council.

Many articles will follow expounding on the high-

lights and progress of the conference from time to time, but first of all, let me, briefly, introduce the hosting city.

380,000 People

San Jose, which is located at the southern end of San Francisco Bay, some 50 miles from San Francisco and 42 miles from Oakland, had a population of 95,000 in 1950, 118,000 in 1955, 204,000 in 1960 and around 380,000 in 1966 and is one of the fastest growing and progressing cities in the state and now covers some 112 square miles.

It is the county seat of Santa Clara county where approximately 12,000 persons of Japanese ancestry reside

from Palo Alto on the north to Gilroy at the south.

San Jose can be recalled as having the best receptive climate on the Pacific Coast for returning evacuees in 1945 and consequently, many many Japanese from Washington, Oregon and other parts of California settled here, and today, the "natives" are outnumbered by far.

With delegates expected from all points, the convention can be a mecca for a grand reunion.

No Rain Forecast

The weather is tops around here, and during the convention, the temperature would be in the middle eighties during the day with a cool-

ing comfortable evening... an optimum condition for a good night's rest no matter how hectic your day's activities might be. You can also be assured that there will be no rain during your stay.

We are in close proximity to the scenic beauty of the Carmel-Monterey peninsula, the beckonings of Lake Tahoe entertainment, the night-life and famous points of interest of San Francisco and Bay Area, major league baseball, the seashores of Santa Cruz and the highly developed electronic industries of the Peninsula area.

In other words, there will be places to see, things to do and trips to take for

everybody of every size and desires.

Incidentally, the big and colorful Santa Clara County Fair will be in progress during the convention. The week-long fair will have all the fanfare of good old country-style fair... animals, produce displays, flower arrangements, industrial exhibits, professional entertainments, clowns, foods of all nations, train rides and a great full scale carnival.

City Hall Assists

Our Chamber of Commerce and City Hall are all supporting the convention and are eagerly awaiting the day to welcome the delegates.

The JACL Convention

Committee has a close liaison with the City's convention Bureau to work out every detail of the programs. Henry Plymire of the Convention Bureau has already rendered us an invaluable assistance in obtaining the use of the San Jose State College dormitories to house the Junior delegates as a group.

If I may, I would like to have this little note serve as an official notice to all planning to fly in that San Jose does have an airport, and we encourage you to designate your destination as San Jose and land here. More information will be released later.

Barely a quorum for this picture...



EIGHT MISSING — Present for an early appointment with the photographer are members of the San Jose JACL 1968 National Convention Board: seated (from left) — Karl Kinaga, chapter president; Phil Matsumura, asso. chmn., and publicity; Mrs. Jane Asanuma, registration; Mrs. Yoshi Bepp, committee secretary; Dr. Tom Taketa, gen. chmn.; Perry Dobashi, booklet; standing — Richard Tanaka Jr., youth liaison; James Ono, Sayonara Ball; Herb Omura, hospitality and information; Tad Sekigahama, fin.; Edward Morioka, hospitality; Gregory Yamamoto, booklet; Henry Uyeda, booklet chmn. The "missing" personnel include Robert Okamoto, outing; Norman Mineta, pub. rel.; Dr. Tokio Ishikawa, bridge tournament; Grant Shimizu, banq.; Dave Saito, luncheon; Masumi Onishi, Project '68; Mrs. Chiyoe Uchida, housing; Mrs. Nancy Omura, fashion work.

—Calado Photo by Ernest Umemoto



Points of Interest In and Around San Jose and Santa Clara County

Getting ready for the biggest 'Sansei-In' come summer...



PAUSE IN PREPARATIONS — Twenty-two members of the San Jose Jr. JACL serving the 1968 National Convention Committee (six were missing) are (from left): seated — Robin Eto, publicity; Kathy Taoka, corr. sec.; Geri Mitsunaga, secretary; Hideko Oda, booster events; Ben Matsuura and Sharon Uyeda, co-chmn.; Judy Ikeda, Sayonara Ball; Caroline Uyeda,

booklet; standing — Preston Ota, outing; Winston Ashizawa, Jr. JACL pres., and pub. rel.; Stan Yamamoto Jr., Jr. JACL queen contest; Bonnie Kurimoto, clerical; Dale Sasaki, transp.; Shirley Matsumura, oratorical; Joanne Nakashima, regis.; Reiko Santo, secretary; Sharon Ezaki, banquet; Russell Nakano, gen. arr.; Marlene Santo, secretary; Gail Kakaguchi, bowl-

ing; Joanne Okada, housing; Mary Shimoguchi, mixer. The missing committeemen include Donna Okumura, youth dance; Art Kameda, Project '68; Yuri Honda, luncheon; Caroline Itatini and Carol Santo, fashion show; Diane Marumoto, secretary.

—Calado Photo by Ernest Umemoto



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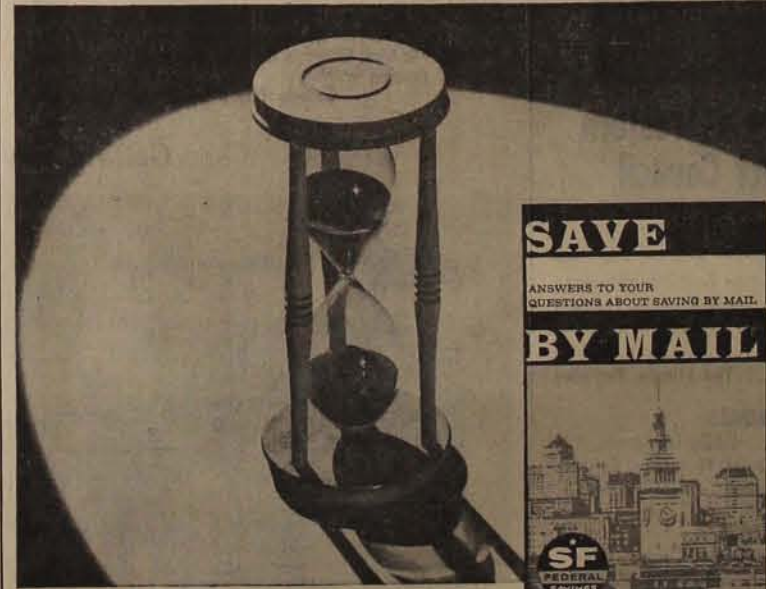
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Common law prevails in early Washington alien land issue

By ELMER OGAWA

SEATTLE—Development of the prejudicial laws prohibiting alien ownership of land in the State of Washington stems from many causes including the hangover of prejudice from the bloody anti-Chinese riots in Seattle and Tacoma in 1885-86, and the backwash resulting from the enactment of anti-Oriental legislation in California concerning the ownership of land.

A milestone in the history of the enforcement and subsequent legal interpretations hinge on the case of *Terrace vs. Thompson* (1923) in this state in which the Washington state law prohibiting the ownership of land by aliens was upheld as to its constitutionality by the United States Supreme Court.

We're getting involved in

a long story, and the line of legal reasoning is indeed complicated.

Problem Inherited

In the beginning, the whole long show comes from the fact that the Japanese who first started to migrate to this state in 1878 (34 in the Puget Sound area) inherited the prejudice and its problems from the Chinese whose mass immigration had already started to level off at that time.

Possibly because of the smaller numbers, there never was an organized bailing of Japanese in the same manner suffered by the Chinese. But as Orientals hardly distinguishable from Chinese by the white population of the time, the Japanese inherited all the legal and personal prejudices.

As work in the mines and

empire building railroads diminished, Chinese sought to make a living in other ways, especially in farming, which involved the ownership of land. Pressure was also brought to prohibit Chinese from owning laundries and from labor unions, the right to seek employment.

Easily foreseen was the inevitable conflict between these local restrictions and equal protection of the Constitution for citizens and aliens alike.

Anti-Orientalism

Restrictions against Orientals in California—and the Chinese were the principal target—were to restrict immigration and at the same time drive out those who were already on the scene.

The State of California and the Territory of Washington

were the two areas with the biggest Oriental population, and when it came time to write the new state constitution in 1889, the Washington lawmakers were determined to make this state uninviting to the California outcasts. The fresh memories of the riots three years before (1886) only served to inflame the feeling for restrictions of Orientals.

So the restrictive covenants were written into the Washington state constitution, restricting all aliens who had not declared in good faith their intentions to become citizens (which was obviously impossible for Orientals, who were denied the privilege in the first place).

The exact number of land-owning Japanese farmers before the passage of the land law is not known, but the skill and diligence of the Japanese farmer has already won for himself an important place in the farming and dairying picture in western Washington.

The 1920 Scene

By 1920 there were over a thousand Japanese cultiva-

tors on 25,000 acres with a product valued at \$4,000,000. There were the owners of 3,500 dairy cattle which supplied one-half of Seattle's milk requirements, and nearly three fourths of the small fruits and vegetables consumed in the larger cities.

Although President Theodore Roosevelt strongly discouraged any restrictive legislation against the Japanese because of the international situation, the Californians nevertheless by 1921 had framed and enacted a very comprehensive law aimed at Japanese land ownership, admitted by the State Attorney General as not only to keep them out but to drive them out.

And the State of Washington followed suit in its amendments to the original law in the hope of dissuading a mass immigration to this state.

Numerous ways were found to avoid the law. The corporation proved a useful tool for the Japanese, although the circumvention was complicated by the use of two corporations.

As one writer of the time

pointed out that a Japanese community corporation was formed under the trusteeship of some Caucasian lawyers, and under its name some 800 acres were brought up and redistributed to some Japanese farmer who had lost possession of his land. But under such pressure, Japanese population having increased by only 450 for the 10 years, 1920 to 1930.

In 1923, the Supreme Court was called upon to invalidate the California and Washington alien land laws as being repugnant to the 14th Amendment to the U.S. Constitution.

Of the four cases decided the same day, the two state laws were unqualifiedly upheld. The leading case was *Terrace vs. Thompson*, which involved the Washington law.

In *Terrace*, a white citizen sought to lease land to a Japanese alien residing in the state of Washington. Under Washington law, an alien who had not declared in good faith, his intention to become a citizen, could not enter into a lease of real property. Nakatsuka, the po-

tential lessee, obviously as an alien ineligible to citizenship could not make such a declaration in good faith. The potential lessee and lessor sued to enjoin enforcement of the law, alleging that they were being denied property and liberty without due process of law, and that Nakatsuka, the alien was being denied equal protection of the law.

Common Law Cited

The Court harking back to the traditional common law view that a state could bar an alien from holding land within its borders, regarding the holding of land as a privilege granted at the discretion of the state, so had little trouble in disposing of the due process allegation.

The proposition was summed up as follows: "State legislation applying alike and equally to all aliens, withholding from them the right to own land, cannot be said to be capricious or to amount to an arbitrary deprivation of liberty of property, or to transgress the due process clause."

As the Washington Law Review goes on to say in reviewing this case:

"When dealing with the alleged denial of equal protection the court looked for a reasonable purpose to be accomplished by the state's law, and then determined whether or not the classification used was rationally related to that purpose."

"Little difficulty was encountered in identifying a rational purpose. The court assumed that ownership of land by aliens who had not declared their intention to become citizens might pose a danger to the welfare of the state. This proposition had its birth in feudal times when land tenure carried with it certain duties to the state. However, the court did not specify the dangers the state might reasonably fear from ownership of land by aliens."

"The petitioners argued that there was no rational basis to the classification employed by the state because it sought only to bar those ineligible to citizenship. In this case, the Japanese."

U. S. Congress Cited
"The court recognized that the statute acted against (Continued on Page B-11)

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Many people and events of 20 years ago are understandably forgotten or only dimly recalled in the atmosphere of economic and social affluence of today and the taken-for-granted acceptance of the Japanese Americans, whether they be Issei, Nisei or Sansei, in the communities where they now work and reside.

However, 1947 was one involving political conspiracy and intrigues affecting the then and future status and well-being of persons of Japanese ancestry of California. As was during World War II, attitude of fair play was not the order of the day, especially among those who sought or had aspiration for public offices or worshipped the image of a super-American.

Japanese Americans were politically considered a fair game by vote-getters at election time; at least such views were held by many hopefuls and none-too-few organizations and individuals dedicated to the archaic philosophy of white supremacy or that of "yellow peril".

Prominent among the California politicians, who had advocated restrictive legislations against the orientals, especially the Japanese, American citizens and aliens alike, was Assemblyman Chester F. Gannon.

The mention of his name was to cause concern or fear as well as respect. He had been a prominent member of the State Assembly for a number of years and was a powerful speaker and an orator with very few peers, a respected lawyer and a person of considerable prominence and influence in the political life of the State.

Although he was an adversary, one could not doubt the honesty of his belief or his respect for the individual regardless of his ancestry, color or religious belief.

Assemblyman Gannon was a true patriot of his own time. To him Japan always had been the potential enemy of the United States, and the Japanese as a class, whether here, there or anywhere, were of questionable loyalty and risk at best.

There were many in all walks of life whose attitudes or thoughts toward the Japanese people was similarly warped or distorted. Perhaps Assemblyman Gannon was better known because he was more vocal and less afraid to express his views.

The difference in fact did exist between Assemblyman Gannon and others in that his actions and decisions were totally above his personal ambition or interest. He was guided by what he thought was best for the future of his country and not by what may then appear to be popular, appealing or acceptable to the electors.

Mr. Gannon was not the one to remain in the darkness of the past but was to champion the cause of justice as he saw and understood in the light of dawning truth.

The spring of 1947 was not much different from that of the previous year for most Californians, perhaps a little wetter or drier or warmer or colder, but not so for the recent returnees from the WRA centers or for relocatees from points mid-west and east.

Numerous acts of bigotry and racism, some with violence, had been experienced by the evacuees, and they were fearful of what was in store for them in an atmosphere of unpredictable tension.

While populace remained generally calm and tolerant, the super-patriots and political opportunists were having a field day in their hysterical ranting and agitation against the returning Japanese Americans. For some Californians, the de-

feat and unconditional surrender of Japan acted as a stimulant to step up their hate campaign instead of providing inspiration and hope for peace and goodwill toward other people.

Senate Bill No. 1453, co-authored by Senators Donnelly, Quinn, Stater, Hatfield, Sutton and Crittenden and entitled, "An Act Making an Appropriation for the Purpose of Enforcing the Provisions of the Alien Land Laws and Investigating Evasions and Violations Thereof and Instituting and Carrying on Escheat Proceedings Thereunder", had caught the eyes of our JACL leadership and others who believed in fair play.

The bill read at length: THE PEOPLE OF THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA DO ENACT AS FOLLOWS:

Section 1. In addition to any other money appropriated therefor, there is hereby appropriated to the Department of Justice, out of the moneys in the State Treasuries not otherwise appropriated, the sum of \$200,000, or so much thereof as may be necessary to be expended during the ninety-seventh and ninety-eighth Fiscal Year in enforcing the provisions of the alien land laws of this State and in investigating and discovering violations and evasions thereof and instituting and carrying on escheat proceedings thereunder, including (but not limited to) an act entitled "An act relating to the rights, powers and disabilities of aliens and of certain companies, associations and corporations with respect to property in this State, providing for escheats in certain cases, prescribing the procedures therein, requiring reports of certain property holders to facilitate the enforcement of this act, prescribing penalties for violation of the provisions hereof, and repealing all acts or parts of acts inconsistent or in conflict herewith," submitted by the initiative and adopted by the electors of the State of California, November 20, 1920, as amended, and as the same shall hereafter be amended.

Section 2. This act, inasmuch as it provides for an appropriation for the usual current expenses of the State, shall under the provisions of Section 1 of Article IV of the Constitution, take effect immediately.

Confronted by this potentially vicious appropriation bill, Joe Grant Masaoka was turned loose in Sacramento by the JACL-ADC as its legislative representative. He was augmented by the leadership of the Sacramento JACL Chapter and the more recently chartered VFW Nisei Post 8985. The latter in turn marshalled the prestige, influence and understanding of the statewide VFW organization.

Many World War II veterans, who made up its expanding membership, were no strangers to exploits of the Nisei servicemen, and they were not quite prone to idly sit back and witness a political war for the extermination of a group of loyal Americans and their parents. These veterans bore arms in the service of their country to preserve rather than to destroy democratic principles at home as well as abroad.

The Japanese people were not totally without allies who believed in fair play for all. Although they were small in number, their appeal for justice and their protestation against the continued persecution of the Japanese Americans by political and other means were loud and clear.

Approximately 70 confederate escheat cases had been filed against Japanese

American landowners and were being prosecuted without any restraint in a number of counties in California.

Ambitious district attorneys instituted suits on their own volition in hopes of bettering their public image, and deputy attorneys from the Department of Justice were assigned to offices of the reluctant district attorneys to investigate Japanese American real estate holdings or to prosecute the cases with dispatch.

Every Japanese American landholding was pinpointed on county maps and earmarked as subject of escheat proceeding.

The trying experiences of World War II had taught the Japanese Americans that they must fight their own battles while seeking help of their friends.

The constitutionality of the Alien Land law of California had been put to issue in the Courts through the Oyama case instituted by A. L. Wirin, James Purcell, Saburo Kido and others in behalf of the JACL-CRDU, and Fujii and Masaoka petitions were soon to follow.

The JACL and a small handful of friendly individuals and organizations had just concluded a successful election campaign bringing about the defeat of California's Proposition 15 by more than 300,000 votes. The initiative measure was an attempt to tighten the provisions of the Alien Land law.

Discussions and plans were in the making for congressional action for equality in citizenship for all

aliens and for payment for losses arising from forcible evacuation and exclusion of the Japanese people from their West Coast homes under the guise of military necessity.

Other affirmative remedies or defensive measures had been undertaken or were in the process of being put into motion.

At the outset of World War II, the United States of America, while possessed of its great power, abundant resources and democratic principles, had seen fit to bodily uproot the Nisei Americans and their parents at a moment of panic and witch hunting, humiliate this small segment of people in the eyes of their fellow Americans, sweep away their economic resources of many years in the making, and, above everything else, cast a grave doubt upon their loyalty.

The Japanese Americans stood up to the heartaches and hardship of the four trying years of the evacuation. They were not to lose their faith in the democratic principle of due process and equality under the law and strove with dignity to preserve these legal ideals for themselves and others. They remained proud of their ancestry and gave much of themselves, both in military service and civilian life, to disprove the charges of questionable loyalty or outright disloyalty. They were Americans first, last and always, and America was their country, whether right or wrong.

Because their cause was just and what they sought

was simple justice, the recognition and acceptance of the Japanese Americans by their fellow man were only a matter of time. The pertinent question was "how and when."

Senate Bill 1453 and several other matters concerned with the well-being of the Japanese Americans were being kept under constant surveillance and activated upon as needed by Joe Masaoka, ADC legislative representative, and the writer as its legal counsel.

Unnoticed and hidden in voluminous Senate Budget Bill 666 was Item 176.1 appropriating \$10,180 to the Department of Justice for the enforcement of the California's Alien Land law.

The Senate had quietly passed the budget bill on May 6, and the Assembly Ways and Means Committee had likewise approved the budget measure with a "do pass" recommendation after inserting an amendment to give an additional \$65,000, or a total of \$75,180 to the Department of Justice for the sole purpose of investigating Alien Land law violations and instituting escheat proceedings. The additional appropriation had been asked by the then newly elected Attorney General.

Budget Item 176.1, as amended, read thus:

SENATE BUDGET BILL 666 176.1 For additional support of Department of Justice for enforcing the provisions of "An act relating to the rights, powers and disabilities of aliens and certain companies, associations and corporations with respect to property in this State, providing for escheats in certain cases, prescribing the procedures therein requiring reports of certain property holders to facilitate the enforcement of this act, prescribing the penalties for the violation of the provisions hereof, and repealing all acts or parts of acts inconsistent or in conflict herewith," submitted by the initiative and adopted and approved by the electors of the State of California, November 20, 1920, as amended, and as the same shall hereafter be amended \$75,180.

Shortly after the approval of Senate Budget Bill 666 by the Assembly Ways and Means Committee and preceding its consideration by the full Assembly, the existence of Item 176.1, as amended, was brought to the attention of the ADC legislative representative and its legal counsel by several assemblymen who stood for fair play.

All eyes and ears had been focused in other directions, and the realization that this budget item had existed all the time and was almost on the way to the Governor for his approval was most frightening.

When the shock subsided and minds cleared, Assemblyman Albert C. Wollenberg of San Francisco, then chairman of the Ways and Means Committee, was urged and prevailed upon to return the Senate Budget Bill 666 to his committee for reconsideration of Item 176.1, as amended.

Further hearing was scheduled to permit JACL-ADC to present its objections but not without some opposition, both within and outside of the committee.

After several recesses, final hearing took place on May 1 at 3 p.m. in committee chambers in the State Capitol.

JACL and the Japanese people and also those who believed in equality and justice were capably represented by a number of persons, including Edward Howden of San Francisco, counsel for Civic Unity; Attorney James C. Purcell, JACL-CRDU counsel; Al Fleming, national extension officer of the VFW, Golden Poppy Council; Dr. Yoshizo Harada, Commander VFW Nisei Post 8985, Sacramento; and as representative of other Japanese American landowners; and Joe Grant Masaoka, ADC legislative representative.

State Budget Officer, Deputy Attorney General and others spoke to preserve the \$75,180 special appropriation to the Department of Justice.

Toward the end of this hearing, Assemblyman Chester F. Gannon, a member of the Ways and Means Committee, to the surprise of everyone, (except ADC legislative representative and legal counsel) spoke for the total elimination of Item 176.1 from the budget. On this occasion he briefly stated that "there was ample reason for the passage of Alien Land law



STATE ASSEMBLYMAN CHESTER F. GANNON . . . an adversary turned advocate to champion the just case of the Japanese Americans . . .

in 1920, but things have changed today. I must part company with Assemblyman Lowery on this question."

Assemblyman Gannon went on to say that Americans of Japanese ancestry had more than proven their loyalty during the war.

Motion by Assemblyman George D. Collins of San Francisco for the total deletion of the Item 176.1 was seconded by Assemblyman Gannon, and the committee members voted favorably on the motion by 14 to 3.

The remark by Joe Grant Masaoka that "this is a turning point in the long fight against California's Alien Land law" was to be proven true although somewhat premature.

The proponents of Item 176.1 of the budget measure were infuriated with the

turn of events in the Ways and Means Committee and were not to accept their defeat with grace.

They had a bitter taste of their own blood and, while licking their wounds, made preparation for a total showdown before the full Assembly. This they did with professional efficiency and fanaticism.

The newly elected Attorney General was on hand to exert his influence wherever needed.

Parliamentary procedure of the Assembly was firmly in the control of the backers of the \$75,180 appropriation through the Assembly speaker. The votes were heavily committed in advance for the reversal of the committee's action and for the reinstatement of (Continued on Page B-9)

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HUMAN CHALLENGE:

The Joe Pyne, Alan Burke Shows

by Todd Endo

Talk shows are sweeping the country. The desire of people to participate rather than merely receive, to get things off their chests, is being tapped. Every community has its own talk show. Some are good, some are bad. Talk shows have even made their way into national network television. The most popular of these seem to be "The Joe Pyne Show," and "The Alan Burke Show." I would like to think these are the most popular shows solely because they are the most entertaining.

Certainly Pyne and Burke are master entertainers, manipulators, and crowd pleasers. They cannot, by any stretch of the imagination, be mistaken for moderators, interviewers, or newsmen. They do not intend to discuss issues or to uncover information for the public. They do not wish to delve into the knowledge, motivation, or points of view of their guests. Rather, they use their guests as straight men for their acts. Their antics are entertaining in the same manner as situation comedies are.

But just maybe viewers are attracted to these shows because they identify with Pyne and Burke and take them seriously. Certainly, much of the studio audience does. When the emcees ridicule such "deviates," as Communists, atheists, homosexuals, new leftists, and Bishop Pike, the audience roars its approval. Given the opportunity to speak from the dock, members of the audience emulate their hosts by angrily denouncing the guests as they undoubtedly feel every red-blooded American should. Like the emcees, they caricature, oversimplify, and trivialize the ideas of the guests in order to make them fit into their rigid preconceptions. Unlike the emcees the speakers from the audience rarely ham it up or maneuver for maximum effect. They are rarely clever or incisive. Rather, they trot out the worn-out clichés on patriotism, normality, and the American way of life that betray a lack of any recent thought.

Is this depth of feeling and belief in the clichés of Americanism the heart of the real America?

* * *

Sometimes I even think that Pyne and Burke take themselves seriously. I'd like to give them more credit. I'd like to think that they realize they have latched onto a gimmick and are milking it for all its worth. I'd like to think that they ridicule their guests and caricature their ideas, dodge most important issues, make exaggerated and often absurd statements, and appeal to the frustrations and so-called patriotism of their audience because it's part of their act to give the people a vicarious thrill and send them home happy.

But the thought persists that the Pyne and Burke that appear on television is really them. They might just believe, as the audience certainly does, that it is reasonable and right to condemn as loony or dangerous any dress, behavior, or thoughts that don't conform to their values. Maybe they, in fact, believe that they are giving their guests a fair opportunity to air their beliefs. They could be persistently hammering at the issues of Communism, loyalty, religious orthodoxy, and the American way of life because they believe these to be the only important issues. Just possibly their apparent closed-mindedness is real closed-mindedness.

While viewing these spectacles I am reminded of the lyrics from a recent popular song hit by Simon and Garfunkel called "The Sound of Silence."

People talking without speaking
People hearing without listening
People writing songs that voices never share
And no one dare disturb the sound of silence.

The song seems to say that people tend to talk without saying anything meaningful or honest; that people hear each other's words without really listening to their meaning; that people talk to each other, not with each other. The babble of the resulting monologues is the sound of superficial noise but essential silence. People erect walls around themselves and dare not disturb the sound of silence. Out of fear of the insecurity caused by the challenge of new ideas, out of mental laziness, or out of fanatical dogmatism, people refuse to listen, speak, think.

The description, "talk show," is apt. These are not discussion shows, debate shows, or information shows. These are talk shows. The speaker from the audience, the emcee, and too often the guest, are there to talk — that's all. Talking without speaking, hearing without listening. The Sound of Silence. It's scary.

* * *

Postscript: An Alan Burke Show recently telecast in this area featured Oscar Wilde discussing his new anti-war movie, "Beach Red," and Godfrey Cambridge giving his views on the black revolt. Burke cast himself in the role of the mild-mannered moderator, refrained from belittling his guests, drew out the views of the guests as an interviewer might, and even seemed mildly amused and embarrassed by the intemperate excesses of members of the audience. The times they may be a changin'. But there's still that audience.

Assemblyman Gannon

(Continued from Page B-7)

Item 176.1 in full. For the proponents it was just a matter of few days and a formality of procedure to restore their prestige and have their revenge; at least, so they thought.

The opponents, on the other hand, were novices on legislative strategy, innocent of political collusion and subterfuge and without any influence in high places. Their total strength was in the justice in what they asked, sought and fought for.

The battle lines were drawn between rank amateurs and the pros who held the stacked deck, and the betting odds weighed heavily in one direction.

On May 22, Assemblyman Alfred W. Robertson, of Santa Barbara, moved the Assembly to reinstate Item 176.1 to the Senate Budget Bill 666, and his motion was seconded by Lloyd Lowery of Colusa. Both had a long record of anti-Japanese legislative activities.

The opening shots were fired by the proponents with all the tone of racism and bigotry.

Albert C. Wollenberg and George D. Collins of San Francisco, and Ed Elliott and Gus Hawkins of Los Angeles each rose and took his turn to voice opposition to the Robertson motion. They openly debated against the grave injustice intended by budget Item 176.1 against the Japanese Americans, reminded their colleagues of the magnificent war record of persons of Japanese ancestry in World War II, and appealed to end further persecution of these people who had more than earned their place in society.

The speakers' remarks echoed their philosophy of justice and equality for everyone and, because this tenor was expected of them, their expressions undoubtedly were politely tolerated and listened to but without any degree of penetration.

Toward the end of the debate on Item 176.1, Assemblyman Gannon rose for recognition and permission to speak on the subject.

Because of his activities and advocacy of the past, no one (except two or three persons to whom Assemblyman Gannon had confided and given his assurance) dared or hoped to think that on this very day he would champion the cause of Japanese Americans and their alien parents before his fellow assemblymen.

Pacific Citizen of May 24, 1947, reported in part:

"Chester Gannon of Sacramento, whose opposition to the Alien Land law fund was the outstanding development of the debate on the appropriation, again declared his opposition. Gannon, who previously had been in the forefront of moves for restrictive action against persons of Japanese ancestry, again noted that he was in 'strange company' in opposing the appropriation.

"In opposing the fund, Gannon noted that violations of the Alien Land law, which are being prosecuted today, are 'twenty years old.' He said that times had changed since the law had been adopted and now the legislation discriminated against American citizens. Noting his strong support for the law in the past, Gannon said that it had been a good law but the need for it had passed."

Assemblyman Gannon went on to relate that he had learned a great deal from veterans organizations and other sources about the thousands of Japanese American servicemen of World War II and their many acts of heroism, there was no doubt in his mind as to their loyalty to the United States, and everyone should know that his attitude toward and opinion of the Japanese Americans and their parents had been completely reversed.

Mr. Gannon's surprising and timely admission of his past misconception and his appeal for just treatment for persons of Japanese ancestry spotlighted the racist motives behind budget

Item 176.1 and provided the much needed drama for improving the public image of the Japanese Americans and the removal for all times the belief that this minority group was a fair game for politicians and superpatriots.

And as Mr. Gannon concluded his profound oratory and the bewildered bigots cursed the man in silence, others, who may be classed as "fence sitters," undoubtedly searched their minds and hearts for their own standing on the Japanese American issue.

Should they continue to be guided by political expediency as in the past or by the principle of legal and moral justice for all Americans?

Utter silence prevailed for a short period preceding the first roll call. As voting got underway, it became apparent that the odds were far from being one-sided but fairly equalled, and the last few votes were to be decisive.

Unannounced count was 32 votes for and 36 votes against the \$75,180 Department of Justice appropriation.

The Assembly speaker ordered a recess in response to a motion to call the Assembly and directed the sergeant-at-arms to bring in the absentee members.

During the interval, considerable commotion took place on the Assembly floor, and Attorney General Hower was seen openly lobbying for support of Item 176.1 among certain assemblymen.

Although some changes were anticipated under pressure, they were negligible, and unofficially the second roll call resulted in 34 "yeses" for the propo-

nents and 37 "noes" for the opposition.

In firm control of the Assembly procedure, the speaker again recessed the hearing, ordered the sergeant-at-arms to corral the absentees and deliberately and effectively stalled for time for more political persuasion.

Once more the Attorney General was witnessed politicking with select assemblymen, and bedlam reigned on the floor for a time.

The Assembly was reconvened at 2:12 p.m. for the third and final vote. With strategy and procedure at proponents' firm control, the inevitable had to happen sooner or later, and the motion to reinstate Item 176.1 to the budget measure was approved by a slim margin of 37 "ayes" and 34 "nays."

For those who believed in justice and equality, the defeat was a bitter one in that victory was within their grasp against almost hopeless odds only to see it slip and fade away. They had been subjected to the worst form of pressure tactic, conspiracy, collusion and power politics, and despaired in the knowledge that all their resources had been exhausted and their cause was lost.

As always will be, news reporters and press observers were at their stations during the debate on the "rather insignificant" budget item. The appropriation measure itself may have aroused little or no interest. Hundreds of bills were still pending in the legislature, and many concerned the welfare of the entire state or bulk of its citizenry rather than a small group of people.

But the ramrodding and the power play could not avoid attracting the attention of these experts on political matters.

True to their tradition and instinct, they wrote what they saw, brought accusations and asked open questions, none of which could be justified, explained or answered without an admission of a wrong doing.

Articles after articles were written on the legislative episode. Soul-searching editorials condemned power tactics, unethical lobbying, and unrelenting persecution of the Japanese people, and expressed admiration for the personal integrity of the one-time adversary of the Japanese Americans in championing their cause.

They demanded to know "by what constitutional authority can the Attorney General lobby on the floor of the Assembly; why was it necessary to resort to three roll calls to pass a once defeated budget item with quorum present; will it be persecution or democratic process for the Japanese Americans," and the like.

The public reaction was simply that "enough was enough," and henceforth bigotry or racism in state politics could no longer be disguised as patriotism or good Americanism. The terms were no longer synonymous.

For those who were responsible for the Assembly power tactic, the situation became such that they found it necessary to find ways and means of shedding their past image of racism.

There was no longer any boasting of being anti-Japanese. Many were to follow the magnificent example set by Assemblyman Gannon.

Dawn of justice, equality and goodwill for the Japanese Americans was to brighten with each turn of events. The Attorney General, JACL-CRDU Counsel

Purcell, and others representing the legal interest of the escheat defendants soon reached their understanding to withhold action on all pending Alien Land cases, to suspend further investigations and to refrain from filing new confiscatory complaints pending the final determination of the constitutionality of the archaic California Alien Land law in the Oyama case and others.

The United States Supreme Court decided in favor of the defendant in the Oyama case but bypassed the crucial constitutional issue.

California Supreme Court finally wrote the death knell to the Alien Land Act in the Fujii and Masaoka cases in 1952 with the Attorney General sensibly taking no action to appeal the cases to the United States Supreme Court.

The dead law remained in the Statute books, and its removal was effectively campaigned by the JACL-CRDU with the approval of Proposition 13 (referendum) by the voters in the election of Nov. 6, 1956.

True to the earlier remark made by the then JACL-ADC legislative representative, Joe Grant Masaoka, Senate Bill 1453; Item 176.1 of Senate Budget Bill 666; Assembly Ways and Means Committee; Assembly debates; first roll call, second roll call, and third and final roll call; the unethical lobbying, power play and pressure tactics, and other events and people of the Assembly episode of May 22, 1947; the press reaction and public impact, all contributed to the "turning point" in the long fight, not only against California's Alien Land law, but more so to bring about the long overdue justice for the Japanese Americans.

Because they asked, sought and fought only for simple justice and gave so much of themselves to earn the respect and confidence of their fellow man, total acceptance of persons of Japanese ancestry as "first class" citizens was only a matter of time.

If these hopes and dreams materialized sooner than in the otherwise normal course of events because of the legislative episode or drama of the year 1947, recognition must be given for the roles played by such individuals and organizations as:

James C. Purcell, Edward Howden, Al Fleming, Dr. Yoshizo Harada, June Fujita, George D. Collins, Ed Elliott, Gus Hawkins, Joe Grant Masaoka, Judge Oliver J. Carter, Albert C. Wollenberg, Willie Sakai, Frank Oshita, Frank Yoshimura, VFW Nisei Post 8985, State VFW, and many others.

But credit must be given to late Assemblyman Chester F. Gannon, of Sacramento, more than anyone else for shedding light on the racist motives of some public officials and legislators, who chose to set aside orderly legislative process and resort to ramrodding and power play in fanatical desperation and thereby nullifying their short-lived victory, and elevating the image and status of the Japanese people, both citizens and alien residents alike, in the eyes of their fellow Californians.

The year 1947 has long gone the way of the calendar and will never reoccur, but it is hoped that we, who were the beneficiaries, will long remember the good people who stood up and championed the just but seemingly hopeless cause of the Japanese Americans and those events as they happened or occurred 20 years ago.

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TOKUSHIGE CASE:

Gakuen era far from over—
Hawaii once sought its demise

The United States Supreme Court on February 21, 1927, handed down a decision declaring the Hawaiian language school law unconstitutional. Associate Justice James C. McReynolds announced the decision, to which there was no dissenting opinion.

The decision declared that there was little evidence placed before the court to support the argument of the Territorial government.

"The Territorial legislature clearly exceeded its powers and the Attorney General of the Territory of Hawaii in his brief submitted to this court not disavow that the purpose of the law was to enforce all provisions of the unchallenged acts as they regarded the schools in Hawaii," the decision said.

"The declaration of the Attorney General of Hawaii is sufficient to show that the school act and the measures adopted thereunder go far beyond the mere regulations as they affect privately supported schools where the children obtain instruction deemed valuable by their parents and which is obviously not in conflict with the public interest."

"The regulations as drafted by the Territorial legislature deprive both patrons and owners of the schools involved of a reasonable choice and discretion with respect to teachers, curriculum and textbooks to be used."

"The court cannot undertake to consider the validity of each provision of the law," the opinion read. Justice McReynolds here cited previous opinions in the Iowa and Nebraska decisions in similar cases.

Right of Parents

"The 14th amendment to the Constitution protects individuals against interference by states and the fifth amendment protects against territorial interference."

"We of course appreciate the difficulties of the grave problems incidental to the large alien population in the Hawaiian Islands. These should be given due weight whenever the validity of any government regulation of private schools is under consideration but that consideration must not transcend the constitutional elements involved."

"The enforcement of the law would deprive the parents of a fair opportunity to procure for their children instruction deemed necessary which we cannot say is harmful."

"The Japanese parent has a right to direct his own child without unreasonable frictions. The constitution protects him as well as those who speak another tongue."

Tokushige Upheld

The Hawaiian Foreign Language School case came before the Supreme Court upon a writ of certiorari to review the judgment of the U.S. Circuit Court of Appeals for the Ninth Circuit, in the case of Farrington vs. Tokushige.

That judgment affirmed the order of the U.S. District Court for the Territory of Hawaii, made in the case of Tokushige vs. Farrington, issuing a preliminary injunction enjoining defendants from enforcing the Foreign Language School Acts.

The lower courts held that these laws do not fall within the police power of the Territorial government and are unconstitutional. The specific claim advanced and ruling made in the Circuit Court of Appeals, as stated in the plaintiff's brief to the Supreme Court, was as follows:

"The question involved is one of grave public importance, involving as it does the policy of the Territory of Hawaii in regulating the Foreign Language Schools of the Territory. If the judgment of the Circuit Court of Appeals stands, its substantial effect is to free the numerically preponderant element in the Territory; that is, aliens from any restraints in the education of their children — American citizens — in a way that will destroy their understanding of and sympathy for American institutions and their allegiance to the Territory and to the U.S."

The plaintiff's brief stated that the first of the Foreign Language School Laws was enacted in 1920 after a Federal Commission, acting under the U.S. Commissioner of Education, had published a survey of education in Hawaii.

The 1920 Scene

It was alleged that after intensive study, this commission found that the Japanese language schools ran before and after the hours during which the public schools were in session; that the instructors were fundamentally alien in their viewpoint; that the books used were slightly revised from original Japanese texts published under su-

by Richard Gima

pervision of the Japanese government; and that even in revised editions used in Hawaii the Japanese flag was held up to reverence and the Japanese emperor referred to as "our emperor."

The first of the Foreign Language School Laws, passed in 1920, provided that no one should conduct or teach in a Foreign Language School without a permit from the Department of Instruction.

The foreign language schools were not to hold sessions before or during the sessions of the public schools. The Department of Public Instruction was authorized to prescribe the courses of study and the textbooks.

The Act of 1920 was amended in 1923 to incorporate regulations made by the Department of Public Instruction which required that pupils should first have completed specified primary grades of the public schools before attending Foreign Language schools. The act also prescribed a license fee for pupils in the Foreign Language schools.

Another act adopted by the territorial legislature of 1925 further amended the law relating to fees by providing that the fees should be payable by the Foreign Language schools where they took out permits or not, and provided civil and penal remedies for their collection.

Enactment of the last law led to closing of the Foreign Language schools for several weeks and they then brought suit in the U.S. District Court at Honolulu on June 13, 1925. They reopened after obtaining the temporary restraining order.

Territory's Brief

The plaintiff's brief to the Supreme Court declared that there were in Hawaii 164 Foreign Language Schools of which 10 were Korean, 10 were Chinese and 144 were Japanese. They had about 400 teachers and, it was alleged, the Japanese Language schools alone had about 20,000 pupils.

The plaintiff's argument to the Supreme Court contended "that the Foreign Language school law was fully within the police powers of the Territory, being a regulatory and not a prohibitory law and therefore within the restrictive language of this court in the recent school cases from Nebraska, Iowa and Oregon; and that even if one or more of the specific provisions of the statute should be held unconstitutional, still there remains enough in the law to forward its end in protecting the Americanism of young citizens of foreign blood and that the act therefore should be held valid even in the event that this Court should strike certain portions therefrom as unconstitutional."

William B. Lymer, attorney-general of Hawaii, who fought the language school case for the Territory, when interviewed, said:

"It is hoped that the Supreme Court will go into the matter commenting on various phases of the law. That was our reason for appealing the case. If any in-

decision is given in the decision as to what course we might take to regulate instruction this would then serve our law-makers as a guide in formulating a new law. If, however, the decision simply declares the law unconstitutional, we are confronted by an entirely new problem which must be approached carefully."

"At this time I feel, in view of these circumstances, that any statement from me in regard to the Territory's position in the matter would be premature."

Gakuen's Viewpoint

Attorney Joseph Lightfoot, counsel for the language schools, expressed this view:

"Now that the ruling of the nation's highest court has been received it should serve to dispose of the question of the constitutionality of the language school law."

Shortly after the Supreme Court decision, the Maui Educational Association passed a resolution seeking to revive the Hawaiian Japanese Educational Society for the purpose of improving the language schools. The suggestion was well received and soon thereafter the Japanese Educational Association was established, replacing the society in 1927.

The new association held that it must co-operate with the government authorities in the matter of educating the children of Japanese ancestry as loyal, patriotic and useful citizens of the United States. This must become the fundamental guiding principle of the association, its leaders maintained.

To carry out its objectives, the association revised language text books in a determined effort to promote Americanism in the language schools. But the Japanese language school question continued to disturb a considerable number of Americans in the Islands as well as on the Mainland.

They entertained the idea that the Japanese language schools were a menace to the wholesome growth and maintenance of a democratic type of society.

To these Americans, the language schools were breeding places of disloyalty, questionable Americans and, therefore, the sooner the abolition of these schools was effected, the better it was for Japanese ancestry.

As Statehood Issue

For this and other reasons would be for the children, it was no wonder that the language school problem was discussed at length during the Congressional statehood hearings of 1935 and 1937. And it continued as a major controversial issue up to December 7, 1941, when all foreign language schools were forced to close their doors with the outbreak of the war.

The war slammed shut the doors of 162 Japanese language schools in Hawaii. Japanese books were burned, Japanese flags and emblems were destroyed and teachers of Japanese were placed in war camps. Almost everybody believed Japanese language schools in Hawaii were dead.

Certainly very few if any even dreamed that they would flourish again. To curb all foreign language schools, Territorial legislators passed the Akana Language Bill in the 1943 session. It proposed to keep those in the first four public school grades out of the language schools.

The intent of the bill was to kill language schools at the elementary school level so that they would die a natural death. Many non-Japanese parents rebelled at this "infringement" of their "natural rights." In 1947 Territorial courts ruled the law invalid.

Two Gakuen Cases

But even while the legislators were working on the Akana Bill in 1943, several Japanese schools were mak-

ing arrangements to turn over properties to the government or eleemosynary institutions.

Two of these transfer cases will be cited here. A \$25,000 gift was turned over to the Honolulu YMCA in March, 1943, following official liquidation in its entirety of the Kaimuki Japanese Language School.

The Y was named recipient of the entire assets and property of the school, which was dissolved on decision of the members, parents of students and financial contributors at their annual meeting.

The Kalihi-kai Japanese Language School handed over 22,400 square feet of Kalihi land to the then Territory of Hawaii in 1943 for \$1, against the wishes of the school. But Kalihi-kai transfer story had a happy ending.

On May 19, 1966, Circuit Judge Allen R. Hawkins ruled that the State of Hawaii must return the Kalihi land to the school trustees. He commented that "the evidence is most clear and convincing that four members of a corporation, under the natural stress of wartime conditions a few years after Pearl Harbor, proceeded to give away the complete assets..."

Hawkins said this violated the laws and charter of the body and also the corporate laws of the Territory. He voided all actions taken by the four members at the meeting and ordered the land returned to the corporation.

Proponents of the Japanese language schools launched a vigorous campaign to solicit active support for the reopening of their schools, following the Chinese language schools' victory with their court case of October, 1947.

By April, 1948, 15 Japanese language schools had reopened in Honolulu with

45 teachers and 3,800 students. And by 1952 the number had increased to 74 schools, 70 principals, 246 teachers and 13,470 students.

The 1967 Picture

What's the situation today?

According to reporter Lyle Nelson in a March 4, 1964, story of the Honolulu Star-Bulletin, "The most popular second language in the State of Hawaii is Japanese, taught largely in the many Japanese language schools. Already more people in the State speak Japanese, without classroom training, as a second language than any other."

Yukio Oyama, president of Hawaii Kyoiku Kai, reports that there are at present some 85 Japanese language schools throughout the state. Of these, about 25 are in Honolulu.

Oyama, who's also principal of Fort Gakuen, Honolulu, says more than 200 teachers teach the 13,000 pupils throughout the islands.

Oyama's figure of 13,000 is a good deal larger than that of the figure released by the Hawaii State Department of Education. According to the D.O.E.'s summary report for the school year 1966-67, a total of 2,852 pupils studied Japanese on the high school level while an additional 99 studied the language in grades 7 and 9.

Overall, enrollment figures in language classes during the past year showed Spanish was the most popular foreign language on the high school level. A total of 5,754 studied the language.

Other languages followed in this order: French, 4,590; Japanese, 2,652; Latin, 963; Hawaiian, 347; German, 272; Chinese, 46; and Russian, 68.

So we may safely conclude that the era of the "gakuen" is far from over. And it is hoped that Japanese will be taught in Hawaii for many years to come — both at the public schools and at the 85 Japanese language schools throughout the state.

Terrace vs. Thompson—

(Continued from Page B-5)

those ineligible to citizenship... but instead of recognizing the class as one designed to accomplish a discriminatory purpose, the court upheld the classification on the basis it was one created by Congress.

"It was held that the state could reasonably rely on a class created by Congress in the exercise of its plenary power over immigration and naturalization. In declaring certain groups of aliens ineligible, the Congress created a class which the state might use for the application of its alien land law."

The court said: "The state may properly assume that the considerations upon which the Congress made such classification are substantial and reasonable."

The views expressed by the Court in *Terrace vs. Thompson* were deemed controlling when the California law was placed before the court. The California law defined the class who could not hold land as—those aliens ineligible for citizenship. It was a more narrowly defined class than that created by the Washington law, but fitted neatly into the reasoning of the Court in *Terrace*.

In the three cases decided on, the California law was held constitutional to deny

aliens the right to acquire an interest in real property, the right to farm land under a share cropping agreement, and the right to own stock in a corporation authorized to take title to real property.

The Washington Law Review, in conclusion, noted:

"The land law cases did no violence to the then existing pattern of Supreme Court decisions on the rights of aliens under the 14th Amendment."

"Although the alien was nominally cloaked with the protection of the amendment, it was inconsistently applied with regard to his right to due process and equal protection as the citizen; the concept was generally accepted, but its application did not conform to the spirit of the amendment. Time and time again the alien was allowed to be nationally considered as suspect."

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CHAPTER
JACLDr. Kawamura's second term in office
continues to add variety in programs

By ROY ENDO

OAKLAND — Items of general interest and importance are presented to PC Holiday Issue readers in chronological order as gleaned from the Oakland JACL board minutes.

Jan. 14—Dr. Yukio Kawamura presides at the first board meeting, a potluck dinner at Oakland Buddhist Church. Besides raising local dues, introduction of new board members and visitors, the calendar for the year is planned. Speakers from other ethnic groups are to be sought.

Feb. 7—Reports on the NC-WNDC meeting discussed by delegate Shiz Tanaka and Dr. Kawamura, especially the San Jose resolution opposing imposition of tuition at state colleges and universities. Frank Ono chairs the committee to select libraries and schools to be presented the Bosworth Book. Sumitomo Bank acknowledges coffee percolator presented by the chapter.

Tony Yokomizo gives CPS report, adding that major medical benefits are being increased without a raise in premiums.

Mar. 7—Frank Ono reports copies of the Bosworth book should go to the 6 Oakland high schools, main library and the teachers library. The board approved.

Board decides to discontinue graduation gifts and use the money toward a \$100 scholarship, to be drawn from chapter endowment fund interest. Family of S. Hirai, who passed away Feb. 15, wanted to donate many old books to either the chapter or the History Project. The board urges they be sent to the History Project.

Apr. 4 — Tom Nomura reports 201 members as of date as compared with 264. Drop was caused by older members not renewing since Medicare became effective. As part of social welfare program, Dr. Kawamura

will check on Japanese population at Highland and Fairmount hospitals. Board organizes committee to present Japanese fairy tales program at Fairyland in July.

May 2 — Dr. Kawamura reports only one Japanese patient at Fairmount, a double amputee. Molly Kitajima arranges visit. Al-Co Jrs. will be asked to help stage "Momotaro" at Fairyland.

Board asks high school principals for recommendations of candidates for local and national scholarship program. Yosh Hotta reports on California Committee for Fair Practices.

June 13—Dr. Ikuya Kurita reports on JACL - CPS meeting. Gail Yokote of Oakland High is selected as chapter scholarship candidate.

June 30—A sad day for board members who mourn loss of Toshi and Frank Ono in a Hongkong air crash.

July 11—Molly Kitajima reports 115 attended Squaw Valley Jr. JACL conference. Final plans made for Fairyland tableaux.

Aug. 1—Gloria Bucol is thanked for success of Japan Day at Fairyland. Yoshio Isano says only one application received for chapter scholarship, suggests name of scholarship be changed to achievement.

Sept. 5—Delegates Paul Yamamoto and Marie Mizutani report on NC - WNDC summer session at San Jose, the talk by William Marutani being the highlight. Through Tony Yokomizo's effort and interest, group of Oaklanders had taped interviews with the History Project.

Oct. 3—Paul Yamamoto reports \$1,200 in chapter endowment fund, with all donations to the chapter to be deposited hereafter in this fund. (The chapter minutes record each deposit received during the year.) Board will study

what direction the chapter should take in the realm of civil rights activity, upon receipt of JACL guidelines from Pat Okura. Standby committee is formed for a Frank Ono memorial.

Oct. 13—Donald Hopkins, assistant to the chancellor, UC Berkeley, speaks on the "Challenge Posed by the Current Mood of Negro Youths on American Cities" at chapter meeting at Sumitomo Bank hospitality room. It was one of his contentions that the Negro youths must rediscover himself, he must learn to identify himself as a Negro and to take pride in being a Negro. The importance of education for the Negro was stressed by Hopkins. He felt the great progress made by the Japanese in this country might somehow help the Negro in working at their difficult problems.

The chapter after lengthy discussion agreed to convert the scholarship award to achievement—that is, not scholarship only but also to include merits of community service, extracurricular activities, etc., in the consideration.

Nov. 19 — Staunch and longtime board member Paul Yamamoto is congratulated for being elected to the NC-WNDC executive board. Extremely interested in civil rights activities, Paul is an accountant at Kaiser Aluminum, born in Turlock, graduated from Stanford in 1942 and with an M.A. from Denver.

Dec. 9 — Mayor John Reading is installation banquet speaker.

★ ★ ★

Oakland was fortunate in having Dr. Yukio Kawamura lead the chapter for his second term. Through his professional contacts, we have had many varied types of activities. Others were also planned but due to unavoidable conflicts or lack of dates, they were not able to be scheduled. We hope these will be calendared during 1968.

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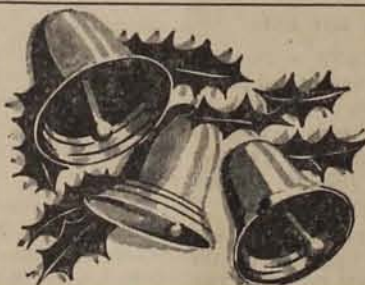
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A TALE OF JAPANESE IMMIGRANT LIFE

Camp Disturbance

By Kinjiro Tajima

(Translation copyright 1967 by Take and Allan Beckman)

The incident occurred about a year ago. I have forgotten what the scream headline of the Honolulu newspaper said, but the subtitle read, "THREATENING HUSBAND SHOT DEAD; WIFE ARRESTED FOR PROSTITUTION." And this was followed by a two and a half column article.

A cook for a Caucasian home, one Hirokichi Yamaji, had forced his way into the house of Kozo Amada, a seaman, during the latter's absence, and had threatened Kozo's wife, O Aki. Kozo happened to return. Hirokichi brought a carving knife from the kitchen and tried to stab him. Kozo ran about trying to dodge, but being in peril he fired a pistol, which happened to be at hand. Hirokichi fell at the first blast.

Hirokichi's wife, O Haru, had been secretly practicing prostitution, and that night, too, she had smuggled a customer into her home. She was then abruptly arrested and incarcerated in the immigration station.

After four weeks, more news appeared. Backed by testimony of his wife and of a Chinese neighbor, Kozo was acquitted on grounds of justifiable self-defense. Caught red-handed in her own home, and admitting the offense, O Haru, after government proceedings against her were completed, was deported to her own country.

Since these newspaper stories involved these people with events occurring the same night, the articles inspired rumors. But the incidents were treated as routine police news — a nine day wonder that ran its course and was soon forgotten by the people who gathered at the Beretania Street ice cream parlors.

But the newspaper articles had considerably misrepresented the facts. It is not so much that the stories were incorrect as that they left much unsaid.

* * *

Hirokichi was 34 — in the prime of life. He had served as cook for his present employer for twelve years. Affable and personable, he was well liked by his master and mistress, and he was an excellent cook and comparatively well paid. Besides, he was a reliable fellow who never went out or wasted money. He kept his own company, tended strictly to his work, and seldom appeared in public. He just saved his money.

Alone in life, with no relatives — none even in his hometown — with that great charm about the eyes reputed to be beloved by women, tall, and splendidly handsome, he cut such a striking figure that the wives of the camp turned to look after him when he passed. He had no wife, but, as if he differed from ordinary men, no breath of scandal had ever attached itself to him.

A friend strongly urged Hirokichi to wed, and especially since his employer suggested that if Hirokichi had a wife the couple could work for him and nothing could be better. Hirokichi came round to holding the same view.

Among the few friends in his small social circle, one asked to be entrusted with the project. So Hirokichi entrusted the entire matter to the good offices of this person.

One day, the friend called with a photograph and let-

ter in hand. After talking over the project, he had quickly submitted Hirokichi's photograph and requirements to a hometown acquaintance in Japan. In reply, he had received a girl's photograph, her personal history, and the expectations of her parents. He came to plead her case.

She was of farm stock and, in addition to her parents, she had an older brother. She had graduated from girls high school, and had

the backyard of his employer's home.

He was not disillusioned by her appearance. Her complexion was rosy, her figure buxom, and she looked two or three years younger than her actual age. Even though unconscious of how his opinion might be colored by sexual desire, Hirokichi was greatly pleased with her. Moreover, because of her good education, she was calm and spoke clearly. Although her English accent was poor,

money would be all hers and she might do what she wished with it; so she was extremely satisfied with this arrangement.

But when riding around town in the master's automobile, she could not help but think that if her husband were at least a bank clerk she could even be able to enter society. But after about three weeks, she vowed she would work diligently and share the joys and sorrows of life with Hirokichi.

The pleasant, placid days passed swiftly for three months. Their four or five friends visited them only occasionally. After work, Hirokichi read novels, which he had borrowed, and then, at 10 o'clock, promptly went to bed. Like him, O

"Haruko San! How have you come here!"

Having them meet in the washroom of a public bath, stark naked, and differing from animals only by a wisp of towel must have been the mischief of the god of fate. O Haru was close to stupefaction from embarrassment. Of course, it would not do for them to hold hands, and it would be odd to bow their heads and bend their bodies in greeting, so they stood rigid and unable to utter a word.

When they were finally able to speak, a man entered. He was impersonating the voice of Naramaru on the phonograph records. "It was the 14th year of the Genroku Era..." So without a word the couple parted — one to the tub, the other to the washroom.

Umihara came out of the tub. He put on clothes and clogs, peered into the washroom for a moment, stared into O Haru's eyes, and, without further ado, went outside.

O Haru hurriedly came from the bathhouse. She turned into the alley and came out to the road. At the intersection, when she turned, she saw him waiting about five yards away.

They kept their distance for about 50 yards, then stopped under a big coco palm before the yard of a residence.

For about 20 minutes they stood and talked. He had come to Hawaii about three and a half years before. He was working in the store of a Caucasian. He told her he was single, and as for lodgings he did his own cooking in a room he had rented nearby. O Haru told him in brief how she had come to this land, her present circumstances, had her husband's name and address.

Since they could not tell each other everything in a roadside chat, both suggested they would like to meet somewhere at some other time. Any time would do for him, but the time must suit the convenience of O Haru. Finally it was decided that as soon as possible she would find an appropriate time and let him know of it and he would immediately come for a leisurely chat. Upon this decision they parted.

* * *

He was called Wataru Umihara, and was 27 years of age. After graduating from girls school, O Haru had become a teacher in an elementary school in a neighboring prefecture, and, for convenience sake, had lodged in the home of a relative. And at that time she had become acquainted with Umihara who was a friend of one of the male teachers. Umihara had failed the entrance examination for higher school, but was continuing his studies with hope for the following year.

After about a year of casual friendship, they became lovers. It could not have ended in simple rumor. O Haru finally became pregnant. A jealous woman

teacher made a secret report to the principal. But instead of condemning, the elderly principal sympathized with the couple, and he went to O Haru's parental home and asked that the two be married.

But her father was a stubborn, old-fashioned man who bluntly refused, saying she had become involved in the situation without parental consent and had committed an immoral act. So the good intentions of the principal came to naught, and O Haru submitted her resignation and returned home.

His blighted romance drove Umihara to despair, as such things do to many another in the world. He followed the typical course of neglecting his studies, and in his second examination he failed outright. But his failure contrarily inspired him to bestir himself, and through a connection he dug up he came to Hawaii.

Whether through good fortune or bad, O Haru had a miscarriage in the 5th month of pregnancy. As might be expected, abnormal conditions developed after she gave birth, including hysteria. For more than six months she was an invalid. During this period a vague rumor came to her that Umihara had gone to America, but she did not really know where he had gone. She simply supposed he had gone to continental America.

From the night when she had met her former lover by chance in the public bath, O Haru could not avoid being emotionally upset. Though she went to work next day in her master's home as usual, whenever she had a moment to spare she immediately fell into a reverie. As if an old wound had begun to ache or rather, as if she felt strong, fresh blood beginning to burn, a day or two passed. Hirokichi noticed her disturbance, but he thought she was afflicted with her monthly cycle.

Then five days later — on a Saturday night — master and mistress, son and daughter were all invited out and left early. Consequently Hirokichi and O Haru were given a holiday; and since he had not gone to such a performance for a long time, he proposed going to hear some newly arrived naniwa-bushi reciters. O Haru said she did not care to go, and about seven o'clock he went out alone.

It was the opportunity of a lifetime for O Haru and

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Umihara to see each other. Ten minutes later she phoned him. He was waiting eagerly and came at once. Cautious, she did not bring him into the house. She turned off the inside electric light and they went into the backyard. In the gloom they embraced for the first time, and, in choked voices, told all.

When Hirokichi reached the theater, he discovered he had forgotten his coin purse. Since no other course was open to him, and thinking he could return to the theater by street car after picking up the money, he went home.

When he reached his yard, he saw there was no light in the house. Wondering if she were asleep or had gone to the public bath,

or if something else might have occurred, he tried the door; it was unlocked. He entered and was groping for the light when he suddenly heard the whispers of a man and woman from the rear. Unconsciously he strained his ears. Surprisingly it was his wife and a man speaking honeyed words of love.

Astonished rather than angered, and fired with curiosity, Hirokichi hid behind the window curtains and listened to the dialogue from beginning to end.

After what seemed a fairly long time, the couple seemed ready to part, and once or twice Hirokichi even heard the sound of kisses. When she opened the door, entered and turned on the

(Continued on Page B-17)



The man was no less surprised than O Haru.
He simply stood there and said, "Haruko San!
How have you come here!"

taught for three years in primary school in a neighboring prefecture, but had given up teaching. She was 24, she wanted to go abroad, and this would be her first marriage. She was a fine candidate.

The photograph did not show her to be especially pretty, but she was by no means homely. Even though she might differ somewhat in the flesh, she would certainly be above average for the wife of a cook.

Though the photograph showed only about 70 percent of her body, it appeared that she was not short of stature and that the most salient characteristic of her physique was its buxomness. He was satisfied, and even thought she was a little too good. He struck a bargain then and there. The two friends quickly attended to the formality of entering her name into his family register and getting a certified copy and affidavit from the consulate. Hirokichi sent her the agreed upon sum of \$150 for her preparation and travel expense.

A reply came by return post. In a courteous letter, the parents said they had received the money and affidavit and had applied for a passport; when the passport was granted, the bride would be sent. With joy, Hirokichi awaited the appointed day.

The old year passed, and the new year came. The prefectural office was unexpectedly liberal and issued the passport more quickly than Hirokichi had anticipated. O Haru arrived in Honolulu, on a Japanese ship, at the end of January. The official investigation at the Immigration Station went off without a hitch. All smiles, Hirokichi brought his bride to his home — a small cottage in

since she could manage ordinary conversation the master and mistress were pleased as could be.

Hirokichi held a wedding reception, with the person who had busied himself with this affair as guest of honor. He also invited five others, and a happy new home was established.

* * *

After arriving in Hawaii, O Haru had one or two reasons for dissatisfaction. It has always been said that a matchmaker tends to exaggerate, and, in this case, one such exaggeration concerned Hirokichi's employment. The matchmaker had represented him as being employed by a foreigner, and O Haru had assumed Hirokichi was a clerk in a business firm. She had not sought to verify this assumption, but because of the amount of his salary had simply jumped to the conclusion. Now that she knew he was a cook, she could not help feeling she had somehow been deceived.

But it was true he had an income of \$50.00 a month with house and food included, and life with him was more full and rich than she had expected.

Also, he had a better character than she had expected, and he was kindly. When she realized he was well pleased with her, O Haru dismissed her dissatisfaction with his employment of cook and even thought she had found a bargain.

Before coming to Hawaii, she had thought of becoming a teacher in elementary school if she found such an opportunity, but after making inquiries such employment seemed less than ideal. If she served as waiting maid in the home of his employer, she would be paid \$20 a month — and the

Haru borrowed books, or she sewed, and somehow spent the carefree days.

* * *

May came. It was the time when in Japan the flowers would fall and the fresh young leaves would appear. It was the time in Hawaii when the poinciana, seen from afar, seem to burn like flames, and the golden shower trees, like the wisteria of Japan, bloom bright yellow.

Late one night, O Haru went to the public bath where the tub and washroom were used in common by men and women. At home she had a western-style bath, but once in awhile she went to a public bath. She usually went a little after eight o'clock, but tonight she went around 9:30.

The bathhouse was almost deserted. There was only one other customer — a man. Thinking tonight at least she would bathe leisurely, she took off her clothes, and, carrying towel, soap, and toiletries in a little basket, she entered the washroom. The man was bent over busily washing his feet, so O Haru said softly over her shoulder, "Good evening," washed her body and got into the tub of hot water.

When O Haru got out of the tub and stood in the washroom, the man was finishing washing his head by the water tank, and he turned towards her. Then O Haru's hair stood on end, blood rushed to her head, her cheeks burned hot as fire, and she felt giddy.

Rooted to the ground, trembling, she said, "Are you Mr. Umihara?"

The man was no less surprised than O Haru. He simply stood there and said,

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BLACKSTONE

Deaths sadden Fowler JACLers

By THOMAS TOYAMA
FOWLER—JACLers here were saddened by the death of two local leaders this year—Bill Hashimoto, past president of Fowler JACL, and Tom Mayebo, who has served several chapter positions.

Fowler JACLers were hurt this year by cold weather in the spring and 30 percent of their crops in grapes for raisins, plums, peaches, nectarines, boysenberries, walnuts and other field crops were lost.

January — Membership drive was started with Meso Nakamura as chairman. Chapter donated "American Concentration Camps" to local schools, public library, churches and kept one for the chapter.

February—Held Japanese benefit movie to finance coming year's activities. Dick Iwamoto was in charge. Educational film, "Property Value and Race" about San Francisco area was shown.

March—Judge Milo Popovich was guest speaker.

Mikio Uchiyama was in charge of the dinner program.

April—Japanese community picnic was scheduled for Sam Parnagian's ranch, was rained out and held at Fowler High School cafeteria.

Chairing the 15th anniversary event was Ken Hirose as chairman. Tom Shimazaki of Tulare County, first National Vice President, pinched hit for Akiji Yoshimura as he had an eye injury.

May — At Memorial Day services in Fresno sponsored by Fresno and Hanford Nisei VFW, Bill Hashimoto represented Fowler JACL. The local chapter donated to the Fair Practices Committee.

June — Fowler JACL Scholarship was presented to Fowler High.

October — Fowler JACL decorated an automobile for the Fowler Fall Festival with Tom Shirakawa, chairman, and George Shimoda, decorations, in charge. Chapter

ter president Harry Honda and Dick Iwamoto rode in the automobile representing the chapter. The 1968 officers were elected.

November — Tiyo Yamaguchi of Fowler was in charge of the program for the CCDC - JACL convention.

December—Fowler JACL guests at the CCDC JACL banquet were Mr. and Mrs. Vernon Alt, publisher of Fowler Ensign; John Gaughan, Fowler branch manager of Bank of America; Mr. and Mrs. John Stuckey, president, Fowler Chamber of Commerce.

CCDC confers sapphire pin on Dr. Nishio

FRESNO — The JACL honored Dr. Frank Nishio with the Sapphire Pin award for his actively contributing more than 10 consecutive years of conscientious leadership at chapter, district and national level at the annual convention of the Central California District Council here Dec. 2-3.

A veteran of both WW2 and the Korean war in military intelligence, Dr. Nishio has the unique distinction of having been active in various official capacities as a member of at least three different chapters, Chicago, Imperial Valley

and the Fresno American Loyalty League. He was instrumental in reactivating the Imperial Valley JACL, and in 1958 served as its First Vice President.

After moving to Fresno, his leadership attributes were soon recognized and he was elected president of the American Loyalty League Chapter in 1962. His capabilities were further acknowledged with the First Vice Governorship of the Central California District Council in 1963 and the office of Governor in 1964. He ably represented all ten chapters of the Cen-

tral California District Council at the National JACL Convention in Detroit in 1964.

Since 1964, Dr. Nishio has continued to serve the National JACL in the following capacities: member of the National JACL Civil

Rights Committee, CCDC representative to the National Nominations Committee, and CCDC representative to the National Planning Board. He has continued to serve the CCDC in various capacities on many important committees, giving freely of his time and his efforts.

The citation accompanying the award concluded:

The Japanese American Citizens League is honored to have merited Dr. Frank Y. Nishio's loyalty, dedication and devoted services through the years. In expression of this appreciation, the Japanese American Citizens League is proud to present to him its highest National service award—the Sapphire Pin.

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NECROLOGY

1966

Nov. 17 — Mrs. Nawa Munemori, 80, in Long Beach; mother of Pfc. Sadao, first Nisei Medal of Honor awardee.

Dec. 28 — Masayemon Terasaki, 88, in Denver; pioneer Rocky Mountain area businessman and civic leader.

1967

Jan. 17 — Rev. Daitetsu Hayashi, in Los Angeles; rinban of Nishi Hongwanji, of heart attack.

Jan. 18 — Dr. Ichitaro Katsuki, 101, in Honolulu; among earliest Issei physician graduated from U.S. medical school.

Jan. 27 — George Sakamaki, 63, in Honolulu; first Hawaiian voted to Sigma Delta Chi, professional journalism fraternity.

Feb. 3 — Frank S. Takaki, 100, in Couer d'Alene, Idaho; came to U.S. in 1885, worked mostly in Pacific Northwest.

Feb. 12 — John Lechner, 67, in Ingewood; once sued Pacific Citizen for stories branding him a "bigoted racist."

Mar. 2 — Rene — Georges Inagaki, 39, in Tokyo; Paris-born newspaperman with Associated Press.

Mar. 24 — Hirotsuka Ichi-

yasu, 92, in San Francisco; pioneer Issei insurance man.

Apr. 24 — Delbert E. Metzger, 92, in Honolulu; as federal judge in Hawaii invalidated anti-Gakuen decree.

May 1 — Rev. Ulysses G. Murphy, 97, in Seattle; pioneered in abolishing licensed prostitution in Japan, decorated by Japanese government, pastor of Seattle Japanese Congregational Church.

May 5 — E. Manchester Boddy, 75, in Los Angeles; author of "Japanese in America" (1921), publisher of Daily News.

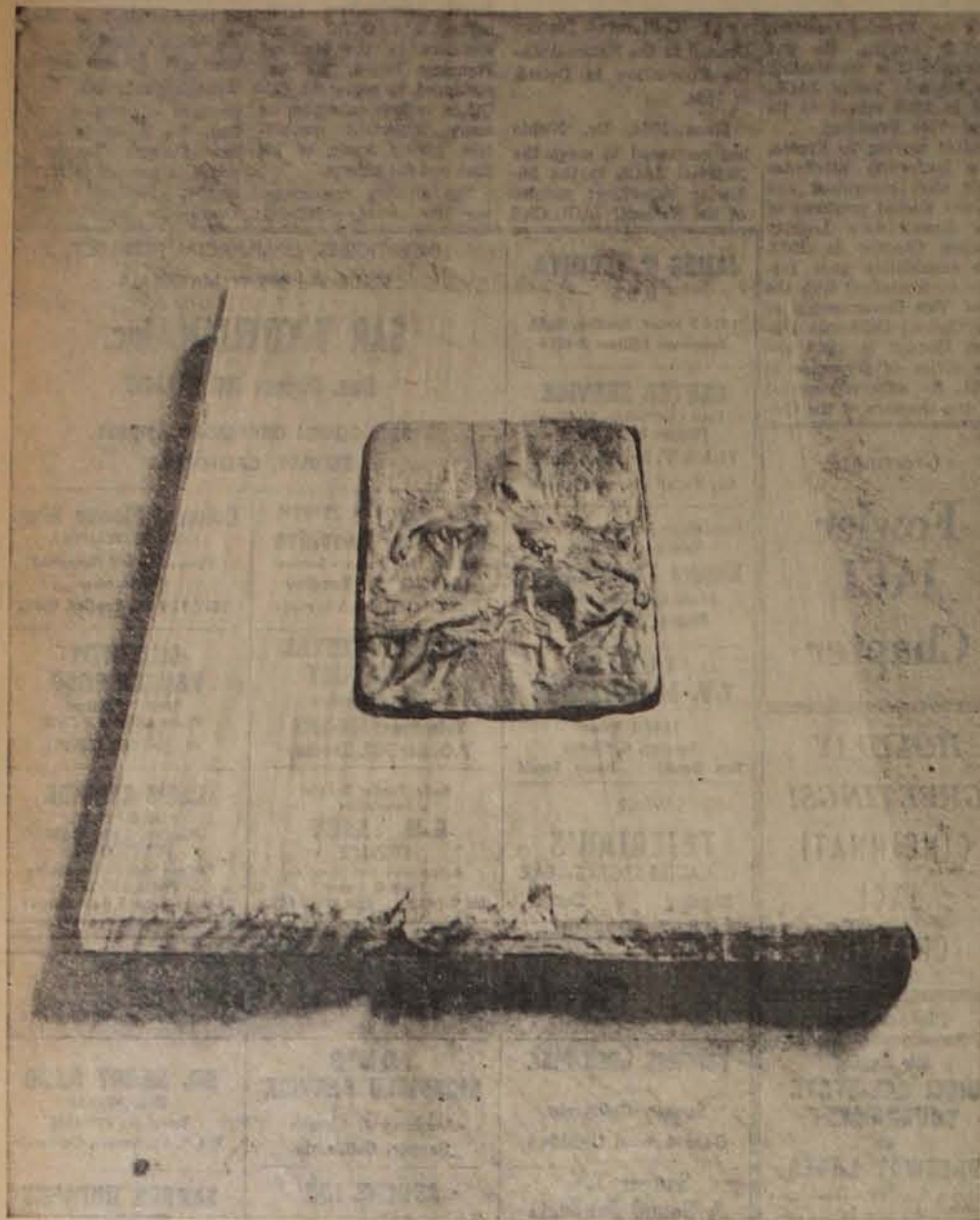
July 9 — Tamejiro Watanabe, 94, in Spokane; farmer and interpreter pre-WW2 in Seattle.

July 14 — Judge Loren Miller, 65, in Los Angeles; as attorney argued against restrictive covenants in U.S. Supreme Court, which invalidated restrictions.

Oct. 9 — Ken Utsunomiya, 57, in Los Angeles; onetime secretary to JACL National Board.

Oct. 19 — Shigeru Yoshida, 89, in Oiso, Japan; post-war premier of Japan.

Nov. 18 — Frank M. Nakaki, 82, in San Francisco; longtime grocer and headed JACL-ADC local committee.



PERSECUTION — Japanese in areas suspected with Christian converts demonstrated their non-belief in Christianity for nearly 250 years by treading on the bronze plate (or "fumi-e") with images of Christ or

the Virgin Mary—a practice administered by the Tokugawa Shogunate to exterminate the "foreign" religion. This authentic "fumi-e" is the personal property of the author.

In Search of Kirishitan Bateren

By
TAMOTSU MURAYAMA

TOKYO — One of the most tragic yet interesting relics for the Christian world is the Stepping Test or "Fumi-E", literally "tread picture", which was used for the Christian persecution for two and a half centuries from 1620 to 1872, five years after the Meiji Restoration.

Christianity was introduced to Japan by St. Francis Xavier in 1549, and this new religion was received by many Japanese with such volcanic passion. However, this astonishing enthusiasm caused one of the worst persecutions ever known in the religious history of the world.

St. Francis Xavier's remarkable personality won the hearts of Japanese converts, who became almost fanatic Christian worshippers, many of whom were too willing to die in the manner of Christ like crucifixion or any other method of persecution including a slow burning to the death with suffocating smoke. No other Christians fought so bravely and gallantly to win the freedom of worship like the Japanese converts. In this sense, Japan might have been the greatest Christian country in the world in view of their struggle for the religious freedom.

St. Francis Xavier, "the Apostle of the Indies", who was known as Francisco Javier, was a wonderful soul-doctor and baptised nearly 1,000 Japanese people as the result of his 26-month sojourn in Japan since his landing at Kagoshima on August 15, 1549.

The Christian influence gained in this country like a snow ball. The "annual letter" sent to his Jesuit headquarters at Rome in 1582 reported the number of converts at 150,000 more or less. Of the 150,000 converts, about 25,000 were in Central Japan, 10,000 in Northeastern Kyushu, and the remainder in Omura, Arima Amakusa and Goto Islands of Nagasaki Prefecture.

The celebrated rulers like Nobunaga Oda and Hideyoshi Toyotomi treated the Christians with marked favor and kindness; however, the latter suddenly suppressed Christianity in 1587 with such strictness that it culminated in the worst kind of persecution in human history.

The Spanish galleon "San Felipe" had been stranded on the coast of Kochi Prefecture in Shikoku in October, 1596. The six Spanish Franciscans, together with seventeen of their native converts and three Japanese Jesuits were crucified at Nagasaki on February 5, 1597. Then the Tokugawa Shogunate intended to wipe out the Christianity out of Japan completely.

Start of Fumi-E
Japanese Christians were too willing to die at the cross or in the fire; nevertheless, it became difficult to find out the Christians. Portuguese missionary Cristovao Ferreira denounced the Christian faith, and became a "detective" for the Tokugawa Shogunate "to locate" Christians for the persecution. His Japanese name was Sawano Chuan, and he was generally known as "mekashi". This "Christian" detective introduced the "Fumi-e" or "E-fumi" system in order to find out the Christians by this psychological weapon. The consequence was too terrific. Once again he became the Christian and was crucified like any other Christian.

This Stepping Test was known as the E-fumi at the early stage, because the picture of Jesus Christ and Virgin Mary was used to let people pass over it. Then woodblocks were substituted instead of paper pictures.

The purpose of "E-Fumi" was undoubtedly the psychological aspect of the Christian followers, who might have demonstrated the least hesitation to molest the image of Christ or Virgin Mary. Then later Yushuke Ogiwara was ordered by the Shogunate Government to cast the "Fumi-E", image of Jesus Christ and Virgin Mary, in metal.

The "Nagasaki Ritsuro-

ku" or Historical Records of casts were made for the purpose of detecting the "crime of Christianity." Of course, this test was not applied for samurai class. In other words, the test was given for farmers, merchants and common people lower than the samurai class.

Every year the stepping test was conducted like a regular event, particularly around Nagasaki. Immediately after the New Year celebration, generally this stepping test was "observed" in very solemn manner, however, it followed the lunar calendar.

Therefore, this particular Christian finding hunting finished around February 7.

Every one in the family attired in their best kimono and waited seriously for the arrival of the officials with the "Fumi-E" in a large box. Then the "Fumi-E" was solemnly placed on the tatami and the officials and all the family members exchanged bows in their traditional style. A roll call was made to check whether everybody was present or not before having the stepping test.

Taking off the tabi, from the head of family down to servants, one by one, they placed their feet upon the image of Jesus Christ and Virgin Mary to show the officials in the presence that they were not "Kirishitan Bateren" (as Christians were generally called in these days). Baby's small foot was touched on the "Fumi-E" by mamma to show even the infant was not a "criminal". A sick person's foot was also touched by an official to show the innocence.

Worship in Secret
However, the secret worshippings were conducted among the Christians, who carefully washed their feet immediately after the stepping test and drank water in praying to God. All the family members secretly repeated the Lord's Prayer. Funeral services were conducted during the night to send the deceased to "Paraiso" or Paradise. Christians firmly believed in the resurrection and heaven.

The Christians conducted the so-called "Cha-ko" or

tea ceremony to worship God for about three times a month for a prayer meeting. The "Natala" or Nativity was celebrated annually and also secretly in front of Virgin Mary's statue, which was concealed behind the Buddha's image. They dreamed of the coming life in heaven, and called the non-Christian "Gentio."

"Padre will come to give us freedom seven generations from today. We can pray without fear. We can be then free. Be patient for seven generations. Padre will come to Nagasaki," these Christians told to their children year after year. During summer months, particularly around the bon festival, these Christians danced bon dance with their hymnal songs, which could be understood only among themselves.

Of course, after the "Fumi-E" ceremony, even ordinary people made red-bean rice to congratulate among themselves that everything was finished peacefully. Dutchmen in Nagasaki were also applied this stepping test, however, their severe protest to the Shogunate Government terminated this practice for them.

The Christian symbols such as the crosses, rosaries and were concealed in the closets, ceiling or any other secret places they could think of.

Uragami Kuzure

No fewer than 200,000 persons were persecuted for the crime Christianity during two and a half centuries. The largest arrest in the history was known as the "Uragami Kuzure" in 1867-80, 3,700 Christians were torn from their native villages and distributed over various provinces as prisoners by respective Daimyos or Lords. This arrest was inspired by the visit of Commodore Perry.

The joint protests by Catholics and Protestants in America and England alone made possible to give these Christians freedom in 1873. The story of "Fumi-E" is so fascinating with the cruellest persecution of Christians in this country... it can make a book.

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Camp Disturbance...

(Continued from Page B-13)

light, there saw her husband in silence.

As might be expected, she was agitated. But with apparent unconcern she said, "When did you come back?"

He said, "I came back an hour ago." Then he was silent for a time.

Then he had her sit beside him, and he told her he had accidentally overheard the conversation: that the two had formerly been lovers, had first met in Hawaii by chance, and had met for the second time tonight, and had not had sexual relations here. Hirokichi was sure she had not come to Hawaii with a purpose ulterior to that of becoming his wife.

He had more to say. If the love affair had been painful and prolonged, he did not insist she should end it. But she should be patient for a year, but if she could not, she should at least forbear from meeting Umihara for three months. At the end of that period, Hirokichi, by mutual agreement, would give her a divorce. Then, after getting her family record from Japan, she could marry openly. For her convenience, Hirokichi would even write to her parents and explain the situation.

She was deeply touched, and wept wholeheartedly. Though she had done an unforgivable deed this evening, she asked forgiveness. She would break off with Umihara completely and never in her life see him again.

But Hirokichi asked only that she be patient for three months. With that understanding, they went to bed.

As may at once be clear,

the forgiveness that Hirokichi extended to this unforgivable situation accorded to the law of cause and effect. For more than a year he had been involved in a liaison with a woman called O Aki, the wife of a seaman called Kozo Amada.

Once on his way somewhere, he had been caught in a sudden shower and had waited on the verandah of Kozo's home for the rain to stop. He was being splashed while he stood there, so Aki told him to enter the house. At first he declined, but becoming drenched, he entered. They had talked for more than a half hour by the time the rain stopped.

In the full bloom of 27 years, O Aki, rather than beauty, had coquetry and agreeable manners. She was well-skilled in conversation, and her clever talk awakened in him a keen interest unlike anything he had previously experienced.

He wanted to talk to her again. After hesitating for two days, he paid her another visit. She welcomed him cordially. And that evening they chatted about various things.

When on a third evening he called on her, O Aki, speaking in a lonely way she had not used before, told him of her unhappy life. She had come to Hawaii as a picture bride, completely duped by the matchmaker.

Between the representations of the matchmaker and Kozo's actual income and occupation there seemed to be a monstrous difference. Even the photograph they had sent her was spurious.

When she had met Kozo at the Immigration Station, she had almost felt like

crying. She had even thought of going so far as to disclaim him and asking to be sent back to Japan.

But thinking such a request would disgrace her for life, she had resigned herself to the situation as her predestined fate and misfortune. They had become man and wife.

The disagreeable days had passed swiftly. Now three years had fled. She sobbed out her misery. Hirokichi listened and expressed complete sympathy.

A seaman is apt to be away from home a great deal. And when they met a fourth time a great rain was falling outside. No voice could be heard, and they finally had sexual relations.

Past 30, and experiencing carnal knowledge of a woman for the first time, he was completely bewitched by the sensual pleasure she gave him — especially since to this pleasure was added the charm of her clever conversation. But being mature, and by nature cool and prudent, he calmed down after a month or so.

Unlike most women, O Aki was circumspect. They conspired together and conducted their rendezvous with skill and secrecy. The satirical poem says that in such cases the husband is in ignorance, but in this case even the neighbors did not suspect the relationship.

They had never talked of eloping or living together. At the end of a year both had become calm. Without realizing it, they had fallen into the habit of meeting only three or four times a month to gratify their lust.

As said before, he had been urged by his friends and employer to marry, and when he had agreed negotiations had been carried out with great dispatch. Consequently, he called on O Aki one night and frankly proposed that they end their relationship.

The main reason for his proposal was that, deep in his heart, he had begun to feel the twinge of conscience. But he was also anticipating the pleasure to be gained from his betrothed.

O Aki felt the liaison in which they were involved had come about simply through a chance meeting. Since he had awakened to the reprehensible nature of their conduct, there was no great obstacle to surmount to extricate themselves from the situation.

They agreed to make a clean break. Even if they met by chance on the road hereafter, they would not talk to each other.

Until the night of O Haru's misconduct, he had observed this agreement. But when he had stumbled on her secret, fear of fate and Karma flashed through his heart.

With the best of intentions he had counseled his wife. Now he knew he had acted rashly. In his heart he had no wish to part with her. And perversely his trouble caused him to long for O Aki.

A week later, as he was going somewhere, he chanced to meet O Aki, and she called out, "I hear a happy event has come to you."

She had been longing for him, particularly after seeing nothing but the hateful face of Kozo. She had heard a rumor that Hirokichi's wife was pretty, and jealousy thus sharpened O Aki's love and made her yearn for him the more.

Now they had met, despite their pledge not to do so, they talked. He turned his footsteps in her direction. Before they realized it, they arrived at her home.

As usual, the husband was absent. They entered and continued their tete-a-tete. The conversation rambled. In a short time, their lingering love led them into the other room.

Although he had not been expected, Kozo returned. Feeling the shock of his life, Hirokichi fled into the kitchen. But the back door was locked. If he tried to get out the window, he would be captured.

He thought of escaping by scaring Kozo and thus putting him off guard. But Kozo, the seaman, did not scare. Instead he grabbed a pistol that happened to be at hand and fired three times. Hirokichi fell.

In the meantime, things were happening backstage. Umihara had been ignorant of the talk that had passed between O Haru and Hirokichi, and he worried. Wanting to know the situation, he had loitered about the neighborhood on two occasions. This evening when Hirokichi had gone out, Umihara had caught sight of him from behind.

Umihara knocked on Hirokichi's door. It opened, and, without a word, O Haru took his hand and led him in. She closed the door tightly and locked it from inside.

She told him from beginning to end all that had happened on the night they had last met. She told him she had determined that henceforth she would have no relations with him whatever, but instead would share the life of her husband through thick and thin. She said she had vowed from the bottom of her heart never to merit the name of adulteress.

He, too, was a man of conscience and common sense. He had come to Hawaii with hopes and aspirations. He looked forward to the future. Her remarks stirred him deeply, and he agreed completely with the sentiments she expressed. They decided to make a clean break. He drank a

mouthful of cold tea, and stood up to leave. She said she would at least give him a cup of hot tea.

In spite of everything, the love in their hearts would not down. They regretted they must part. They fell silent.

One of them, it is unsure which, turned off the light.

After awhile, two men leaped in through the front window of the house. They searched about with flashlights and then pounded on the door of the room that contained the lovers.

The men were law officers. They said they had come to arrest O Haru and had caught her red-handed. For though it is hard to explain why she said such a thing, she told them she had accepted money from Umihara.

According to a later rumor, the authorities had come to arrest the notorious prostitute known as the multihundred dollar beauty who lived nearby, and that

they had broken into O Haru's house through error. It was also said a coachman had made a groundless complaint against O Haru for the sake of the informer's fee.

Kozo and O Aki are still living together. Umihara works hard and has a good reputation.

Hirokichi Yamaji left a bank account of almost \$5000. He had no surviving relatives, near or distant, except O Haru, his legal wife. The estate went to her by natural right.

She is reputed to be living in Japan as a widow with a fortune of 10,000 yen.

About the Author

Born in Tokyo, October 8, 1874, Kinjiro Tajima attended Shoko Yobimon, a commercial and industrial school. But it is said that while there he spent most of his time in the Ueno Library.

After graduation, he

passed his days in the rooms of writers for the Kabuki drama. At 25, a legacy from his father made him financially independent, and for the next 11 years he led the life of a Buddhist monk.

Nov. 22, 1909, at 35, he arrived in Hawaii. Here he taught the Japanese language at the Honolulu Japanese High School, and he also wrote for newspapers and magazines under the pen names of Dan Tajima and Kinzo Kanda. During this period, some of his poetry appeared in "Kasei" (Mars), a magazine.

After 11 full years in Hawaii, Tajima returned to Japan. He died there, in his 91st year, March 10, 1965.

Eight years after coming to Hawaii, he published a small volume entitled "Yuki no nai Shima nite" (On the Isle of No Sunset), which includes essays and the short story "Kyampu Sodo" (Camp Disturbance).

"Camp Disturbance" gives a picture of Japanese immigrant life in the heyday of the picture bride era and shows some of the evils resulting from this pioneer matrimonial system.

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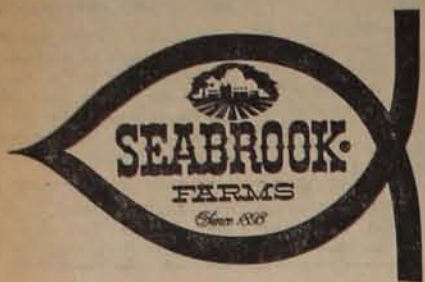
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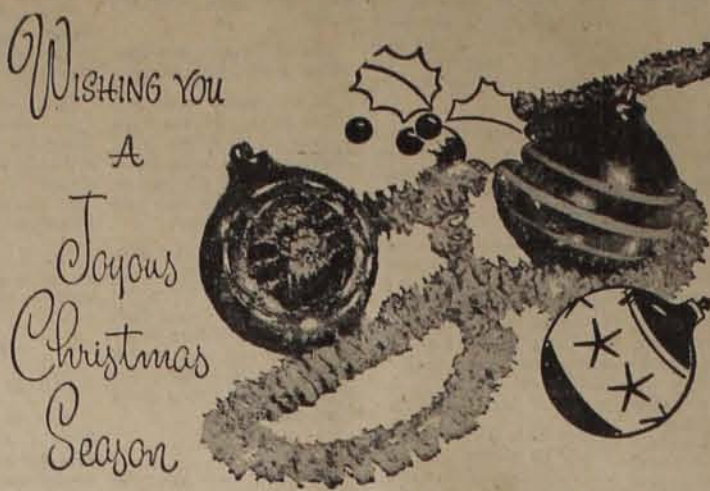
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'EVACUATION' MARKED—Marking the 25th anniversary of Evacuation of Japanese Americans from West Coast in World War II and the completion of a building fund pledge, Seabrook JACL through Harvey Morita presented the new Bridgeton Library with a copy of "America's Concentration Camps." Accepting the book is William Gehring Sr., vice president of the library board of trustees. Morita is a seventh grade teacher at Seabrook School. (Photo by Art Larcombe)

Seabrook Jrs. plan Christmas excursion

By JEAN TANIGUCHI
SEABROOK, N.J. — As the year comes to a close, the Seabrook Junior JACLers would like to share with you some of their club projects, activities, journeys, and memorable events of 1967. So come with them now as they gaze back into the past year...

As has been the tradition, the adult chapter held its annual Chow Mein dinner in March. The junior girls served as waitresses clad in native dress, while the male members of the club were kept busy as busboys.

Following the close of school, the Seabrook JACL held its Installation Banquet which also doubled as a dinner for the graduates.

The junior club members who were installed as officers were Steve Mukai, president; Carol Imamura, vice president; Linda Ono, secretary; and Mitsuo Ishiura, treasurer.

At the same time, Linda Mitsuo and Gayle Furushima, all active juniors, were recognized upon their graduation from high school. It was an honor when Miss Furushima was selected to read the JACL Creed at the dinner, a mode which has been repeated year after year at this function.

At Nation's Capitol
As the weeks passed, the juniors were eagerly awaiting the "red carpet" which the Washington, D.C. chapter had planned for the month of July. Even though the Seabrookers were not able to attend the VIP tours of our nation's Capitol, they arrived in D.C. in time for an early Saturday morning business session of the EDCY.

The next two weeks proved to be a very busy and fast-moving: surprise farewell party at the Co-hanzick Country Club for Scott Nagao, who then was waiting to leave for Germany as Bridgeton High School's first Sansei exchange student, was quite enjoyable for the EDCY.

Aside from the EDCY members, EDC Gov. Kaz Horita, local chapter president Mas Ooka and his wife, Diane, and Mr. and Mrs. Charles Nagao, truly helped to make this a fine event. (Scott was the first EDCY chairman.)

With the summer coming to a close, junior president Steve and EDCY secretary

Gayle Furushima travelled to the "Windy City" for the MDC-EDC convention at the Pick-Congress Hotel. During this Labor Day weekend, both Gayle and Steve had a thoroughly enjoyable time as they mingled with many other Sansei from other Eastern and Midwestern cities.

On Sept. 17, a bake sale was sponsored by the juniors in conjunction with the seniors' chicken teriyaki sale. The club was quite fortunate in making a sizeable profit.

The home of the Murakami's in Cherry Hill was the scene of the EDCY meeting. Three juniors from Seabrook attended and had an afternoon of fun playing pool, shuffleboard, and ping-pong. The Murakamis were also gracious host and had prepared both lunch and dinner for the juniors.

Japan Trip
During the Thanksgiving holiday, the senior and junior JACL of Seabrook had the opportunity to view the colorful slides and to hear the informative and descriptive commentary which Kennon Nakamura prepared about his trip to Japan. Kennon was a recipient of the JACL-JAL fellowship given this year and through this program he was able to fulfill a dream of a lifetime.

By the response and interest in the talk, it was clear to see that all were impressed by the evening's program. This program was attended by approximately 80 people, both young and old.

As the year draws to an end, the Seabrook Junior JACL is planning a Christmas excursion to New York City. The entire EDCY has been invited to join in the fun and all are looking forward to a day of "fun and frolic" in the city.

Thirty juniors from the three EDCY chapters plus nine adults will be making the trip by chartered bus. They hope to get in some sightseeing around town amidst the Christmas rush and have already made arrangements to see the Broadway production of "Hello Dolly" with Pearl Bailey and Cab Calloway.

The Seabrook juniors hope you enjoyed reading their club activities for '67 and also hope that you have a very merry Christmas and prosperous New Year...

Background music aid in Kennon slide talk

By ELLEN NAKAMURA

SEABROOK, N.J. — Planned as a holiday highlight, 80 members of the Seabrook Chapter and their friends gathered for a "Thanksgiving Get-together" to hear Kennon Nakamura give an illustrated account of his stay in Japan as one of the four national winners of the JACL-JAL summer fellowships.

Beginning with a dinner arranged by Mike Minato, the affair was held at the Centerton Golf Club where the speaker was introduced by Chapter President Masaki Ooka.

Drawing favorable response throughout his 40-minute presentation, Kennon was assisted by Richard Amano of Chicago, a fellow student at the American University in Washington, D.C., in the showing of colored slides effectively set to background music.

National Prexy Visits
The secluded atmosphere of the Centerton Golf Club was also the locale for the reception given National President Jerry Enomoto and his wife, Joyce, as they visited Seabrook on their eastern tour in July.

Mayor James Yetman of Bridgeton officially welcomed the National President who was accompanied by Eastern District Council Governor Kaz Horita of Philadelphia.

An extensive tour of the Seabrook Farms frozen food

industry proved highly educational and while Enomoto met with both the young and old, he succeeded in bringing about closer ties between National JACL and the local chapter.

Legal Counsel Speaks
William Marutani, National JACL Legal Counsel, was a featured speaker at the installation and graduates recognition dinner. The impact from his first hand account of civil rights work in the South had a deep bearing upon the members and their need for active participation.

Sharing the honors along with the new officers and the graduates at this well-attended occasion which took place at Le Fevre's Open Hearth was senior citizen Masuichi Kamikawa, since deceased, who was bestowed the Fifth Class Order of the Sacred Treasure award by the Japanese Government for his outstanding contribution as an Issei pioneer. A special tribute was made in his honor by Dr. Shoyu Hanayama.

During the Labor Day weekend, President Ooka and Official Delegate Mrs. Sunkie Oye represented the Seabrook Chapter at the seventh biennial joint EDC-MDC convention held in Chicago. During the installation ceremony, Kiyomi Nakamura was sworn in as a vice governor to serve under Dr. Warren Watanabe of Philadelphia who succeeded Kaz Horita as the new EDC governor.

Happy Holidays from Friends & Members of NEW YORK JACL

Best Wishes

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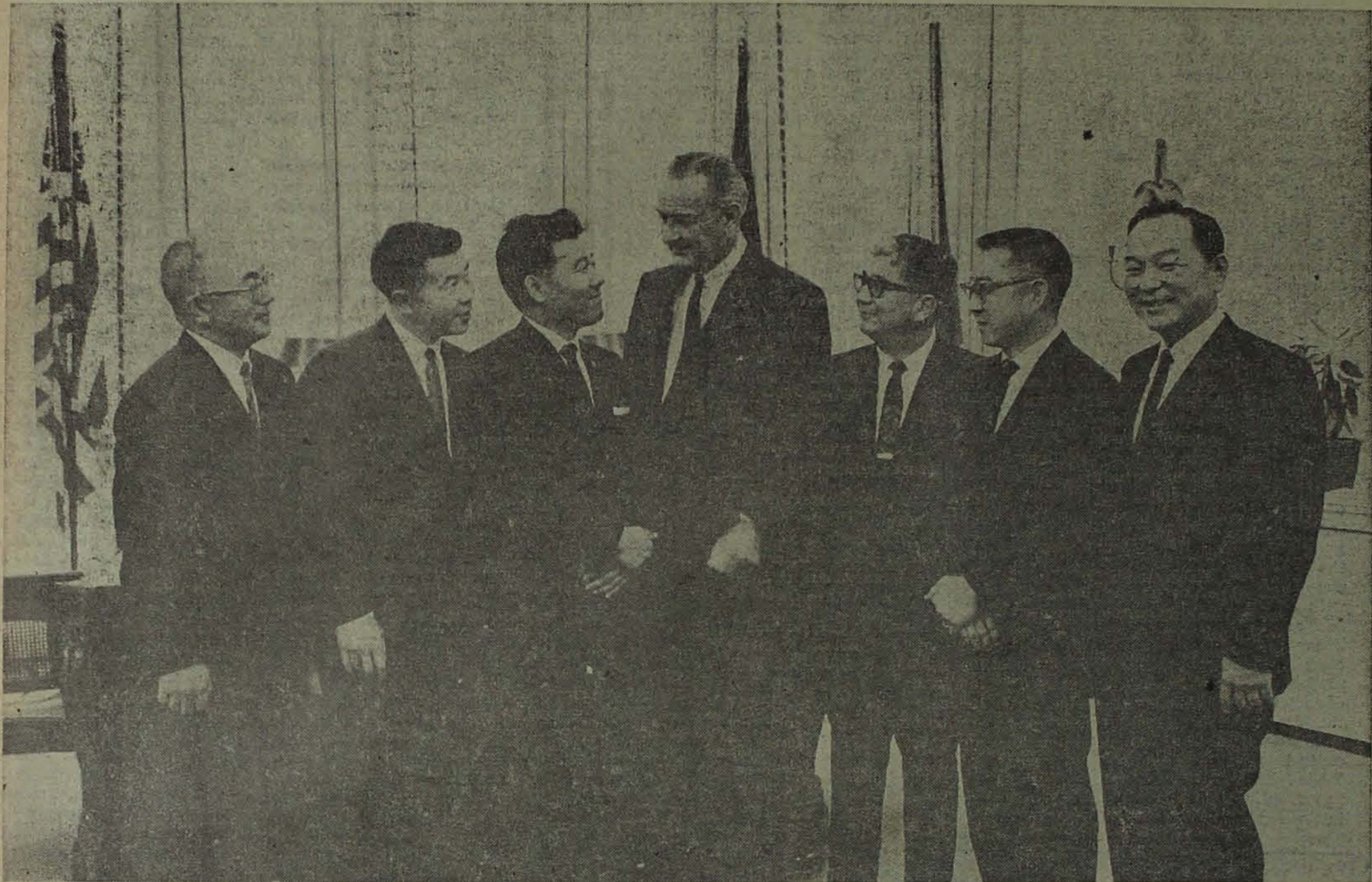
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Supplement to 1967 Holiday Issue

December 22 - 29, 1967

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JACLers (Joe Ichijui, Kaz Horita, Jerry Enomoto and Mike Masaoka, Kaz Oshiki and Rep. Spark Matsunaga) call upon President Johnson at the White House.

THE JACL STORY:

by William Hosokawa

For Better Americans in a Greater America

Through the columns of this Holiday Issue, we would like you to meet the Nisei (rhymes with KNEE-SAY) — Americans of Japanese ancestry.

The Nisei are a comparatively new and infinitesimal minority in American life. On the mainland of the United States there are about 200,000 of them. Despite distinctive features, they are Americans not only by birth, but by upbringing, education and choice.

Like other Americans, the Nisei come in various sizes, shapes and vocational callings.

There are Nisei butlers and gardeners. There are also Nisei space scientists, judges, college professors, engineers, surgeons and editors. They grow food on farms and flowers in greenhouses. They seek the solution to the mysteries of cancer and other diseases in medical laboratories. Three

Nisei represent the State of Hawaii in Congress. There are Nisei jockeys and ministers of the Gospel, cab drivers and Air Force pilots, financiers and social workers, house painters and architects. There are Nisei serving the United States abroad in both the armed and diplomatic services. There are even a few Nisei — a very few — in jail.

The only thing they have in common, aside from their pride in American citizenship, is their ancestry. Their parents, Issei (meaning "first generation"), came as immigrants to the United States about the turn of the century. Just as immigrants from Europe first tended to settle on the East Coast, these newcomers from Japan remained largely in the Pacific coastal states.

Today, Nisei live in every one of the 50 states, moving wherever opportunities beckon them. Perhaps it is only natural that the large-

est number on the continental mainland live in the most populous state, California.

The immigrants from Japan came to the United States in search of freedom and opportunity. Like any immigrant group the Issei faced many adjustments. Their problems were accentuated by differences in appearance, customs and language. They found that rather than being praised for their industry, they were accused of lowering standards of living. Instead of being hailed as pioneers of the still undeveloped West, they were regarded as intruders. Politicians found in them a convenient scapegoat, harassing them with cries of the "yellow peril."

But these new immigrants persevered. They helped build the railroads and develop raw land into productive farms. They cleared timber and mined coal. Their crime rate was

low. Hardly any became public charges. Their children rarely became delinquents. They were peaceful, hard-working, self-reliant Americans in every way except the most important — our laws prohibited them from becoming naturalized citizens because of their race. And so legally, they remained aliens.

But their children, the Nisei were citizens by birth, and the Issei looked to them to bridge the gap of misunderstanding and prejudice. The Nisei, however, soon learned they had inherited the problems as well as the pioneering courage of their parents. Many persons refused to look beneath the Oriental features of these young men and women and recognized them as fellow Americans entitled to the privileges and responsibilities of citizenship. The Nisei found doors closed to jobs for which they were quali-

fied, housing denied them outside the Oriental ghettos.

As the older Nisei reached voting age, they realized their struggle for acceptance might be strengthened through unity. A handful of Nisei from California, Oregon and Washington met in Seattle in 1930 and formed the Japanese American Citizens League (JACL).

Today the JACL is the national organization representing Japanese Americans. Its objective is defined by its slogan: "Better Americans in a Greater America." The story of this organization is an inspiring account of a group of young Americans treasuring their birthright, defending it, and seeking to be worthy of it.

Of course all its purposes were not so earnestly serious. The JACL also had its social and fraternal aims.

(Continued on Next Page)

In a Democracy laws are the people's safeguard...

(From Previous Page)
But in their effort to become exemplary citizens, the Nisei quickly became aware that in a democracy laws are the people's safeguard, and good citizens take an interest in government. It is perhaps significant that delegates to the first JACL convention took two actions demonstrating the importance they placed on the privilege of American citizenship. They adopted resolutions calling on Congress to:

- Permit Nisei girls who had married alien Japanese to regain their citizenship, through an amendment to the Cable Act.

- Grant citizenship to Oriental-born men who had served in the United States armed forces in World War I.

- Both measures subsequently were enacted into law.

During the 1930's, as more and more Nisei attained their majority and became aware of civic responsibilities, additional chapters of the JACL came into being. This was a period of growth and development for the Nisei who, individually, were largely preoccupied with the problems of economic and social adjustment. These problems, already complicated by the inherited prejudices, were intensified during the closing years of the decade by a situation over which they had neither control nor connection. Their fellow Americans, outraged by Japan's aggression in the Far East, misdirected

their wrath against Japanese Americans.

The Japanese attack on Pearl Harbor on Dec. 7, 1941, shocked and angered the Nisei as it did all Americans. The Issei, most of whom had lived virtually all their adult lives in the United States, were stunned. Thousands of Nisei already were in U.S. Army uniform. Many others, with the blessing of their parents, rushed to enlist.

But the old prejudices were fanned into hysteria against all Japanese Americans. The Issei, through no fault of their own, were quickly classified as enemy aliens. For the Nisei, it was another matter. In historical perspective, it is possible to document the fact that racism, political opportunism and economic greed created pressures which fed on fear and led to what has been described as the "blackest chapter" in the history of American democracy.

On March 2, 1942, the United States government ordered all persons of Japanese extraction, citizen and alien alike, removed from the West Coast solely on the basis of race, and locked in inland relocation camps.

Thus began the mass Evacuation of 120,000 men, women and children, two-thirds of them American citizens, months after danger of invasion had passed. No charges were filed against them. No hearing was held as to their loyalty. They were simply ordered

out of their homes and escorted behind barbed wire by armed troops in an action unprecedented in American history.

During the Period of mounting hysteria that preceded the Evacuation order, JACL leaders worked valiantly for a restoration of reason. They tried to calm the fears of Issei and Nisei, cooperated fully with the authorities, sought to remove possible misunderstanding by the American public at large regarding the loyalty of Japanese-Americans, protested their case to government policy-makers.

But the pressures were too great. Once the Evacuation decision was made — and explained by the government on the basis of "military necessity" — the JACL had no alternative but to urge the Issei and Nisei to cooperate in the Evacuation as a patriotic contribution to the war effort.

There were other considerations. To resist as a matter of principle — while a tempting course of action, could well have led to bloodshed. Cooperation was essential to demonstrate Nisei loyalty to their country in a time of crisis. Furthermore, the JACL recognized that while a case might be made for the rights of the American citizen Nisei, there was no recourse for their now enemy alien Issei parents and separation of families posed serious complications.

In retrospect, observers have marveled that the Evacuation was completed almost without incident, for the loss of freedom was a bitter experience to the Nisei. The cruelest blow was the feeling of being repudiated by their own government, of knowing that a basic American principle was being violated when they were imprisoned for having the wrong kind of ancestors. It was a particularly grim time for the Nisei already in the U.S. Army who saw their families placed in desert camps ringed by barbed wire and guarded by military police. At the time, the loss of 400 millions of dollars in assets — businesses closed, farms abandoned, homes boarded up and furnishings sold for pennies on the dollar — seemed unimportant in relation to the affront to human values and democratic ideals.

Almost overnight in this trying period the JACL became a mature, fighting organization. With a courage based on faith in America, JACL leaders were making plans for the fight ahead even as the Evacuation was under way. They launched a vigorous program of public education, cooperating with civilian government agencies set up belatedly to

safeguard the welfare of the evacuees, seeking relief through the courts from organized persecution.

A test case challenging the legality of the Evacuation was taken to the United States Supreme Court.

In California, when the Native Sons of the Golden West sought to strike the names of Nisei evacuees from the rolls of registered voters, the JACL took successful legal action to block this raid on their birthright.

In 1942 JACL representatives petitioned the government to reinstate Selective Service which had been suspended with the Evacuation for the Nisei. Early in 1943 the War Department decided to create an Army regiment made up of Nisei volunteers.

While the idea of a segregated unit was repugnant, the Nisei recognized the public relations value of such an organization, working together, going into action as a team. Hundreds of volunteers from the relocation centers and from Hawaii joined Nisei already in service to form the celebrated Japanese American 442nd Regimental Combat Team. Their motto was "Go For Broke" — Hawaiian slang for "shoot the works," or "all or nothing."

In a series of actions in Italy and France, the 442nd became the most decorated unit of its size and length of service in American military history. These G.I.'s with Oriental faces fought not only for the nation, but also for acceptance for themselves and their families.

How valiantly they battled to prove themselves is indicated in these figures—18,143 individual decorations, 9,486 (309 per cent) casualties and seven Presidential Distinguished Unit Citations collected in seven major campaigns.

Nor was the Nisei military record confined to the European theater. Though little publicized because of the nature of their duties, some 10,000 Americans of Japanese ancestry served in military intelligence as the "eyes and ears" of Allied forces in the Pacific. They were with every major unit in every Pacific engagement from the Aleutians and Guadalcanal to the march into Tokyo and the occupation of Japan. They served in the front lines and in headquarters from Pearl Harbor to Burma.

Analyzing intercepted communications, interrogating prisoners, translating captured documents, persuading die-hard enemy troops to surrender, the Nisei saved thousands of American lives and helped shorten the war in the Pacific by many months, according to General MacArthur's Chief of Staff for Military Intelligence.

Even the Navy and Marines, which refused to in-

duct Nisei, borrowed these language specialists from the Army.

These Nisei faced a double danger in the Pacific—from the enemy and from fellow G.I.s who might mistake their identity. In tribute to them, Gen. Joseph (Vinegar Joe) Stilwell, commanding general of U.S. Army forces in Asia, remarked: "The Nisei bought an awful big hunk of America with their blood."

As restrictions against evacuees were eased, other Nisei as well as Issei left the relocation centers to take part in the civilian war effort. They helped harvest food crops and worked in defense plants. Issei with specialized skills served with the Office of Strategic Services, taught the Japanese language to Army, Navy and Air Corps personnel, wrote propaganda leaflets which were rained down on the enemy, monitored enemy broadcasts and played key roles in psychological warfare.

The outstanding record of persons of Japanese ancestry during the war bore out the truth of President Franklin D. Roosevelt's statement that "Americanism is a matter of mind and heart, Americanism is not... a matter of race or ancestry."

Despite widespread rumors — rumors which are hard to stamp out — the files of every government investigative and intelligence agency show conclusively that not a single resident alien Japanese or American of Japanese ancestry committed an act of sabotage or espionage for the enemy before, during, or after the attack on Pearl Harbor.

In 1943 the government's program of resettlement got under way. Although the West Coast was still closed to them, the evacuees were permitted to leave the relocation centers and move to communities in the East and Midwest.

In cooperation with federal authorities and national church organizations, the JACL assisted in the student relocation program whereby Nisei college students were able to continue their studies in inland schools.

Entire families were resettled in communities throughout the American heartland and were accepted almost without incident.

This acceptance was due in part to the exemplary conduct of the evacuees themselves in battle. The good will of Americans who showed they understood the meaning of democracy.

But the largest part of the credit must go to the dramatic reports from the European front where Nisei of the 442nd were proving themselves in battle. The Nisei's loyal response to the War Department's decision to create "a symbol of the

(Continued on Next Page)

Presidential Messages to the JACL

"This nation has been built by the labor and dedication of Americans whose forebears came from many lands. None have worked harder, fought more bravely, or contributed finer sons and daughters to their adopted home than our citizens of Japanese ancestry.

"I am pleased to salute the enduring contributions you have made to our way of life and happy to commend your efforts to perpetuate a culture and a heritage which have so enriched our society."

President Lyndon B. Johnson, 1966

"Your organization has earned an enviable reputation for the high standards of citizenship which you have set for all of your members. You have contributed generously to your communities and to our national life."

President John F. Kennedy, 1962

"I congratulate the Japanese American Citizens League on its support of good citizenship, liberty, and patriotism. As you who are League members strive to uphold your organization's motto, 'For Better Americans In A Greater America,' I am confident you will continue to bring credit to your organization and benefit to the United States."

President Dwight D. Eisenhower, 1956

"The significant and effective work of your organization... on behalf of all persons of Japanese ancestry in the United States and Hawaii is a tribute to the democracy within whose framework you plead your case and achieve your goals."

"The members of the Japanese American Citizens League have proved anew that decency and justice cannot long be frustrated if we stand together to create new and better bonds of understanding between free citizens in a free nation."

President Harry S. Truman, 1950



OUR MAN IN WASHINGTON — JACL representative Mike Masaoka (right) chats with friends in the halls of Congress. Mike is credited with proposing "Better Americans in a Greater America," adopted by the Japanese American Citizens League as

one of its mottos. Nisei at left is Dr. Frank Sakamoto of Chicago, JACL 1000 Club chairman, who had accompanied the Nisei Ambassadors, a drum and bugle unit last summer on its tour of East Coast cities.

Families were resettled...

(From Previous Page)
loyalty of Japanese Americans" was paying off.

On the home front JACL stepped up its program of public education and established regional offices in Denver, Chicago, and New York to assist in the resettlement program. As Japanese Americans sank roots into new communities, it was only natural that JACL chapter should be formed wherever they settled in appreciable numbers.

At the same time JACL membership, heretofore restricted to Japanese Americans, was opened to all citizens who subscribed to its principles and many friends of the Nisei joined.

Meanwhile, deeply concerned over the precedents set by the Evacuation, JACL had sought judicial reviews of the constitutionality of all aspects of the program. Three landmark suits reached the United States Supreme Court.

In 1943, in a suit brought by Gordon K. Hirabayashi, the Supreme Court ruled unanimously that the curfew and travel restrictions imposed on Japanese Americans were a legal application of military authority.

In 1944, in the JACL-sponsored Fred Korematsu case, the majority of the Supreme Court upheld the legality of the evacuation based solely upon race. Three justices dissented.

But late in 1944, the Supreme Court ruled unanimously in the Mitsuye Endo case that the government had no right to detain loyal American citizens in the relocation centers. Within 48 hours the Army revoked its West Coast exclusion orders.

One legal victory had been won, but it is a disturbing fact that the Supreme Court's decision legalizing evacuation on racial grounds still stands.

The JACL agrees with Mr. Justice Jackson's warning that the decision is a "loaded weapon" pointed at democratic rights, and a reversal of the decision is an important piece of unfinished business in the aftermath of an ugly chapter of American history.

The reopening of the Pacific Coast clearly revealed the hand of the racists. Having lost the fight to exclude Japanese Americans legally, these elements resorted to threats and violence in an effort to discourage evacuees from returning to homes, farms and businesses. On shameful record are more than 100 cases of arson, shootings and beatings against returning evacuees. By these acts of terrorism, they demonstrated that their cry of "evacuate the Japs as a military necessity" was a sham. Their alleged concern for national security turned out to be a front for blind racial prejudice or desire for personal economic gain.

But the majority of residents of the West Coast subscribed to principles of decency and fair play, and about three-fourths of the evacuees moved back to their home communities.

Again, JACL was in the vanguard, establishing "outposts" in San Francisco and Los Angeles to help in the adjustment of homecoming.

One by one the barriers fell. Nisei and Issei reestablished homes and businesses, returned to old jobs or found new ones and sought to resume lives disrupted by

the Evacuation. One major acknowledgement of the loyalty of the Nisei was the Navy's announcement late in 1945 that its ranks would be open for their enlistment.

In their first postwar national convention, JACL members assembled in Denver in 1946 with the sober realization that the organization must spearhead a fight to secure, once and for all, the rights for which Nisei G.I.s had gone "for broke."

Their wartime experiences had taught them the realistic lesson that only in organization is there strength, that organization is essential even in making a minority group's needs known to its own government.

Among their goals were three measures aimed at rectifying injustices against persons of Japanese ancestry:

- Legislation to change federal law classifying Issei as "ineligible to citizenship" even though they had resided in the United States a half century or more. This law was the basis for much legalized discrimination against Issei in many states.

- Compensation for property losses suffered in the evacuation.

- Stay of deportation for deserving alien Japanese who had lost the right to reside in the United States as "treaty merchants" on the outbreak of war. Many of these individuals had American-born families.

Such an ambitious program could succeed only through a campaign of public education beginning with communities which had been receptive to Japanese Americans.

New JACL chapters were established in the East and Midwest where evacuees had

settled permanently, and old chapters were reactivated as the Nisei returned to their West Coast homes.

Today the JACL membership roster reflects the extent to which Japanese Americans have spread out across the United States. Whereas before the war JACL chapters were found only in a half dozen states in the Far West, now there are chapters and members in 32 states and the District of Columbia. Thus, out of the war, JACL emerged a truly national organization both geographically and in scope of program.

To implement the national program, a JACL Anti-Discrimination Committee was incorporated and an office opened in Washington, D.C. JACL had not forgotten that Washington officials in 1941 had been woefully ignorant about this American minority and had allowed West Coast pressure groups to dictate national policy regarding them.

JACL leaders realized, too, that there are no spectators in a democracy, and that good citizenship means active participation in government. And so the organization has become the collective voice of the Nisei, and the JACL finds itself being consulted on matters of national policy having to do with Japanese Americans.

Since JACL represents a small minority without effective voting power, its approach to Washington in seeking its objectives was an appeal for simple justice backed by a record of loyalty tested by fire.

By the time of the next JACL convention in 1948, Congress had passed an act to compensate evacuees for their losses, and had consented to place deportation of Japanese treaty merchants on the same basis as those of other nationalities, thus assuring them of being able to stay with their American-born families.

In addition, through JACL representations, the Soldier Brides Bill was amended to permit the Japanese spouse and children of American servicemen to enter the United States without regard to the Japanese Exclusion Act. This enabled Japanese, for the first time since the Exclusion Act of 1924, to enter this country for permanent residence.

JACL was also successful in restoring tenure, cancelled as a result of Evacuation, to Nisei in federal civil service.

Additionally, Congress passed more than 200 private bills benefiting individual Issei and Nisei. Significantly, every bill passed without a dissenting vote.

In 1952, JACL's major legislative goal of citizenship privileges for the Issei was realized with passage of the Immigration and Nationality Act eliminating race as a qualification for naturalization.

This Act also allowed for the first time a token immigration quota for Japan, negating the 1924 Oriental

Exclusion Act which many historians say planted the seeds of resentment which resulted ultimately in war. JACL's plea that certain prospective citizens be permitted to take their examination in their native language enabled many other long-time resident aliens of various nationalities to qualify for American citizenship.

Elimination of the category, "aliens ineligible for citizenship," had widespread repercussions. Some 500 federal and state statutes aimed against and hindering the progress of such aliens, and in many cases their citizen children, were wiped out.

To assist Issei in qualifying for the citizenship they had desired for so long, JACL chapters conducted naturalization classes. So great was the response that for the first time in history the Immigration and Naturalization Service conducted mass swearing-in ceremonies.

Despite the advanced age of most Issei, the record shows that in proportion to their number more of them became citizens than in any other nationality group.

JACL also interceded successfully for two groups of Issei with special problems. California was persuaded to grant old age assistance to Issei unable for one reason or another to secure naturalization and who had lived in the United States at least 25 years prior to passage of the 1952 Naturalization Act. The naturalization petitions of certain Issei were challenged on the ground that they had sought exemption from World War I military duty on the plea that they were aliens. Precedents were established when courts in San Francisco and Denver accepted JACL's position that classification as exempt aliens was involuntary and made automatically by local draft boards.

The President's Immigration Act Amendments of October 1965, eliminating the discriminatory Asia-Pacific Triangle and the National Origins formula in determining immigration quotas, marked the achievement of another major JACL goal. In effect it placed immigration from all Asian countries, including Japan, on an equal basis with other Old World countries, including Europe.

Significantly, of all organizations supporting the liberalization of the nation's immigration laws, JACL was first in urging equal treatment for the peoples of Asia.

JACL carried on its campaign for equal rights in courts and state legislatures as well as Congress. In the Oyama case the U.S. Supreme Court established the right of a citizen child to receive a gift of land from his alien parent. This led eventually to the California State Supreme Court declaring unconstitutional the 40-year-old California Alien Land Law in the Fujii and Masaoka cases.

JACL subsequently succeeded in removing this law from the state constitution through referendum.

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Courts & state legislatures

(From Previous Page)

Also as a result of the Oyama case the State of California discontinued what has been referred to as "legalized blackmail" of Japanese landowners by requiring out-of-court money settlements to the state to clear land titles. The state was later to return such escheat monies by action of the legislature.

In the Takahashi case the U.S. Supreme Court invalidated the California law denying commercial fishing licenses to resident alien Japanese.

The battle against discriminatory laws on the state level has been particularly effective. JACL participated in drives to repeal alien land laws in Oregon, Utah, Idaho and Washington, and in eliminating anti-miscegenation laws in Idaho, Nebraska, Utah and Wyoming.

JACL helped make Idahoans aware of an obscure statute denying the privilege of voting, serving as jurors and holding office to "Chinese and others of Mongolian descent" not born in the United States, even though citizens. The law was wiped off the books by overwhelming referendum vote.

JACL's campaign for equal rights has not been confined to persons of Japanese ancestry. Realizing that a threat to the rights of any minority is a threat to all Americans, JACL actively has supported the President's Civil Rights program, state and federal Fair Employment and Fair Housing laws, anti-lynch and anti-poll tax bills, and the end of segregation in the armed forces.

JACL has been a charter member of the National Leadership Conference on Civil Rights, the coordinating body for more than 100 national organizations representing church, labor, veterans and ethnic groups.

On matters of general concern, but affecting Nisei indirectly, JACL has joined with other organizations as "friend of the court" in making its views known. JACL played such a role in Brown v. Board of Education, the historic school desegregation case, and in the case in which the U.S. Supreme Court invalidated restrictive covenants.

JACL participated in the campaign to uphold California's fair housing laws, and joined in amicus brief in the State Supreme Court reversal of the referendum prohibiting the State from providing open housing.

In Loving v. Virginia where the U.S. Supreme Court ruled against anti-miscegenation statutes in the States, JACL filed amicus brief and its National Legal Counsel participated in oral argument.

JACL is proud to have had a part in the campaign for statehood for Hawaii, advocating the staunch

Americanism of its people, one-third of whom are of Japanese ancestry.

JACL has felt it of utmost importance that all Americans be made aware of their fellow citizens of Japanese extraction and their place in the nation. An intensive information and education program has been carried on. Among the highlights have been:

- A gala homecoming arranged for veterans of the 442nd on their return from Europe, with President Truman reviewing the unit.

- Reburial ceremonies for Nisei soldiers at Arlington National Cemetery with high government and military leaders in attendance.

- Naming of a U.S. Army transport in honor of Pvt. Sadao Munemori, posthu-

ous recipient of the Medal of Honor.

- Cooperation with the city of Bruyeres, France, in dedication of a memorial park in honor of the 442nd Combat Team, for the role it played in liberating that community.

- Sponsoring services at Arlington National Cemetery commemorating the twentieth anniversary of the 442nd, resulting in an unprecedented two-hour tribute to Nisei servicemen in the House of Representatives.

- Cooperation with Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer in production of the film, "Go for Broke," a tribute to the war record of the 442nd.

- Cooperation with the Columbia Broadcasting System in production of its TV program, "Nisei — The Pride and the Shame," in

the Twentieth Century series.

In addition, the JACL has been the primary source of information for a host of writers and editors, scholars and students, officials and organizations seeking factual information about Japanese Americans.

One of JACL's current functions is as a "watch-dog," alert for movements and proposals both in Congress and state legislatures which might have a possible effect on the welfare of Japanese Americans. In this role it has fought discrimination in cemeteries, protested the production of "hate" films depicting Japanese Americans in a false light and the revival on television of wartime movies that portray the Nisei wrongfully. Through JACL's efforts, inaccuracies in textbooks concerning Japanese Americans have been corrected.

JACL has pointed out the

derogatory implications in the word "Jap" with the result that several standard dictionaries have revised their definition of the term and it has all but disappeared from newspaper headlines.

In 1960 JACL launched a project researching and writing the history of the Japanese in America and their contributions to this nation. While designed as a tribute to the Issei, the project was in keeping with the JACL's educational program and to highlight the rich cultural heritage of Americans of Japanese descent.

The University of California at Los Angeles has accepted co-sponsorship of the history project and has been designated as a repository for documentary material collected by researchers. Both the Carnegie Corporation and the National Institute (Continued on Next Page)

Selected Bibliography

(The selected bibliography on The Japanese in the United States was originally prepared by Mrs. May Nakano of Walnut Creek, Calif., as a project for her history class at Diablo Valley College. Her instructor was highly pleased and had it reproduced and distributed to his seminar for high school teachers this past summer at the Univ. of the Pacific, Stockton, to better acquaint them with the problems of and contributions made by minority groups of American. —Editor)

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Emphasizes socio-economic effects on Japanese Americans who were evacuated.

Co-sponsoring of history

(From Previous Page)
tute of Mental Health have made grants to further the project.

* * *

In recent years an increasing number of Sansei—the children of Nisei—have turned to JACL for a better understanding of their identity and backgrounds and for knowledge about the struggle of their parents and grandparents to find acceptance in American life. A number of Junior JACL groups have been formed under sponsorship of JACL chapters as an important part of the JACL program.

Unhindered by discrimination, these young people already are making significant contributions to their communities and in their fields of endeavor. JACL has established a national

scholarship program as a step toward perpetuating the Nisei heritage of academic achievement.

* * *

The Japanese American Citizens League, born of the needs of a particular ethnic group, is dedicated to hastening the day when Americans of Japanese ancestry face only those problems which have no racial implications and are no different from the problems faced by all Americans.

The term "Japanese American" in the organization's name describes the scope of its operations and activities; it does not identify the membership for its ranks are open to all Americans who believe in its purposes and are interested in its activities. Nor is the

term even hyphenated, for JACL is not a hyphenated organization.

JACL is also aware that the concept of America as a "melting pot" has been replaced by the concept of an America united in, and enriched by, the diverse cultural backgrounds of all its people. The Nisei are proud of their cultural contributions to a greater America.

JACL's governing body is the National Board, members of which are elected at the biennial convention held each even-numbered year. Legislative powers reside in the National Council composed of two representatives from each chapter which in turn are grouped geographically into eight District Councils: Eastern, Midwest, Mountain - Plains, Intermountain, the Pacific

Northwest, Northern California - Western Nevada, Central California and Pacific Southwest.

* * *

There are 91 Chapters with total membership exceeding 22,000. The organization is supported through dues and contributions. Associate membership is provided those who reside in areas not served by chapters.

JACL is incorporated as a non-profit organization under the laws of the state of California and enjoys state and federal tax exempt status.

JACL publishes a weekly news organ, The Pacific Citizen, in Los Angeles to keep the membership informed and to mirror the aims, activities and achievements of Japanese Americans. The Pacific Citizen has a proud record of hard-hitting leadership and reporting in the best American journalistic traditions.

JACL also maintains a national credit union and offers a health and accident insurance program.

* * *

As in all democratic organizations, it is the local JACL chapters which provide grass roots support for the national organization. At the local level they carry on programs of public education, community welfare and youth development; they sponsor informative sessions on local and current issues; organize athletic leagues and social events; undertake voter registration and get-out-to-vote campaigns. In short they serve as channels for the wider participation of Japanese Americans in the total life of their respective communities.

The current acceptance of Americans of Japanese ancestry, as contrasted with their position in 1941, is both a measure of the effectiveness of the JACL and a demonstration of the ability of a democracy to redress wrongs within its framework.

Congressman Walter H. Judd of Minnesota paid eloquent tribute to the Japanese American Citizens League in a statement, titled "Touchstone of Democracy," published in 1955 on the occasion of its 25th anniversary, in the Congressional Record:

* * *

"The JACL story for their first 25 years is an inspiring document of democracy in action, at the best, an epic which could have been written only in America and which completely refutes the hate and race mongers of only a few years ago who charged that the Japanese, by their very character, were unassimilable into the American cultural pattern, which itself as we all know, is made up of the cultures and the contributions of all the many peoples who have immigrated to these shores since time immemorial, as did the ancestors of all of us.

* * *

"But perhaps even more important in the long pull of history is that, what the JACL has accomplished here in the United States is living proof to all the free peoples of the world, and especially to those in the Far East who are so important to us as a nation today, that the democratic way is best, for it makes possible the correction of abuses and wrongs and the achievement of justice and redress on the basis of the complete record and of individual merit, not race, color, creed or national origin."

In its ceaseless struggle for the extension of the rights and privileges of America to every citizen, the JACL has been guided by the spirit of its "Japanese American Creed." It was written by Mike M. Masao-ka, long-time Washington representative of the JACL. It was first read before the United States Senate on May 9, 1941, and published in the Congressional Record. (Appears as addendum to National JACL Constitution, elsewhere in this section.)

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Nisei in Uniform.

* * *

Several studies are now being undertaken with regards to the Japanese in the United States from the Civil War era to date. Among the most comprehensive is that of the University of California at Los Angeles in conjunction with the Japanese American Citizens League, under the direction of Dr. Robert A. Wilson. The works are to come under the general heading, *Japanese History Project* and the first publication date is set for 1968.

"Probably the most complete and authoritative information regarding Japanese Americans is to be found in THE PACIFIC CITIZEN, a weekly membership newspaper publication of the Japanese American Citizens League (JACL) which has been published since World War II."—Washington JACL Office.

National Officers

PRESIDENT

- 1928-30—Clarence T. Arai, 27 (Seattle)* d. Aug. 12, 1963-62
 1930-32—Dr. George Y. Takeyama, 36 (L.A.)*b. 1896
 1932-34—Dr. T. T. Hayashi, 40 (S.F.)*b. 1894
 1934-36—Dr. Thomas T. Yatabe, 37 (Fresno)b. 1897
 1936-38—Jimmie Sakamoto, (Seattle) d. Dec. 3, 1955—52
 1938-39—Walter Tsukamoto, (Sac.)d. Dec. 1961—56
 1940-46—Saburo Kido, 38 (San Francisco)b. 1902
 1946-50—Hito Okada, 39 (Salt Lake City)b. 1907
 1950-52—Dr. Randy Sakada, (Chi.)d. June 4, 1955—42
 1952-56—George J. Inagaki, 38 (Venice)b. 1914
 1956-58—Dr. Roy M. Nishikawa, 38 (S.W. L.A.) . .b. 1916
 1959-60—Shigeo Wakamatsu, 44 (Chicago)b. 1914
 1960-62—Frank F. Chuman, 43 (DTLA)b. 1917
 1962-64—K. Patrick Okura, 49 Omahab. 1912
 1964-66—Kumeo Yoshinari, 53 (Chicago)b. 1911
 1966-68—Jerry J. Enomoto, 40 (Sacramento)b. 1926

*As convention chairman of national JACL conventions held in their respective cities, they were honored as national president for the subsequent biennium.

FIRST VICE-PRESIDENT

- 1938-46—Ken Matsumoto (Los Angeles)
 1946-48—George J. Inagaki (Los Angeles)
 1948-50—Henri Tani (St. Louis) d. Feb. 21, 1965—50
 1950-52—Frank F. Chuman (Los Angeles)
 1952-54—Tom Hayashi (New York)
 1954-56—Tom Yego (Placer County) . . d. Feb. 8, 1956—47
 1956-58—Shigeo Wakamatsu (Chicago)
 1958-60—Akiji Yoshimura (Marysville)
 1960-62—K. Patrick Okura (Omaha)
 1962-66—Jerry Enomoto (San Francisco)
 1966-68—Tom Shimazaki (Tulare County)

*District council chairmen served as national vice-president during the 1934-36 biennium. In 1946, two additional vice-presidencies were established.

SECOND VICE-PRESIDENT

- 1946-48—Masao W. Satow (Milwaukee)
 —Dr. Randolph M. Sakada* (Chi) d. June 4, 1955—42
 1948-50—Frank F. Chuman (Los Angeles)
 1950-52—Tom Hayashi (New York)
 1952-54—K. Patrick Okura (Omaha)
 1954-56—Kenji Tashiro (Tulare County)
 1956-58—Jack Noda (Cortez)
 1958-60—Toru Sakahara (Seattle)
 1960-62—George Sugai (Snake River)
 1962-66—Takeshi Kubota (Seattle)
 1966-68—Dr. David Miura (Long Beach)

*Appointed to office after Satow's resignation to accept post with National JACL Headquarters staff.

THIRD VICE-PRESIDENT

- 1946-48—William K. Yamauchi (Pocatello)
 1948-50—Tom Hayashi (New York)
 1950-52—K. Patrick Okura (Omaha)
 1952-54—Bob C. Takahashi (French Camp)
 1954-56—Yutaka Terasaki (Denver)

- 1956-58—Harry I. Takagi (Twin Cities)
 1958-60—George Sugai (Snake River)
 1960-62—William M. Matsumoto (Sacramento)
 1962-64—William M. Marutani (Philadelphia)
 1964-66—Rupert Hachiya (Salt Lake)
 1966-68—Henry Kanegae (Orange County)

TREASURER

- 1932-38—Susumu Togasaki (San Francisco)
 1938-46—Hito Okada (Portland)
 1946-48—Kay K. Terashima (Salt Lake City)
 1948-50—William Enomoto (San Mateo)
 1950-56—Dr. Roy M. Nishikawa (Los Angeles)
 1956-60—Akira Hayashi (New York) d. Aug. 16, 1961—48
 1960-64—Kumeo A. Yoshinari (Chicago)
 1964-68—Yone Satoda (San Francisco)

SECRETARY TO BOARD*

- 1934-36—Saburo Kido (San Francisco)
 —Asst.: John Maeno, John S. Ando (Los Angeles)
 1936-38—Walter T. Tsukamoto (Sacramento)
 —Asst.: Masao W. Satow (Los Angeles)
 1938-40—Ken Utsunomiya (S.M.V.) d. Oct. 9, 1967—57
 1940-42—James Sugioka (San Benito County)
 1946-48—Dr. Takashi Mayeda (Denver)
 1948-50—Mari Sabusawa (Chicago)
 1950-52—Ina Sugihara (New York)
 1952-54—Mrs. Alice Kasai (Salt Lake City)
 1954-56—William Y. Mambu (Seattle)
 1956-60—Mrs. Lily A. Okura (Omaha)
 1960-62—Jerry Enomoto (San Francisco)
 1962-64—Dr. David Miura (Long Beach)
 1964-66—Masaaki Hironaka (San Diego)
 1966-68—Dr. Tom Taketa (San Jose)

*Originally called executive secretary before this post was redesignated as "secretary to board" in 1946.

1000 CLUB CHAIRMAN

- 1950-52—George J. Inagaki (Los Angeles)
 1952-54—Harold Gordon (Chicago)
 1954-56—Shigeo Wakamatsu (Chicago)
 1956-58—Kenji Tashiro (Tulare County)
 1958-60—William M. Matsumoto (Sacramento)
 1960-62—Frank H. Hattori (Seattle)
 1962-64—William M. Matsumoto (Sacramento)
 1964-66—Joe Kadowaki (Cleveland)
 1966-68—Dr. Frank Sakamoto (Chicago)

LEGAL COUNSEL

- 1946-53—Saburo Kido (Los Angeles)
 1954-60—Frank F. Chuman (Los Angeles)
 1960-62—Tom T. Hayashi (New York)
 1962—William M. Marutani (Philadelphia)

PACIFIC CITIZEN BOARD CHAIRMAN

- 1966-68—Roy Uno (Orange County)

1966-68—YOUTH COMMISSIONER

- 1966-68—Kay Nakagiri (San Fernando Valley)

JR. JACL CHAIRMAN

- 1966-68—Russell W. Obana (San Francisco)

DISTRICT GOVERNORS

PACIFIC NORTHWEST

As the oldest district council in the national organization, it was organized Sept. 7, 1931. It was reactivated Dec. 1, 1946.

- | | |
|---------|---------------------|
| 1931-32 | Kaz Yamane, |
| 1933-34 | Harry Takagi, |
| 1935-36 | Bob Mizukami |
| 1937 | Roy Nishimura |
| 1938-40 | Mamoru Wakasugi |
| 1941-42 | Tom Iseri |
| 1947-48 | George Minato |
| | Chas. Shimomura |
| 1949-50 | Kaz Yamane, |
| | Roy Nishimura |
| 1951-52 | Roy Nishimura, |
| 1953-54 | Dr. Matthew Masuoka |
| 1955-57 | Dr. Kelly Yamada |
| 1957-59 | Henry T. Kato |
| 1959-61 | George Azumano |
| 1961-63 | Toru Sakahara |
| 1963-65 | Dr. John Kanda |
| 1965-67 | Emi Somekawa |

CENTRAL CALIFORNIA

Youngest of the district councils, having been formed on March 2, 1949, its history actually dates back to 1935 when four chapters in the area comprised the Central California Region of the Northern California District Council.

- | | | | |
|---------|--------------------|------|------------------|
| 1950-51 | Johnson Kebo | 1960 | Fred Hirasuna |
| 1951-53 | Kenji Tashiro | 1961 | Mikio Uchiyama |
| 1953 | Tom Nakamura | 1962 | Tom Shimazaki |
| 1954 | Hiro Mayeda | 1963 | Ben Nakamura |
| 1955-56 | Jin Ishikawa | 1964 | Dr. Frank Nishio |
| 1957 | Tom Nagamatsu | 1965 | Bob Okamura |
| 1958 | George Abe | 1966 | Hiro Kusaka |
| 1959 | Dr. James Nagatani | 1967 | James K. Kubota |
| | | 1968 | Tokio Yamamoto |

EASTERN

Organized in 1947, the district serves the Eastern seaboard areas where persons of Japanese ancestry are living in politically strategic areas from the standpoint of presenting a truly national effort.

- | | | | |
|---------|----------------|---------|------------------|
| 1947-48 | Tom Hayashi | 1955-56 | Bill Sasagawa |
| 1949 | Ina Sugihara | 1957-58 | Charles Nageo |
| 1949-51 | Tetsuo Iwasaki | 1959-60 | William Marutani |
| 1951-52 | Aki Hayashi | 1961-62 | John Yoshino |
| 1953-54 | Ira Shimazaki | 1963-66 | Kaz Horita |
| | | 1967-68 | W. Watanabe |

INTERMOUNTAIN

As the only district council to remain in continuous service during the war years, when the Pacific coast district activities were suspended by evacuation, its wartime record is proudly recalled as it singlehandedly supported National Headquarters when operating funds were at their lowest in 1943-44. Its predecessor, the Intermountain Nisei Convention was organized in 1932 of high school-college students. The IDC was formally organized Dec. 29, 1939.

- | | | | |
|---------|-----------------|---------|----------------|
| 1939-40 | Mike M. Masaoka | 1956-57 | George Sugai |
| 1941-43 | Wm. Y. Yamauchi | 1958-59 | Masami Yano |
| 1944-45 | Mamoru Wakasugi | 1960-61 | Joe Nishioka |
| 1946-47 | Shigeki Ushio | 1961-62 | Rupert Hachiya |
| 1950-51 | Joe Saito | 1963-65 | Kiyoshi Sakata |
| 1952-53 | Yukio Inouye | 1965-66 | Tats Misaka |
| 1954-55 | Jim Ushio | 1967-68 | Ron Yokota |

MOUNTAIN-PLAINS

Organized in 1947 as the Tri-State district council comprising chapters in the state of Colorado, Wyoming and Nebraska, it soon had chapters outside the original area seeking membership and the title was changed to present its true scope. No other district boasts the geographical expanse as this district: Montana to Texas between the Rockies and the Missouri-Mississippi.

- | | | | |
|---------|------------------|---------|-----------------|
| 1948-49 | Bessie Matsuda | 1956-57 | Robert Horiuchi |
| 1950-51 | K. Patrick Okura | 1960-63 | Minoru Yasui |
| 1952 | Roy M. Takano | 1963-67 | Lily A. Okura |
| 1953 | George Masunaga | | |
| 1954-55 | Floyd Koshio | | |

MIDWEST

Organized in 1947 with six chapters in the Middle West, its creation depicts the dispersal of persons of Japanese ancestry during the war years to various well known metropolitan areas.

- | | | | |
|---------|----------------|---------|--------------------|
| 1947 | Mari Sabusawa | 1957-58 | Kumeo Yoshinari |
| 1947-48 | Henry Tani | 1959-60 | Joe Kadowaki |
| 1949-50 | Noboru Honda | 1961-63 | Frank Sakamoto |
| 1951-52 | Shig Wakamatsu | 1963-64 | Dr. H. James Takao |
| 1953-54 | Harry Takagi | 1965-66 | Hiro Mayeda |
| 1955-56 | Abe Hagiwara | 1967-68 | Henry Tanaka |

NORTHERN CALIFORNIA - WESTERN NEVADA

Originally organized Aug. 31, 1935, as the Northern California District Council, it has traditionally thrived as the largest of district councils from the standpoint of chapter membership. When it first met at Fresno in 1935 there were 15 chapters represented. It was reactivated June 27, 1945. Today there are 25 chapters.

- | | | | |
|---------|------------------|-----------|-----------------|
| 1935-36 | Walter Tsukamoto | Jack Noda | |
| 1937-38 | Dr. Harry Kita, | 1955-57 | Yasuo W. Abiko |
| | Saburo Kido | 1957-58 | Akiji Yoshimura |
| 1939-40 | Saburo Kido, | 1958-59 | Jerry Enomoto |
| | Henry Mitani | 1959-60 | Yone Satoda |
| 1941-42 | Tom Shimazaki | 1960-61 | Henry Kato |
| 1946-48 | Cosma Sakamoto | 1961-62 | Haruo Ishimaru |
| 1948-49 | Tad Hirota | 1962-63 | James Murakami |
| 1949-51 | Robert C. | 1963-64 | John Yasumoto |
| | Takahashi | 1964-65 | Dr. Tom Taketa |
| 1951-53 | Masuji Fujii | 1965-66 | Jack Kusaba |
| 1953-54 | Giichi Yoshioka, | 1966-67 | Tad Hirota |
| | Tom Yego, | 1967-68 | Grant Shimizu |

PACIFIC SOUTHWEST

Formed after the 1934 convention as the Southern District Council, it was comprised of seven chapters: San Diego, Brawley, San Gabriel Valley, Los Angeles, Santa Maria, Santa Barbara and San Luis Obispo. When it was reactivated in 1947, there were 11 chapters present including Arizona to call for a change in the district's name to encompass the Great Southwest. It was reactivated Dec. 21, 1946.

- | | | | |
|---------|--------------------|---------|-----------------|
| 1936-37 | John S. Ando | 1951-53 | Tut Yata |
| 1937-38 | Lyle Kuriraki | 1953-54 | Ken Dyo |
| 1938-39 | Henry J. Tsurutani | 1955-59 | David Yokozeki |
| 1939-40 | Kiyoshi Higashi | 1959-60 | Kango Kunitzugu |
| 1940-41 | Dr. Yoshio Nakaji | 1960-61 | Kay Nakagiri |
| 1941-42 | Fred Tayama | 1961-64 | Mos Hironaka |
| 1947-48 | Henry Sakemi | 1964-65 | Kats Arimoto |
| 1948-49 | Frank Chuman, | 1965-66 | Akira Ohno |
| | Frank Mizusawa | 1966-68 | Ronald Shiozaki |
| 1949-50 | Dr. Roy M. | | |
| | Nishikawa, Ken Dyo | | |

JACL Chapter Presidents

This listing of Chapter Presidents continues to grow at the approximate rate of 80 names a year. They served in the heroic tradition of serving their

fellow citizens "to the end that we may be worthy of the privilege of citizenship," the quoted portions being contained in the JACL Oath of Office.

Pacific Southwest

ARIZONA

Organized 1934
1934—Togo Iida
1935—
1936—
1937—John Yamashita
1938—
1939—
1940—John Hirohata
1941—Dr. Paul Tanaka
1942—Bill Kajikawa
1943-45—Tsutomu Ikeda
1946—Shig Tanita
1947—Kenneth Yoshioka
1948—Carl Sato
1949—George S. Saito
1950—Masao Tsutsumida
1951—Sam I. Okuma
1952—John M. Tadano
1953—Masaji Inoshita
1954—Tom Kadamoto
1955—Minoru Takiguchi
1956—Mutt Yamamoto
1957—Jim Ozasa
1958—George Kishiyama
1959—Cherry Tsutsumida, Jim Kuhara
1960-61—Cherry Tsutsumida
1962—Mike Dobashi
1963-64—Mrs. Hatsuyo Miyauchi
1965—George C. Onodera, Tom T. Okuma
1966—John Sakata
1967—Dr. Richard Matsuishi

BAY DISTRICT

Organized Mar. 7, 1936
1936—Frank Mizusawa
1937-38—George Inagaki
1939—Philip Nakaoka
1940—Joe G. Masaoka
1941—Decentralized to Santa Monica, Venice and West Los Angeles chapters.

BRAWLEY

Pioneer Chapter
Organized Dec. 15, 1928
1928-29—Lyle Kurisaki, Sr.
1930—James W. Ito
1931—Charles M. Akita
1932—William Kawasaki
1933—Ernest Fujimoto
1934-37—(Records missing)
1937—Lyle Kurisaki
1938—Harvey Suzuki
1939—George Kubo
1940—Ernest Fujimoto
1941—Hatsuo Morita
1942—Shigeo Imamura

COACHELLA VALLEY

Organized Oct. 4, 1946
1946-47—Henry Sakemi
1948-49—Tom Sakai
1950—George Shibata
1951—Jack Izu
1952—Mas Oshiki
1953—Elmer Suski
1954—Tek Nishimoto
1955—Charles Shibata
1956—Ben Sakamoto
1957—Hideo Nishimoto
1958-60—Tom Sakai
1961—Toru Kitahara
1962-63—Tom Sakai
1964-65—Toru Kitahara

DOWNTOWN

LOS ANGELES
Los Angeles JACL—1929-49
Pioneer Chapter
1929—Masao Igasaki
1930—Clarence Yamagata
1931—John S. Ando, Karl Iwanaga
1932—Karl Iwanaga
1933—Etsuo Sato
1934-35—Kay Sugahara
1936—John Maeno, Eiji Tanabe (Kibei), Herbert Wada (Mkh.)
1937—Mike M. Horii, Masao Nozawa (Kibei)
1938—Ken Matsumoto
1939-40—Eiji Tanabe
1941—Fred Tayama
1942—Shigemi Aratani
Reactivated July 31, 1946
1946—Ken Utsunomiya (org.)
1946-47—Frank Chuman
1948—John Aiso, Dr. Tom Watanabe
1949—Eiji Tanabe

1950—Dr. George Kambara
1951—Harry K. Honda
1952-53—Harry M. Fujita
1954-55—David Yokozeki
1956—Kei Uchima
1957—Duke S. Ogata
1958—Frank Suzukida
1959—Gongoro Nakamura
1960—Katsuma Mukaeda
1961—Soichi Fukui
1962—Frank Omatsu
1963—Father Clement
1964—Takito Yamaguma
1965—Frank M. Tsuchiya
1966—Mitsuhiko Shimizu
1967—Ed Matsuda

EAST LOS ANGELES

Organized Sept. 30, 1948
1948—Akira Hasegawa
1949—Bill Takei
1950—Lynn Takagaki
1951—George Akasaka
1952—Edison Uno
1953—Edison Uno, John Watanabe
1954—Wilbur Sato
1955—Jim Higashi
1956—Fred T. Takata
1957—Yukio Ozima
1958-59—Roy Yamadera
1960-62—Mable Yoshizaki
1963-64—Dr. Robert Obi
1965-66—Hiro Omura
1967—Ritsuko Kawakami

EL CENTRO

Organized Sept. 30, 1938
1938—Yutaka Nakashima
1939-40—Shinji H. Miyata
Citizens League of Imperial Valley was organized in August, 1927, but it was inactive for a subsequent decade and reactivated as the El Centro JACL. The original organization was chartered as a non-profit cooperative with the Secretary of State, Sacramento.

GARDENA VALLEY

Organized Jan. 25, 1939
1939-40—George T. Yamauchi
1941—Fred H. Ikeguchi
1942—James Yoshinobu
Reactivated Sept. 25, 1946
1946—Sam Minami (org.)
1947-49—Paul Shinoda
1950-51—Henry Ishida
1952-53—Ryo Komae
1954—Yo Minami
1955—Frank Kuida
1956—Dr. John Y. Koyama
1957—Frank Kuida
1958-59—Ronald I. Shiozaki
1960-61—Toshiro Hiraide
1962-63—Leon Uyeda
1964—Frances Yanai
1965—George Chogyoji
1966-67—F. Ogasawara

GLENDALE

Organized Mar. 27, 1936
1936—Miss Kiyo Kuramoto

HOLLYWOOD

Organized Feb. 28, 1931
1931-32—Henry Tsurutani
1933-50—Merged with Los Angeles
1951—Noboru Ishitani
1952-53—Arthur Ito
1954—Arthur Endo
1955—Miwako Yanamoto
1956—Danar Abe
1957—Paul Kawakami
1958—Hideo Izumo
1959-60—Mike M. Suzuki
1961-62—Fred Taomae
1963—Mrs. Mildred Miyahara
1964—Mrs. Yuki Kamayatsu
1965—Mrs. Midori Watanabe
1966—James Kasahara
1967—Mrs. Muriel Merrell

IMPERIAL VALLEY

Organized May 12, 1958
1958-59—Harry T. Momita
1960—Hatsuo Morita
1961-62—George Kodama
1963—Ike Hatchimonji
1964—Oscar Kodama

1965—Larry Shimamoto
1966—Shozo Yamashita
1967—Dr. Hitoshi Ikeda

LONG BEACH

HARBOR DIST.
Organized Oct. 12, 1938
1938-41—Frank T. Ishii
1942—James Hashimoto
Reactivated Aug. 12, 1947
1947—Dr. Masao Takeshita
1948—Fred H. Ikeguchi
1949—John Morooka
1950—Fred H. Ikeguchi
1951—George Mio
1952—Mas Narita
1953—George Nakamura
1954—Fred H. Ikeguchi
1955-56—Easy Fujimoto
1957—Tomizo Joe
1958—Dr. David Miura
1959-60—Dr. John Kashiwabara
1961—Arthur Noda
1962—Frank Sugiyama
1963-64—Susumu C. Iwasaki
1964—Richard Hikida
1965—Fred Miyake
1966—Charles Yata
1967—Frank Hayashi

NO. SAN DIEGO COUNTY

Organized Aug. 24, 1962
1962—Dr. James Kawahara
1963-64—George Yasukochi
1965-66—Tom Sonoda
1967—George Nagata

ORANGE COUNTY

Organized Oct. 26, 1934
1934-35—Frank Takenaga
1936—Kiyoshi Higashi
1937—Hatsumi Yamada
1938—Leonard Miyawaki
1939—Stephen Tamura
1940—Harry Ogawa
1941—Yoshiki Yoshida
1942—Henry Kanegae
Reactivated Jan. 11, 1947
1947-48—Frank Mizusawa
1949—Bill Okuda
1950—Elden Kanegae
1951-52—Hitoshi Nitta
1953-54—Ken Uyesugi
1955-56—George Kanno
1957-58—Harry H. Matsukane
1959—George Ichien
1960—Dr. Fred Kobayashi
1961—Henry Kanegae
1962—James Yamasaki
1963—Minoru Inadomi
1964—Roy H. Uno
1965—Mas Uyesugi
1966-67—Ben Shimazu

PASADENA

Joined JACL 1941*
*It was first organized in 1938 as an independent Nisei Civic League and then affiliated with the JACL.
1941-42—Nobu Kawai
Reactivated Apr. 3, 1948
1948—Nobu Kawai
1949—Kei Mikuriya
1950-51—Dr. Tom T. Omori
1952—Ken Dyo
1953—Jiro Oishi
1954-55—Tom T. Ito
1956-57—Harris Ozawa
1958-59—Dr. Ken Yamaguchi
1960—Tom T. Ito
1961—Mack Yamaguchi
1962—Eiko Matsui
1963-64—Kimi Fukutaki
1965-66—Mary Yusa
1967—Mrs. Akiko Abe

RIVERSIDE

Organized May 29, 1967
1967—Wm. Takano

SAN DIEGO

Organized Aug. 13, 1933
1933—Hanako Moriyama (temp.)
1933—George Obayashi
1934—Frank Otsuka
1935—George Obayashi
1936-37—George Ohashi
1938—Isamu Fujita
1939—George Obayashi
1940—Isamu Fujita
1941—Fred Katsumata
1942—Frank H. Otsuka
1947—Dr. George Hara, Masami Honda
1948—Min Sakamoto
1949-50—Dr. George Hara
1951—Masami Honda
1952—Moto Asakawa
1953—Paul Hoshi

SAN PEDRO

Organized April 3, 1936
1936—George Fukuzaki
1937—Katsumi Yoshizumi
1938—Dr. Yoshio Nakaji
1939—Hisashi Higashi
1941—Misako Ishii
1942—Kiyoshi Higashi

SANTA BARBARA

Organized January 1930
1930—Taki Asakura
1931—Cora Asakura
1932—
1933—Darrel Utsunomiya
1934—
1935—James Ezaki
1936—
1937—
1938-39—James Ezaki
1940-42—Tom Hirashima
1946—Tom Hirashima
1947—Ken Dyo
1948-50—Tad Kanetomo
1951—Mrs. Lillian Nakaji
1952—Ikay Kakimoto
1953—Akira Endo
1954—Lillian Nakaji, Tom Hirashima, Ikay Kakimoto, John Suzuki (each served one quarter)
1955-56—Tom Hirashima
1957—Richard Tokumaru
1958-59—Mike Hide
1960—Jerry Kawano
1961-62—Tom Hirashima
1963-64—George Ohashi
1965-66—Richard Tokumaru
1967—Mike Hide

SANTA MARIA VALLEY

Organized April 3, 1932
1932-33—Ken Utsunomiya
1934—Dr. Earl M. Yusa
1935—Ken Kitasako
1936-37—Robert Hiramatsu
1938—Ken Utsunomiya
1939—Butch Y. Tamura
1940-42—Harry Miyake
Reactivated August 1946
1947-48—Harold Shimizu
1949-56—Harry Miyake
1957-58—George Sahara
1959—Toru Miyoshi
1960—Jun Miyoshi
1964-65—Toru Miyoshi
1966-67—John Kawachi

SANTA MONICA

Organized 1941
1941-42—Henry Fukuhara

PROGRESSIVE

WESTSIDE
Organized May 17, 1948
As Southwest L.A.
1948-49—Dr. Roy Nishikawa
1950-51—Tut Yata
1952—Dick H. Fujioka
1953—Mack Hamaguchi
1954—Hisashi Horita
1955—Dr. Toru Iura
1956—Roy Iketani
1957—Kango Kunitsugu
1958—Sam Hirasawa
1959—Joe Yasaki
1960—Thomas Shimazu
1961—Mark Kiguchi
1962—John Ankney
1963-65—Mas Shimatsu
Chapter Renamed 1966
1966—Roy Fujino, Jim Kozen
1967—Dr. Rodger Kame

VENICE-CULVER

Organized 1941
1941-42—John Aono
Reactivated July 28, 1946
1946-47—Jack Wakamatsu
1948-49—George Mikawa
1950—Fumi Utsuki
1951—Kenichi Onishi
1952—James Yasuda
1953—James Fukuhara, Kiya Nishi Tanaka
1954—Ken Amamoto
1955—George T. Isoda
1956—Dr. Tak Shishino
1957—Steve Nakaji
1958—Pete Furuya
1959—Mrs. Betty Yumori
1960—Kaz Adachi
1961—Jane Yamashita
1962—George Inagaki
1963—Jack S. Nomura
1964—Hitoshi M. Shimizu
1965—George T. Isoda
1966—Dr. Richard Saiki
1967—Gram Noriyuki

VENTURA COUNTY

Organized Nov. 1937*
*It was organized as the Oxnard Nisei Civic League, an independent group, and joined the JACL in 1941.
1941—Brownie Furutani
1942—Allen Kurihara
Reactivated Jan. 1, 1947
1947—Akira Kurihara
1948—Nao Takasugi
1949—Tomio Eto
1950—Toby Otani, Dr. Tom Taketa
1951—Akira Kurihara
1952—Taro J. Inouye
1953—Izzy Otani
1954—Dr. Sam Tokuyama
1955—Nagao Fujita
1956—Tadashi Kanamori
1957—Mike Mayekawa
1958—John Takasugi
1959—James Muraoka
1960—Willis Hirata
1961—Tsugi Kanamori
1962—Ray Wakatsuki
1963—Yoshitaka Sakazaki
1964-67—Yas Yasutake

WEST LOS ANGELES

Organized 1941
1941-42—Tom Ikuta
Reactivated Nov. 28, 1947
1947-48—Sho Komai
1949—Elmer Uchida
1950—Dr. Kiyoshi Sonoda
1951—Richard Jeniya
1952—Sho Komai
1953—James Kitsuse
1954—Elmer Uchida
1955—Steve Yagi
1956—Dave Akachi
1957—Frank Kishi
1958—Dr. Milton Inouye
1959—Joseph M. Noda
1960-61—Akira Ohno
1962—Steve Yagi
1963-64—Mrs. Toy Kanegai
1965—Takeo Susuki
1966—David Wakumoto
1967—Elmer Uchida

WILSHIRE - UPTOWN

Organized Dec. 1962
1963-64—Tut Yata
1965—Ken Watase
1966-67—Kimi Matsuda

Turn to Next Page

Area Committees

Following JACL Committees were organized in 1947-48 for the purpose of assisting the JACL - Anti-Discrimination Committee.

The JACL committees which were later organized as chapters are listed above.

Cheyenne Committee

1948—Frank Ikuno

Crowley Committee

1947—Kats Akagi

Gallup Committee

1948—Ann Shibata

Houston Committee

1947—Tokuy Kobayashi

La Jara-Alamosa Committee

1947—Roy Inouye

Rocky Ford Committee

1948—Ugi Harada, George Yoshimaya

Pueblo Committee

1948—Sanzo Shigeta

San Antonio Committee

1948—Goro Matsuo

West Texas Committee

1948—George Kurita

JACL committees were organized in the following WRA centers during the 1942-44 period, although there were representatives from all the camps at the emergency council sessions in late 1942 and 1944.

BUTTE

Organized Oct. 21, 1942

1942-43—Nobu Kawai

TOPAZ, UTAH

1943—John Yoshino

TULE LAKE, CALIF.

1943—Walter T. Tsukamoto, John Tanikawa

MINIDOKA, IDAHO

1943—Jimmie Y. Sakamoto, Milton Maeda

Northern California - Western Nevada

ALAMEDA

Organized April 6, 1932
1932—George Togasaki (org.)

1932—Haruo Imura
1933-34—Masayoshi Morino
1935—Kay Tsuchiya
1936—Haruo Imura
1937—Mas Narahara
1938—Tim Yamasaki
1939—Mas Narahara
1940—Kenji Shikuma
1941—Sakae Date
1942—Scotty Tsuchiya

Reactivated June 13, 1947

1947-48—John Towata
1949-50—Shiro Nakaso
1951—Haruo Imura
1952—Dr. Roland S. Kadonaga
1953—Yasuo Yamashita
1954—Tom Haratani
1955—Yasuharu Koike
1956—George Ushijima
1957—George Yoshimura
1958—Kitty Hirai
1959—Yoshio Isono
1960—Hiromu Akagi
1962-63—Min Yonekura
1964-65—Shiro Takeshita
1966-67—Haj Fujimori

BERKELEY

Organization Date Unknown

1942—Kimio Obata

Reactivated as part of Eastbay Chapter, May 1947
Decentralized in 1953

1953—George Yasukochi
1954—Sho Sato
1955—Ben Fukutome
1956—Paul Yamamoto
1957—Jiro Nakaso
1958—Ko Ichiji
1959—Satoshi Otogiri
1960—Masuji Fujii
1961—Frank T. Yamasaki
1962—Roy Marubayashi
1963—Jack Imada
1964—Tad Hirota
1965—Tom Ouye
1966—Tak Shirazawa
1967—Vernon Nishi

CONTRA COSTA

Organized April 1935

1935—William Furuta
1936—Katsumi Harano
1937-38—Hideo Ajari
1939—Bill Furuta
1940—George Toriyama
1941—Henry Terazawa
1942—George Kanagaki

Organized February 1953 as Richmond-El Cerrito

1953—Heizo Oshima
1954—James Kimoto
1955—Marvin Uratsu
1956—Seiichi Kami

Renamed Contra Costa in 1957

1957—George Sugihara
1958—Shig R. Komatsu
1959—Dr. Yoshiye Togasaki
1960—Sam Kitabayashi
1961—William Waki
1962—Sumio Yoshii
1963—Sam Kitabayashi
1964—Yoshio Hotta
1965—Ted Tanaka
1966—Ben Takeshita
1967—George Nakagawa

CORTEZ

Organized Jan. 30, 1948

1948-49—George Yuge
1950-51—Sam Kuwahara
1952-53—Jack Noda
1954-55—Ernest Yoshida
1956—Albert Morimoto
1957—Hiroshi Asai
1958—Mark Kamiya
1959-60—Frank Yoshida
1961—William Noda
1962—Kaoru Masuda
1963—George Okamura
1964—Kaname Miyamoto
1965—Don Toyoda
1966—Peter Yamamoto
1967—Yeichi Sakaguchi

DELTA

Organized Feb. 20, 1935

1935-36—Dr. Akio Hayashi
1937-40—Harry Shironaka
1941—Harry Y. Itogawa

EASTBAY

Organized May 1947

1947—Tad Hirota
1948—Masuji Fujii
1949—Tad Hirota
1950-51—Wataru Miura
1951—Masatatsu Yonemura
1952—Tad Masaoka

1953—Decentralized to Oakland, Berkeley, Richmond, El Cerrito (now Contra Costa) Chapters

EDEN TOWNSHIP

Organized 1935

1935-37—Kan Domoto
1938—Mitsuteru Nakashima
1939-40—Giichi Yoshioka
1941—Yoshito Shibata
1942—Fukashi Nakagawa
Reactivated July 25, 1947
1947—Tom S. Hatakeda
1948—Toichi Domoto
1949—Minoru Shinoda, Fujii Kenji
1950—Yoshimi Shibata
1951—Minoru Shinoda
1952—Dr. Keichi Shimizu
1953—Dr. Frank Saito, Kenji Fujii
1954—Dr. Frank Saito
1955—Kenji Fujii
1956—Sho Yoshida
1957—Tetsuma Sakai
1958—Dr. Steve Neishi
1959-60—Kee Kitayama
1961-62—Sam Kawahara
1963-64—Sam Kuramoto
1965-66—Akira Hasegawa
1967—Harry Tanabe

FLORIN

Organized Aug. 16, 1935

1935-36—Yoshio Kiino
1937—Alfred Tsukamoto
1938—John Hirohata
1939-40—Hugh M. Kiino
1941—Samuel Okamoto

Reactivated Dec. 10, 1947

1947-48—Alfred Tsukamoto
1949—Woodrow Ishikawa
1950—Charles Nishi
1951—Jack Kawamura
1952—Sam Tsukamoto
1953—Bill Okamoto
1954—Oscar Inouye
1955—Paul Ito
1956—Alvin Seno
1957-58—William Y. Kashiwagi
1959—Takeshi Saigo
1960-61—Louis K. Ito
1962—Oscar Fujii
1963-65—George S. Furukawa
1966—Percy Fukushima
1967—Paul Takehara

FREMONT

Organized 1934 as Washington Township

1934—
1935—Harry Kondo
1936—
1937—
1938—Kazuo Shikano
1939—
1940—Tom Kitashima
1941—James Hirabayashi
1942—Vernon Ichisaka

Reactivated Feb. 5, 1949 Southern Alameda County

1949—Kazuo Shikano
1950—Yasuto Kato
1951—Miss Kiyo Kato
1952—Kiyoshi Kato
1953—James Fudenna Harold Fudenna
1954—Sumi Kato
1955—Ray Kitayama
1956—Isao Handa
Renamed Fremont in 1957
1957—Henry Kato
1958—Kiyoshi Katsumoto
1959—Chuck Shikano
1960—James Sekigahama
1961—Kazuo Kawaguchi
1962—Tad Sekigahama
1963—Yutaka Handa
1964—Frank Nakasaka
1965—Frank A. Kasama
1966—Sat Sekigahama
1967—Moss M. Kishiyama

FRENCH CAMP

Joined JACL in 1949*

1949-50—Bob C. Takahashi
1951—John T. Fujiki
1952—Hiroshi Shinmoto
1953—George Ogino
1954—George Matsuoka
1955—Harry Ota
1956—George Komure
1957—Lawrence Nakano
1958—Fumio Kanemoto
1959—Mats Murata
1960—Tosh Hotta
1961—Robert Ota
1962—Tom Natsuhara
1963—Fumio Nishida
1964—Bob Tominaga
1965—Ted Itaya
1966—Tak Hamamoto
1967—George Y. Komure
* As an independent French Camp Progressive

Citizens group, the members voted to join the National JACL at this time.

GILROY

Organization Date Unknown

1942—Jack Izu
Reactivated Feb. 1, 1954
1954—Hiroshi Kunimura
1955—Joe Obata
1956—Jack Nakano
1957—Tom Obata
1958—Shig Yamano
1959—Tak Shiba
1960-61—Moose Kunimura
1962—Manabe Hirasaki
1963—Roy Uyeno
1964—Robert Kishimura
1965—Ray Yamagishi
1966—Sam Yamanaka
1967—Dr. Kiyoshi Kajiko

LIVINGSTON-MERCED

Organization Date Unknown

1938—Roy M. Kishi
Reactivated Jan. 22, 1948
1948-49—David Kirihiro
1950—Biyo Yoshino
1951—Buichi Kajiwara
1952—Tom Nakashima
1953—Frank Suzuki
1954—James Kirihiro
1955—George Yagi
1956—Lester K. Yoshida
1957—Frank Shoji
1958—Fred M. Hashimoto
1959—Roy Okahara
1960—Gene Hamaguchi
1961—Tets Morimoto
1962—Buddy T. Iwata
1963—Kazuo Masuda
1964—Frank Suzuki
1965—Tom Nakashima
1966—Walter Morimoto
1967—Fred Kishi

MARYSVILLE

Organized July 18, 1935*

as Yuba, Sutter, Butte, Colusa
1935-37—Dr. Charles M. Ishizu, Jack M. Maruyama
1938—Harry Fukushima
1939-42—Frank Nakamura

Reactivated as Marysville

1946—Frank F. Nakamura
1947—Sam Kurihara
1948-49—Frank F. Nakamura
1950-51—Akiji Yoshimura
1952—Masanobu Oji
1953-54—Frank N. Okimoto
1955—Dan F. Nishita
1956—George H. Inouye
1957—George Nakao
1958—George Okamoto
1959—Bill Tsuji
1960—Dr. Yutaka Toyoda
1961—Shurei Matsumoto
1962—Terry Manji
1963—Roger Tokunaga
1964—Robert Kodama
1965—Arthur Oji
1966—George Yoshimoto
1967—Clark Tokunaga

* Originally organized as American Loyalty League in 1920, the earlier records are missing.

MOUNTAIN VIEW

Organization Date Unknown

1940—Henry Kiyomura
1941—
1942—Henry Mitarai
1945—Masago Shibuya

MONTEREY PENINSULA

Organized Jan. 25, 1932

1932—Hisashi Arie
1933—Sachi Sugano
1934—Hal Higashi
1935—Bob Sakamoto
1936—Fujisada Inada, Kaz Oka
1937—Hal Higashi
1938—Masato Suyama
1939—Chester Ogi
1940-41—James Tabata
1942—Kaz Oka
1946-47—James Tabata
1948—Kiyoshi Nobusada
1949—Henry Tanaka
1950—Mickey Ichiji
1951—James Tabata
1952—Kenneth H. Sato
1953—George T. Esaki
1954—Harry Menda
1955—George T. Esaki
1956—George Kodama
1957—Hoshito Miyamoto
1958—Barton T. Yoshida
1959—Akio Sugimoto
1960—Paul Ichiji
1961—Frank Tanaka
1962—Mas Yokogawa

1963—Dr. Clifford Nakajima
1964-65—Mike Sando
1966—George Uyeda
1967—Dr. John Ishizuka

OAKLAND

Organized June 7, 1934

1934—Dr. Chitoshi Yanaga
1935-37—Randolph M. Sakada
1938—Kay Hirao
1939—Kelly K. Yamada
1940—Frank Tsukamoto, Tad Hirota
1941-42—Kay Hirao

Reactivated Aug. 10, 1946

1947-53—Merged with Eastbay JACL
1953—Takeo Tachiki
1954—Arata Akahoshi
1955—Paul Nomura
1956—James Tsurumoto
1957—Asa Fujie
1958—Mrs. Molly Kitajima
1959—Marie Sato
1960—Ken Matsumoto
1961—Roy R. Endo
1962-63—Ted T. Mayeda
1964—Tony Yokomizo
1965—Dr. Ikuya Kurita
1966—Shizuo Tanaka
1967—Dr. Y. Kawamura

PLACER COUNTY

Pioneer Chapter Organized May, 1928

1928-29—Tom Yego
1930-31—Kay Takemoto
1932—Sam Sunada
1933—Kay Takemoto
1934—Tom Yego
1935—Louis Oki
1936—Tom Matsumoto
1936—Cosma Sakamoto
1938—"Hike" Masayuki Yego
1939—Bunny Nakagawa
1940—Louis Oki
1941—George Sakamoto
1942-45—Kay Takemoto
1946—Jeff K. Asazawa
1947—Tom Matsumoto, Roy Takemoto
1948—Kay Takemoto
1949—Howard Nakae
1950—James Makimoto
1951—Frank Hironaka
1952—Homer Takahashi
1953—Tadashi Yego
1954—Koichi Uyeno
1955—Wilson Makabe
1956—George Itow
1957—Hugo Nishimoto
1958—George Hirakawa
1959—Dr. Kay Kashiwabara
1960—Aster Kondo
1961—Ellen Kubo
1962—Kunio Okusu
1963—Harry Kawabata
1964—Jack Shinkawa
1965—Dick Nishimura
1966—Minoru Kakiuchi
1967—Tom Takahashi

RENO

Organized March 11, 1948

1948—Mas Baba
1949—Fred Yamagishi
1950—George Oshima
1951—Oscar Fujii
1952—Fred Aoyama
1953—Oscar Fujii
1954-55—Fred Aoyama
1956—Henry Hattori
1957—Ida Fukui
1958-59—Bud Fujii
1960—Mrs. Hana Aoyama
1961—Mrs. Yoshie Fujii
1962—Mrs. Eunice Oshima
1963—Robert Debold
1964—Mas Baba
1965—Fred Aoyama
1966—Tom Oki
1967—Mrs. Joyce Chikami

SACRAMENTO

Organized 1922*

1922-24—Walter T. Tsukamoto
1924-31—Inactive
1931-36—Walter T. Tsukamoto
1937—Dr. Jiro Muramoto
1938—Henry Taketa
1939—Edward Kitazumi
1940—Dr. George Takahashi
1941-42—Dr. Goro Muramoto

Reactivated Aug. 10, 1947

1947—Henry Taketa (org.)
1948—Dr. Yoshizo Harada, Mitsuru Nishio
1949—Mitsuru Nishio
1950—Miss Kiyo Sato
1951—William M. Matsumoto

1952—Ginji Mizutani
1953—George Tambara
1954—Toko Fujii
1955—Dean T. Itano
1956—Percy Masaki
1957—Mamoru Sakuma
1958—Katsuro Murakami
1959—Richard Matsumoto
1960-61—Tak Tsujita
1962—Frank Hiyama
1963—Ralph Nishimi
1964—Tom Sato
1965—Kinya Noguchi
1966—Chas. Kobayashi
1967—Tom Fujimoto
*Originally organized as American Loyalty League and chartered as JACL chapter on Oct. 31, 1931.

SALINAS VALLEY

Organization Date Unknown

1932—Harry Kita
1933—Tom Fujino
1934—Henry Shigemasa
1935—John Urabe
1936—Harry Kita
1937—Takeo Yuki
1938—Kenzo Yoshida
1939-40—Harry Shirachi
1941-42—Henry Tanda

Reactivated May 17, 1946

1946-47—James Abe
1948—Henry Tanda
1949-50—Roy Sakasagawa
1951-52—Tom Miyana
1953-54—John Terakawa
1955-56—James Tanda
1957—Kenneth Sato
1958—Henry Tanda
1959-60—Kiyo Hirano
1961-62—Harvey Kitamura
1963—Tom Miyana
1964-65—Ted Ikemoto
1966-67—Bob Yamamoto

SAN BENITO COUNTY

Organized June 22, 1935*

1935-37—James Sugioka
1938—George Nishita
1939—James Sugioka
1940—Richard Nishimoto
1941-46—Henry Omoto
1947—Richard Nishimoto
1948—Takeichi Kadani
1949—Issac Shingu
1950—Kay Kamimoto
1951—George Nishita
1952—Tom Shimonishi
1953—Glenn Kowaki
1954—Sho Nakamoto
1955—Joe Shingai
1956—Frank Nishita
1957—John Teshima
1958—Sam Shiotsuka
1959—Kay Yamaoka
1960—Dennis Nishita
1961—Sam I. Shingai
1962—Tony Yamaoka
1963—Herbert Teshima
1964—Tsutae Kamimoto
1965—Akiji Yamagishi
1966—Ryo Terasaki
1967—Kenneth Teshima

*This chapter is the only West Coast Chapter which maintained its active status, despite evacuation, through the war years.

SAN FRANCISCO

Pioneer Chapter Organized 1928

1928-29—Saburo Kido
1930—Henry Takahashi
1931—George Togasaki
1932—Saburo Kido
1933—Henry Takahashi
1934—Dr. T. T. Hayashi
1935—Dr. Carl Hirota
1936—Dr. Kahn Uyeyama
1937—Tamotsu Murayama, Mikio Fujimoto
1938-39—Saburo Kido
1940-41—Henry T. Uyeda
1942—David Tatsuno Henry Tani

Reactivated May 11, 1945

1945—Roy Takagi (org.)
1946—David Tatsuno
1946—Yoshiaki Moriaki, Dr. Tokujii Hedani
1947—Dr. Yoshiye Togasaki, Yukio Wada
1948—Yukio Wada
1949—Takehiko Yoshihashi
1950—Victor Abe
1951—Yasuo W. Abiko
1952—Fred Y. Hoshiyama
1953—Dr. Shigeru R. Horio, Kei Hori

1954-55—Jerry Enomoto
1956—Hatsuro Aizawa
1957-58—Jack Kusaba
1959—Steve Doi
1960-61—John Yasumoto
1962-63—Tad Ono
1964-65—Eddie Moriguchi
1966—Don Negi
1967—Mrs. Yo Hironaka

SAN JOSE

Organized 1923*

1923—Kay Nishida
1924-31—Records Missing
1932—Harry Takeda
1933-36—Records Missing
1937—Shig Masunaga
1938—Phil Matsumura
1939—Wayne M. Kanemoto
1940—Henry Mitarai
1941—Roy Ozawa
1942—Shig Masunaga
Reactivated June 3, 1945 as part of Santa Clara County UCL

1946-53—Tom Mitsuyoshi

1955-57—Phil Matsumura
1958—Harry Ishigaki
1959-60—Norman Mineta
1961—Eiichi Sakuye
1962-63—Dr. Tom Taketa
1964-65—Henry Uyeda
1966-68—Karl Kinaga

*First organized in 1923 as the American Loyalty League, its subsequent years' records are missing. The name was changed to JACL in 1930 and when it was reactivated in 1945, it was merged with the Santa Clara County United Citizens League until 1954.

SAN MATEO COUNTY

Organization Date Unknown

1935—Saiki Muneno
1936—
1937—Frank Kawai
1938—Joe Yamada
1939—Hirotsuke Inouye
1940—Dr. George Takahashi
1941—Fred Ochi
1942—Dr. George Takahashi
Reactivated Oct. 22, 1946
1947—Ken Kato, Hirotsuke Inouye
1948—Howard Imada
1949—Hiroji Kariya
1950—Kaz Kunitani
1951—Dick Arimoto
1952—Robert Sugishita
1953—Dr. Andrew Yoshiwara
1954—Howard Imada
1955—William Takahashi
1956-57—Saiki Yamaguchi
1958—Tom Marutani
1959-60—Haruo Ishimaru
1961—Kiyoshi Ota
1962—Wilson Makabe
1963—Jake K. Oiwa
1964—Haruo Ishimaru
1965—Mrs. Irene Ikeda
1966-67—Hy Tsukamoto

SANTA CLARA COUNTY

Organization Date Unknown

1932—Toshi Taketa
1933—
1934—Toshi Taketa
1935—
1936—
1937—Shigeru Masunaga
1938—
1939—Shigeru Masunaga
1940—
1941—Henry Mitarai
1942—Shigeru Masunaga
1945—Shigeru Masunaga
1946—Eiichi Sakaye
1947—Akira Shimoguchi
1948—Henry Hamasaki
1949—Esau Shimizu
1950—Mrs. Ruth Hashimoto
1951—Shig Masunaga
1952—Akira Shimoguchi
1953—Sam Tanase
1953—Merged with San Jose

SEQUOIA

Organized May 18, 1952

1952—Harry Higaki
1953—Shozo Mayeda
1954—John Enomoto
1955—Hiroji Kariya
1956-57—Peter Nakahara
1958—Tom Yamane
1959—Sat Yamada
1960—John Enomoto
1961—Sakaye Okamura
1962—Jay Sasagawa

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Northern California

From Previous Page

1963—Dave Nakamura
1964—Albert Nakai
1965—Fujio Kuwano
1966—Hiroshi Yamamoto
1967—Kiyo Nishiura

SONOMA COUNTY

Organized Aug. 4, 1934

1934-35—Masao Hasegawa
1936-38—Dr. George Hiura
1939—George Otani
1940—William Hiura
1941-42—Henry Shimizu
Reactivated Aug. 4, 1948
1948-49—James T. Miyano
1950—George Kawaoka
1951—Chick Furuya
1952—Minoru Matsuda
1953—Arthur Sugiyama
1954—Riyuo Uyeda
1955—Kenji Ono
1956—Edwin Ohki
1957—Sam Miyano
1958—Frank Oda
1959—Edwin Ohki
1960—Martin H. Shimizu
1961—Dr. Roy Okamoto
1962—James Murakami
1963—George Hamamoto
1964—James Miyano
1965—Dr. Roy Okamoto
1966—Frank Oda
1967—Edwin Ohki

STOCKTON Pioneer Chapter

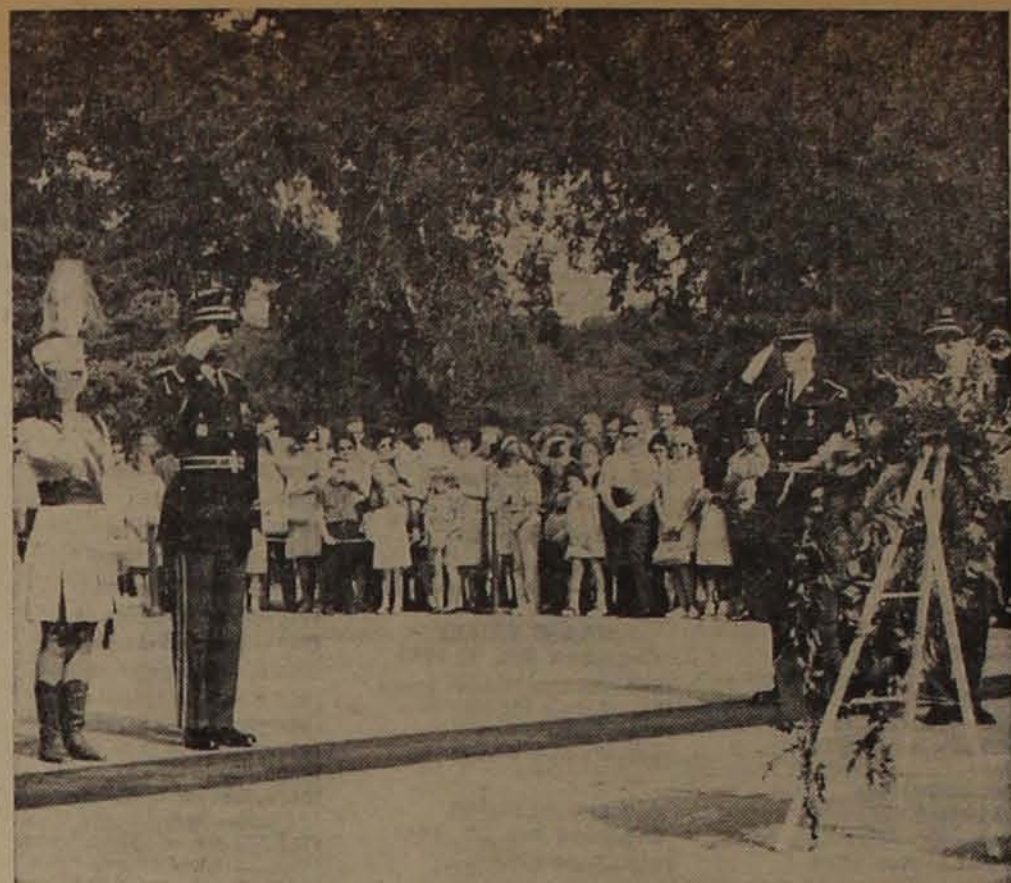
1929-33—
1933—Dr. Roy S. Morimoto
1934—
1935—
1936—James Okino
1937—Stewart Nakano
1938—Dr. Roy S. Morimoto
1939—Ted Mikiritani
1940—Dr. Charles Ishizu
1941—Al Kawasaki
1942—Stewart Nakano
Reactivated Sept. 22, 1946
1947—Joe Omachi
1948—Jun Agari
1949-50—Jack Matsumoto
1951—Miss Yoshimi Terashita
1952—Hiroshi Morita
1953—Sam Itaya
1954—George Baba
1955—Henry Kusama
1956—Richard Yoshikawa
1957—Lou Tsunekawa
1958—Dr. David Fujishige
1959—George Baba
1960—Ted Kamibayashi
1961—Ed Yoshikawa
1962—Dr. Ken Fujii
1963—Bill Shima
1964-65—Dr. Kengo Terashita
1966—Sam Itaya
1967—G. Y. Matsumoto

WATSONVILLE Organization Date Unknown

1934—Tom Matsuda
1935—Sumio Miyamoto
1936—Louis Waki
1937-38—Pat Matsushita
1939—Frank Uyeda
1940—Harry Yagi
1941-42—James Hirokawa
Reactivated Nov. 18, 1948
1948-49—Bill Fukuba
1950—Kenzo Yoshida
1951—Bill Fukuba
1952-53—William Mine
1954-55—Bob Manabe
1956—Hiroshi Shikuma
1957—Tom Nakase
1958—Shig Harano
1959—Louis Hayashida
1960—Tom Tao
1961—Harry Yagi
1962—Dr. Clifford Fujimoto
1963—John Kurimoto
1964—Tak Higuchi
1965—Ben Umeda
1966—Buzz Noda
1967—Harry Akimoto

YO-SOLANO Organized 1935

1935-36—Allen Aoyagi
1937—Mary Obata
1939-42—Henry Aoyagi



SALUTE TO HERO—The Chicago Nisei Ambassadors, drum and bugle unit sponsored by Nisei veterans, salute as Taps is blown at a special wreath-laying ceremony before the Tomb of the Unknowns at Arlington National Cemetery. The unit is comprised largely of sons and daughters of the Nisei servicemen of World War II.

Central California

BAKERSFIELD

Organized Feb. 8, 1959

1959—Lloyd Kumataka
1960—Dr. Warren Itokazu
1961—Joe Ono
1962—Guy Murotani
1963-64—Joe Ono
1965—Mike Torii
1966—Lloyd Kumataka
1967—Guy Murotani

CLOVIS

Organized Oct. 11, 1955

1956—James Miyamoto
1957—Fumio Ikeda
1958—Yoshito Takahashi
1959—Bob Mochizuki
1960—Hi Ikeda
1961—Kiyomi Takahashi
1962—Frank Kubota
1963—Tokuo Yamamoto
1964—Bob Hirasuna
1965—Mike Miyamoto
1966—Ted Takahashi
1967—Ted Uyemura

DELANO

Organized 1942

1942—George Nagatani
Reactivated Mar. 9, 1950
1950—Noboru Takaki
1951—Sam Yukawa
1952—Bill Nakagawa
1953—Sam Azuma
1954—Joe Katano
1955—Dr. James Nagatani
1956—Saburo Okino
1957—Paul Kawasaki
1958—Mas Takaki
1959—Jeff H. Fukawa
1960—Bill Nakagawa
1961—Ed Nagatani
1962-63—Tom Watanabe
1964—Mas Takaki
1965—Jeff Fukawa
1966—Saburo Okino
1967—Paul Kawasaki

FOWLER

Organized 1952

1952—Dr. George Miyake
1953—Harley Nakamura
1954—Howard Renge
1955—Tom Kamikawa
1956—Tom Shirakawa
1957—Frank Sakohira
1958—Mikio Uchiyama
1959—George Teraoka
1960—Kazuo Hiyama
1961—Thomas Toyama
1962—Tom T. Nakamura
1963—Ken Hirose
1964—Hideo Kikuta
1965—Bill Hashimoto
1966—Tsuyoshi Nakamura
1967—Harry M. Honda
1968—Tiyo Yamaguchi

FRESNO

Pioneer Chapter

Organized May 5, 1923

1923—Dr. Thomas T. Yatabe
1924—Fred Yoshikawa
1925—James Hirokawa
1926—Lillian Tomita
1927—Bob Itanaga
1928—Toshio Namba
1929-30—Fred Yoshikawa
1931—Fred Hirasuna
1932—Bob Itanaga
1933—Tom Kanase
1934—Yoshio Honda
1935—Hiro Yamamizaka
1936—Howard Nakamura
1937—Tom Nakamura
1938—Bill T. Ishida
1939-40—Johnson Kato

1941—Dr. Joseph Sasaki

1942—Dr. Thomas T. Yatabe

1938—Fred Yoshikawa

Reactivated Feb. 1, 1947

1947—Johnson Kebo

(org.)

1948—Fred Hirasuna

1949—Seiichi Mikami

1950—Mike Iwatsubo

1951—Dr. George Suda

1952—Dr. Sumio Kubo

Jim Ishikawa

1953—Jin Ishikawa

1954—Seiichi Mikami

1955—Hugo Kazato

1956—Dr. Robert Yabuno

1957—Dr. Sumio Kubo

1958—Ben Nakamura

1959—George Takaoka

1960—James K. Kubota

1961—Dr. Shiro Ego

1962—Dr. Frank Nishio

1963—Dr. Chester Oji

1964—Hiro Kusaka

1965—Tony Takikawa

1966—Ray Urushima

1967—Jack Harada

KERN COUNTY

Organized May 6, 1936

1936—Everett Itanaga

1937—Harry Tatsuno

KINGSBURG

Organized 1952

1952-57—Mats Ando

KINGS COUNTY

Organized 1939

1939—Kiyoshi Nobusada

1941-42—Tom Fujita

PARLIER

Organized 1935

1935-36—Akira Chiamori

1937—Byrd Kumataka

1938—James Kozuki

1939—Akira Chiamori

1941-42—James Kozuki

Reactivated Jan. 29, 1949

1949—Byrd Kumataka

Akira Chiamori

1950—Kengo Osumi

1951—Marcel Takata

1952—Gerald M. Ogata

1953—Kaz Komoto

1954—Bill Tsuji

1955—Ronald K. Ota

1956—Ralph T. Kimoto

1957—Harry T. Kubo

1958—Bill Watanabe

1959—John Kashiki

1960—Ralph T. Kimoto

1961—Kengo Osumi

1962-63—Robert I. Okamura

1964—James N. Kozuki

1965—Bill Tsuji

1966—Tom Takata

1967—Harry Kubo

REEDLEY

Organized June 8, 1935

1935—George Ikuta

1936—Bob Okamura

1937—

1938—Charles Iwasaki

1939—

1940—Seyichi Kiyomoto

1941—Keiji Kitahara

1942—George Ikuta

Reactivated Sept. 25, 1948

1948—Masaru Abe

1949—Marshall Hirose

1950—Charles Iwasaki

1951—Mas Sakamoto

1952—Jack Shimono

1953—Dr. Akira Tajiri

1954—Masaru Abe

1955—Charles Iwasaki

1956—Dr. James Ikemiya

1957—Tak Naito

1958—Ed Yano

1959—Frank Kimura

1960—Kiyoshi Kawamoto

1961—Toru Ikeda

1962—Kei Kitahara

1963—Henry Hosaka

1964—Bill Yamada

1965—William Wake

1966—George Kiyomoto

1967—George Ikemiya

SANGER-DEL REY

Organized Mar. 17, 1950

1950-51—Robert

Kanagawa

1952—Tom Nakamura

1953—Tom Nagamatsu

1954—George Nishimura

1955—Johnson Kebo

1956—Johnson Shimizu

1957—Kiichi Tange

1958—Larry Hikiji

1959—Peter Hasegawa

1960—Benny Matsunaga

1961—Kelly Ishimoto

1962—Masami Arita

1963—Hugo Ogawa

1964—Kasuo Komoto

1965—Robert Kanagawa

1966—Tom Nakamura

1967—George Nishimura

SELMA

Organized Mar. 17, 1950

1950-52—George Abe

1953—Masato Morishima

1954-55—George Okazaki

1956—George Baba

1957—George Abe

1958—Dale Okazaki

1959—Alan Masumoto

1960—Max Kawano

1961—Dale Okazaki

1962—Elmer Kobashi

1963—George Tokunaga

1964—Sus Kimoto

1965—Alan A. Masumoto

1966—Jiro Kataoka

1967—Tosh Shimamoto

TULARE COUNTY

Organized Nov. 15, 1934

1934-36—Harvey Iwata

1937—Ben Yabuno

1938—John Kubota

1939—Chorge Kaku

1940-42—Tom Shimasaki

Reactivated Nov. 22, 1947

1947-49—Tom Shimasaki

1950—Hiroshi Mayeda

1951—Kenji Tashiro

1952—Edward Nagata

1953-54—Ted Hiramoto

1955—Yeiki Tashiro

1956—Mike Imoto

1957-58—James E. Matsumura

1959—Douglas Yamada

1960—Robert Ishida

1961—Jun Hatakeda

1962—Stanley Nagata

1963—George Sakaguchi

1964—Bill Yebisu

1965—Harry Morofuji

1966—Tak Ishizue

1967—Shigenori Kitauchi

Pacific Northwest

COLUMBIA BASIN

Organized Dec. 14, 1954

1955-56—Bill Utsunomiya

GRESHAM—TROUTDALE

Organized Mar. 11, 1950

1950-51—Shio Uyetake

1952—Jack Ouchida

1953—Mas Fujimoto

1954—Toshio Okino

1955—Kazuo Kinoshita

1956—Henry T. Kato

1957—Dr. Joe Onchi

1958—Jack Ouchida

1959—Kaz Tamura

1960—Ed Honma

1961—Kaz Kinoshita

1962—Dr. Joe Onchi

1963—Tosh Okino

1964—Henry T. Kato

1965—Shigenari Nagae

1966—Kazuo Tamura

1967—Mas Fujimoto

MID-COLUMBIA

Hood River JACL-1931-35

Organized 1931

1931—George Kinoshita

1932—Kumao Yoshinari

1933—Kazuo Kanemasu

1934—Min Yasui

1935—Kumao Yoshinari

1936-37—Kazuo Kanemasu

1938—George Kinoshita

1939-40—Mits Takasumi

1941—Mark Sato

1942—Kumao Yoshinari

Reactivated May 19, 1946

1946-47—Mamoru Noji

1948—Masami Asai</

Intermountain

During the war years (1942-45), the Intermountain District Council was the sole regional organization in operation while the three West coast district councils suspended activities. The chapters in Arizona were then part of the IDC.

BEN LOMOND (Ogden JACL—1938-53) Organized 1938

1940—Jiro Tamaki
1941—George Yoshida
1942—Tatsuo Koga
1943—Jiro Tsukamoto
1944-45—Toyse Kato
1946—Dr. Mike M. Horii
1947—Tsutomu S. Ochi
1948-50—Ken Uchida
1951—George Sugihara
1952-57—Toyse Kato
1958—Harold S. Toma
1959-62—Ken Uchida
1963—Yutaka Harada
1964—Mits Koga
1965—Dick Kishimoto
1966—Roy Miya
1966-67—Roy Miya

BOISE VALLEY Organized 1937

1937-38—Henry Suehira
1939—Howard Fujii
1940—Joe Saito
1941—Yutaka Tamura
1942—Mrs. Martha Nishitani
1943—Abe Saito
1944—George Nishitani,
Mas Yamashita
1945—Soapy S. Sagami
1946—Tom Takatori
1947—Edson Fujii
1948—George Koyama
1949—George Ishihara
1950—Dyke Itami
1951—Tom Takatori
1952—Seichi Hayashida
1953—Manabu Yamada
1954—Henry Suehira
1955—Tom Arima
1956—Steve Hirai
1957—Harry Hamada
1958—James Yamada
1959—Seichi Hayashida
1960—Masao Yamashita
1961—Masa Nishihara
1962—Junji Yamamoto
1963—Yoshio Takahashi
1964—John Arima
1965—Kay Inouye
1966—Takashi Koyama
1967—George Koyama

DAVIS COUNTY Organization Date Unknown

1942—Takeo Nakano
1943—Ted Miya
1944—George Akasaka
1945—Yori Kozaike
1946—George Fujiki
1947—Merged with Ogden JACL

IDAHO FALLS (Southwestern Idaho 1939-42)

Organized May 17, 1940
1940—Yukio Inouye
1941-42—Mitsugi Kasai
1943-44—Yukio Inouye
1945-46—Eli Kobayashi
1947—Sadao Morishita

NEW ENGLAND Organized Feb. 7, 1948

1948-49—Harvey Aki
1950—Jim Kinoshita
1951—Dr. Tetsu Morita

NEW YORK Organized June 16, 1944

1944—Al Funabashi
1946—Yurino Takayoshi
1947-48—Tom Hayashi
1949-50—Aki Hayashi
1951—Frank Okazaki
1952-53—Woodrow Asai
1954-56—Sam Kai
1957—William K. Sakayama
1958—Kenji Nogaki
1959-60—George Kyotow
1961-63—George Kurahara
1963—Marion Glaeser
1964-67—Jack Ozawa

PHILADELPHIA Organized Oct. 12, 1946

1947-49—Jack Ozawa
1950—Mariko Ishiguro
1951—Noboru Kobayashi,
Naomi Nakano
1952—Gary Oye

1948—Fred Ochi
1949—Charles Hirai
1950—Joe Nishioka
1951—Kay Tokita
1952—George H. Nukaya
1953—Takeo Haga
1954—Sam Yamasaki
1955—George Tokita
1956—Shoji Nukaya
1959—Joe Nishioka
1958—Deto Harada
1959—Bud I. Sakaguchi
1960-61—Leo H. Hosoda
1962-63—Sach Mikami
1964—Sam Sakaguchi
1965—Todd Ogawa
1966-67—Haruo Yamasaki

MAGIC VALLEY Organized Apr. 3, 1943

1943—George Makabe (org.)
1943—Shigeo Morita
1944—Tsutomu Abo
1945—Yoshimi Aizawa

MT. OLYMPUS Organized Dec. 27, 1943

1943—Frank T. Tashima
(org.)
1944-45—Shigeo Ushio
1946—George Fujii
1947—Tom Matsumori
1948—George Fujii
1949—Min Matsumori
1950—Helen Shimizu
1951—Mits Hoki
1952—Jim Ushio
1953—George Fujii
1954—James Hirabayashi
1955—Mas Namba
1956—Ida Tateoka
1957—George Tamura
1958-59—Lou Nakagawa
1960—Ken Tamura,
Mrs. Kiyo Matsumori,
Mrs. Yuki Namba
1961-62—Bob Mukai
1963-64—Yukus Inouye
1965—Kenneth Hisatake
1966—Frank Yoshimura
1966-67—Frank Yoshimura

NORTHERN UTAH Organized 1942

1942—Nobuichi Sato
Reactivated 1959
1960—Harold S. Toma

POCATELLO Organized 1941

1941—George Shiozawa
1942-43—Paul Okamura
1944—Novo Kato
1945—Tom Morimoto,
Tom Hatakeda
1946—Hero Shiosaki
1947—Harvey Yamashita,
Sam Yokota
1948—George Shiozawa
1949—Paul Okamura,
Masa Tsukamoto
1950—Masa Tsukamoto
1951—Bill Yoden
1952—George Sato
1953-54—Ronnie Yokota
1955-56—Wm. T. Yamauchi
1957-58—Novo Kato
1959-60—Hero Shiosaki
1961—George Shiozawa
1962—Bill Yoden
1963—Joe Sato
1964—Kazuo Endow

Eastern

1953—Ben Ohama
1954—Dr. Tom Tamaki
1955—William Marutani
1956—S. Sim Endo
1957—Warren H. Watanabe
1958—Mrs. Louise S.
Maehara
1959—Hiroshi Ueyehara
1960—Dr. Stanley Nagashima
1961—Allen Okamoto
1962—Kaz Horita
1963—Toshio Kaname
1964—Roy Kita
1967—Howard Okamoto

SEABROOK Organized June 18, 1946

1947—Vernon Ichisaka
1948—Ray Bano
1949—Vernon Ichisaka
1950-51—George Sakamoto
1952—Jim Mitsui
1953—John Fuyume
1954—Harry Okamoto
1955—Henry Furushima
1956—George Noda
1957—Mrs. Josie Ikeda
1958—Vernon Ichisaka
1959—Keigo Inouye

1965—George Sumida
1966—Masa Tsukamoto
1967—Mrs. K. Sato

SALT LAKE CITY Organized Mar. 8, 1935

1935—Miye Asahina (org.)
1935—Joe G. Masaoka
1936—Joe Kurumada
1937—William T. Yamauchi
1938-40—Mike M. Masaoka
1941—Shigeo Ushio
1942-43—Dr. Jun Kurumada
1944—Isamu Aoki
1945—Kay Terashima
1946—Mrs. Alice Kasai
1947—Tom Hoshiyama
1948—Dr. Jun Kurumada
1949—George Sakashita
1950-51—George Mochizuki
1953—Dr. Shig Matsukawa
1954-56—Rupert Hachiya
1957-59—Ichiro Doi
1960—Henry Kasai
1961—George Yoshimoto
1962-63—Tats Misaka
1964-65—Raymond Uno
1966—Tubber Okuda
1967—Toshiyuki Kano

SNAKE RIVER Organized Feb. 26, 1944

1944-45—Joe Komoto
1946—Joe Saito
1947—James W. Watanabe
1948-49—Tom T. Itami
1950—George Sugai
1951—Tom Iseri
1952—Smith Morimoto
1953—Tom Ogura
1954—Paul Saito
1955—George Iseri
1956—Dr. Kenji Yaguchi
1957—Gish Amano
1958—George Mita
1959—George Nishimura
1960—Abe Saito
1961—Yosh Sakahara
1962—Ike Wakasugi
1963—Richard Ogura
1964—Mamoru Wakasugi
1965—Bob Uriu
1966—George Iwasa
1967—Jack H. Ogami

REXBURG Yellowstone JACL— 1941-59

1941—Fuji Hikida
1942—Kiyoshi Sakata
1943—Michio Yamagata
1944—Kiyoshi Sakata
1945—Stomie Hanami
1946—Haruo Yamasaki
1947—Thomas M. Hanami
1948-49—Hiroshi Miyasaki
1950—Kiyoshi Sakata
1951—Jack K. Matsura
1952—Haruo Yamasaki
1953—Masayoshi Fujimoto
1954—Haruo Yamasaki
1955—Kiyoshi Sakata
1956—Fuji Hikida
1957—John Sakata
1958—Tommy Miyasaki
1959—Haruo Yamasaki
1960-61—Kazuo Hikida
1962—Kiyoshi Sakata
1963—Fuji Hikida,
Haruo Yamasaki
1964—Kazuo Hikida
1965—Hiroshi Miyasaki
1966—Kazuo Sakata
1967—Hit Miyasaki

1960—James Yamasaki
1961—Bob Fuyume
1962—Kiyomi Nakamura
1963—Dr. Paul Morita
1964—Charles Nagao
1965—Henry F. Kato
1966-67—Masaaki Ooka

WASHINGTON, D.C. Organized June 15, 1946

1946—Jack Hirose (org.)
1946—Jun Okazaki
1947—Harold Horiuchi
1948-49—Ira Shimasaki
1950—Henry Goshio
1951—Don Komai
1952—Rikio Kumagai
1953—Dr. George Furukawa
1954—John Katsu
1955—Ruth Kuroishi
1956—Bun Nakao
1957—Harvey Iwata
1958—Jack Hirose
1959—Hisako Sakata
1960-61—John Yoshino
1962—Harry I. Takagi
1963—Edwin Y. Mitoma
1964-65—Key K. Kobayashi
1966—Charles Pace
1967—Kaz Oshiki

ALBUQUERQUE
Organized Jan. 30, 1948
1948—Frank Matsubara
1949—Fred Yoshimoto
1950—Sam Yonemoto
1951—George Matsubara
1952—Art Togami
1953—Charles Matsubara
1954—Mrs. Ruth Hashimoto
1955—Mike Yonemoto
1956—George Matsubara

ARKANSAS VALLEY Organized Apr. 4, 1950

1950-53—Ugi Harada
1954—Harry Shironaka
1955—Ted Maruyama
1956—George Ushiyama
1957—Ugi Harada
1958—John Maruyama
1959—Elmo Sakai
1960—Tom Nakayama
1961—Robert Mayeda
1962—Henry Konishi
1963—Jim Hiraki
1964—Mike Fujimoto
1965—Joe M. Wyeno
1966—Gene Hirakata
1967—George Ushijima

EL PASO Organization Date 1935—Willie Ando

FT. LUPTON Organization Date Unknown

1942-43—Floyd Koshio
1944—Lee Murata
1945—Sam Okamoto
1946—[inactive]
1947—Jack Tuhara
1948—Sam Okamoto
1949—Tom Yanaga
1950—Dr. George Uyemura
1951—John Kiyota
1952-53—Frank Yamaguchi
1954—Sam Koshio
1955—Takashi Matsushima
1956-57—Frank Yamaguchi
1958—Sam Okamoto
1959—Jack Tuhara
1960—George Matsushima
1962—Frank Yokoji
1963—Tom Koshio
1964—Sam Funakoshi
1965—Elton Nakamoto
1966—Sam Funakoshi
1967—Sam Koshio

ANN ARBOR Organized June 9, 1946

1946—Dr. Joseph Sasaki

CHICAGO Organized June 1944

1945—William Minami
1946—Noboru Honda
1947—Jack Nakagawa
1948—Mari Sabusawa
1949-50—Shigeo Wakamatsu
1951—Ronald I. Shiozaki
1952-53—Abe Hagiwara
1954-55—Kumeo Yoshinari
1956-58—Dr. Frank Sakamoto
1959-60—Hiro Mayeda
1961-62—Joe K. Sagami
1963—Mark Yoshizumi
1964-65—Lincoln Shimidzu
1966-67—Henry Terada

CINCINNATI Organized April 5, 1946

1946—Ken Matsumoto (org.)
1946—Dr. Makoto Yamaguchi
1947—James Hashimoto
1948—Tom Kanno
1949—Kaye Watanabe
1950—Fred Morioka
1951—Masaji S. Toki
1952—Dr. James H. Takao
1953-54—Joe E. Sugawara
1955—Kaye Watanabe
1956—Mrs. Mutsu Takao
1957—James Hashimoto
1958—Masaji S. Toki
1959—James Takeuchi
1960—Mrs. Marnelle
Watanabe
1961—Hisashi Sugawara
1962—Tak Kariya
1963—Kaye Watanabe
1964—Mrs. Frances Tojo
1965—Gordon Yoshikawa
1966—Benny Okura
1967—Mrs. K. Watanabe

CLEVELAND Organized June 10, 1946

1946—Abe Hagiwara
1947—Frank Shiba
1948—George Chida
1949—Howard Tashima
1950—Alice Morihoro
1951—William Sadatoki
1952—Henry Tanaka
1953—George Ono
1954—Robert E. Fujita
1955-57—William Sadatoki
1958-59—Joe Kadowaki
1960—Gene Takahashi

Mountain - Plains

GREELEY Organized June 24, 1944

1944—Fred Hashimoto
1945—Hiroto Uno

MILE-HI Organized 1938*

1939—Shimpei Sakaguchi
1940—Charles Suyeishi
1943—Inactive
1944—George S. Kashiwagi
1945—Taki Domoto, Jr.
1946—Dr. Takashi Mayeda
1947—George Masunaga
1948—George Ohashi, Bess
(Matsuda) Shiyomura
1949-50—Toshio Ando
1951—Y. Tak Terasaki
1952—Roy H. Mayeda
1953—John T. Noguchi
1954—Sam Y. Matsumoto
1955—Harry H. Sakata
1956—John Sakayama
1957—Leonard Uchida
1958—John Masunaga
1959—Robert Y. Uyeda
1960—Osaki Taniwaki
1961—Yutaka Terasaki
1962—Mike Tashiro
1963—Bill Kuroki
1964—Dave Furukawa
1965—Don Tanabe
1966—Robert Horiuchi,
Henry Tobo
1967—Sam Owada
*Organized on an independent basis, the Denver JACL became part of the National JACL in 1944.

MONTANA Organized Apr. 10, 1949

1949-51—Tom Koyama
1952—George Kawamoto
1953—Yasuo Nayematsu
1954—Joe Nagashima
1955—Sam Shirasago
1956—Yugo Nayematsu
1957—Jim Shirasago
1958-59—Mrs. Harriet
Nagashima

NORTH PLATTE Organized 1942

1942-45—George Kuraki

NORTHERN WYOMING Organization Date Unknown

1941—Tom Nagashima
1942—Tom Ujifusa
1945—Yasuo Nayematsu
1946-48—No officers
1949—Dr. Minol Ota
1950-51—Jack Ando
1952—Kay Nakamura
1953—Tom Ujifusa
1954—Haruki Shimogaki
1955—George Ujifusa
1956—Harry Ujifusa, Jr.

OMAHA Organized June 28, 1947

1947-49—K. Patrick Okura
1950—Robert Nakadoi
1951—Cecil J. Ishii
1952-53—Jack T. Tamai
1954-55—Frank Tamai
1956-57—Manuel Matsunami
1958-59—Kazuo Ikebasu
1960-63—Mike Watanabe
1964-65—Mrs. Em Nakadoi
1966-67—Noriaki Okada

PUEBLO Organization Date Unknown

1945—Hideo Sagara

RIO GRANDE VALLEY Organized Jan. 29, 1948

1948-52—Henry Kawahata

SAN LUIS VALLEY

1949—Roy Y. Inouye
1950—Francis Wakasugi
1951—Roy Y. Inouye
1952—Sojiro Yoritomo
1953—Roy Y. Inouye
1954—Frank Uyemura
1955—Shirou Enomoto
1956—George Hishinuma
1957—Roy Fujii
1958—Charles Hayashida
1959—George Katsumoto
1960—Fred Hayashida
1961—James Kunugi
1962—Harry Sumida
1964—Kay Shiohita
1965—Den Ono
1966—Morris Tanaka
1967—Mrs. Roy Inouye

Midwest

1961—Dr. Toaru Ishiyama
1962—Frank Shiba
1963—Henry Tanaka
1964—Wallace Ito
1965—Mrs. Toshi Kadowaki
1966—Masy Tashima
1967—Robert Fujita

DAYTON Organized March 1949

1949—Masaru Yamasaki
1950—Dr. James T. Taguchi
1951—Sutemi Murayama,
Masaru Yamasaki
1952—Dr. James T. Taguchi
1953—Hideo Yoshihara
1954—Yoichi Sato
1955—Dr. Ruby Hirose
1956—Dr. Mark Nakauchi
1957—Mas Yamasaki
1958—Mrs. Matilde Taguchi
1959-60—Dr. James T.
Taguchi
1961—Roy Sugimoto
1962—Jack Huntsberger
1963—Mrs. Matilde Taguchi
1964—Ken Sugawara
1965—Masaru Yamasaki
1966—Dr. James Taguchi
1967—Ray Jenkins

DETROIT Organized June 7, 1946

1946-48—Peter Fujioka
1949—Roy Kaneko
1950—Dr. Mark M. Kondo
1951—Wallace Kagawa
1952—Shig Ochi
1953—Minoru Togasaki
1954—Kenneth Miyoshi
1955—Sadao Kimoto
1956—Mrs. Miyoko O'Neill
1957—Yoshio Kasai
1958—Charles Yata
1959—Walter Miyao
1960—Frank Watanabe
1961—Peter Fujioka
1962—Wallace Kagawa
1963—Minoru Togasaki
1964—James N. Shimoura
1965—Walter Miyao
1966—William Adair
1967—Art S. Morey

MILWAUKEE Organized May 11, 1945

1945—Henry Sakemi (org.)
1946—Mac Kaneko,
Lynn Wells
1947—Julius Fujihira
1948—Frank O. Okada

1949-50—Kazumi Oura
1951—Charles Matsumoto
1952—Nami Shio
1953—Harry Shinozaki
1954—Takio Kataoka
1955—Helen Inai
1956—Jim Momoi
1957—Walter Wong
1958—Satoshi Nakahira
1959—Albert Popp
1960—Roy Mukai
1961—Dennis Makiya
1962—Ronald Minami
1963—Roy Mukai
1964—Douglas Day
1965—Fremont Ogawa
1965-66—Sat Nakahira
1967—Allan M. Hida

ST. LOUIS Organized Aug. 17, 1946

1946—Sam Nakano
1947-48—Henry Tani
1949-50—Joseph Tanaka
1951—Edward Koyama
1952—Dr. Alfred Morioka
1953—George K. Hasagawa
1954—Harry H. Hayashi
1955—Rose Ogino
1956—Richard T. Henmi
1957—Dan Sakahara
1958—Kiichi Hiramoto
1959—Dr. Alfred Morioka
1960—Dr. Henry M. Ema
1961—George K. Hasagawa
1962—Mrs. Lois Miyasaka
1963-64—Dr. Jackson Eto
1965—Dr. George Uchiyama
1966—Lee Durham
1967—George Hasagawa

TWIN CITIES Organized Sept. 26, 1946

1946—George Matsuyama
1947—Sam Shijo
1948—John Matsuo
1949—Tomo Kosobayashi,
George Yanagita
1950—Takuzo Tsuchiya
1951—Yukio Okamoto
1952—Mas Teramoto
1953-55—Dr. Isaac Iijima
1956—Thomas Kanno
1957—Henry Makino
1958—Tom Ohno
1959—Mas Teramoto,
Simpey Kuramoto
1960—Yukio Yamaguchi
1961—Ted Matsuyama
1962—Mrs. Kay Kushino
1963-66—Paul Tsuchiya
1967—Dr. Roy Yamahiro

One Thousand Club Honor Roll



Life Member

Masami Abe.....Prog. West
Dr. George Baba.....Sequoia
Victor M. Carter.....Ven-Cul.
Edward J. Ennis.....New York
Dr. Chas. Fujisaki.....Mile Hi
Roland Hagio.....Chicago
Deto Harada.....Idaho Falls
Masayoshi Harada.....Twn-Cit
Frank Hattori.....Seattle
Fred Hirasuna.....Fresno
Dr. George Hiura.....Sequoia
Dr. Wm. Hiura.....Chicago
Takashi Hori.....Seattle
Mitsuo Hosaka.....S.F.
Harold Gordon.....Chicago
George J. Inagaki.....Ven-Cul.
Mrs. Yuki Inagaki.....Ven-Cul.
Frank Inagaki.....Ven-Cul.
Chris Inagaki.....Ven-Cul.
Patti Inagaki.....Ven-Cul.
Harry Iseki.....Parlier
Thomas Iseri.....SnRiver
Haruo Ishimaru.....San Mateo
Frank Ito.....Santa Maria
Tom T. Ito.....Pasadena
Buddy Iwata.....Liv-Mer
Taro Kawakami.....Prog-West
Saburo Kido.....DTLA
Frank Kinomoto.....Seattle
Dr. Robert Kinoshita.....Port.
George Kobata.....Gardena
Keisaburo Koda.....S.F.
Ben Koga.....Parlier
Dr. John Y. Koyama.....Gard.
Ray Koyama.....Santa Maria
Takeshi Kubota.....Seattle
Henry T. Kubota.....Seattle
James Michener.....Phil.
Mrs. Mari Michener.....Phil.
Tadafumi Mikuriya.....Phil.
Norman Miyakawa.....Parlier
Harry Mizuno.....Chicago
Sadao Morishita.....Idaho Falls
Frank Nakamura.....Marysville
Joe Nishioka.....Idaho Falls
Kenko Nogaki.....Wash., D.C.
Ken Nogaki.....Seattle
Frank M. Nonaka.....S.F.
George Nukaya.....Idaho Falls
George Ohashi.....S. Barbara
Kats Okuno.....Chicago
Ken Osaka.....Gardena
Fred Ota.....Prog-West
George Ota.....Pu-Val
Dr. C.T. Sakaguchi.....S. Fern
Dr. Frank Sakamoto.....Chi.
Kiyoshi Sakota.....Rexburg
Mrs. Bessie Shiyomura.....MiHi
Dr. Kiyoshi Sonoda.....WLA
Mrs. Mitsu Sonoda.....WLA
Dr. James Taguchi.....Dayton
Ernest Takaki.....Delano
Fred Tayama.....Prog-West
Chiyo Tayama.....Prog-West
Kay Teramura.....SnRiver
Yoshihiro Uchida.....San Jose
I. J. Wagner.....SLC
Shig Wakamatsu.....Chicago
James Watanabe.....SnRiver
Dr. T. Watanabe.....Prog. W
Edward Yamamoto.....Spokane
Matsu Yamamoto.....Spokane
Tom S. Yamamoto.....Spokane
Frank Yamasaki.....Idaho Fls.
Yui Yamashita.....Berkeley
Ray T. Yasui.....Mid-Col.
Kumao Yoshinari.....Chicago
Takeo Yuki (Mem.).....NC-WN

Sim Togasaki.....Al
Butch Y. Tamura.....Pas.
George Sugai.....SRV
Arthur Ito.....Hol.
Dr. Roy Nishikawa.....Wil.
George T. Aratani.....DT
Frank F. Chuman.....Hol.
Joe H. Kobata.....Gar.
Harold Y. Shimizu.....SMV
Akiji Yoshimura.....Mar.
Willie M. Funakoshi.....DT
Yosh Inadomi.....ELA
John T. Saito.....PgW
Tom Hirashima.....S.Ba.
Dr. Thomas T. Yatabe.....Chi.
Dr. Kazue Togasaki.....SF
Harry Masto.....Spk.
George S. Ono.....Hol.
Dr. George Tarumoto.....PgW
Ken T. Dyo P.....Pas.
Hirosuke Inouye.....Seq.
Dr. Harry Y. Kita.....Sal.
Mas Oji.....Mar.

18th Year

Noboru Honda.....Chi.
Masao Oku.....Seq.
Mrs. Rae S. Fujimoto.....SL
Joe Matsunami.....Sac.
Thomas T. Hayashi.....NY
James Y. Abe.....Sal.
Roy Tachiki.....SL
Sho Iino.....DT
Hirao S. Sakurada.....Chi.
T. June Fujita.....Clo.
Thomas T. Masuda.....Chi.
Yoshio Takahashi.....Boi.
Pete S. Fujioka.....Det.
Giichi Yoshioka.....Edn.
Johnson Kebo.....Sng.
Joe Y. Saito.....SRV
Mrs. Chiz Satow.....SF
Joseph Owashi.....SD

17th Year

Harry Masto.....Spk.
Yasuo W. Abiko.....SF
Tsutomu H. Ikemura.....SD
Mrs. Etsu Masaoka.....WDC
Dr. Yoshio Nakaji.....S.Ba.
Tom Kida.....SD
Tomo Kosobayashi.....Twi.
Kenji Tashiro.....Tul.
Dr. Tokuji Hedani.....SF
Yukio Inouye.....IdF
Mamoru Wakasugi.....SRV
Tetsuo F. Iwasaki.....Pas.
Fred Kataoka.....Chi.
Tats Kishida.....DT
S. John Nitta.....Phi.
Mrs. T Ann Nitta.....Phi.
Ikey Kakimoto.....S.Ba.
Robert K. Kanagawa.....Sng.
Mrs. Teiko Kuroiwa.....SF
Dave Tatsuno.....SJ
K. Patrick Okura.....Omh.
Yoneo Deguchi.....Pas.
James H. Imatani.....MHi
Dr. S. Richard Hori.....SF
Toru Ikeda.....Rd.
Jack Ozawa.....NY
George Mikawa.....VnC
Paul Shinoda.....S.Ba.
Harry I. Takagi.....WDC
Susumu Yokomizo.....SFV
Frank T. Suzuki.....LM
Joe Grant Masaoka.....SF

16th Year

Masako (Em) Nakadoi.....Omh.
Henry Taketa.....Sac.
Masuji Fujii.....Ber.
Charley Hirai.....IdF
Charles Hayashida.....SLV
William K. Hosokawa.....MHi
William M. Marutani.....Phi.
Dr. Hitoshi T. Tamaki.....Phi.
Judge John F. Aiso.....DT
Bill Z. Tsuji.....Mar.
Samuel Ishikawa.....NY

20th Year

Mike Masaoka.....WDC
Masao W. Satow.....SF
William E. Enomoto.....Seq.
Henry Mitarai.....MTO

19th Year

Robert Nakadoi.....Omh.
Hideo Satow.....Gar.
Roy T. Inouye.....SLV

Dr. Charles Ishizu.....Oak.
Dr. Tom Kobayashi.....MHi.
George Azumano.....Por.
Togo W. Tanaka.....Chi.
Dr. George M. Suda.....Fr.
William Y. Mambu.....Stt.
Masaji Eto.....SLO
David Y. Nitake.....DT
Fred T. Takagi.....Stt.
Charles Tatsuda.....Twi.
Fred Aoyama.....Rn.
Joe Ishii.....Rd.
Henry H. Tanda.....Sal.
Masaji S. Toki.....Cin.
Harry Matsukane.....OC
Henry Kanegae.....OC
Shigeru Tanita.....Az
Y. Clifford Tanaka.....DT
Dr. Joe Sasaki.....Det

15th Year

Harvey N. Aki.....Chi.
Tom Sakai.....Coa.
Mrs. Sally Furukawa.....WDC
Arthur Morimitsu.....Chi.
Kay Yamaguchi.....Stt.
Yoneo Bepp.....SJ
James N. Kozuki.....Par.
Dr. Newton Wesley.....Chi.
Harry K. Honda.....DT
William T. Ishida.....MDC
Dick Nishi.....SF
John T. Enomoto.....Seq.
Fred Ikeguchi.....LB
Hitoshi Nitta.....OC
Shigeo Murakami.....SRV
Mrs. Michi Ikeda.....Rd.
A. Ike Masaoka.....VnC
Dr. George Miyake.....Fow.
Takashi Moriuchi.....Phi.
Mrs. Lily Okura.....Omh.
Tom Miyana.....Sal.
Miss Yaye Togasaki.....NY
Minoru Uyeda.....Mon.
Hiroshi Uyehara.....Phi.
Hito Okada.....SL
Mits Takasumi.....Mid.
Kenneth H. Sato.....MP
Caesar Uyesaka.....SBA
Mary E. Wakamatsu.....VnC
Tut Yata.....Wil.
Geo. Mochizuki.....CC
Roy Sakai.....CNC
Sam I. Sakai.....CNC
Kazuo Shikano.....Frm

14th Year

Milton Maeda.....Stt.
Masato Tamura.....Chi.
Minoru Togasaki.....Det.
Hatsuro Aizawa.....SF
William Hoshiyama.....SF
Yukio Kumamoto.....SF
Henry J. Ishida.....Gar.
Martin L. Ito.....SD
Kay K. Kamimoto.....SBe.
Mike Kudo.....Chi.
William Matsumoto.....Sac.
Dr. Theo. T. Nakamura.....Stt.
Tetsuma Sakai.....Edn.
Dr. Mathew Masuoka.....Por.
William Y. Yamauchi.....Poc.
Noboru Jerry Doi.....Par.
Robert I. Okamura.....Par.
Tad Katsura.....Par.
Richard Y. Migaki.....Par.
Dr. Susumu Fukuda.....Stt.
Dr. Kelly K. Yamada.....Stt.
Mike Mizokami.....SLV
Harry Sumida.....SLV
Leo Owashi.....SD
S. Sim Endo.....Phi.
Jack Hirose.....SF
Lee Murata.....FtL

Tom Shimasaki.....Tul.
Wataru Tsugawa.....Sac.
Manet Yamamoto.....StL
Yukinobu Yamamoto.....StL
Thomas T. Kanno.....Twi.
Hawley H. Kato.....GT
George Kodama.....SD
Dr. James Nagatani.....Del.
Ronald I. Shiozaki.....Gar.
Dr. Carl T. Hirota.....SF
Tadashi T. Hirota.....Ber.
Masaji Inoshita.....Az
Mrs. Teru Nakano.....Phi.
Joe A. Nishihara.....Cor.
Mats Ando.....CCDC
Kenji Fujii.....Edn.
Dr. Susumu Hasegawa.....Chi.
George Iseri.....SRV
Thomas T. Itami.....SRV
Mitsuo Kagehiro.....FrC
Henry H. Murayama.....DT
Dr. George Nishida.....Twi.
William T. Ishida.....Phi.
Harold S. Horiuchi.....DC
Takuzo Tsuchiya.....Twi.
Paul Seto.....Chi.
Jim Higashi.....DT
Akira Ike Kawamura.....Poc.
David McKibbin.....DT
George Y. Okamoto.....Mar.
Tomio Enochy.....NY
Fred Hoshiyama.....SF
Ichiro Kamiya.....WLA
James K. Kida.....Por.
Jack Y. Matsumoto.....Spk.
George S. Muto.....SD
George Y. Ono.....Cle.
Ray H. Sato.....Mid.
John M. Hada.....Por.
George K. Hasegawa.....StL
Tad T. Masaoka.....SMo
Fred I. Ochi.....IdF
Miss Sumi Shimizu.....Chi.
Dr. Victor Izui.....Chi.
H. James Kinoshita.....Puy.
Richard S. Kitasee.....Seq.
Tetsuo Nobuku.....Spk.
Toru Sakahara.....Stt.
Miss Miwako Yamamoto.....Hol.
Tokuya Kake.....Ber.
Soichi Fukui.....DT
Toraichi Sumi.....DT
John Y. Yoshino.....WDC
Charles K. Kamayatsu.....Hol.
Lester G. Katsura.....Chi.
Albert S. Kosakura.....Ber.
James T. Miyano.....Son.
Dr. Robert T. Obi.....ELA
Mrs. Katherine Reyes.....SF
Dr. James H. Hara.....ELA
Joe S. Hirota.....Stt.
Dr. Jackson Eto.....StL
William T. Kimura.....SF
Albert M. Koga.....Chi.
Tomio C. Miyakawa.....Par.
Mitsugi Noji.....Stt.
Ken Uyesugi.....OC
Dr. George Wada.....ELA
Eiichi R. Yamamoto.....Son.
Abe Saito.....SRV
Mosse Uchida.....Mar.
Daiichi Yoshioka.....Puy.
Katsumi Fujii.....Oak.
Mrs. May Hirata.....NY
Harry T. Ichiyasu.....Chi.
James M. Matsuoka.....Stt.
Dr. Mitsuo Nakata.....Por.
Fumi Utsuki.....VnC
Minoru Uyeda.....MP
Dr. Henry Kazato.....Fr
Kaz Kinoshita.....GT
Joe Oishi.....CNC

Dr. George Takahashi.....Sac
George Tambara.....Sac
Harry Kawabe.....Stt
Hisako Sakata.....WDC
Jerry Enomoto.....Sac
Dr. Shigeru Hara.....SD
Paul Hoshi.....SD
Hiromi Nakamura.....SD
Fuji T. Hikida.....Rx
Tommy Miyasaki.....Rx
Dixie Hunt.....SF
Ritsuko Kawakami.....ELA
Hoshito Miyamoto.....Mon
Mrs. Sue Omori.....Stt
Tom Yego, Jr.....Pla
Frank Yonemura.....Gar
Danar Abe.....Hol
Lucy Adachi.....SF
Yone Satoda.....SF
Minoru Yamaguchi.....Stt
George S. Yoshioka.....Chi
Harry H. Hayashi.....StL
Floyd Koshio.....FtL
Jack Tuhara.....FtL
Harry Susam.....Stk
Samuel Y. Maeda.....LM
Sumio Miyamoto.....Sac
Harry T. Momita.....LB
Kinji Utsumi.....Oak
Tomio Yamada.....BL
Hideo Yoshihara.....SD
Cy Yuguchi.....ELA
Miss Ariye Oda.....Chi
Sumi Honnami.....SF
Harry Y. Ida.....MHi
George M. Ikegami.....Chi
George Kanno.....OC
Ben Ohama.....Phi
Arthur N. Oji.....Mar
Dr. Y. Yoshimura.....DT
Minoru Miya.....BL
George I. Obata.....WDC
Joseph Omachi.....Stk
Mas Yano.....SL
Fred K. Dobana.....Stk
George H. Inouye.....Mar
Toki Kunitomo.....VnC
George Y. Kawachi.....Stt
George Mio.....LB
Dr. Henry I. Sugiyama.....Sac
Norman M. Kishi.....LM
Ted I. Akahoshi.....DT
Harry S. Hayashino.....Stk
Charlie Saburo Matsubara.....VnC
Sam S. Miyashiro.....VnC
Dr. Leo Nakayama.....LB
Takeo Okamoto.....SF
Bill Okuda.....OC
J. I. Rikimaru.....SMo
George Suzuki.....Cle
George W. Ushijima.....Al
Juro Yoshioka.....Stt
Henry M. Higashi.....Stk
Miss Marie Kurihara.....SF
Dr. Victor Makita.....PgW
Marvin T. Uratsu.....CNC
Isamu Uyehara.....SFV
Minoru Nitta.....OC
Mitsuo Nita.....OC
Shosuke Nitta.....OC
Jack K. Ota.....Chi
George Sayano.....DT
Kazuo Masuda.....LM
Haruo Imura.....Ala
Dr. Masao Ohmoto.....StL
Tom T. Okamoto.....Stk
Mrs. T. Daisy Satoda.....SF
Marshall Sumida.....SF
Minoru Yasui.....MHi
Kei Hori.....SF
Hikaru Carl Iwasaki.....MHi
George K. Kittaka.....Chi
George K. Baba.....Stk
Noboru Kobayashi.....Phi
Matsunosuke Oi.....PgW
Mrs. Masaye Tabuchi.....Stk
Kazuo Ueda.....Stk
Dr. Katsumi Uba.....PgW

13th Year

Hank I. Masaoka.....PgW
Dr. Kikuo H. Taira.....Fr
Dr. Akio Hayashi.....Sac
Coffee H. Oshima.....Sac
Dr. Alwin M. Sato.....Sac

Continued on Next Page

Honor Roll-

From Previous Page		Lou S. Tsunekawa.....Stk	
Sho Endow Jr.....Mid		Kenzi Ishizaki.....SF	
Dr. Toru Iura.....WLA		John K. Sasaki.....Mar	
Tom Kadomoto.....Az		Roy T. Yoshida.....Pla	
Corky T. Kawasaki.....Por			
Tets Morimoto.....LM			
Shigeru Nakahira.....Mil			
Matsushi Naruse.....PgW			
Dr. Tadashi Ochiai.....OC			
Al S. Takata.....Pas			
Charles T. Ukita.....Hol			
Richard H. Yamada.....Chi			
Noby Yamakoshi.....Chi			
Sadawo Yonaki.....Del			
Oscar A. Fujii.....Rn			
Sam M. Itaya.....Stt			
Robert K. Kato.....Hol			
Alfred Y. Obayashi.....SD			
Frank K. Oda.....Son			
Hiram T. Akita.....Stt			
Eric Andrew.....LM			
Mrs. Elizabeth Murata Seq			

12th Year

Mits George Kaneko.....MHI	
Dr. K. K. Nagamoto.....PgW	
Harry Fujii.....Sac	
Frank Yoshimura.....Sac	
Isao "Easy" Fujimoto.....LB	
Harold C. Tsunehara.....Chi	
Mas Yonemura.....Ber	
Paul H. Kawasaki.....Del	
Mrs. Fumi Satow.....Gar	
Teru Shimada.....DT	
Max S. Joichi.....Chi	
John Kashiki.....Par	
Mrs. Kiyo Motoda.....Stt	
Mike Imoto.....Tul	
Mrs. Ethel Tashiro.....Tul	

1000 CLUB NOTES

New zing in shining
1000 Club armor added

By FRANK SAKAMOTO

Warmest and sincere wishes for Christmas and the coming New Year to all the Knights and Ladies of the JACL.

A new zing in the shining 1000 Club armor has been added, thanks to the many kind invitations to the various districts. 1967 has been a fruitful year and a new revelation for the 1000 Club in sharing the fine and generous spirit of all those I met. It has been an honor to serve as the National 1000 Club Chairman.

First of these visits started in San Jose and long time 1000er like Dr. Tom Take-ta, Judge Kanemoto, Phil Matsumura, Norman Mine-ta, Dr. T. Ishikawa, Henry Uyeda and Dr. & Mrs. Tak Inouye acted as my sound-ing board and San Jose came through by doubling their 1000 Club members.

In May I was invited to the PSWDC Convention where Governor Ronald Shiozaki and District 1000 Club Chairman Dr. Robert Obi whipped up a meeting to consider new 1000 Club goals for every chapter in the PSW.

EDC-MDC Convention

Then came my own EDC-MDC Convention with equal successful program of the 1000 Club. Min Togasaki of the Midwest District 1000 Club immediately informed the new Chapter Chairmen of the functions of the 1000 Club. Dr. Roy Yamahiro, President of the Twin Cities Chapter, enthusiastically recommended that the District have a goal to reach. President of the Cleveland Chapter Robert Fujita seconded this as well as Art Morey, President of the Detroit Chapter. As a result, the Midwest will be coming through with approximately 30 new 1000 Clubbers.

San Diego Chapter invited me to its Installation in connection with my attendance to the Central California District Convention. It was good to see all these smiling faces whom I have met at their National Convention last year and of course renewing acquaint-

ance with 1000ers like George Kodama, Mas Hironaka and Abe Mukai, it felt like old homeweeek. Incidentally, I thoroughly enjoyed feasting George Kodama's latest catch of sashimi, abalone and tako.

A most successful Installation I must add, thanks to James Kasahara, National JACL membership chairman and the President Ritsuko Kawakami of the ELA Chapter who drove me to San Diego. They were also part of the Installation by renditions of the National Anthem and the JACL Hymn. Other National Board Members who shared the head table with me were Dr. David Miura and Henry Kanegae.

CCDC Convention

Next day I was in Fresno for the CCDC Convention where Governor James Kubota did a marvelous job conducting the meetings. Congratulations to Tokuo Yamamoto who was elected as the new governor and who also chaired this most successful Convention.

A special meeting of all the CCDC 1000 Club Chairmen with Paul Kawasaki already taking hold as the new District 1000 Club Chairman urged everyone to meet the challenge of seeking an increase in the 1000 Club memberships from their Chapters and we are grateful that they went on record to possibly add about 29 new members.

I have come back more inspired to work harder after experiencing this kind of wonderful cooperation and response. May I suggest that all District 1000 Club Chairmen and 1000 Club Chairmen on the chapter level go on such drives so that we may truly attain our 2000 One Thousanders by the next convention as our goal.

So much for that. Again may I extend my heartfelt thanks to all our generous supporters in behalf of National, and hope the coming year will be a bright and prosperous one as we look forward to seeing all of you in San Jose on Aug. 21.

Dr. J. E. Kashiwabara.....LB	
George Matsuiro.....Det	
Hisao Yebisu.....Tul	
Percy Masaki.....Sac	
Frank Nishita.....SBe	
Frank Yamaguchi.....FTL	
Tom Endow.....SFV	
Hiroshi Mayeda.....Tul	
Ed Nagata.....Tul	
Hisashi Sugawara.....Cin	
Dr. George Uyemura.....FTL	
Mrs. Margie Uyemura.....FTL	
Toko Fujii.....Sac	
Yasushi Ito.....Sac	
James K. Fukuhara.....WLA	
Frank Y. Shiba.....Cle	
Dr. Masao Takeshita.....LB	
Dr. George M. Tanaka.....SL	
Joe G. Kadowaki.....Cle	
Dr. Kenji Kushino.....Chi	
Robert Ohki.....LM	
Frank H. Hirohata.....DT	
Mrs. Hisa Ishii.....LB	
Noboru Ishitani.....Hol	
George I. Matsuoka.....Sac	
Sam Minami.....Gar	
Lincoln Shimizu.....Chi	
Frank Shoji.....LM	
Mrs. S. Ruth Y. Hashimoto	
Dr. James J. Kubo.....Sac	
Mrs. Yoshie Furuta.....SFV	
Thomas T. Imori.....Stt	
Elden Kanegae.....OC	
H. Harris Ozawa.....Pas	
George Abe.....Slm	
Tachio Goya.....OC	
Mike Makio Hide.....SBA	
Ben M. Nishimoto.....WLA	
Jimmie M. Nishimoto.....WLA	
Dr. C. Robert Ryono.....VnC	
Lynn N. Takagaki.....DT	
Dr. Roy Teshima.....Chi	
Fred M. Hashimoto.....LM	
Heitaro Hikida.....Stt	
Mrs. Barbara Miura.....LB	
Mr. David M. Miura.....LB	
Tomomi Murakami.....Phi	
George A. Okamoto.....WLA	
Dr. Mitsuo Inouye.....VnC	
Frank K. Hibino.....	
H. Earle Hori.....Chi	
Joseph T. Kubokawa.....SF	
Richard M. Nomura.....Chi	
Dr. Gladys I. Stone.....Twi	
Bob Sunamoto.....Por	
Shoji Date.....Phi	
Thelma T. Higuchi.....WDC	
Joseph Ito.....DT	
Harry Korematsu.....SF	
Jack S. Kusaba.....SF	
Tom H. Nagamatsu.....Sng	
George Y. Nagatani.....Del	
Ted A. Sakahara.....Stt	
Howard S. Sakura.....Stt	
Kay Sunahara.....Chi	
Isao Sunamoto.....Det	
Tes T. Tada.....Det	
Robert N. Takiguchi.....Cle	
Mich Tsuchiyama.....Pas	
Kei Uchima.....DT	
George Watanabe.....ELA	
Shigeo Yamada.....DT	
Sho Yoshida.....Edn	
Dr. Chester S. Oji.....Fr	
Richard S. Okinaga.....WLA	
Murray Sprung.....NY	
Mrs. Shizue N. Baker.....Sac	
Art Hisaka.....Stk	
Frank Inamasu.....Stk	
Mrs. Dorothy Kitow.....Chi	
Richard K. Murakami.....Stt	
Jiro Oishi.....Pas	
Thomas S. Okabe.....Chi	
W. James Tagami.....Det	
Masaru Yamasaki.....Day	
H. Harris Ozawa.....Pas	
Ben T. Takenaga.....OC	
Dr. Russell WeHara.....Oak	
Dr. Roy Yamada.....Por	
Willis Hirata.....Vnt	
Dr. James M. Ikemiya.....Rd	
George T. Isoda.....VnC	
George Kodama.....MP	
Akito Masaki.....Sac	
Kanji Nishijima.....Sac	
Edwin Ohki.....Son	
Dr. Shig J. Masuoka.....Hol	
Tom T. Shimazaki.....SFV	
Dr. Sam T. Uchiyama.....Puy	
Tad Yamaguchi.....Stt	
Charles Yonezu.....SF	
Richard Nomura.....C	
Dr. Harry Omori.....C	

Jim S. Okuda.....OC	
Thomas Imori.....Stt	
Tom Kawasaki.....Del	
Dr. Akira Jitsumyo.....Fr	
Geo. Higashi.....Sal	
Geo. Sutow.....SMO	

11th Year

Joe Katano.....Del	
Dr. Richard Kumashiro.....LB	
Noel P. Nita.....CNC	
Chiye Tomihiro.....Chi	
Harry Hara.....Sac	
Roy Higashino.....Sac	
Kiyoshi Imai.....Sac	
Sam Ishimoto.....Sac	
Dean T. Itano.....Sac	
Masao Itano.....Sac	
Roy Kitade.....Sac	
Ardevan K. Kozono.....Sac	
Harry K. Masaki.....Sac	
Arthur Miyai.....Sac	
Martin Miyao.....Sac	
Masao Nishimi.....Sac	
Ping Oda.....Sac	
Noboru Shirai.....Sac	
Takeo Takeuchi.....Sac	
Charley Yamamoto.....Sac	
Kayo Hayakawa.....SF	
Mitchell Nakagawa.....Chi	
George Nakatsuka.....DT	
Eiichi Sakauye.....SJ	
Dr. Paul S. Shigaya.....Stt	
Gordon H. Winton, Jr.....LM	
Mieki Hayano.....Chi	
Dr. Masato Morimoto.....SD	
Hiroshi Miyasaki.....Rx	
Yoshio Shimizu.....Cin	
Ben T. Yamaguchi.....Cin	
Phil Matsumura.....SJ	
Fred Nagare.....Par	
S. G. Sakamoto.....Fr	
Robert H. Shiomi.....Por	
Dr. Peter Umekubo.....SD	
George Yasuda.....SD	
Mas Abe.....Rd	
Dr. Charles K. Asawa.....Wil	
Mrs. Michi Asawa.....Wil	
Albert Brownell.....IdF	
Masuto Fujii.....Sac	
Edward A. Hayashi.....Sac	
Judge W. M. Kanemoto.....SJ	
Jack Sumida.....Tul	
John E. Yamamoto.....Tul	
Frank Eiiji Endo.....WDC	
Yoshio Fujita.....Puy	
Mrs. Michi Imai.....SFV	
Tom T. Imai.....SFV	
Thomas H. Teesdale.....Mar	
S. K. Uyeda.....DT	
Yoshio Kobata.....Gar	
Garry C. Oye.....Phi	
Dr. George A. Tanbara.....Puy	
Minoru Yamasaki.....Det	
George Y. Yokoyama.....Son	
Kay Inouye.....Boi	
Miss Eiko Matsui.....Pas	
Dr. Mark Nakauchi.....Day	
Father Clement.....DT	
Saku Shirakawa.....DT	
Edward Chung.....SF	
Yoshio Kajitani.....Slm	
Robert R. Kodama.....Mar	
Toshiko Komai.....WLA	
Dr. Ben T. Chikaraishi.....Chi	
Takafusa Fujisada.....SF	
Robert S. Iki.....WDC	
Roy T. Kaneko.....Det	
Mitty Kimura.....NY	
Dr. Sumio Kubo.....Fr	
Shig Nakashima.....SD	
George Teraoka.....Chi	
Dr. Itaru Ishida.....LB	
Dr. Katsumi Izumi.....LB	
Shigeo Mayekawa.....DT	
Kiyoto Ken Nakaoka.....Gar	
Miss Rose Ogino.....Stt	
Eugene Okada.....Sac	
George C. Shimamoto.....NY	
Bert M. Tanada.....SD	
A. (Hideo S.) Uchiyama.....Al	
Jerry S. Ushijima.....DT	
Jiro W. Nabara.....SJ	
Tedd K. Kawata.....Pas	
Sam Migita.....StL	
Dan Sakahara.....StL	
Hero Shiosaki.....Poc	
Thomas S. Teraji.....Chi	
Dr. Earl M. Yusa.....Pas	
Dr. Bo Sakaguchi.....SFV	
Miss Sumiko Teramoto.....Twi	
Mrs. Alma Mizuno.....Chi	

Dr. W. H. Watanabe.....Phi	
Sakuo K. Iwasaki.....NY	
Masato Nakagawa.....Chi	
Hiroshi Naramura.....WLA	
Dr. Arthur T. Shima.....Chi	
Dr. Ken Yamaguchi.....Pas	
Charlie M. Hiura.....Chi	
Fred S. Nomura.....Oak	
Takashi Tsujita.....Sac	
Matao Uwate.....DT	
John M. Kashiwagi.....Stt	
Hiro Mayeda.....Chi	
Dr. Harry F. Abe.....NY	
Mrs. Chiyoko T. Koiwai.....Phi	
Dr. Eiichi K. Koiwai.....Phi	
Bill T. Nakagawa.....Del	
E. Hajime Fukumoto.....LB	
Mrs. Esther Hagiwara.....Chi	
Richard T. Henmi.....StL	
Miss Chisato Ohara.....WDC	
Frank S. Okamoto.....ELA	
Harold S. Fistere.....WDC	
Toge Fujihira.....NY	
Dr. John M. Kanda.....Puy	
Chester I. Katayama.....DT	
George Kawasaki.....WRV	
Charles T. Nagao.....Sbk	
George Nakamura.....Mid	
Jerry J. Ohara.....Oak	
Dr. Masa Seto.....Sac	
Miss Louise A. Suski.....Chi	
George Tanaka.....Chi	
Harry Y. Tanaka.....Chi	
Dr. G. S. Uchiyama.....StL	
Mikio Uchiyama.....Fow	
Dr. Joe Y. Abe.....Pas	
Richard T. Hirai.....NY	
Mrs. Takeyo Imori.....Stt	
John Y. Inouye.....SLN	
Katsuma Mukaeda.....DT	
Frank Y. Takahashi.....Chi	
Frank Tsuchiya.....DT	
Joe Uyeda.....WLA	
Charles Hirokawa.....Phi	
J. Kazuo Higashiuchi.....Chi	
Mrs. C. A. Ikemiya.....Rd	
Paul K. Kawakami.....Hol	
George Mitsunaga.....SLV	
Kay K. Nobusada.....MP	
William K. Sakayama.....NY	
Dr. Takao Shishino.....VnC	
George M. Yoshino.....Twi	
Mary K. Yusa.....Pas	
Akira Ohno.....WLA	
Takeyo Imori.....Stt	
Mary Sutow.....SMO	

10th Year

Jack Ouchida.....GT	
Kazuo Yamane.....Puy	
Hiroji Kariya.....Seq	
Dr. Koki Kumamoto.....Chi	
Dr. George Muramoto.....Sac	
David Noguchi.....Sac	
E. Sam Shiotsuka.....SBe	
George E. Vaughn.....SRV	
Shotaro Yasuda.....SF	
Robert Dewa.....Mil	
Arthur A. Matsumura.....Det	
Kiichi Tange.....Sng	
Kiyoshi Ito.....Chi	
George Koike.....SFV	
Dr. Takeshi Mayeda.....MHI	
Dr. Joe M. Onchi.....GT	
Sawato Hatakeda.....Tul	
William Konishi.....Tul	
Doug Yamada.....Tul	
Calvin E. Ishida.....Chi	
Kay K. Kamiya.....Gar	
Akira Kurihara.....Vnt	
Kaname Sanui.....Sac	
Tom Sato.....Sac	
Alice Suzuki.....NY	
Yutaka Tak Terasaki.....MHI	
Tokuo Yamamoto.....Clo	
Jim Kanno.....OC	
George Oh.....Tul	
Yoshitaka Tanaka.....Chi	
Satoru Yamada.....Seq	
Toyse T. Kato.....BL	
Kaz Oshiki.....WDC	
Satoru Takemoto.....Chi	
Tak Y. Yonemoto.....SJ	
Tatsuo Koga.....BL	
Esau Shimizu.....SJ	
Paul T. Ito.....Flo	
Benny Okura.....Cin	
Frank K. Omatsu.....OC	
Kyuichi Sugihara.....NY	
Henri Takahashi.....SF	
Dr. H. M. Takahashi.....Ber	
Kay Watanabe.....Tul	
George Yagi.....LM	

Honor Roll-

Henry K. Yoshimine.....PgW	William Shiba.....Tul
Mrs. Mary Mittwer.....ELA	Gene Shimaji.....Tul
Mrs. Hatsuye Miyauchi.....SRV	Joe Komoto.....SRV
Harry Morikawa.....SRV	Minezo Miyagishima.....LB
Dr. Robert S. Okamoto.....SJ	Tee Ezaki.....Tul
Kaz Tamura.....GT	Dr. Clifford Fujimoto.....Wat
Dr. Shunji K. Ikuta.....DT	Robert S. Fuyume.....Sbk
Seiko M. Kasai.....SLN	Fred A. Hiraoka.....Pas
Dr. Tomio Kawano.....MHI	Tak Naito.....Rd
Tom Mitsuyoshi.....SJ	Ichiro Doi.....SL
Fred K. Oshima.....StL	Dr. George T. Hirata.....Chi
Fred Y. Tsuji.....Chi	Dr. Joe M. Nakayama.....Chi
Robert Mizukami.....Puy	N. Richard Horikawa.....Phi
Satoshi Nakahira.....Mil	Harry Morimoto.....Sac
Frank H. Ogawa.....Oak	Yoshimi Shibata.....Edn
Dr. Masy A. Masuoka.....Chi	George Fujita.....DT
Ben K. Murayama.....DT	Miss Mikie J. Hamada.....Wil
David S. Miyamoto.....PgW	Thomas K. Kumano.....Sng
Masami Sasaki.....DT	Peter Nakahara.....SJ
Hiroshi Takemoto.....Pla	Shigeki Ushio.....MtO
James H. Hashimoto.....Cin	Alan A. Masumoto.....Slm
Jin Ishikawa.....Fr	Richard T. Matsumoto.....Sac
Kenji Ito.....DT	Nori Ogata.....Tul
Kei Kitahara.....Rd	Saburo Okimoto.....LB
James K. Miyamoto.....Clo	Mrs. Betty S. Yumori.....VnC
Mitsuhiko H. Shimizu.....DT	David Akashi.....WLA
Henry T. Suzuki.....NY	Elmer Ogawa.....Stt
Kay Tamada.....Chi	Mas Baba.....Rn
George Yamaoka.....NY	Harry Kadoya.....Spk
Heizi Yasuda.....SRV	Samuel Kumagai.....MHI
Shoichi Suyama.....Stt	Don K. Nagi.....SF
James Yamada.....Boi	Dr. Kiyoshi Yamate.....SD
Dr. Iwao G. Kawakami.....VnC	John Fujita.....Puy
Herbert T. Murayama.....DT	Mrs. M. D. Murakami.....Phi
Jack H. Ogami.....SRV	Arthur K. Nakashima.....Stk
Mrs. Toshiko Sakamoto.....Chi	Dr. Paul K. Sakaguchi.....OC
Tom K. Taira.....DT	Roy G. Shiba.....LB
Don T. Arata.....Fr	George Shimamoto.....StL
Takashi Morita.....Fr	Min Tsubota.....Stt
Henri Honda.....SD	Tadao Tokimoto.....Cin
Yoshio Kasai.....Edn	Charles C. Toshi.....Stt
Frank C. Kiyono.....Por	Dr. Keith H. Yoshino.....Puy
Tom T. Tagami.....Det	Frank Hisatomi.....Cle
Kay Monma.....Pas	Paul T. Ichijui.....Sal
Yonezo Ichikawa.....Sal	S. John Iwatsu.....NY
Kimi Fukutaki.....Pas	Mrs. Kay Kushino.....TC
Tatsuji Shiotani.....NY	Arthur Noda.....LB
Dr. Victor Moriyasu.....Puy	Thomas S. Takemura.....Puy

9th Year

Mrs. Mume Ino.....SF	Dr. Otto H. Suda.....Fr
Mary M. Mikuriya.....Pas	Eugene Y. Kono.....Seq
Robert M. Nakamura.....DT	Harley M. Nakamura.....Fow
Tom Fukushima.....Sac	George I. Nishimura.....SMV
Dr. Edward Ishii.....Sac	Roy Y. Seko.....Stt
Masao Maeda.....Sac	Bill S. Taketa.....Flo
Jun Miyakawa.....Sac	Thomas T. Toyama.....Fow
Frank Yokoi.....Sac	Henry Ida.....DT
Mrs. Osamu Asakawa.....SD	George Matsumoto.....Mar
Samuel Himoto.....Chi	Yukio Okamoto.....Twi
Hiro Kido.....SRV	Hiroshi Omura.....ELA
Tom Moriyama.....Sng	Mrs. Nellie Saito.....SRV
Sam S. Sakaguchi.....IdF	William K. Sasagawa.....SJ
Dr. Terrance M. Toda.....Stt	Miss Misao Shiratusuki.....Chi
Dr. Masashi Uriu.....Gar	Masayuki Tashima.....Cle
Frances Ishii.....LB	Miss June Uyeda.....SFV
Ichiro Nakajima.....DT	Mrs. M. F. Yoshinari.....Chi
Toshio Nakajima.....DT	Tom K. Matsumori.....MtO
Mary K. Hamamoto.....SF	Toshio Noma.....Chi
William Ishida.....Tul	Shig Sakamoto.....Sac

Code for Chapters

For Use in the 1000 Club Honor Roll

Alameda.....Al	Idaho Falls.....IdF	San Benito.....SBe
Arizona.....Az	Imperial.....Imp	San Gabriel Vly.....SGV
Arkansas Vly.....Ark	Livingston-M.....LM	San Diego.....SD
Bakersfield.....Bak	Long Beach.....LB	San Fernando.....SFV
Ben Lomond.....BL	Marysville.....Mar	San Francisco.....SF
Berkeley.....Ber	Mid-Columbia.....Mid	Sanger.....Sang
Boise Valley.....Boi	Mile-Hi.....MHI	San Jose.....SJ
Chicago.....Chi	Milwaukee.....Mil	San Luis Obispo.....SLO
Cincinnati.....Cin	Monterey.....Mon	San Luis Vly.....SLV
Cleveland.....Cle	Mt Olympus.....MtO	San Mateo.....SMo
Clovis.....Clo	New York.....NY	Santa Barbara.....SBa
Coachella.....Coa	No San Diego.....NSD	Santa Maria.....SMY
Contra Costa.....CNC	Oakland.....Oak	Seabrook.....Sbk
Cortez.....Cor	Omaha.....Om	Seattle.....Stt
Dayton.....Day	Orange Cty.....OC	Selanoco.....SLN
Delano.....Del	Parlier.....Par	Selma.....Slm
Detroit.....Det	Pasadena.....Pas	Sequoia.....Seq
Downtown LA.....DT	Philadelphia.....Phi	Sneak River Vly.....SRV
East L.A.....ELA	Placer Cty.....Pla	Sonoma Cty.....Son
Eden Township.....Edn	Pocatello.....Poc	Spokane.....Spk
Florin.....Flo	Portland.....Por	Stockton.....Stk
Ft Lupton.....FtL	Prog Westside.....PgW	Tulare Cty.....Tul
Fowler.....Fow	Puyallup Vly.....Puy	Twin Cities.....Twi
Fremont.....Frm	Reedley.....Rd	Venice-Culver.....VnC
French Camp.....FrC	Reno.....Rn	Ventura Cty.....Vnt
Fresno.....Fr	Rexburg.....Rx	Washington, DC.....WDC
Gardena Vly.....Gar	Riverside.....Riv	Watsonville.....Wat
Gilroy.....Gil	Sacramento.....Sac	West L.A.....WLA
Gresham-Tr.....GT	St Louis.....StL	White River Vly.....WRV
Hollywood.....Hol	Salinas.....Sal	Wilshire-Uptown.....Wil
	Salt Lake.....SL	

Ryozo Kado.....VnC
Mitsuji Hironaka.....Sac

8th Year

Dr. G. T. Akamatsu.....Sac	George Obana.....SF
Frank Hiyama.....Sac	Dr. Himeo Tsumori.....SF
Albert Menda.....Sac	Mrs. Catherine Nobe.....Chi
Joseph W. Fletcher.....LB	Tad Sasaki.....Puy
Hideo Kasai.....SF	George Yasukochi.....Ber
George Obana.....SF	James I. Hayashi.....StL
Dr. Himeo Tsumori.....SF	Tony Miyasako.....Boi
Mrs. Catherine Nobe.....Chi	George J. Nakashima.....Stk
Tad Sasaki.....Puy	Hiroshi R. Sumida.....Por
George Yasukochi.....Ber	Fred Y. Imanishi.....Stt
James I. Hayashi.....StL	Harry Kawamoto.....SD
Tony Miyasako.....Boi	Tokihira Yano.....SD
George J. Nakashima.....Stk	George G. Miyamoto.....Fr
Hiroshi R. Sumida.....Por	Frank T. Okita.....Chi
Fred Y. Imanishi.....Stt	Yoshito Takahashi.....Cle
Harry Kawamoto.....SD	Masayuki Fujimoto.....GT
Tokihira Yano.....SD	Ed Honma.....GT
George G. Miyamoto.....Fr	Howard Nakae.....Pla
Frank T. Okita.....Chi	Ben Nakamura.....Fr
Yoshito Takahashi.....Cle	Thomas T. Sakahara.....Puy
Masayuki Fujimoto.....GT	John Tadakoro.....OC
Ed Honma.....GT	Dr. Clifford I. Uyeda.....SF
Howard Nakae.....Pla	Frank M. Hisayasu.....Spk
Ben Nakamura.....Fr	Harry Masunaga.....Az
Thomas T. Sakahara.....Puy	Frank Watanabe.....Det
John Tadakoro.....OC	George M. Watanabe.....Mid
Dr. Clifford I. Uyeda.....SF	Meiko Fujita.....Twi
Frank M. Hisayasu.....Spk	Koma Komatsu.....NY
Harry Masunaga.....Az	Walter Tatsuno.....ELA
Frank Watanabe.....Det	Kay K. Yamashita.....Chi
George M. Watanabe.....Mid	John T. Yasumoto.....SF
Meiko Fujita.....Twi	Dr. Harold S. Harada.....Vnt
Koma Komatsu.....NY	Tom H. Kunishi.....Sac
Walter Tatsuno.....ELA	Walter H. Miyao.....Det
Kay K. Yamashita.....Chi	S. Stephen Nakashima.....SJ
John T. Yasumoto.....SF	Jim Yumae.....Al
Dr. Harold S. Harada.....Vnt	Chester Fukuhara.....Stk
Tom H. Kunishi.....Sac	Alfred T. Ishida.....Stk
Walter H. Miyao.....Det	Wallace Kagawa.....Det
S. Stephen Nakashima.....SJ	John Ochi.....Cle
Jim Yumae.....Al	Dr. Hideki Shimada.....Fr
Chester Fukuhara.....Stk	Mike Tashiro.....MHI
Alfred T. Ishida.....Stk	Yosh Kawabata.....Puy
Wallace Kagawa.....Det	Billy T. Manji.....Mar
John Ochi.....Cle	Kaye K. Watanabe.....Cin
Dr. Hideki Shimada.....Fr	Frank Yamasaki.....Ber
Mike Tashiro.....MHI	Heromu Hi Akagi.....Al
Yosh Kawabata.....Puy	William T. Okumura.....Chi
Billy T. Manji.....Mar	Frank M. Daikai.....Sac
Kaye K. Watanabe.....Cin	Dr. Y. Fred Fujikawa.....LB
Frank Yamasaki.....Ber	Allen H. Okamoto.....Phi
Heromu Hi Akagi.....Al	John Y. Kitazaki.....Chi
William T. Okumura.....Chi	Hiroshi Tanaka.....Chi
Frank M. Daikai.....Sac	Rev. Emery E. Andrews.....Stt
Dr. Y. Fred Fujikawa.....LB	Bob H. Inouye.....Mar
Allen H. Okamoto.....Phi	Dr. Stanley Y. Inouye.....Sac
John Y. Kitazaki.....Chi	Mrs. Grace O. Kanda.....Puy
Hiroshi Tanaka.....Chi	Frank Kimura.....Rd
Rev. Emery E. Andrews.....Stt	Shig T. Kizuka.....Det
Bob H. Inouye.....Mar	Ken Y. Kono.....OC
Dr. Stanley Y. Inouye.....Sac	Clarence I. Nishizu.....OC
Mrs. Grace O. Kanda.....Puy	Mrs. Terry S. Ushijima.....Ala
Frank Kimura.....Rd	Shig Kariya.....NY
Shig T. Kizuka.....Det	Shig Iba.....DT
Ken Y. Kono.....OC	Eddie Jonokuchi.....Mil
Clarence I. Nishizu.....OC	Ted Masumoto.....Puy
Mrs. Terry S. Ushijima.....Ala	William U. Nakashima.....Stk
Shig Kariya.....NY	Henry Hashimoto.....Dt
Shig Iba.....DT	James N. Kunibe.....Gar
Eddie Jonokuchi.....Mil	James Ito.....Sac
Ted Masumoto.....Puy	Ted Miyahara.....Sac
William U. Nakashima.....Stk	Roy S. Nakashima.....Stk
Henry Hashimoto.....Dt	George S. Oki.....Sac
James N. Kunibe.....Gar	Paulo Takahashi.....Fr
James Ito.....Sac	Dr. Ben T. Uyeno.....Stt
Ted Miyahara.....Sac	Frank Dobashi.....SF
Roy S. Nakashima.....Stk	Maury A. Schwartz.....SF
George S. Oki.....Sac	Dr. Shiro Ego.....Fr
Paulo Takahashi.....Fr	George Hamai.....Sac
Dr. Ben T. Uyeno.....Stt	Kazuma Ishihara.....Sac
Frank Dobashi.....SF	Mrs. Masako Inouye.....Chi
Maury A. Schwartz.....SF	Dr. Jack Y. Kashiara.....Chi
Dr. Shiro Ego.....Fr	Momotaro Kawahara.....Edn
George Hamai.....Sac	Sam I. Kawahara.....Edn
Kazuma Ishihara.....Sac	Dr. Akira Tajiri.....Rd
Mrs. Masako Inouye.....Chi	Fred Morioka.....Cin
Dr. Jack Y. Kashiara.....Chi	
Momotaro Kawahara.....Edn	
Sam I. Kawahara.....Edn	
Dr. Akira Tajiri.....Rd	
Fred Morioka.....Cin	

7th Year

Frank S. Baba.....WDC	Mrs. Akiko Iwata.....WDC
Mrs. Akiko Iwata.....WDC	Morris Daggett.....Sac
Morris Daggett.....Sac	Roy Himoto.....Sac
Roy Himoto.....Sac	

Tom N. Ishida.....Sac	George Otani.....Sac
Soichi Nakatani.....Sac	Harry Y. Yamasaki.....Sac
George Otani.....Sac	Henry M. Miyake.....Stt
Harry Y. Yamasaki.....Sac	Dr. Ben T. Uyeno.....Stt
Henry M. Miyake.....Stt	Tatsumi Yasui.....Stt
Dr. Ben T. Uyeno.....Stt	Henry Obayashi.....SF
Tatsumi Yasui.....Stt	Mrs. Sumi Schloss.....SF
Henry Obayashi.....SF	Harry Y. Tono.....SF
Mrs. Sumi Schloss.....SF	Ted K. Kometani.....Chi
Harry Y. Tono.....SF	George T. Okita.....Chi
Ted K. Kometani.....Chi	Pete K. Hironaka.....Day
George T. Okita.....Chi	Kenneth T. Miyoshi.....Det
Pete K. Hironaka.....Day	Kay Nakagiri.....SFV
Kenneth T. Miyoshi.....Det	George Tamura.....MtO
Kay Nakagiri.....SFV	Theodore T. Taniguchi.....Stt
George Tamura.....MtO	Mrs. Shigeko Uno.....Stt
Theodore T. Taniguchi.....Stt	Fred Taomae.....Hol
Mrs. Shigeko Uno.....Stt	George S. Fugami.....Stt
Fred Taomae.....Hol	Jun Hatakeda.....Tul
George S. Fugami.....Stt	Harry Morofuji.....Tul
Jun Hatakeda.....Tul	Hifumi Ikeda.....Clo
Harry Morofuji.....Tul	Harold H. Iwamasa.....SF
Hifumi Ikeda.....Clo	Dr. George Kawaichi.....LB
Harold H. Iwamasa.....SF	Yosh Nishimoto.....Seq
Dr. George Kawaichi.....LB	Dr. S. S. Sakaguchi.....SFV
Yosh Nishimoto.....Seq	Dr. Kiyoshi A. Sato.....Sac
Dr. S. S. Sakaguchi.....SFV	Mark M. Sumida.....Por
Dr. Kiyoshi A. Sato.....Sac	Jane Yamashita.....VnC
Mark M. Sumida.....Por	Louis J. Yturri.....SRV
Jane Yamashita.....VnC	Yosh T. Imai.....NY
Louis J. Yturri.....SRV	Dr. K. S. Nagahashi.....Phi
Yosh T. Imai.....NY	Johnson Sakata.....Az
Dr. K. S. Nagahashi.....Phi	Mr. Setsu Shitara.....Mid
Johnson Sakata.....Az	Tadashi Tadano.....Az
Mr. Setsu Shitara.....Mid	Sumifusa Fujimoto.....LB
Tadashi Tadano.....Az	Chosin Higa.....DT
Sumifusa Fujimoto.....LB	Ichiro Isokawa.....Al
Chosin Higa.....DT	Lloyd K. Kumataka.....Bak
Ichiro Isokawa.....Al	Tom T. Masamori.....MHI
Lloyd K. Kumataka.....Bak	Dr. Mahito Uba.....MHI
Tom T. Masamori.....MHI	Paul B. Nozu.....Rn
Dr. Mahito Uba.....MHI	Yosh Sakahara.....SRV
Paul B. Nozu.....Rn	Frank I. Tsukamaki.....SRV
Yosh Sakahara.....SRV	John Takashima.....Cle
Frank I. Tsukamaki.....SRV	Nobuo Yoshida.....Puy
John Takashima.....Cle	Joseph Ichijui.....WDC
Nobuo Yoshida.....Puy	Mrs. Yaeko Inagaki.....VnC
Joseph Ichijui.....WDC	K. John Arima.....Boi
Mrs. Yaeko Inagaki.....VnC	Akira Ike Iwasaki.....Por
K. John Arima.....Boi	Dr. Roy Kondo.....SRV
Akira Ike Iwasaki.....Por	Dr. H. Quintas Sakai.....SF
Dr. Roy Kondo.....SRV	Dr. M. Paul Suzuki.....Stt
Dr. H. Quintas Sakai.....SF	Mamoru H. Fukuma.....Seq
Dr. M. Paul Suzuki.....Stt	Yukio Hashiguchi.....Chi
Mamoru H. Fukuma.....Seq	Hiram W. Kwan.....DT
Yukio Hashiguchi.....Chi	Paul Maruyama.....StL
Hiram W. Kwan.....DT	Toshio Tsuboi.....Puy
Paul Maruyama.....StL	Mas M. Uyesugi.....OC
Toshio Tsuboi.....Puy	Jack I. Wada.....PgW
Mas M. Uyesugi.....OC	Dr. Steve N. Asahino.....OC
Jack I. Wada.....PgW	Tom T. Kurotori.....Sac
Dr. Steve N. Asahino.....OC	Dr. Milton Honda.....StL
Tom T. Kurotori.....Sac	Karl Nakamura.....Chi
Dr. Milton Honda.....StL	Harry H. Nakamura.....OC
Karl Nakamura.....Chi	Hickie K. Noma.....NY
Harry H. Nakamura.....OC	Roy F. Sugimoto.....Day
Hickie K. Noma.....NY	Satoru Nishita.....CNC
Roy F. Sugimoto.....Day	Tom Shepherd.....Cle
Satoru Nishita.....CNC	Dr. George S. Hara.....Po
Tom Shepherd.....Cle	Jack M. Mayeda.....SF
Dr. George S. Hara.....Po	Mrs. Jane M. Ozawa.....ELA
Jack M. Mayeda.....SF	Kay K. Takamoto.....Sac
Mrs. Jane M. Ozawa.....ELA	Tom Uriu.....SRV
Kay K. Takamoto.....Sac	Toshio W. Abe.....Twi
Tom Uriu.....SRV	Elden Martin.....IdF
Toshio W. Abe.....Twi	Takito Yamaguma.....DT
Elden Martin.....IdF	Hideo Fujii.....Det
Takito Yamaguma.....DT	Harry Yamamoto.....DT
Hideo Fujii.....Det	Taro Asai.....Mid
Harry Yamamoto.....DT	Eddie Shimomura.....Stt
Taro Asai.....Mid	Harry Ushijima.....Al
Eddie Shimomura.....Stt	Henry M. Oji.....Mar
Harry Ushijima.....Al	Miss Ann Sonoda.....WLA
Henry M. Oji.....Mar	Miss Cathy Sonoda.....WLA
Miss Ann Sonoda.....WLA	Miss Peggy Sonoda.....WLA
Miss Cathy Sonoda.....WLA	Gish Amano.....SRV
Miss Peggy Sonoda.....WLA	George Maye.....OC
Gish Amano.....SRV	
George Maye.....OC	

6th Year

Masaru Funai.....Chi	Joe K. Sagami.....Chi
Joe K. Sagami.....Chi	Mrs. Mine Kido.....DT
Mrs. Mine Kido.....DT	Dr. Junior T. Kihara.....Poc
Dr. Junior T. Kihara.....Poc	Masa Tsukamoto.....Pos
Masa Tsukamoto.....Pos	William Maebori.....WRV
William Maebori.....WRV	Maj. Ko S. Sameshima.....Day
Maj. Ko S. Sameshima.....Day	Mike Watabe.....NY
Mike Watabe.....NY	Joe J. Yasaki.....CNC
Joe J. Yasaki.....CNC	Katsunori Handa.....SF
Katsunori Handa.....SF	

Hisao Inouye.....SF	Mary Toda.....WDC
Mary Toda.....WDC	Dr. William Kiyasu.....SF
Dr. William Kiyasu.....SF	Hirofumi Okamura.....SF
Hirofumi Okamura.....SF	George Iseri.....LB
George Iseri.....LB	Meriko Maida.....CNC
Meriko Maida.....CNC	Harry E. Sands.....Pla
Harry E. Sands.....Pla	M. Wakamatsu.....VnC
M. Wakamatsu.....VnC	Henry N. Yoshimizu.....ELA
Henry N. Yoshimizu.....ELA	Dr. Kenneth Fujii.....Stk
Dr. Kenneth Fujii.....Stk	Dr. John Morozumi.....Stk
Dr. John Morozumi.....Stk	George F. Kearby.....Mar
George F. Kearby.....Mar	Dr. Bob T. Mayeda.....MHI
Dr. Bob T. Mayeda.....MHI	Roy S. Moriuchi.....Az
Roy S. Moriuchi.....Az	Roy A. Mukai.....Mil
Roy A. Mukai.....Mil	George Nishikawa.....Pla
George Nishikawa.....Pla	Yoshio Yamada.....Chi
Yoshio Yamada.....Chi	Dr. Stanley H. Yanase.....Gar
Dr. Stanley H. Yanase.....Gar	Tadashi Yego.....Pla
Tadashi Yego.....Pla	Dr. Toshio Yumibe.....Bak
Dr. Toshio Yumibe.....Bak	Richard K. Hikawa.....Chi
Richard K. Hikawa.....Chi	Mike Inouye.....SF
Mike Inouye.....SF	Shoji Nukaya.....IdF
Shoji Nukaya.....IdF	Dr. James T. Tanaka.....Stk
Dr. James T. Tanaka.....Stk	Richard M. Tsutakawa.....Spk
Richard M. Tsutakawa.....Spk	Dr. Ayako Wada.....MHI
Dr. Ayako Wada.....MHI	Choppy S. Umamoto.....SL
Choppy S. Umamoto.....SL	Sadao Akaki.....Twi
Sadao Akaki.....Twi	Jay D. Fitch.....SRV
Jay D. Fitch.....SRV	Kazuo Fujii.....GT
Kazuo Fujii.....GT	Mark Kiguchi.....PgW
Mark Kiguchi.....PgW	Ken Morishita.....SL
Ken Morishita.....SL	Yozo Sakai.....SF
Yozo Sakai.....SF	Sim S. Seiki.....SF
Sim S. Seiki.....SF	Masateru Tatsuno.....SF
Masateru Tatsuno.....SF	Robert G. Sand.....Cin
Robert G. Sand.....Cin	Dr. Tom Taketa.....SJ
Dr. Tom Taketa.....SJ	Masami T. Yamaoka.....SBe
Masami T. Yamaoka.....SBe	Mrs. Rose K. Ball.....Det
Mrs. Rose K. Ball.....Det	William H. Ball.....Det
William H. Ball.....Det	Masaaki Hironaka.....SD
Masaaki Hironaka.....SD	Charles S. Kambe.....Phi
Charles S. Kambe.....Phi	Ken Kitasako.....SLN
Ken Kitasako.....SLN	Masashi Migaki.....Mid
Masashi Migaki.....Mid	Jeff Fukawa.....Del
Jeff Fukawa.....Del	Sam Kanemura.....Az
Sam Kanemura.....Az	Kenji Shikuma.....Wat
Kenji Shikuma.....Wat	Hitoshi Shimizu.....VnC
Hitoshi Shimizu.....VnC	Eddie M. Yano.....Rd
Eddie M. Yano.....Rd	Ed Yoshikawa.....Stk
Ed Yoshikawa.....Stk	James Ogata.....Chi
James Ogata.....Chi	Masayuki Yego.....Pla
Masayuki Yego.....Pla	Hiroshi Ito.....SMo
Hiroshi Ito.....SMo	Dr. William M. Jow.....Gar
Dr. William M. Jow.....Gar	Bob M. Matsumoto.....Chi
Bob M. Matsumoto.....Chi	Ted Okumoto.....DT
Ted Okumoto.....DT	Ichiro Takahashi.....DT
Ichiro Takahashi.....DT	Takeshi Toyota.....Cle
Takeshi Toyota.....Cle	George Chida.....OC
George Chida.....OC	Frank S. Sugiyama.....LB
Frank S. Sugiyama.....LB	Howard Yamagata.....Sac
Howard Yamagata.....Sac	Masao Ashizawa.....SF
Masao Ashizawa.....SF	Nish Kumagai.....Stt
Nish Kumagai.....Stt	Dr. Roland Kumasaka.....Stt
Dr. Roland Kumasaka.....Stt	Hiroshi Morita.....LB
Hiroshi Morita.....LB	Mrs. Toshie Suyama.....Stt
Mrs. Toshie Suyama.....Stt	Matsukiyo Murata.....FrC
Matsukiyo Murata.....FrC	Dr. Kazuo Nii.....SF
Dr. Kazuo Nii.....SF	Dr. Akira Nishizawa.....WLS
Dr. Akira Nishizawa.....WLS	George T. Yusa.....Pas
George T. Yusa.....Pas	Mike Hori.....Chi
Mike Hori.....Chi	Dr. Seiji Itahara.....Chi
Dr. Seiji Itahara.....Chi	Robert H. Matsuura.....Stt
Robert H. Matsuura.....Stt	Takeo Nakano.....Mar
Takeo Nakano.....Mar	Louis Seto.....Sac
Louis Seto.....Sac	Hideo Katayama.....ELA
Hideo Katayama.....ELA	William Y. Sakai.....Por
William Y. Sakai.....Por	Sam S. Sato.....SF
Sam S. Sato.....SF	Ronnie Y. Yokota.....Poc
Ronnie Y. Yokota.....Poc	Tom Furukawa.....Sac
Tom Furukawa.....Sac	Frank K. Iwata.....DT
Frank K. Iwata.....DT	Dr. Paul M. Morita.....Sbk
Dr. Paul M. Morita.....Sbk	Mits Murakami.....Az
Mits Murakami.....Az	T. Comp Kuramoto.....Az
T. Comp Kuramoto.....Az	Edward E. Otsuka.....Stt
Edward E. Otsuka.....Stt	Dr. Tad Fujioka.....ELA
Dr. Tad Fujioka.....ELA	Mrs. Yuri Uchiyama.....

Honor Roll—

From Previous Page

5th Year

Yukio Ando Omh
 James T. Egusa Omh
 Larry N. Fujii SRV
 Estelle Hoshimiya SF
 Dr. Toaru Ishiyama Cle
 James F. Murakami Son
 Dr. Roy Okamoto Son
 Tomoye Tsukamoto Sac
 Harvey T. Fujimoto Sac
 Denri Matsumoto Sac
 Yoneo Suzuki Sac
 Masami Sugaya SF
 Joe Yoshino SF
 Akio Sugimoto Mon
 Edward Y. Urata SD
 Agnes Winton LM
 Henry Chinn Chi
 Dr. Toshio Inahara Por
 William Kuroki MHI
 Dr. Dan Oniki MTO
 Minoru Yonekura Al
 Dr. Masashi Itano LB
 Lloyd H. Joichi Det
 Mrs. Umeko Tosaya Stt
 Mas Yokogawa Mon
 Dr. Milton M. Inouye WLA
 S. George Kashiwagi Stt
 Mrs. Molly Kitajima Oak
 Charles Matsuhira PgW
 Fred Matsuo DT
 Harold Nakamura SF
 Tad Sakigahama SJ
 Martin Shimizu Son
 George Tsugawa Por
 Koichi Uyeno Pla
 Takashi T. Kora Boi
 Jack S. Nomura VnC
 Floyd Okubo SLN
 Sho Sato Ber
 Robert Tarumoto Gar
 Joe A. Wood Az
 Hiroshi Yaguchi Puy
 Kazuo Ikeda SLO
 Mrs. Alice A. Ito Hol
 Hiroshi Miyake Chi
 Robert Nakamura Pla
 Isao Tokunaga Mar
 George T. Naritoku Chi
 George C. Onodera Az
 Dr. Richard A. Saiki VnC
 Masaharu Watanabe Sac
 Kenneth M. Hisatake MTO
 Dr. Hiromu Morikane Vnt
 James Wakagawa SRV
 Kay Yamamoto Boi
 Bill T. Chikuo SRV
 Mrs. George T. Kato DT
 Dr. Ray Murakami WDC
 Mrs. Matilde Taguchi Day
 Stephen K. Tamura OC
 Alfred Funabashi NY
 Dr. Frank Y. Nishio Fr
 Ray M. Okura Pas
 Yukio Wada SF
 Masaru Harada Phi
 Hatsumi Harada Phi
 Edwin Y. Mitoma WDC
 Kazuo Kawamoto Chi
 Tony T. Shinmoto VnC
 Hon. Dan K. Inouye WDC
 Dr. Ken S. Masumoto Fr
 James T. Sakata SF
 James N. Shimoura Det
 Henry Terada Chi
 Mike Arima WRV
 Alfred Hatate DT
 Wilbur Kurima Chi
 Dr. T. S. Miyakawa WLA
 Thomas Hatamiya Mar
 Mrs. Hanako Nitake DT
 Eugene Sasai SF
 Tadao Shigeno SRV
 Shiz Tsujihara Son
 Dr. Roy S. Hamaji Ber
 Rev. Minoru Mochizuki Chi
 Dr. W. H. Nakamoto Mil
 Dr. Hitoshi Okamoto Sac
 Ben Tsuchiya DT
 Yas Hamano DT
 Joe Hashima DT
 Jack Iwata DT
 Sam Fujishin Boi
 James G. Nishi Oak

4th Year

George I. Hamamoto Son
 Charles K. Matsumoto Mil
 Kengo Teramura Mil
 Mike Novak Omh
 Henry Tsugawa Por

Joe S. Sugawara CNC
 Wesley T. Doi SF
 Masao Fujikawa Sac
 Dr. Goichi Kawahara Sac
 Ed. M. Tokunaga Sac
 Dr. Masa Yamamoto Sac
 Tsutae Kamimoto SBe
 Frank Komoto Puy
 Spark Matsunaga WDC
 Kenji Okuda Stt
 Masami Asami Mid
 Amy E. Hashimoto Puy
 James Kimoto CNC
 Ken Sugawara Day
 John E. Endo Phi
 Florence T. Ida Oak
 Thomas K. Nomura Oak
 Tats Misaka SL
 George Okamoto Det
 Yoichi Sato Day
 Ken Tamura Boi
 Yoshio Bob Yamada Stk
 Ryuji Adachi Seq
 Thomas K. Hino WDC
 William Nakahara Jr. SF
 George Nishitani Boi
 Fred Odanaka Chi
 Mrs. Fuki Odanaka Chi
 Joichi Togami Chi
 Dr. Richard Sueoka StL
 Nobu Sumida Por
 Richard Fujioka Det
 Harry S. Fukiage SRV
 Mrs. Yuki Kamayatsu Hol
 Harry T. Kawahara Boi
 Dr. Sakae Kawata WLA
 Mrs. Claire Minami WDC
 Harry T. Morioka Mid
 Mrs. Marion Tamaki Phi
 Raymond S. Uno SLC
 Dr. Rob. Watanabe WLA
 K. David Yoshioka Chi
 Mrs. Alice Hashimoto Det
 Tom Hashimoto Det
 Tad Hatanaka SL
 Dr. Harry H. Hatasaka Seq
 Albert Nakai Seq
 Ted T. Mayeda Oak
 Paul Y. Tomita Stt
 Shiro "Jug" Takashita Al
 Ben Yabuno Az
 John T. Fujiki FrC
 Mrs. Fran. Kitagawa VnC
 Fred Makimoto VnC
 Jim Onchi Por
 Stone Saruwatari SLN
 Mrs. Mary Akashi WLA
 Jack E. McManus Az
 Tubber T. Okuda SLN
 Bobby Endo Poc
 Ted Kojima DT
 Mas Kido Boi
 Paul Yasuda Boi
 Bob Miyamoto Pas
 George Otsuji Det
 Kojiro Iwasaki SF
 Tom Ouye Ber
 K. Yokomizo Oak
 Teruyuki Fujii Gar
 Edmund Jung DT
 George Y. Komura FrC
 George Tsujimoto Pas
 Mrs. Yoshiko Yoshida Wil
 Mickey N. Ichijui Mon
 Tad Ikemoto DT
 Dr. Tom T. Omori Pas
 Capt. Al R. Bosworth WDC
 Dr. Kenneth H. Ozawa Flo
 Henry Hosaka Rd
 Richard K. Kitagawa VnC
 Willy K. Suda Fr
 Bunni Nakagawa Pla
 Robert Honda DT
 Geo. N. Matsumoto DT

3rd Year

George M. Fukukai Spk
 Earl Harano Omh
 Roy Kita Phi
 Ted I. Miyata Chi
 Katsumi J. Takashima SD
 Thomas Tsuji Oak
 Dr. J. K. Tsujimura Por
 Henry Goshio WDC
 Dr. Hito Suyehiro WDC
 Shigeru Hironaka SRV
 Dr. Pearce Hiura SF
 James Itami Puy
 Dr. Yukio Kawamura Oak
 Tom Yanagihara SD
 Richard Fujita Cle
 Kazuo Hikida Rx
 Theodore P. Jacquez Puy

Tetsuo Kato Stk
 George Y. Matsumoto Stk
 Dr. Katsuto Takei Stk
 Dr. Masashi Kawasaki StL
 Sam N. Nakano StL
 Jack K. Kunitsugu SF
 Dr. S. T. Marubayashi OC
 Dr. Ben Miyahara MHI
 Dr. Tom T. Nagatani SFV
 Wilbur I. Sato Gar
 Dr. Wilfred H. Higashi SL
 Dr. Ikuya Kurita Oak
 Raymond K. Konagai SF
 Kiyoshi J. Yukawa SF
 Bob Uriu SRV
 Sam M. Furuta ELA
 George K. Goi Sac
 Dr. Roland S. Kadonaga Al
 Yosh Sugiyama Al
 Hiroshi Kanda Ber
 George Kawai Boi
 William Kawai Boi
 Robert I. Nagata OC
 Taka Naruo Mil
 Katsumi Arimoto SFV
 I. K. Ishimatsu SJ
 Dr. Ted Okamoto StL
 Paul M. Sakuma Cle
 John Takasugi Boi
 Bill F. Yamada Rd
 Ronald Yoshida WLA
 Kiyoko Anne Fujimoto LB
 Ken Kato ELA
 Ishi Miyake Boi
 Shigenori Nagae GT
 Kinya Noguchi Sac
 Ben Terashima SL
 Cherry Tsutsumida WDC
 Henry Uyeda SJ
 Tony Yokomizo Oak
 Fred Y. Abe SF
 Miss Elizabeth J. Dixon Mil
 Kazuye Kay Hattori Al
 Jack Y. Imada Ber
 Joe T. Nishimoto WRV
 William H. Eto StL
 George S. Iwasaki Stt
 William Adair Det
 Thomas Nishitani SRV
 Mrs. Sugino Ushijima Al
 Frank Wellman Stk
 George Inai VnC
 Mrs. Toshi Takeoka Al
 Hiroshi Shinmoto FrC
 Mrs. Betty Akagi Al
 Jim Sakamoto Chi
 Walter Fuchigami *Por
 Dr. Toshi Hasuiki Por
 Edwin S. Kubo Sac
 Dr. G. S. Mizunoue PgW
 Edward T. Nishi SF
 Dr. Albert A. Oyama SD
 Sam Uchida SRV
 Yoshio Isono Oak
 Abe K. Mukai SD
 James Tabata MP
 Dr. James M. Tsugawa Por
 James Ushijima Al
 Walter M. Wong Mil
 Richard Nishimura Pla
 Dr. Harry Okuda OC
 Emi Somekawa Puy
 Masao Sagara Mar

2nd Year

Shigetoshi Fujii DT
 Ben Fukutome WDC
 Yoshiko Ishimaru SMO
 Harry Watanabe Omh
 Gus Giron SF
 John M. Ohmura SF
 Jutaro Shiota SF
 Charles Kobayashi Sac
 Dr. Tsunehiko Makino LB
 Dick H. Yamane Stt
 Joe S. Akiyama OC
 Toshio L. Arakaki Mil
 Paul H. Kusuda Mil
 H. T. Dowd Az
 Dr. Rich. K. Matsushita Az
 Tom T. Tanita Az
 Harold T. Murai Ber
 Yoshiko I. Ninomiya MTO
 John H. Okamoto WLA
 Robert N. Oto Oak
 Shizuo Tanaka Oak
 Mrs. Kim Sakada Day
 Dr. Tamio Kumagai Az
 Bob S. Ota FrC
 Wilfred T. Shoda Chi
 Hilo Fuchiaki SLO
 Dr. Kiyooki Horii Puy

Alan F. Kumamoto Hol
 Powell Lee SF
 Masato Ty Toki SF
 Franklin Tokioka SF
 Harry T. Otsuki SFV
 Dr. Art J. Sugiyama Sac
 Ryo Tersaki SBe
 Dr. Yukio Uyeno Sac
 Frank Y. Yoshimura MTO
 Ray E. Jenkins Day
 Chiaki Saitoh Oak
 Yoshiaki Tamura SD
 Nicholas P. Daphne SF
 Naoki Harada SF
 Mrs. Helen Kato ELA
 James N. Kasahara Hol
 Fujitaro Kubota Stt
 Yutaka Kuge Mil
 Masuo Mitamura DT
 Junichi Nakano Sac
 Robert H. Brandt WLA
 Richard Harano Chi
 Don Tanabe MHI
 Henry Date Mil
 Yoshio Kasai Puy
 Jim J. Miyazaki Mil
 Hiroshi Nakamura Chi
 Mas Yanase SF
 Jerry S. Kobashi Al
 Joseph Kosai Puy
 Howard K. Okamoto Phi
 Norman S. Sakamoto SD
 Robert Tominaga FrC
 Kiyoshi Higashi SJ
 Herbert Horikawa Phi
 Yoshio Ted Itaya FrC
 Mrs. Charlotte Doi SF
 Marg E. B. Fleming Pas
 Dr. A. Greenberg Omh
 John S. Kaneko SFV
 Mrs. Aiko Okada MTO
 Glen David Sakamoto Chi
 Randall F. Sakamoto Chi
 Mrs. Masaye Hiura Seq
 Miss Lillian C. Kimura Chi
 Ed M. Matsuda DT
 Dr. Roy T. Ozawa VnC
 Ben Terusaki Chi
 Tom S. Hashimoto DT
 Shigeru Jio Ber
 Mrs. Vicki Marutani Phi
 Takeshi Ochiai Chi
 Isao Yamasaki SF
 Susumu Taguchi Twi
 Gilbert T. Furusho Chi
 George Y. Kiyomoto Rd
 Jeffrey Y. Matsui Hol
 Dr. Bright Y. Onoda Chi
 Ted Takehara SRV
 George Y. Uyeda MP
 Teruo Yoshihara Chi
 Mrs. Teru Hashimoto SJ
 Jack Kabumoto Chi
 Omar Kaihatsu Chi
 Kiyoshi Kawai DT
 Thelma Stooddy Pas

1st Year

Paul S. Baba Al
 Yosh Fujita Chi
 James B. Jackson Omh
 Bert Rander Omh
 Mrs. Fern Watanabe Omh
 Dr. John D. Workman Omh
 Gram Noriyuki VnC
 Dr. Kiyoshi Ogawa Pas
 Kenneth M. Teshima SBe
 Dr. Ben Yamaguchi Cin
 Joe Akiyama Chi
 Susan Odanaka Chi
 Mrs. Sylvia Yoshioka Chi
 Catherine Natsuko Chin Stt
 Paul Chinn Hol
 Dr. Masahiro Inatomi WDC
 Dr. F. K. Kajiwara SFV
 Sam Kanai Sac
 George Matsui Sac
 Jack Umez Sac
 Frank Kasama Frm
 Joe Nishimura SJ
 Shiro F. Shiraga Mil
 Isao Yamasaki SF
 Dr. George N. Asawa OC
 Dr. Karl K. Nishimura OC
 Mrs. Joyce Enomoto Sac
 Allan M. Hida Mil
 Willie Kai Chi
 Robert Kurita Chi
 Dorothy Katano Hol
 Roy Kurahara Ber
 Akira Nakamura Ber
 Dr. R. K. Kuwahara WDC
 Minoru S. Muranaka SFV
 Henry M. Nagahori Gar

Saburo Okino Del
 Mrs. Helen Oniki MTO
 R. J. Sanders Az
 Tomoo Inouye SJ
 Tatsuo Miki SJ
 Torao Toyofuku SJ
 Mrs. Ami E. Nagahori Gar
 Akiko Nakano SF
 Tom Natsuhara FrC
 Henry T. Tanaka Cle
 Dr. J. M. Watanabe Spk
 Rokuro Watanabe SFV
 George Ikemiyama Rd
 Henry Iwanaga Rd
 Michael Iwanaga Chi
 Emily Matsumoto Chi
 William Matsumoto Chi
 Herbert J. Wunar Chi
 Kay Kawasaki SJ
 Richard Onishi SJ
 Geary Watanabe SJ
 Tom Watanabe SJ
 Glen Kaya SF
 Tomoo Kodama SF
 Wil Tsukamoto SF
 Noby Yoshimura SF
 Floriance Morimoto DT
 Torao Neishi Oak
 Kazuo Shimabukuro WDC
 Hy Tsukamoto SMO
 Dr. Roy Yamahiro Twi
 George Yoshimoto Mar
 Dr. John Hara StL
 Joe M. Jio SJ
 Rod Kobara SJ
 Mitsuo Kodama Chi
 Arthur S. Morey Det
 Vernon Nishi Ber
 George Oka Chi
 A. Scarcella Ber
 Harry Takahashi Ber
 Tom Fujimoto Sac
 Yoshio Hotta CNC
 Joe Ikeguchi LB
 Dr. A. Y. Kawamura Chi
 Edward Koegel Chi
 Patrick Taylor Az
 John Ball SFV
 George K. Kawaguchi Stt
 Sammy L. Marshall Az
 Douglas N. McGinnis SRV
 Makoto Suyeyasu SJ
 Dr. James M. Toda SLN
 Dr. Lee M. Watanabe SJ
 Harry Y. Yoshida SJ
 Goro Endo Ber
 Robert L. Fujii Cle
 Roy Matsumoto Ber
 Harold T. Nakazawa Ber
 Harry H. Okazaki DT
 Takeo H. Shirazawa Ber
 Yuri Tanaka VnC
 Paul T. Yoshimoto DT
 Mrs. Diane Aratani Mil
 Randell M. Howard Mar
 Bob H. Kubo SJ
 Sho Matsuo Ber
 Koji Murata SJ
 Richard Nakano SF
 Ben Okamoto OC
 Ronald E. Rudge Mar
 Frank Sakamoto ELA
 Yoshinori Tanada Ber
 Dr. Kengo Terashita Stk
 Mack M. Yamaguchi Pas
 Bruce A. Yasuda DT
 Mamoru Jim Hirota Ber
 Miss Chizu Kameta VnC
 Peter N. Kawakami Ber
 Richard T. Kono Oak
 Kiyoto Nishimoto Chi
 Stuart Richardson PgW
 Grant Shimizu SJ
 Mrs. Audrie Dubois SbK
 Dr. Harry Manji Sac
 Mrs. Ellen Nakamura SbK
 Ted Oye SbK
 Miles Noboru Suda Ber
 Kay Sera SF
 Mrs. Akiko Abe Pas
 Fred Y. Fujii Chi
 Toshio Nagamura SF
 Charles T. Takahashi Stt
 Karl Kinaga SJ
 Mrs. Michi Ohi ELA
 Dr. Yoshio Sato WDC
 Miss Shiz Miya ELA
 Harry A. Tajima SF
 Miss Winnie Furusho Chi
 Dr. Rodger T. Kame PgW
 Dr. Franklin Minami PgW
 Tay Nobori Ber
 Barbara Akasaka SLN
 Shig Kaneshiro C

Our Leaders of Tomorrow—Jr. JACLers

DYC

Chairman

Pacific Northwest

1965—Paul Tamura
1966—Stan Kiyokawa

No. Cal.-W. Nevada

1962-63—Margaret Kai
1963-64—Roy Ikeda
1964-65—David Hara
1965-66—Russell Obana
1966-67—Shirley Matsumura
1967—Ben Matsuura

Central Cal.

1967—Jo Allen Ichihana

Pacific Southwest

1965—Richard Kawasaki
(temp.)
1965—Martin Koba
1966—Glenn Asakawa
1967—Merilynne Hamano
(co-chr.)
David Takashima (co-chr.)

Intermountain

1964—Ron Inouye
1965—Karen Miyake
1966—Lorraine Sakota
1967—Terry Yamada

Midwest

1962—Gil Furusho
1964-65—Marilyn Nagano
1965-67—Elaine Yamada
1967—Richard Okabe

Eastern

1966—Scott Nagao
1967—Susan Baba

Jr. Chapter Presidents

Pacific Northwest Gresham-Troutdale

Teenagers
1957—Melvin Ando
1963—Join Portland Jr.
JACL

Mid-Columbia

1964—Maxine Hamada
1965—Stanley Fukui
1966—Dennis Takasumi

Portland

1961—James Kurihara
(Delts)
1962—Wallace Kurihara
(Delts)
1963—Inactive
1964—Paul Tamura
1965—Curtis Onchi
1966—Harold Iwamoto
1967—Rick Saito
1968—Don Hayashi

Seattle Young Adults

1965—Eileen Suyama
1966—Jerry Shigaki

Northern Calif.-

West. Nevada

Al-Co

1964—Kay Hisaoka (Temp.
Chairman)
1965—Kay Hisaoka
1966—Kenny Kuramoto
1967—Robert Kitajima
1968—Bob Sakai

Berkeley

1963—Ron Takahashi
1964—Nancie Nehira
1965—Carol Yamamura
1966—Gerry Namba
1961—Ronald Morita
1962—Hiroshi Hata
1962—Tom Yamashita
1963—Diane Okada
1964—Susan Kano
1965—Dave Matsushino
1966—Irene Takahashi
1967—Leonard Kam

Eden Township

1959—Douglas Nakashima
1960—Butch Hara
1961—Sharon Ida



NATIONAL YOUTH COUNCIL members present for their 1967 interim session to prepare for the 1968 National JACL Youth Convention at San Jose are (from left: front—Misako Hasebe of Yettem, Central California; Russell Obana of Sa Francisco, NYC chairman; Elaine Uchiyama of St. Louis, Midwest; rear—Brian Mo-

rishita of Idaho Falls, Intermountain; Martin Koba of San Diego, Pacific Southwest; Norman Ishimoto of Washington, D.C., Eastern; and Paul Tamura of Portland, Pacific Northwest. Not present was Dave Misaki of Omaha, Mountain-Plains. —Calado Photography.

1962—Sherry S. Imazumi,
coed
1963-67—Inactive, Now in-
cluded in Al-Co

Monterey

1961—John Hanamura
1965—Janis Gota—girls
1965—Kenny Esaki—boys
1967—James Ogawa

Oakland

1957—Kaz Sato
1958—Ed Aoki
1959—Russell WeHara
1960—Judy Maruyama
1961—Harvey Shinomoto

Sacramento

1957—Saburo Shimono
1958—Stan Umeda
1959—Colleen Masaki
1960—Alice Nishimi
1961—Inactive
1962—Roger Nikaido
1963—Patty Fujimoto
1964—Newell Noda
1965-66—Stanley Kubochi
1967—Cheryl Kunibe

San Francisco

1959—Willie Masuda
1960—Willie Masuda
1961—Margaret Kai
1962—Roy Ikeda
1963—Roy Omi
1964—Dave Hara
1965—Russell Obana
1966—Roy Omi
1967—Glenn Watanabe

Sonoma County

1967—Randy Okamoto

San Jose

1965-66—Shirley Matsumura
1966-67—Sharon Uyeda
1967-68—Winston Ashizawa

Stockton

1966—Russell Kusama
1967—Aeko Yoshikawa

Central California

Fresno

1967—Jon Hatakeyama

Reedley

1961—Barbara Saito
1962—Henry Nishimoto
1966—Gordon Morikawa
1967—Ron Honda

Tulare County T-JAY

1957—Hiroshita Uota
1966—Bill Nagata
1967—Ellen Funahashi

Pacific Southwest

Avantes (Hollywood)

1965—James Ito
1966—Merrilyn Hamano
1967—Joanie Kitada
1968—Fran Higuchi

Chanel's (Westside)

1966—Beverly Okamoto
1967—Patti Iwataki

East Los Angeles

1967—Darryll Yoshihara

Echelons (Long Beach)

1966—Le Done Otsuki
1967—Janine Shundo

Hi-Co

1957—Bill Marumoto
1958—Bert Yamasaki and
Grace Okuna (co-chair-
man)

1959—Frank Kawase
1960—Inactive
1961—Lloyd Nakatani
1962—Ray Kawase
1963—Alan Kumamoto
1964—Randy Senzaki,
Steve Takeuchi,
Richard Kawasaki*
1965—Ronnie Hirose,
Mike Izuno*
1966—Arthur Ito Jr.,
Sueko Yamaguma
1967—Dennis Ichikawa
*Board of Directors
Chmn.

Les Dezzirelles

1966—Kris Imaizumi
1967—Marilyn Oi

North San Diego

1966—Tom Imaizumi
1967—Alfred Endow

O. C. Jays (Orange County)

1954-55—Bill (Mo)
Marumoto

1956—Hiro Shinoda
1967—Dave Tamura

1958—Mike Ota

1959—Nori Hasegawa

1960—Joe Nakamura

1961—Larry Kubota

1962—Ron Muranaka

1963—Ron Nishio

1964—Dave Minamide

1965—Alan Nomura

1966—Allan Uyesugi

1967—Larry Inoguchi

San Diego

1965-66—Martin Koba

1966-67—David Takashima
1967—Don Asakawa

Santa Barbara

1966—Karen Sumida
1967—Susie Okada
(co. pres.)
Karen Sumida (co-pres.)

SELANOCO

1966—Dan Fukushima
1967—Jerry Nakano

(Valley of the Sun) (Arizona)

1965—Larry Matsumoto
1966—David Tanita
1967—David Tanita

Venice-Culver

1964—David Ota
1965—Changed to all
Girls Charmes'
1966—Sue Shiraka
1967—(Disbanded)
West Los Angeles
1967—Sammy Toya

Intermountain

Boise Valley

1958—Mike Nishitani
1969—Ken Hamada
1960—Herb Yamanishi
1961—Dean Hayashida
1962—Carol Yamashita
1963—Yosh Takahashi
1964—

1965—Victor Yamamoto
1966—Pat Takagusi
1967—Terry Yamada

Footello Teens

1959—Judy Okamura
1960-61—Anna Kanomata
1962—Nancy Morimoto
1963—Patty Yamamoto
1966-67—Karl Endo

Idaho Falls JAY

1961—Ronnie Morishita
1962—Dennia Ochi
1965—Brian Morishita
1966—Gene Ochi
1967—Tim Morishita

Salt Lake Mt. Olympus

1960—Fumi Watanabe
1961—Bob Akagi
1962-63—Ben Tamura
1966—Wayne Mira
1967—June Morishita

Rexburg

1965—Linda Miyasaki
1967—Carolyn Sakota
Snake River
1961—Don Arai
1962-63—Arlene Okita
1965—James R. Watanabe
Jr.

1966—Warren Murata
1967—Richard Morishita

(Continued on Next Page)

Nat'l Jr. JACL Youth Council

(1966 - 1968)

NC-WNDYC Russell Obana, Chairman
PNWDYC Paul Tamura, Resource Chairman
CCDC Misako Hasebe, Newsletter Chairman
IDYC Brian Morishita, Finance and Budget
Chairman
MPDC David Misaki, Credentials Chairman
PSWDYC Martin Koba, Constitution Committee
Chairman
MDYC Elaine Uchiyama, Recording Secretary
EDC Norman Ishimoto, Project Chairman

Interim Youth Council

PNWDYC 1964-66 Paul Tamura, Chairman
NC-WNDYC 1964-66 Dave Hara, Resource
CCDC 1964-66 Bill Nagata, Budget Committee
PSWDYC 1964-66 Richard Kawasaki, Constitution
IDYC 1966-66 Ron Inouye, Newsletter
MPDC 1964-66 David Misaki
EDC 1964-65 Cheryl (Endo) Harano
1966 Norman Ishimoto
MDYC 1964-65 Marilyn Nagano
1966 Elaine Yamada, Credentials

Jr. JACL—

(From Previous Page)

**Mountain-Plains
Intermountain Collegiate
Students**

- 1945—Tsuneko Tokuyasu
1946—Ted Inouye
1947—Mami Katagiri
1948—Douglas Taguchi
1949—Stanley Ichikawa
1950—Hideo Hirose
1951—Nob. Ida
1952—Sam Kishiyama
1953—Herbert Iwahiro
1954—Mari Mizoue
1955—Stanley Gima
1956—Dave Nikaido
1957—Ted Saito
1958—Steve Osuga
1959—David Furukawa
1960—Richard Yamaguchi
1961—Robert Watada
1962—Henry Tobo
1963—Richard Ida
1964—Ken Tagawa
1965—Janet Ida

Midwest**Chicago**

- 1957—Earle Nakane
1958—Richard Kaneko
1959—Harold Arai
1960-61—Gilbert Furusho
1962—Ross Harano
1963—Susan Torigoe
1964—Diane Yamada
1965-66—Richard Yamada

Cincinnati

- 1962—Gary Koizumi
1963-66—Inactive

Cleveland

- 1959—Merged with a local
Japanese boys' and girls'
clubs
1963—Richard Asazawa
1964-65—Deanna Tanji
1966—Anne Bacnik
1967—William Tashima

Detroit

- 1957—Jan Ishii
1958—Carolee Matsumoto
1959—Shirley Satoh
1960—Elaine Takemoto
1961—Geraldine Ouchi
1962—Marilyn Nagano
1963-64—Gary Otsuji
1965-66—Elaine Akagi
1967—Jo Ann Shimamura

Detroit Sub-Teen Club

- 1956-57—Geraldine Ouchi
1958—Gary Sasaki
1959—Lynn Omura
1960—Pamela Fujishige
1961—Ricky Sunamoto
1962—Terry Fugishige

St. Louis

- 1950—Roger Hiyasaka
1951—Arlene Sakahara
1952—Lois Sakahara
1953—Barbara Shingu
1954—Shirley Shingu
1955—Katherine Nishimoto
1956-60—Inactive
1961-62—Dennis Hayashi
1963—Lois Shimamoto
1964—Kathleen Okamoto
1965—Elaine Uchiyama
1966—Pat Henmi,
David Eto

Twin Cities

- 1962—Bob Katayama
1965—Dennis Iwago
1966—Barb Hirota

Milwaukee

- 1961—Mark Kuge
1962-63—Bruce Sakura
1965—Ed Ogawa
1966—Jeffrey Kataoka

Eastern**Seabrook**

- 1965—Scott Nagao
1966—Steven Mukai

Philadelphia

- 1967—Laurel Marutani
Washington, D.C.
1965—Jane Yoshihashi
Wayne Yoshino, Chmn.
1966—Bruce Yamasaki
1967—Anne Fukutome

National JACL Scholarship Program

Applications for undergraduate scholarships administered by the National JACL are submitted upon nomination of JACL chapter. Each chapter is limited to one nominee per year. In areas where JACL chapters do not exist, applications are summarily returned.

For the graduate scholarship, chapters are not restricted to the one nominee per year provision specified for undergraduate awards.

UNDERGRADUATE AWARDS

Pvt. Ben Frank Masaoka Memorial Scholarship

The Pvt. Ben Frank Masaoka Memorial Scholarship has been administered by National JACL Headquarters at the request of his mother, Mrs. Haruye Masaoka of Venice, Calif., who gives an outright grant of \$200 to a most deserving Nisei high school graduate in the country.

Since 1959, an additional \$100 is awarded the winner—the sum being donated by Dr. James Toshiaki Mimura of Royal Oak, Mich., co-recipient of the first scholarship in 1946.

From 1964, the other co-recipient of the first scholarship, Dr. Harry Abe of Wantagh, L.I., N.Y., has added another \$100.

- 1967—James Sakamoto, Jr., Pasadena
1966—Jonathan Roy Ochi, Idaho Falls
1965—Gerald David Yoshitomi, Venice-Culver
1964—Thomas Yukio Nakata, Portland
1963—Lance Ito, East Los Angeles
1962—Tetsu Hojo, San Jose
1961—Rodney S. Omachi, Stockton
1960—Brian Rio Kashiwagi, Seattle
1959—Thomas Tadano, Arizona
1958—Ronald Inouye, Mt. Olympus
1957—Thomas Yoneda, Sonoma County
1956—Ted Sakano, Snake River
1955—Seiji Itahara, Chicago
1954—David Yamakawa, San Francisco
1953—Hideko Akamatsu, Twin Cities
1952—Curt Sugiyama, Detroit
1951—Cherry Tsutsumida, Arizona
1950—Ken Tokiyama, East Los Angeles
1949—Grace Taketa, Washington, D.C.
1948—Joseph Tanaka, St. Louis
1947—Kaz Oshiki, Nebraska
1946—Harry Abe, New York, and
Toshiaki Mimura, Chicago

Col. Walter T. Tsukamoto Memorial Scholarship

Two \$250 awards are given each year by Mrs. Tomoye Tsukamoto in memory of her late husband, Col. Walter T. Tsukamoto, JACL national president.

- 1967—Barry Fujishin (Boise Valley)
Sheridan Tatsuno (San Jose)
1966—Marsha Sayo Matsuura (Oakland) and
Naomi Lynne Kohatsu (Santa Maria)
1965—Robert Alan Numata (Spokane) and
Shunsaku Sugiura (Mile-Hi)
1964—Kent Shoji (San Fernando Valley) and
Lucy Inouye (Boise Valley)
1963—Howard S. Henjyoji (Portland) and
Amy Muneoka (San Fernando Valley)

National JACL Supplemental Scholarship Award

Supplemental scholarships of \$200 each are also awarded by National JACL and in 1960 by Tokichi Matsuoka of New York City.

- 1967—Clyde Muneoka (San Fernando Valley), Nancy Jo Katagiri (Chicago), Judith Morishita (Chicago), Mildred Kawachi (Gardena Valley), Jon Nakagawara (Puyallup Valley).
1966—Judith Lynn Higuchi (Watsonville), Stuart Minoru Takeuchi (Long Beach-Harbor), Jon David Hirasuna (Fresno), Stanley Kazuo Nishioka (Sacramento), Glenn Douglas Madokoro (Mile-Hi).

- 1965—Ross Patrick Murasako (Fresno), Jane Mitsuko Nakashima (Watsonville), Patricia Ann Takahashi (Placer

County), Richard Nobuo Tsujimoto (Salt Lake).

- 1964—Michael Kaku (San Jose), Jeremy K. Ota (Gresham-Troutdale), Sylvia Sakamoto (Arkansas Valley), Kent Yamaguchi (Fresno).

- 1963—Arlene Hashimoto (Fresno), Richard R. Naruo (Milwaukee), Gilbert K. Yamamoto (Sacramento), James Suekama (Mile-Hi).

- 1962—Dick S. Kaku (San Fernando), Sharon K. Kato (Pocatello), Gail J. Katagiri (Chicago) Russell K. Endo (Southwest L.A.).

- 1961—Alan T. Miyamoto (Southwest L.A.), Kenneth K. Murata (Sacramento), Linda K. Kobata (Long Beach), Dennis K. Fujita (Sonoma County).

- 1960—Anne Miwa Kanomata (Pocatello), William Yasuo Hayashi (Sonoma County), Daniel Okimoto (Pasadena).

- Tokichi Matsuoka Scholarship**—Denson Gen Fujikawa (Long Beach).

- 1959—Misao Yamane (Cleveland), Jean Y. Muranaka (San Fernando Valley), Elaine E. Mitarai (Mt. Olympus), Stanley T. Murayama (San Diego).

- 1958—Deanna Honbo (Delano), Kenji Kawaoka (San Luis Obispo), Michihara Sakata (East Los Angeles), Helen Tademaru (Chicago).

- 1957—Elizabeth Okayama (Chicago), Willie Sugahiro (Snake River), Frances Sumida (Portland), Grace Takahashi (Gresham-Troutdale).

- 1956—Lucille Inami (Fresno)

Dr. Takashi Terami Memorial Scholarship

Two \$250 awards each are given each year by Mrs. Hisako Terami in memory of her late husband, Dr. Takashi Terami, professor of mathematics in a Minnesota college.

- 1967—Mary Ryujin (Salt Lake)
Douglas Katagiri (Portland)
1966—Dennis George Uyemura (Hollywood) and
Michael Warren Keith (Cleveland)

Mr. and Mrs. James Michener Scholarship Award

A \$250 scholarship is being awarded each year by the well-known author and his wife, who were impressed by the number of extremely qualified candidates who would not be a winner.

- 1967—Elizabeth Shima (Stockton)
1966—Byron Y. Okamoto (Sonoma County)

Gongoro Nakamura Memorial Scholarship

A \$150 scholarship has been initiated this year in memory of the late Gongoro Nakamura, respected community leader and Downtown L.A. JACL's first naturalized Issei president, by his wife and family and as the trust fund allows \$50 will be added to the annual award subsequently.

- 1967—Marsha Hirano (East Los Angeles)

Sumitomo Bank Award

On the occasion of the 15th anniversary of the state banking charter last month, the Sumitomo Bank of California established a scholarship program to be administered by the National JACL with the first annual award to be made during 1968.

Isao Yamasaki, president of the bank, explained the scholarship was being set up as a means of expressing the bank's confidence in the community, supporters and staff. Details were under discussion as this issue goes to press.

GRADUATE AWARD

Dr. Mutsumi Nobe Memorial Scholarship

Sum of \$500 is awarded each fall by Mrs. Catherine Nobe in memory of her husband to a Japanese American male college graduate intending to pursue further study in the physical or biological sciences or engineering.

- 1967—Howard S. Henjyoji, B. A. in Biology, Harvard (Portland).

- 1966—Richard Kiyoshi Kiyomoto, B.A. in Biology, San Francisco State College (Reedley).

Recognition Pins

Each of the various jeweled JACL pins has a distinctive significance, and those who have qualified for those awards are recognized as men and women who have given outstanding leadership and loyal support to JACL through its history.

Diamond Pin

The high honor of the diamond-studded pin is reserved for those who have served the organization as its National President.

Dr. Thomas T. Yatabe
Jimmie Y. Sakamoto*
Walter Tsukamoto*
Saburo Kido
Hito Okada
Dr. Randolph M. Sakada*
George J. Inagaki
Dr. Roy M. Nishikawa
Shigeo Wakamatsu
Frank F. Chuman
K. Patrick Okura
Kumeo Yoshinari
* Deceased

Ruby Pin

The ruby-studded pin symbolizes considerable personal sacrifice while giving outstanding leadership and service to our organization and in behalf of persons of Japanese ancestry.

Peter Aoki
Robert M. Cullum
Edward J. Ennis
Thomas Higa
George J. Inagaki
Samuel Ishikawa
Saburo Kido
Mrs. Teiko I. Kuroiwa
Ben Kuroki
Tats Kushiida
Mrs. Etsu Masaoka
Joe Grant Masaoka
Mike M. Masaoka
Dr. T. Scotty Miyakawa
Hiroshi Miyamura
Dr. Roy M. Nishikawa
Hito Okada
Col. Charles W. Pence*
Masao W. Satow
Mrs. Ruby Yoshino Schaar
Larry S. Tajiri*
Mrs. Marion Tajiri
Eiji E. Tanabe
Scotty Tsuchiya*
Annie Clo Watson*
A. L. Wirin
Yuriko Yamashita
Minoru Yasui
Dr. Thomas T. Yatabe

Silver Pin

Established at the 1958 National Convention, the JACL Silver Pin recognizes the outstanding, hard-working member at the chapter level who may not particularly have taken active part at the district council level or higher.

ALAMEDA
Rev. Waichi Oyanagi
George Ushijima
Roland Kadonaga
Yas Yamashita

BERKELEY
Nobu Uratsu
Frank Yamasaki

CHICAGO
William Hiura
Roy Iwata
Jack Nakagawa
Rev. George Nishimoto
Ariye Oda
Thomas Okabe
Hirao S. Sakurada
Lincoln Shimidzu
Louise A. Suski
Ken Yoshihara
Mrs. Esther Hagiwara
Fumi Iwatsuki
Sumi Kobayashi
Mas Nakagawa
Ruth Nakaya
Mrs. Sue Omori
Dr. Frank Sakamoto
Chiye Tomihara
Harvey Aki
Dr. Gladys Ishida
Alma Mizuno
Jean Sakamoto
Masako Inouye
Hiro Mayeda
Sumi Miyaki
Maudie Nakada
Joe Sagami
John Kitazaki
Theodore Kometani
Henry S. Tanabe

CINCINNATI
Kaye Watanabe
Joe Sugawara
Tadao Tokimoto

Marnelle Watanabe
James Takeuchi

CLEVELAND
William Sadatani
George Ono
Mrs. Helen Ono
Henry Tanaka
Minoll Iwasaki
Jiro Habara
Gene Takahashi
Vi Takahashi
Mike S. Asazawa

CLOVIS
Hifumi Ikeda
Yoshio Takahashi
Bob Mochizuki
Tokuo Yamamoto

CONTRA COSTA
Sam Sakai
George Sugihara
Meriko Maeda
Joe Oishi
Jim Kimoto
Mrs. Hannah Yasuda
S. Richard Komatsu

DAYTON
Dr. James Taguchi
Masaru Yamasaki
Lily Yamasaki
Mrs. Matilde Taguchi
Mrs. Lois Toyama
Mrs. Yaeo Sato
Hideo Okubo
Yo Sato
Ken Sugawara
Pete Hironaka

DELANO
Bill Nakagawa
Jeff Fukawa
Paul Kawasaki

DETROIT
Sadao Kimoto
Wallace Kagawa
Dick Kadoshima
George Otsuji
Mrs. Doris Fujioaka
Roy Kaneko
Mrs. Toshi Shimura
Kay Miyaya
Yoshiko Inouye
Setsu Fujioaka
Hifumi Sunamoto
Mary Kamidai
Walter Miyao
Ed Shiroma*
Eiko Takemoto
June Otsuji

DOWNTOWN L.A.
Soichi Fukui
Frank Suzukida

EAST LOS ANGELES
Ritsuko Kawakami
Akira Hasegawa
Hiro Omura
Mrs. Mattie Furuta

FOWLER
Harley Nakamura
Tom Toyama
Frank Sakohira
Yoshio Honda
George Teraoka

FREMONT
Henry Y. Kato
Kaz Shikano

FRESNO
John Kubota
Dr. Henry Kazato

GARDENA
Toshiro Hiraide
GRESHAM-TROUTDALE
Shio Uyetake

IDAHO FALLS

Charlie Hirai
Yoshiko Ochi
Sam Yamasaki
Fred Ochi
Margaret Yamasaki
Deto Harada
Shoji Nukaya
Martha Sakaguchi
Mrs. Fumi Tanaka
Mrs. Yuki Harada
Sach Mikami
Bud Sakaguchi

LIVINGSTON-MERCED
Kazuo Masuda
Frank Suzuki

LONG BEACH
George Iseri
Tomizo Joe
Kazuko Matsumoto
Dr. John Kashiwabara
Allan Kobata
Arthur Noda
Jim Okita
Sumifusa Fujimoto
Dr. Itaru Ishida
Fred Ikeguchi
Franklin Sugiyama
Hiroshi Morita

MARYSVILLE
Dan Nishita
Frank Okimoto

MID-COLUMBIA
Ray T. Yasui
Sho Endow, Jr.
Mits Takasumi
Mamoru Noji
Ray Sato
Koe Nishimoto

MILE-HI
Gladys Taniwaki
Tom T. Masamori
Rosa Odow
Jean Sato
Henry Suzuki
Bill Kuroki
Betty Suzuki
Mrs. True Yasui

MILWAUKEE
Nami Shio
Julius Fujihira
Helen Inai
Mr. Charles Matsumoto
Kengo Teramura
Lily Kataoka

MONTEREY PENINSULA
Mike Sando
Paul Ichijji
Mas Yokogawa
MT. OLYMPUS
Yuki Namba
Tom Matsumori
Helen Oniki
Toru Shimizu

NEW YORK
Tomio Enochty
Marion Glaeser

OAKLAND
Margaret Utsumi
Molly Kitajima
James Tsurumoto
Aiko Yokomizo

OMAHA
Mrs. Gladys Hirabayashi
Mrs. Mary Misaki
Noriaki Okada

ORANGE COUNTY
George Kanno
Hitoshi Nitta
Ken Uyesugi
Harry Matsukane

PARLIER
James Kozuki
Byrd Kumataka
Ralph Kimoto
Mrs. Sue Miyakawa

PASADENA
Henry Watanabe
Harris Ozawa

PHILADELPHIA
Hiroshi Ueyehara
Sim Endo
Allen Okamoto

PLACER COUNTY
George Hirakawa
Ellen Kubo
Bunny Nakagawa
Masayuki H. Yego
Howard Nakae
Hugo Nishimoto
Harry Kawahata
James Makimoto
Hiroshi "Doc" Takemoto
Frank Hironaka
Roy T. Yoshida
Richard Nishimura

POCATELLO
Novo Kato
Ronald Yokota
Mas Tsukamoto

PORTLAND
John Hada
Tosh Kuge
Dr. Mitsuo Nakata

PUYALLUP VALLEY
Mrs. Sarah Sugimoto

REEDLEY
Tak Naito

REXBURG
Fuji Hikida
Jane Ikeda
Kazuo Hikida
Miye Hikida
Marie Sakota

SACRAMENTO
Tokio Fujii
Percy Masaki
Dubby W. Tsugawa
Joe Matsumori
Mrs. Gladys Masaki
Takashi Tsujita

SAINT LOUIS
George K. Hasegawa
Yukinobu Yamamoto
Rose Ogino
Mrs. Mary Maruyama
Don Sakahara
Richard Henmi
Joe Tanaka
Harry Hayashi

SALINAS VALLEY
Henry Tada
James Abe

SALT LAKE CITY
George Yoshimoto
Mrs. Grace Kasai
Mrs. Tomoko Yano
Mrs. Roe Fujimoto
Mrs. Josie Hachiya
Isamu Watanuki

SAN DIEGO
Masaaki Hironaka
George Kodama
Hedi Takeshita

SAN FERNANDO VALLEY
Eugene Kono
Fred Muto
Tom Endow
Harry Otsuki

SAN FRANCISCO
Mrs. Yo Hironaka
Marie Kurihara
Ichiro Sugiyama

SANGER
Larry Hikiji

SAN LUIS VALLEY
Sojiro Yoritomo

SAN MATEO
Hiroshi Ito
Saiki Yamaguchi

SAN JOSE
Dr. Robert Okamoto
Mrs. Sue Matsumura

SEABROOK
Dick Kunishima
George Noda
Kiyomi Nakamura
Fujio Sasaki
Mrs. Mary Nagao
Mrs. Ellen Nakamura

SEATTLE
Frank Hattori
Elmer Ogawa
Phil Hayasaka
Kimi Nakanishi
Shigeko Uno
Dr. Terrance Toda

SNAKE RIVER
Mun Iseri

SONOMA COUNTY
George Hamamoto
Tak Kameoka
James Murakami
Edwin Ohki
Mrs. Ann Ohki
Mrs. Pat Shimizu
George Yokoyama

SOUTHWEST L.A.
George Fujita
Hiroko Kawanami
Matsunosuke Oi

STOCKTON
Mrs. Mitsuye Baba
Harry Hayashino
George Baba
Fred Dobana

TULARE COUNTY
Ed Nagata
June Hatakeda
Bill Yebisu
Mike Imoto
Douglas Yamada
Takashi Ishizue

TWIN CITIES
Howard Nomura
Kimi Hara
Sumi Teramoto
Paul Tsuchiya

VENICE-CULVER
Mrs. Setsu Isoda
Fumi Utsuki
Mary Wakamatsu
Mrs. Betty Yumori
Jane Yamahita
George Isoda
Kazuo Adachi
Mike Hitoshi Shimizu
Mrs. Sam Hara
Sumi Teramoto
Paul Tsuchiya
Frances Kitagawa

WASHINGTON, D.C.
Harold Horiuchi
Chisato Ohara
Joseph Ichijji
Mrs. Claire Minami
Don Kama
Ruth Kuroshi
Hisako Sakata
Mits Nakazawa
Eileen Uchida
Miss Mary Deguchi
Kiyu Nomura
Mas Oshinomi
George Sakamoto
Tsui Shiroishi
Ira Shimazaki
Edwin Mitoma
Susie Ichijji
Alice Endo

WEST LOS ANGELES
Dave Akashi
Akira Ohno
Haru Nakata
Toy Kanegaj
Frank Kishi
Ruth Miyadi
Dr. Milton Inouye
Shig Takeshita

Sapphire Pin

The sapphire-studded pin recognizes an outstanding active loyalty to JACL over a period of at least ten consecutive years beyond the confines of one's own chapter, and continuing activity and support.

George Abe Selma
Yasuo Abiko San Francisco
George Azumano Portland
George Baba Stockton
Frank Chuman DTLA
Mrs. Frank Chuman SWLA
Father Clement DTLA
Ichiro Doi Salt Lake
Ken Dyo Pasadena
Jerry Enomoto San Francisco
John Enomoto Sequoia
William Enomoto Sequoia
Masuji Fujii Berkeley
Peter Fujioaka Detroit
Dr. Geo. Furukawa D.C.
Sam Furuta East Los Angeles
Harold Gordon Chicago
Rupert Hachiya Salt Lake
John Hada Portland
Abe Hagiwara* Chicago
Mrs. Esther Hagiwara Chicago
James Hashimoto Cincinnati
Frank Hattori Seattle
Akira Hayashi* New York
Tom Hayashi New York
Dr. Tokuji Hedani San Francisco
James Y. Higashi DTLA
Kay Hirao* Oakland
Tom Hirashima Santa Barbara
Fred Hirasuna Fresno
Mas Hironaka San Diego
Tad Hirota Berkeley
Dr. George Hiura Sequoia
Noboru Honda Chicago
Lee Hosoda Idaho Falls
Vernon Ichisaka Seabrook

Toru Ikeda Reedley
Haruo Imura Alameda
Geo. J. Inagaki Venice-Culver
Mrs. Geo. Inagaki Venice-Culver
Roy Inouye San Luis Valley
Yukio Inouye Idaho Falls
Tom Iseri Snake River
George Ishihara Boise Valley
Frances Ishii Long Beach
Dr. Chas. Ishizu Oakland
Jin Ishikawa Fresno
Arthur Ito Hollywood
Tom Ito Pasadena
Tetsuo Iwasaki Pasadena
Mrs. Sue Joe Long Beach
Mrs. Joe Kadowaki Cleveland
Sam Kai New York
Wallace Kagawa Detroit
Dr. John Kanda Puyallup Vly.
Henry Kanegae Orange Co.
Z. Junsuke Kanegaye* Denver
Sue Kaneko Salt Lake
Wayne Kanemoto San Jose
Henry Kasai* Salt Lake
Mrs. Alice Kasai Salt Lake
Dr. John Kashiwabara Long Beach
Henry Kato Gresham-Troutdale
Johnson Kebo Sanger
Saburo Kido DTLA
Mr. Saburo Kido DTLA
Dr. Harry Kita Salinas
Frances Kitagawa Venice
Sho Komai* West LA
Mrs. Dorothy Kitow Chicago
Eli Kobayashi Idaho Falls
Kaz Komoto Parlier
Tomo Kosobayashi Twin Cities

Tak Kubota Seattle
Mrs. Kay Kushino Twin Cities
Marie Kurihara San Francisco
Mrs. Teiko Kuroiwa San Francisco
Tats Kushiida Gardena
Mrs. Tats Kushiida Gardena
William Marutani Philadelphia
Mike Masaoka Washington
Tom Masuda Chicago
Dr. Matthew Masuoka Portland
William Matsumoto Sacramento
Phil Matsumura San Jose
Tommy Miyasaki Rexburg
James Matsuoaka Seattle
Hiroshi Mayeda Tulare County
Hiro Mayeda Chicago
William Mambu Seattle
Mrs. Ruby Mio Long Beach
Henry Mitarai Mt. Olympus
Dr. David Miura Long Beach
Dr. George Miyake Fowler
Harry Miyake* Santa Maria
James Miyano Sonoma Co.
Hiroshi Miyasaka Rexburg
Kenneth T. Miyoshi Detroit
Harry Mizuno Chicago
Tom Miyayaga Salinas
Ginji Mizutani Sacramento
Robert Mizukami Puyallup
Dr. Al Morioka St. Louis
Sud Morishita Idaho Falls
Charles Nagao Seabrook
Tom H. Nagamatsu Sanger
Dr. James Nagatani Delano
Robert Nakadoi Omaha
Mrs. Robert Nakadoi Omaha
Kay Nakagiri San Fernando
Mrs. Yosh Nakaji Santa Barbara
Frank Nakamura Marysville
Kiyomi Nakamura Seabrook
Ted Nakamura Snake River
Tom Nakamura Sanger
Mas Narita Long Beach
Dr. Roy Nishikawa SWLA
Mrs. Roy Nishikawa SWLA
Joe Nishioka Idaho Falls
George Nishita* San Benito
Dr. Frank Nishio Fresno
Clarence Nishizu Orange County
Jack Noda Cortez

Kenji Nogaki New York
George Nukaya Idaho Falls
Frank Oda Sonoma County
Akira Ohno West Los Angeles
Hito Okada Salt Lake
Mrs. Hana Okada Portland
Patrick Okura Omaha
Mrs. Patrick Okura Omaha
Jack Ozawa Philadelphia
Abe Saito Snake River
Joe Saito Snake River
Dr. Randolph Sakada* Chicago
Mrs. Randolph Sakada Chicago
Sam Sakaguchi Idaho Falls
Toru Sakahara Seattle
Dr. Frank Sakamoto Chicago
Mrs. James Sakamoto Seattle
Eiichi Sakauye San Jose
Kiyoshi Sakota Rexburg
Wilbur Sato Gardena
Masao Satow San Francisco
Mrs. Masao Satow San Francisco
Tom Shimasaki Tulare County
Ira Shimasaki D. C.
Henry Shimizu Sonoma County
Sumi Shimizu Chicago
Blanche Shiosaki Hollywood
Ronald Shiosaki Gardena
Hero Shiosaki Pocatello
George Shiozawa Pocatello
Dr. Kiyoshi Sonoda West L.A.
George Sugai Snake River
Mrs. Betty Suzuki Mile-Hi
Dr. James Taguchi Dayton
Fred Takagi Seattle
Harry Takagi D. C.
Dr. H. James Takao* Cincinnati
Kay Takemoto Placer County
Tom Takemura Puyallup
Henry Taketa Sacramento
Dr. Tom Tamaki Philadelphia
Kimi Tambara Portland
George Tamura Mt. Olympus
Shig Tanita Arizona

George Takahashi Sacramento
Kenji Tashiro Tulare County
Fred Tayama* Southwest L.A.
Kay Terashima Salt Lake
Minoru Togasaki Detroit
Susumu Togasaki Alameda
Dr. Yoshiye Togasaki Contra Costa
Masaji Toki Cincinnati
Mrs. Walter Tsukamoto Sacto
Yo Tsuruda West L.A.
Elmer Uchida West L.A.
Mikio Uchiyama Fowler
Hana Uno Southwest L.A.
George Ushijima Alameda
Jim Ushio Mt. Olympus
Shigeki Ushio Mt. Olympus
Isamu Ueyehara San Fernando Vly.
Mrs. Grace Ueyehara Philadelphia
Mas Uyesugi Orange County
Shig Wakamatsu Chicago
Mrs. Shig Wakamatsu Chicago
Mamoru Wakasugi Snake River
Kaye Watanabe Cincinnati
Dr. Mary Watanabe Philadelphia
Dr. Warren Watanabe Philadelphia
Steve Yagi West L.A.
Dr. Kelly Yamada Seattle
Manabu Yamada Boise Valley
Roy Yamadera East L.A.
Kaz Yamane Puyallup
Haruo Yamasaki Rexburg
Masaru Yamasaki Dayton
Bill Yamauchi Pocatello
Miwa Yanamoto Hollywood
Dr. Thomas Yatabe Chicago
Mrs. Thomas Yatabe Chicago
Mas Yano Salt Lake
Tomoko Yano Salt Lake
Tut Yata Southwest L.A.
Tom Yego* Placer County
Mrs. Gard Yokoe* DTLA
Ronnie Yokota Pocatello
George Yoshimoto Salt Lake
Akiji Yoshimura Marysville
Kumeo Yoshinari Chicago
John Yoshino D.C.
Mable Yoshizaki East L.A.
Mrs. Betty Yumori Venice-Culver
* Deceased

1967 Membership Recognitions

There were 23 JACL chapters whose outstanding membership performances in 1967 were recognized, especially those reaching all-time highs, best percentage increase based upon size categories (I—over 500, II—300-500, III—200-300, IV—150-200, V—100-150, and VI—under 100) and consistency over the years in surpassing the previous year enrollment.

1. **Alameda:** President Haj Fujimori; Membership Chairman: Yoshi Umene. All time Chapter high of 289 members; 4th consecutive year of increase.

2. **Arizona:** Pres. Dr. Richard Matsuishi; Memb. Chrm. Mrs. Hide Watanabe. All time chapter high of 258 members; 6th consecutive year of membership increase.

3. **Contra Costa:** Pres. George Nakagawa; Memb. Chrm. Don Matsubara. All time Chapter high of 464; 9th consecutive year of membership increase.

4. **Dayton:** Pres. Ray Jenkins; Memb. Chrm. Dr. Mark Nakauchi. All time Chapter high of 119; 3rd consecutive year of membership increase.

5. **Gresham-Troutdale:** Pres. Mas Fujimoto; Memb. Chrm. Fred Onishi. All time Chapter high of 99 members; 3rd consecutive year of membership increase.

6. **Hollywood:** Pres. Muriel Merrell; Memb. Chrm. Mrs. Pat Kasahara. All time Chapter high of 334; 6th consecutive year of membership increase.

7. **Mid-Columbia:** Pres. Homer Akiyama; Memb. Chrm. Harry Tamura. All time Chapter high of 159 members; 2nd consecutive year of increase. Highest percentage increase in size category.

8. **North San Diego:** Pres. George Nagata; Memb. Chrm. John Yoshimura. All time high of 142. Highest percentage increase in size category of 12%.

9. **Orange County:** Pres. Ben Shimazu; Memb. Chrm. Frank Nagamatsu. All time Chapter high of 292 members; 5th consecutive year of increase.

10. **Pasadena:** Pres. Akiko Abe; Memb. Chrm. Mary Yusa. All time Chapter high of 286; 5th consecutive year of membership increase.

11. **Philadelphia:** Pres. Howard K. Okamoto; Memb. Chrm. Mrs. Chiyoko Koiwai. All time Chapter high of 205 members; 6th consecutive year of increase.

12. **Portland:** Pres. Dr. Albert Oyama; Memb. Chrm. Jimmy Mizote. All time Chapter high of 329; 7th consecutive year of membership increase.

13. **Salinas Valley:** Pres. Robert Yamamoto; Memb. Chrm. George Higashi. All time Chapter high of 214; 5th consecutive year of membership increase.

14. **San Fernando Valley:** Pres. John Kaneko; Memb. Chrm. Jimmy Gozawa. All time Chapter high of 225 members; 9th consecutive year of increase.

15. **Sanger:** Pres. George Nishimura; Memb. Chrm. Kelly Ishimoto. All time Chapter high of 150 members.

16. **San Jose:** Pres. Karl Kinaga; Memb. Chrm. Mrs. Tsuyako Ajari. Ichiban Chapter in the national organization with all time high of 1589 members. 12th consecutive year of membership increase.

17. **Seattle:** Pres. Tom S. Iwata; Memb. Chrm. Takeshi Kubota. All time Chapter high of 669; highest percentage increase in national organization of 46%.

18. **Sequoia:** Pres. Kiyo Nishiura; Memb. Chrm. Mrs. Jeanette Arakawa. All time Chapter high of 460 members.

19. **Twin Cities:** Pres. Dr. Ray Yamahiro; Memb. Chrm. Paul Tsuchiya. All time Chapter high of 261; 3rd consecutive year of membership increase. Highest percentage increase in size category of 27%.

20. **Venice-Culver:** Pres. Gram Noriyuki; Memb. Chrm. Dr. Richard Saiki. All time Chapter high of 319; 5th consecutive year of membership increase.

21. **Washington, D.C.:** Pres. Kaz Oshiki; Memb. Chrm. Paul Ishimoto. All time Chapter high of 333; 7th consecutive year of membership increase.

22. **West Los Angeles:** Pres. Elmer Uchida; Memb. Chrm. George Nakao. All time Chapter high of 621; 8th consecutive year of membership increase. Highest percentage increase of size category of 17%.

23. **Wilshire Uptown:** Pres. Kimi Masuda; Memb. Chrm. Mas Kataoka. All time Chapter high of 108 members.

Best Membership Marks by Chapters

Records of individual Chapter Membership have been maintained by National Headquarters since 1946. This listing of all-time highs in membership by chapters was prompted by the belief that knowledge of these facts would bolster chapter efforts and possibly boost the national all time high to 25,000 by the time the next convention is held in San Jose in 1968. Nationally, JACL membership reached a new plateau, with 22,423 active as of November 30, 1967.

The all-time highs for 1967 are as of Nov. 27. These were 23 chapters breaking their previous all-time highs this year.

Pacific Northwest	Yr.	Imperial Valley	Yr.
District Council	1,576 1967	Long Beach-Harbor	589 1963
*Columbia Basin	63 1954	North San Diego	142 1967
Gresham-Troutdale	99 1967	Orange County	295 1967
Mid-Columbia	159 1967	Pasadena	318 1967
Portland	329 1967	Riverside	25 1967
Puyallup Valley	157 1965	San Diego	420 1965
Seattle	669 1967	San Gabriel Valley	45 1967
Spokane	96 1947	San Fernando	228 1967
White River Valley	84 1965	San Luis Obispo	99 1958
No. Calif.-West Nev.	Yr.	Santa Barbara	148 1956
District Council	10,133 1965	Santa Maria	191 1952
Alameda	289 1967	Southwest L.A.	1,216 1956
Berkeley	479 1958	Venice-Culver	332 1967
Contra Costa	464 1967	Ventura County	184 1961
Cortez	159 1965	W. Los Angeles	623 1967
*Eastbay	316 1950	Wilshire-Uptown	111 1967
Eden Township	279 1965		
Florin	181 1955		
Fremont	148 1965		
French Camp	203 1965		
Gilroy	132 1966		
Livingston-Merced	123 1965		
Marysville	390 1965		
Monterey Peninsula	385 1966		
Oakland	278 1965		
Pittsburg County	465 1965		
Reno	71 1966		
Sacramento	924 1965		
Salinas Valley	214 1967		
San Benito	69 1966		
San Francisco	1,704 1965		
San Jose	1,591 1967		
San Mateo	285 1950		
Sequoia	472 1967		
Sonoma County	497 1966		
Stockton	658 1965		
Watsonville	415 1966		
Central California	Yr.		
District Council	1,228 1960		
Bakersfield	73 1959		
Clovis	46 1965		
Delano	59 1955		
Fowler	128 1955		
Fresno	250 1948		
*Kingsbury	1 1954		
Parlier	179 1956		
Reedley	174 1956		
Sanger	150 1967		
Selma	151 1960		
Tulare County	198 1958		
Pacific Southwest	Yr.		
District Council	5,252 1967		
Arizona	240 1967		
Coachella Valley	106 1957		
Downtown L.A.	413 1947		
E. Los Angeles	394 1953		
Gardena Valley	188 1959		
Hollywood	347 1967		

Intermountain	Yr.	Mountain-Plains	Yr.
District Council	1,816 1961	District Council	1,182 1954
Ben Lomond	136 1950	*Albuquerque	96 1955
Boise Valley	204 1959	Arkansas Valley	111 1956
Idaho Falls	157 1959	Fort Lupton	163 1962
Mt. Olympus	264 1965	Mill-Hi	660 1957
*Northern Utah	40 1960	*Montana	51 1949
Pocatello	228 1958	*Northern Wyoming	47 1950
Rexburg	68 1957	Omaha	183 1966
Salt Lake City	567 1961	*Rio Grande Valley	37 1949
Snake River	384 1961	San Luis Valley	124 1960
		Midwest	Yr.
		District Council	2,294 1959
		Cincinnati	106 1959
		Chicago	1,121 1952
		Cleveland	348 1959
		Dayton	74 1961
		Detroit	400 1957
		Milwaukee	143 1961
		St. Louis	168 1959
		Twin Cities	262 1967
		Eastern	Yr.
		District Council	914 1966
		*New England	58 1948
		New York	230 1949
		Philadelphia	207 1967
		Seabrook	321 1956
		Washington, D.C.	334 1967
		*Inactive Chapters	

CHAPTER OF YEAR

The Chapter of the Year (or the Chapter of the Bienium) Awards have been presented by the various district councils in recognition of outstanding programs.

NORTHERN CALIFORNIA - WESTERN NEVADA DIST.

1953—Placer County
1954—San Benito County
1955—San Francisco
1956—Richmond-El Cerrito
1957—San Francisco
1958—Cortez
1959—Contra Costa
1960—San Francisco
1961—Sequoia
1962—San Jose
1963—San Jose
1964—Monterey Peninsula
1965—Contra Costa

PACIFIC SOUTHWEST

1956—San Diego and SWLA
1957—East Los Angeles
1958—Long Beach
1959—Long Beach
1960—Long Beach
1961—West Los Angeles
1962—San Fernando Valley
1963—West Los Angeles
1964—Pasadena
1965—West Los Angeles

INTERMOUNTAIN

1956—Snake River Valley
1957—(Not Considered)
1958—Salt Lake City
1959—Mt. Olympus
1966-67—Mt. Olympus

EASTERN - MIDWEST

1958-59—Seabrook
1960-61—Cleveland
1962-63—Philadelphia and Washington, D.C.
1964-65—Washington, D.C.
1966-67—Milwaukee

PACIFIC NORTHWEST

1958-59—Puyallup Valley
1960-61—Mid-Columbia
1962-63—Portland

NATIONAL CONVENTION SITES

(Founded as National Organization April 5-6, 1929, at San Francisco)

Biennial Convention	Dates	Host (Chairmen)	No. of Active Chapters
1st—1930:	Aug. 29 - Sept. 2	Seattle (Clarence Arai)	9
2nd—1932:	July 27 - 29	Los Angeles (Dr. George Takeyama)	25
3rd—1934:	Aug. 31 - Sept. 3	San Francisco (Dr. T. T. Hayashi)	24
4th—1936:	Sept. 4 - 7	Seattle (Tsuruye Nakamura)	
5th—1938:	Aug. 28 - Sept. 5	Los Angeles (John Ando)	42
6th—1940:	Aug. 28 - Sept. 2	Portland (Mamuro Wakasugi)	50
Emerg.—1941:	Aug. 10	San Francisco (Saburo Kido)	
Emerg.—1942:	Mar. 8 - 10	San Francisco (Saburo Kido)	66
7th—1942:	Nov. 17 - 24	Salt Lake City	
8th—1944:	Dec. 1 - 3	Salt Lake City	
9th—1946:	Feb. 26 - Mar. 4	Denver (Dr. Takashi Mayeda)	23
Spec.—1946:	Nov. 23 - 24	Salt Lake City (Hito Okada)	
10th—1948:	Sept. 4 - 8	Salt Lake City (Shigeki Ushio)	63
11th—1950:	Sept. 27 - Oct. 2	Chicago (Dr. Randy Sakada)	80
12th—1952:	June 26 - 30	San Francisco (Dr. Tokuji Hedani)	84
13th—1954:	Sept. 2 - 6	Los Angeles (Dr. Roy Nishikawa)	87
14th—1956:	Aug. 31 - Sept. 3	San Francisco (Jerry Enomoto)	88
15th—1958:	Aug. 22 - 25	Salt Lake City (Rupert Hachiya)	84
Int'm—1959:	June 5 - 7	San Francisco (Shig Wakamatsu)	84
16th—1960:	June 28 - July 3	Sacramento (William Matsumoto)	85
Int'm—1961:	Mar. 17 - 19	Los Angeles (Frank Chuman)	86
17th—1962:	July 26 - 30	Seattle (James Matsuoka)	88
Int'm—1963:	Feb. 22 - 24	Los Angeles (Pat Okura)	88
18th—1964:	July 1 - 4	Detroit (Frank Watanabe)	88
Int'm—1965:	Feb. 19 - 22	Los Angeles (Kumeo Yoshinari)	
19th—1966:	July 26 - 30	San Diego (Mas Hironaka)	88
Int'm—1967:	Feb. 17 - 19	San Francisco (Jerry Enomoto)	
20th—1968:	Aug. 20 - 24	San Jose (Tom Taketa)	
21st—1970:		Chicago	
22nd—1972:		Washington, D.C.	
23rd—1974:		Portland	

Int'm—Interim meetings of the National JACL Board and Staff between convention years were authorized by the 1958 National Council.

300 Games by Nisei Bowlers

"300" Bowlers	Date of Game	
1. Fuzzy Shimada	Apr. 28, 1949	Peninsula League, San Carlos Bowl, San Carlos, Calif.
2. Frank Kebo	Nov. 2, 1949	Southside Nisei League, Hyde Park Bowl, Chicago.
3. Frank Sehara	Aug. 1, 1951	Nisei Summer League, Bowl-Mor Lanes, Denver.
4. Bart Okada	June 16, 1954	Summer Mixed Foursome, Main Bowl, Seattle.
5. George Inai	Oct. 31, 1954	Nisei Majors, Downtown Bowl, San Francisco.
6. Kazuo Ohori	Jan. 13, 1956	Industrial League, Chicago, Ill.
7. Kaz Katayama	Apr. 20, 1956	Examiner Tournament, Vogue Bowl, Los Angeles.
8. Jim Sakamoto	Mar. 5, 1957	Nisei League, Sherman Oaks Bowl, San Jose, Calif.
9. Ted Kawamura	May 5, 1957	Hawaiian Senior Open, Kalihi Bowl, Honolulu.
10. Tommy Fukuda	Sept. 21, 1957	Greater Eastside Traveling Classic, Rainbow Recreation, Detroit, Mich.
11. Judy Seki Sakata	Oct. 13, 1957	S.C. Women's All-Star Elimination, South Bay Bowling Center, Redondo Beach, Calif.
12. Harley Higurashi	Dec. 17, 1957	Nisei League, Gardena Bowl, Gardena, Calif.
13. Tats Nakagawa	Mar. 5, 1958	Frisco July Classic League, Bowl-O-Rama, Honolulu.
14. Roy Izumita	Oct. 14, 1958	Mainliner League, San Gabriel Lanes, San Gabriel.
15. Yone Deguchi	Nov. 27, 1958	Nisei AA League, Holiday Bowl, Los Angeles.
16. Hiro Kayasuga	Feb. 18, 1959	Nisei AA League, Holiday Bowl, Los Angeles.
17. Bob Uyemori	Mar. 2, 1960	Nisei League, Buena Park Bowl, Buena Park, Calif.
18. Junior Yasuda	Mar. 31, 1960	Nisei Comm'l League, Gay Way Bowl, Payette, Idaho.
19. Roy Kunisawa	July 4, 1960	Golden States Singles Classic, Norwalk Bowl, Norw'k.
20. Mitzi Fukui	Nov. 10, 1960	Women's Commercial Lg., Yuba City, (Calif.) Bowl.
21. Angel Kageyama	Mar. 9, 1961	Inv. Nisei Singles, Saratoga Lanes, San Jose.
22. Richard Inafuku	Apr. 29, 1961	Examiner Singles Classics, Hollywood Legion, L.A.
23. Hit Imai	Dec. 26, 1961	City League, Hood River Alleys, Hood River, Oregon.
24. Dixon Ikeda	Feb. 9, 1962	935 Classic, Bel-Mateo Lanes, San Mateo, Calif.
25. John Suzuki	Feb. 28, 1962	All Star League, Fiesta Bowl, Santa Barbara, Calif.
26. Ken Matsuda	Apr. 20, 1962	Rocky Mtn. Classic League, Celebrity Lanes, Denver.
27. Howie Uyehara	June 22, 1962	Nisei Mixed 5, Arlington Bowl, Los Angeles.
28. George Furukawa	Dec. 14, 1962	Produce League, Holiday Bowl, Los Angeles.
29. Frank Ishii	Feb. 1963	Chipmunk Trio, Freeway Lanes, Selma, Calif.
30. Tok Ishizawa	Mar. 23, 1963	Holiday Doubles Tournament, Holiday Bowl, L. A.
31. Joe Ohashi	June 24, 1963	Tobacco Road League, Imperial Lanes, Seattle.
32. Shig Kanegae	Aug. 4, 1963	Holiday Doubles Tournament, Holiday Bowl, L. A.
33. "Hump" Tsuji	Aug. 21, 1963	Produce Trio League, Holiday Bowl, Los Angeles
34. Geo. Kawaguchi	Aug. 23, 1963	All-Star Doubles, Castro Village (Calif.) Bowl.
35. Kazuo Tsujihara	Sept. 18, 1963	Classic League, Boulevard Bowl, Petaluma, Calif.
36. Tak Rikimaru	Feb. 20, 1964	SCNBA Classics, Holiday Bowl, L.A.
37. Ted Sakamoto	Feb. 27, 1964	San Jose Nisei Classic, Palm Bowl
38. Shig Sugano	Mar. 9, 1964	910 Scratch, Rodeo Bowl, Los Angeles
39. Pete Mitsui	April 30, 1964	Nisei Classic 4-some, Holiday Bowl, L.A.
40. Bryon Sugiyama	June 1, 1964	835 Mixed Lg., Plaza Bowl, National City, Calif.
41. Fuzzy Shimada	Aug. 1, 1964	Raisin Classics, Freeway Lanes, Selma
42. Min Yasumura	Oct. 30, 1964	812 Mixed Scratch League, Cal-Bowl, Long Beach
43. George Mayeda	Nov. 30, 1964	Ivy League, Longmont Lanes, Longmont, Colo.
44. Hiro Matsubara	Jan. 13, 1965	HNBA AAA League, Holiday Bowl, Los Angeles.
45. Dick Imada	Jan. 14, 1965	JACL Buck & Doe League, North Bowl, Spokane.
46. Jack Miyasato	Jan., 1965	BPAA All-Star, Philadelphia, Pa.
47. Pap Miya	July 21, 1965	Pot o' Gold Tournament, Jo-Lee Lanes, Roy, Utah.
48. Kin Mune	Aug. 13, 1965	PCN Inv'l Tournament, Holiday Bowl, Los Angeles.
49. Sho Sugaya	Sept. 26, 1965	Fairmounters League, Fairmont Bowl, Salt Lake City.
50. Ted Kawamura	Jan. 9, 1966	Silver City Recreation, Milwaukee
51. Fuzzy Shimada	Jan. 11, 1966	Nisei Classic League, Fiesta Lanes, San Jose
52. Sam Fujii	Apr. 2, 1966	NBA-5 Game Singles, Anaheim (Calif.) Bowl
53. Mitchell Sakado	June 30, 1966	Dept. of Water & Power Lg., Holiday Bowl, L.A.
54. Bob Okamura	Aug. 20, 1966	Parlier Mixed 4-some Lg., Freeway Lanes, Selma.
55. John Suzuki	Oct. 20, 1966	San Marcos Major, S.M. Bowl, Santa Barbara
56. Art Nakashima	Dec. 2, 1966	Nisei Hdp. League Pac, Ave. Bowl, Stockton
57. Tom Arakaki	Aug. 3, 1967	UAL League, L & L Castle Lanes, San Francisco
58. Jen Hayakawa	Oct. 3, 1967	Ladies 800 Inv'l Lg., Park Bowl, San Francisco
59. George Takeuchi	Oct., 1967	E'bay NBA Tourney, Golden Gate Lane, El Cerrito
60. Jim Yokoyama	Nov. 7, 1967	Sonoma City JACL Lg, Rose Bowl, Santa Rosa

Bowling Tournaments Sites

	Dates	Host Chapter	Bowling Site	Chairman	No. of Teams	Men	Wom.
1st	1947 Mar. 29-30	Salt Lake City	Temple Alleys	Maki Kaizumi	22	(4)*	
2nd	1948 Mar. 6-7	Salt Lake City	Temple Alleys	Bill Honda	32	(10)*	
3rd	1949 Mar. 4-6	Salt Lake City	Temple Alleys	Choppy Umemoto	36	(14)*	
4th	1950 Mar. 3-5	San Francisco	Downtown Bowl	Gish Endo	58	22	
5th	1951 Mar. 16-18	Los Angeles	Vogue Bowl	Harley Kusumoto	44	20	
6th	1952 Feb. 29-Mar. 2	Denver	Elitch's Lanes	Dick Fujioka	44	16	
7th	1953 Feb. 27-Mar. 1	San Francisco	Downtown Bowl	John Noguchi	68	20	
8th	1954 Mar. 5-7	Chicago	Hyde Park Bowl	George Inai	57	12	
9th	1955 Mar. 3-6	Long Beach	Ken Mar and Virginia Bowl	Dr. Randy Sakada	84	24	
10th	1956 Mar. 1-4	Salt Lake City	Pal-D-Mar and Ritz Bowling Palace	Easy Fujimoto	64	22	
11th	1957 Mar. 6-10	East Bay	Albany Bowl	Choppy Umemoto	80	24	
12th	1958 Mar. 3-8	Seattle	Recreation Bowl	Mo Katow	66	26	
13th	1959 Mar. 2-7	Los Angeles	Holiday Bowl	Fred Takagi	118	32	
14th	1960 Mar. 1-5	Denver	Dahlia Lanes	Easy Fujimoto	62	29	
15th	1961 Mar. 6-11	San Jose	Mel's Palm Bowl	Roy Yamadera	126	48	
16th	1962 Mar. 5-10	Salt Lake	Rancho Lanes	John Sakayama	—	—	
17th	1963 Mar. 4-9	Long Beach	Premier Lanes	Joe Tenma	96	42	
18th	1964 Mar. 3-7	Sacramento	Country Club Lanes	Asa Yonemura	108	66	
19th	1965 Mar. 8-13	Mile-Hi	Celebrity Sports Ctr.	Choppy Umemoto	74	30	
20th	1966 Mar. 7-12	San Francisco	Downtown Bowl	Bob T. Mayeda	100	44	
21st	1967 Mar. 6-11	Prog. W'side.	Holiday Bowl	Kayo Hayakawa	7	30	
22nd	1968 Mar. 5-9	Seattle	Imperial Lanes	George Inai	—	—	
23rd	1969:	San Jose		Easy Fujimoto	—	—	

JACL Bowling Tournament Records

Event	Score	Holder	Year Made
Team	3,262	Hawaii Perennial Stars	1964
		Hit Ohara, L.A.	
Doubles	1,418	Gary Yamauchi, Gda	1964
Singles	738	Mas Kinoshita, L.A.	1967
All-Events	1,980	George Hirabayashi, Sac	1967
Veteran			
All-Events	1,877	Ken Ye, Sac'to	1964
Overall-Events (15g)	3,267	Taro Miyasato, Hawaii	1964
6-Gm Singles	1,417	Ted Nomura, Lodi	1964
Ragtime Dbls.	1,503	Ashley Hung - Alfred Papas, Hawaii	1964
High Game	288	Gary Yamauchi, Gda	1964
High Series	787	Gary Yamauchi, Gda	1964
WOMEN'S DIVISION			
Team	2,870	Jewels by George, L.A.	1967
Doubles	1,258	Muts Lym - Edie Fujioka, San Francisco	1964
Singles	732	Amy Hayashi, L.A.	1967
All-Events	1,844	Amy Hayashi, L.A.	1967
Veterans			
All-Events	1,827	Muts Lym, San Francisco	1964
Overall-Events	2,628	Judy Sakata, Los Angeles	1964
4-Gm Singles	885	Alice Feng, Los Angeles	1964
Mixed Dbls.	1,350	Judy Lee - Gary Yamauchi, L.A.	1967
High Game	269	Dorothy Andrade, Hawaii	1960
High Series	732	Amy Hayashi, L.A.	1967

National JACL assumed sponsorship and coordination of the then Intermountain Nisei Bowling Tournament at Salt Lake City from 1947 to work for elimination of the "whites only" restrictive membership in national bowling organizations.

In 1950, the National JACL Advisory Board on Bowling was organized and the women's division became a part of the official JACL tournament. In 1951, the tournament gained sanction for the first time under the American Bowling Congress and Women's International Bowling Congress following the elimination of race as a qualification for membership in these bodies.

In 1958, JACL began to recognize "300" games bowled by Nisei in regular play. The following year, the bowlers began to contribute to a special 300 Fund to recognize bowlers rolling perfect games within the tournament.

In 1962, JACL expanded tournament eligibility to those who are members for two consecutive years including the year of the Tournament. The annual tournament champions are:

MEN'S SINGLES	
1947 Dr. Jun Kurumada, SLC	601
1948 Harley Kusumoto, Chicago	676
1949 Larry Mekata, Honolulu	651
1950 Gene Sato, Pocatello	646
1951 Shun Nakayama, Denver	692
1952 Dr. Jun Kurumada, SLC	676
1953 Henri Takahashi, S. F.	691
1954 Ed Ede, Chicago	630
1955 George Inai, S. F.	630
1956 John Kasano, San Jose	670
1957 Bob Shiba, Salt Lake	665
1958 Yulene Takai, Sacramento	654
1959 Ace Mori, Pocatello	685
1960 Shiro Kitabayashi, L.A.	661
1961 George Otsuki, Denver	644
1962 Tok Ishizawa, L.A.	607
1963 Shoji Hiraizumi, Honolulu	713
1964 Roy Kunisawa, G. Grove	689
1965 Fuzzy Shimada, San Jose	715
1966 Hal Kim, Hawaii	676
1967 Preston Morishige, Denver	685
1968 Mas Kinoshita, L.A.	739
MEN'S DOUBLES	
1947 Shorty Tanaka - Harley Kusumoto, Chicago	1095
1948 Mush Matsumoto - Tak Fujiwara, Chicago	1191
1949 Dick Ikeda - Tats Nagase, San Francisco	1196
1950 George Kobo - George Yasukochi, Los Angeles	1179
1951 Shoji Hiraizumi - Ken Takeno, SLC	1181
1952 George Inai - Kayo Hayakawa, San Francisco	1174
1953 George Gee - Henri Takahashi, San Francisco	1269

1954 Rocky Yamanaka - Art Omori, Chicago	1249
1955 Lawrence Fujimoto - Horace Iwanaka, Hawaii	1186
1956 Gish Endo - Fuzzy Shimada, San Francisco	1256
1957 Charles Sonoda (S.L.C.)	
Shozo Hiraizumi (L.A.)	1224
1958 Johnny Yasukochi - Howie Uyehara, Los Angeles	1267
1959 Shig Nakagiri - Jack Miyake, Los Angeles	1275
1960 Tad Yamada - Sam Kawanishi, Los Angeles	1245
1961 John Yasukochi - George Wong, Los Angeles	1272
1962 Howie Wong - Tom Yego, Sacramento	1246
1963 Tom Muroya - Bill Okubo, Denver	1237
1964 Hit Ohara, Los Angeles	
Gary Yamauchi, Gardena	1418
1965 Jake Yago, Denver	
Ken Matsuda	1257
1966 Hank Narasaki - Sandy Kaya, Eastbay	1231
1967 Shig Nakagiri - Tak Rikimaru, L.A.	1317

MEN'S TEAM

1947 Los Angeles JACL All Stars	2826
Paul Ishizawa, Tad Yamada, Tok Ishizawa, Nob Ishizawa, Bowman Chung	
1948 Okada Insurance, S.L.C.	2849
Tad Sako, Shoji Hiraizumi, Maki Kaizumi, Dr. Jun Kurumada, George Kishida	
1949 Robertson's Nursery, L.A.	2808
George Kobo, George Takeuchi, Ye Nomura, Kaz Katayama, George Yasukochi	
1950 Towata Flowers, Alameda	2899
Dick Ikeda, Tad Sako, Chy Kawakami, Gish Endo, Fuzzy Shimada	
1951 Sequoia Nursery, Redwood City	2792
Dick Ikeda, Tad Sako, Chy Kawakami, Gish Endo, Fuzzy Shimada	
1952 Marigold Arcade, Chicago	2823
Tom Hashimoto, Tome Fuji, Watts Uchida, Bob Miyakawa, Sock Kojima	
1953 Sequoia Nursery, Redwood City	2912
Dick Ikeda, Gish Endo, Chy Kawakami, Tad Sako, Fuzzy Shimada	
1954 Marigold Arcade, Chicago	2922
Tom Hashimoto, Tome Fuji, Watts Uchida, Bob Miyakawa, Sock Kojima	
1955 Coffee Strawberries, Sacramento	2842
Jim Matsui, Joe Hom, Gil Ishizaka, Tsuto Hironaka, Dubby Tsugawa	
1956 Gayway Bowl, Caldwell, Idaho	2843
Shig Nishimoto, George Saito, Tony Miyasaka, Geo. Vaughn, Bill Nishitaka	
1957 Standard Produce Salt Lake	2754
Speedy Shiba, Choppy Umemoto, George Sakashita, Bob Shiba, Harry Imamura	
1958 Sequoia Nursery, Redwood City	2960
Dixon Ikeda, Gish Endo, George Furuya, Tats Nagase, Fuzzy Shimada	
1959 Southwest L.A. JACL	2855
Tak Ushiyama, Rich Young, George Uyehara, Sus Kyono, Yuki Uradomo	
1960 Granada Fish Mkt. No. 1, Denver	2953
Shun Nakayama, Jim Ota, Sam Inai, George Nagai, Willie Hasegawa	
1961 Tahiti Sports Center, San Jose	2931
Roy Santo, Sappo Emoto, Wright Inouye, George Takata, Mich Shiomoto	
1962 Electrical Contractors, Pocatello	2968
Joe Sato, Shin Kawamura, Will Kawamura, Ace Mori, Steve Sato	
1963 Tom Kitayama, Honolulu	3008
Dave Kanno, Ed Mori, Tim Kitayama, David Muramoto, Sanford Kaneshiro	
1964 Hawaii Perennial Stars	3262
Alfred Papas, Gary Shindo, Merle Kidoquchi, Taro Miyasato, James Akasaki	

JACL Bowling Champions

Track and Field Records

Pacific Southwest Nisei Relays

1965 Premiere Lanes, S'try Fa Spgs.	2922
Gary Yamauchi, Hit Ohara, Ken Uchida, George Iseri, Haj Fuku- moto.	
1966 Premiere Lanes, Santa Fe Springs	2824
Gary Yamauchi, Hit Ohara, Ken Uchida, George Iseri, Yosh Fujita, Craig Automotive Parts,	
Honolulu	3004
Atsushi Hasebe, Harry Kimura, Sanford Kaneshiro, Ken Ishiki, Gene Silva.	

MEN'S ALL EVENTS

1947 Shig Hironaka, Ontario	1719
1948 Shorty Tanaka, Chicago	1786
1949 Harley Kusumoto, L.A.	1779
1950 Dick Ikeda, S. F.	1809
1951 Shun Nakayama, Denver	1777
1952 Ken Yee, Sacramento	1837
1953 Henri Takahashi, S.F.	1902
1954 Rocky Yamanaka, Chicago	1834
1955 Ko Akihara, Long Beach	1789
1956 Fuzzy Shimada, S.F.	1880
1957 Yulene Takai, Sacramento	1815
1958 Henry Arakaki, Honolulu	1907
1959 Moose Furukawa, Gardena	1822
1960 Shun Nakayama, Denver	1849
1961 Tok Ishizawa, L.A.	1881
1962 Sho Torioka, Honolulu	1918
1963 Bill Okubo, Denver	1937
1964 Taro Miyasato, Hawaii	1938
1965 Hal Kim, Hawaii	1881
1966 Gary Yamauchi, Gardena	1863
1967 Geo. Hirabayashi, Sacto	1980

VETERANS ALL EVENTS

1961 Gish Endo, San Leandro	1796
1962 Sam Kawanishi, L.A.	1796
1963 Ace Mori, Pocatello	1770
1964 Ken Yee, Sacto	1877
1965 Moon Kakaoka, L.A.	1775
1966 Gary Yamauchi, Gardena	1863
1967 Hiro Kayasuga, Gds.	1880

OVERALL EVENTS

1963 Al Ah Sam, L.A.	3095
1964 Taro Miyasato, Hawaii	3267
1965	
1967 Mac Sugano, L.A.	3155

WOMEN'S SINGLES

1947 Betty Kurokawa, Salt Lake	526
1948 Amy Konishi, Denver	510
1949 Maza Ikobuchi, Salt Lake	533
1950 Maxine Kato, Oaden	551
1951 Chuckie Watanabe, L.A.	546
1952 Aiko Fujimoto, L.A.	551
1953 Chiyko Tashima, L.A.	588
1954 Yo Shigehara, Chicago	581
1955 Emi Murogune, San Jose	563
1956 Lois Yut, Seattle	565
1957 Sumi Sasaki, Richmond	603
1958 Kay Yuto, Eastbay	608
1959 Nobu Asami, Oakland	652
1960 Mats Ito, Denver	596
1961 Amy Konishi, Rocky Ford	598
1962 Lucy Minamishin, San Jose	608
1963 Lillian Sato, Honolulu	607
1964 Nobu Asami, Albany	674
1965 Mary Yuba, L.A.	609
1966 Sumi Shimizu, Mountain View	614
1967 Amy Hayashi, L.A.	732

WOMEN'S DOUBLES

1947 Rosa Higashi - Eiko Watanabe, Denver	1030
1948 Amy Konishi - Helen Murasaka, Denver	993
1949 Julia Wong - Mickey Tsuruta, Denver	993
1950 Iris Weinfurter - Toshi Mizuno, Los Angeles	1033
1951 Yoyo Konishi - Fumi Lee, Seattle	989
1952 Lois Yut - Kazie Yokoyama, Seattle	975
1953 June Jue - Chiyko Tashima, Los Angeles	1061
1954 June Jue - Chiyko Tashima, Los Angeles	1022
1955 June Jue - Chiyko Tashima, Los Angeles	1108
1956 Mary Matsumura - Mas Fujii, Los Angeles	1092
1957 Maxie Kato (Ogden) - Rosa Mayeda (Denver)	1130
1958 Mickey Oyama - Lois Yut, Seattle	1120
1959 Chiyko Tashima - Judy Sakata, Los Angeles	1171
1960 Beverly Wong - Dusty Mizunoue, Los Angeles	1159
1961 Lillian Sato - Betty Ramirez, Honolulu	1153
1962 Shiz Nakazawa - Judy Lee, Los Angeles	1112
1963 Nancy Fujita - Sumi Shimada, Eastbay	1159
1964 Muts Lym - Edie Fujoka, San Francisco	1258
1965 Jeanne Kusumoto - Alice Fong, Los Angeles	1111
1966 Mari Matsuzawa - Judy Lee, L.A.	1140
1967 Amy Hayashi-Pauline Louie, L.A.	1204

WOMEN'S ALL EVENTS

1947 Rosa Higashi, Denver	1396
1948 Amy Konishi, Denver	1501
1949 Julia Wong, L.A.	1594
1950 June Jue, L.A.	1585
1951 Chiyko Tashima, L.A.	1504
1952 Chiyko Tashima, L.A.	1544
1953 Chiyko Tashima, L.A.	1668
1954 Yo Shigehara, Chicago	1635
1955 Chiyko Tashima, L.A.	1747
1956 Dotty Andrade, Hawaii	1665
1957 Lois Yut, Seattle	1667
1958 Nobu Asami, Eastbay	1760
1959 Nobu Asami, Gardena	1814
1960 Mats Ito, Denver	1741
1961 Judy Sakata, Los Angeles	1755
1962 Lucy Minamishin, San Jose	1734
1963 Mari Matsuzawa, L.A.	1824
1964 Muts Lym, S.F.	1827
1965 Sayo Togami, San Jose	1727
1966 Mari Matsuzawa, L.A.	1733
1967 Amy Hayashi, L.A.	1844

VETERAN'S ALL-EVENTS

1961 Judy Sakata, L.A.	1755
1962 Lois Yut, Seattle	1713
1963 Nobu Asami, Richmond	1794
1964 Muts Lym, S.F.	1827
1965 Sayo Togami, San Jose	1727
1966 Mari Matsuzawa, L.A.	1733
1967 Alice Fong, L.A.	1750

OVERALL EVENTS

1963 Mari Matsuzawa, L.A.	2596
1964 Judy Sakata, L.A.	2628
1967 Judy Lee, L.A.	2581

WOMEN'S TEAM

1947 Denver	2267
Amy Konishi, Lillian Goto, Masako Kojima, Eiko Watanabe, Rosa Hi- gashi.	
1948 Salt Lake City Stars	2162
Mieko Kusaba, Chiyko Arita, Judy Haramoto, Lillian Kurisaki, Max- ine Kato.	
1949 Los Angeles All Stars	2387
Yas Yasukochi, Mickey Tsuruta, Noble Watanabe, Rhoda Kobo, Julia Wong.	
1950 Seattle All Stars	2458
Yoyo Konishi, Miye Ishikawa, Sue Lew, Jean Terao, Fumi Yoshida, 1951 Stonehurst Nursery, Berkeley	2238
Terry Umene, Nobu Asami, Ayako Kawamoto, Edy Kawakami, Asako Kawamoto.	
1952 Main Bowl, Seattle	2332
Miye Ishikawa, Kazie Yokoyama, Carol Dady, Fudge Sakanishi, Lois Yut.	
1953 Tashima Bros., L.A.	2517
June Jue, Mary Matsumura, Chuckie Watanabe, Mas Fujii, Chiyko Tashima.	
1954 Marigold Arcade, Chicago	2492
Toshi Inahara, Molly Sakamoto, Bessie Miyata, Flora Morita, Lucy Sato.	
1955 Tashima Bros., L.A.	2376
June Jue, Mary Matsumura, Mas Fujii, Chuckie Seki, Chiyko Tashima.	
1956 Tashima Bros., L.A.	2523
Mari Matsuzawa, Betty Daly, Mary Matsumura, Chuckie Seki, Mas Fujii.	
1957 Tashima Bros., L.A.	2560
Sets Nishida, Mari Matsuzawa, Mary Matsumura, Mas Fujii Chiy- ko Tashima.	
1958 California Bowlers	2625
Micki Inouye, Sayo Togami, Key Yuto, Kim Furuya, Nobu Asami.	
1959 Downtown Bowl, S.F.	2586
Muts Lym, Jan Hayakawa, Shina Wada, N. Sugiyama, Suzu Toda.	
1960 Holiday Bowl, L.A.	2679
Dusty Mizunoue, Mari Matsuzawa, Beverly Wong, Kayko Harada, Judy Sakata.	
1961 Aloha Bowl, Honolulu	2724
Lillian Sato, Betty Ramirez, Edith Kim, Marika Barrios, Frances Klein.	
1962 Man Jan Low, L.A.	2658
Heidi Inouye, Chiz Yamagawa, Lil Shinagawa, Eiko Nomura, Alice Fong.	
1963 Holiday Bowl, L.A.	2722
Dusty Mizunoue, Mari Matsuzawa, Alice Fong, Judy Sakata, Chiyko Tashima.	
1964 Holiday Bowl, L.A.	2643
Dusty Mizunoue, Mari Matsuzawa, Alice Fong, Chiyko Tashima, Judy Sakata.	
1965 Hada Auto Sv., Denver	2694
Susan Tawara, Sachie Yoshimura, Jane Hada, Milt Nakagawa, Amy Konishi.	
1966 Kikkoman International, San Francisco	2620
Lois Yut, Lucy Minamishin, Sayo Togami, Nobu Asami, Judy Lee.	
1967 Jewels by George No. 2, Los Angeles	2870
Dusty Mizunoue, Pat Nakahara, Heidi Inouye, Mari Matsuzawa, Judy Sakata.	

SPECIAL EVENTS — MIXED DOUBLES

1947 Grace Ota (SLC) - Shorty Tanaka, Chicago	1064
1948 Amy Konishi - Sam Kawanishi, Denver	1080
1949 Julia Wong - Stanley Wong, Los Angeles	1051
1950 Yoyo Konishi - Tak Shibuya, Seattle	1083
1951 Marge Miyakawa - Pluto Shima- mura, Los Angeles	1192
1952 Julia Wong - Dixon Ikeda, San Francisco	1133
1953 Inez Kama (Honolulu) - George Kobo (Los Angeles)	1067
1954 June Jue - Easy Fujimoto, Los Angeles	1110
1955 Chiyko Tashima (L.A.) - George Inai (S.F.)	1174
1956 Lois Itano - Roy Kubosumi, Boise Valley	1127
1957 Nobu Asami (Berk.) - Fuzzy Shimada, San Francisco	1139

Track champs with Queen . . .



HAPPY SMILES—With Gayle Sasaki, PSWDC Nisei Relays queen, are the individual division champions of the 1967 event: Cubs—Robert Kakehashi, Venice-Culver; Midgits—Alan Hamane, Pasadena; Juniors—Ed Kanemoto, Long Beach-Harbor; and Open—Paul Nishimoto, Orange County.

1958 Carol Suguro (Seattle) - Cliff Ichimasa (Honolulu)	1176
1959 Mas Fujii - Tad Yamada, Los Angeles	1164
1960 Mats Ito (Denver) - Harold Sogi (Hawaii)	1140
1961 Muts Lym (S.F.) - Richard Yoko- yama (Hawaii)	1220
1962 Mats Ito - Ken Matsuda, Denver	1157
1963 Doris Seto - Kin Mune, San Jose	1191
1964 Dusty Mizunoue (L.A.)	1267
1965 Toshi Inahara - Rich Shigemura, Chicago	1208
1966 Lois Yut (S.F.) - Dixon Ikeda, Santa Clara	1171
1967 Judy Lee - Gary Yamauchi, L.A.	1350

MEN'S 6-GAME SINGLES CLASSIC

1949 Frank Sebara, Denver (7 games)	1384
1950 Clarence Matsumoto, Honolulu (8 games)	1568
1951 Taki Taketomo, L.A. (5 games)	1081
1952 Tats Nagase, S.F.	1296
1953 Fuzzy Shimada, S.F.	1300
1954 Shig Nabeta, Chicago	1261
1955 Angel Kageyama, Sac.	1246
1956 Taki Taketomo, L.A.	1205
1958 Dick Ung, L.A. (George Iseri, Long Beach, tied with 1243 but lost in 6-game roll- off to Ong)	1243
1959 Sol Tringali, L.A.	1253
1960 Dick Ikeda, S.F.	1219
1961 Howie Wong, Sacramento	1261
1962 Tak Kallima, Salt Lake	1278
1963 Ron Fujii, L.A.	1417
1964 Ted Nomura, Lodi	1256
1965 George Iseri, Long Beach	1234
1966 Roy Santo, San Jose	1234
1967 Gary Yamauchi, L.A.	1361

WOMEN'S 4-GAME SINGLES CLASSIC

1953 June Jue, L.A.	736
1954 Chiyko Tashima, L.A.	730
1955 Chiyko Tashima, L.A.	753
1956 Mickey Oyama, Seattle	770
1957 Judy Seki, L.A.	814
1958 Nobu Asami, Eastbay	800
1959 Mats Ito, Denver	823
1960 Judy Sakata, L.A.	799
1961 Lillian Sato, Honolulu	825
1962 Mas Fujii, L.A.	795
1963 Dusty Mizunoue, L.A. (Judy Lee, L.A., tied with but lost in 4-game rolloff.)	795
1964 Alice Fong, L.A.	885
1965 Alice Fong, L.A.	805
1966 Jean Sato, Denver	793
1967 Judy Sakata, L.A.	822

RAGTIME DOUBLES (Handicaps Included)

1952 Hy Sechi - Frank Ota, L.A.	1265
1953 George Gee - Fuzzy Shimada, San Francisco	1418
1954 Chiz Yamauchi - Shig Chicago	1308
1955 Hit Ohara - Mas Nakashima, Los Angeles	1313
1956 Not Recorded	
1957 Sus Loka - Tad Nakagiri, Los Angeles	1274
1958 Fuzzy Shimada - George Furuya, San Francisco	1348
1959 Al Ahiam - Dave Kanno, Hawaii	1353
1960 Miki Toda - George Tomomitsu, Denver	1358
1961 Michi Iwata - Sam Inai, Denver	1358
1962 Ken Fukuhara - Tom Moroya, Denver	1362
1963 Hy Sechi - Yutch Hori, Los Angeles	
1964 Ashley Hung - Alfred Pappas, Hawaii	1503
1965 Ken Takahashi - Yosh Akiyama, Denver	1317
1966 Sachie Takenaka-Kaz Adachi, S.F.	1326
1967 Tak Rikimaru, L.A. - Ken Matsuda, Denver	1499

MIXED RAGTIME

1965 Ken Takahashi - Mats Ito Denver	1321
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DOUBLES SWEEPERS

1965 Lil Terasaki - Sarge Terasaki, Denver	1403
(Limited to Bowlers 40 and Over)	

OPEN DIVISION

Record	Year
100—Bob Watanabe (West L.A.)	1952
100—Richard Yukkihiro (OC JAYs)	1966
220—Mas Miyano (Hobos)	1962
440—Mas Miyano (Mikados)	1964
880—Henry Kawamoto (Lords)	1954
1 Mile—Kikuo Moriya (Japan)	1952
70 High—Ron Muranaka (OC JAYs)	1963
120 Low—J. Karahara	1941
180 Low—Tommy Hom (Hobos)	1960
PV—Tony Hamaguchi (OC JAYs)	1966
BJ—Mel Matsukane (OC JAYs)	1963
HJ—John Kanaya (Santa Clara)	1958
SP—Tom Sano (Fowler)	1958
Trpl Jump—A. Tamura	1941
880 Relay—Hobos	1960
440 Relay—Hobos	1960

JUNIOR DIVISION

50—Cliff Yoshida (Untouchables)	1961
Henry Hoshino (Maryknoll)	1963
Keith Miyashiro (Prog. W.)	1967
100—Jerry Kitahama (Long Beach)	1962
660—Glenn Yuguchi (Lonely Guys)	1961
120 Low—Ed Kanemoto (Long Beach)	1967
PV—Yamamoto (Venice)	1941
Tony Hamaguchi (Maryknoll)	1963
BJ—Melvin Matsukane (OC JAYs)	1960
HJ—Aaron Alfonso (Untouchables)	1961
SP—Hideo Osada (Long Beach)	1963
660 Relay—Long Beach JACL	1961
440 Relay—Long Beach JACL	1962

MIDGET DIVISION: Age 12-13

50—Alan Hamane (Pasadena)	1967
60—Gary Harada (Long Beach)	1961
100—Glen Nagami (Long Beach)	1963
220—Dick Hara (Long Beach)	1962
440—Tyronne Furuta (Long Beach)	1961
BJ—Tom Kanegae (OC Jays)	1961
Will Tamura (San Fernando)	1963
HJ—Ronny Okamuro (Pasadena JACL)	1964
440 Relay—Venice-Culver City JACL	1965

CUB DIVISION: Age 10-11

50—Alan Kawamura (Long Beach)	1967
75—A. Furukawa (Flying Tigers)	1960
BJ—Stanley Shira (Wanji)	1960
HJ—Marvin Kubota (San Fernando)	1964
220 Relay—Long Beach	1961
440 Relay—Venice-Culver JACL	1963

San Francisco JACL Olympics

Year	
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National Constitution

Japanese American Citizens League

As Amended at 1966 San Diego National Convention

PREAMBLE

We, American citizens, in order to foster American democracy, promote active participation in civic and national life, and secure justice and equal opportunities for persons of Japanese ancestry, do establish this constitution for the Japanese American Citizens League of the United States of America.

ARTICLE I

Name and Headquarters

Section 1. The name of this organization shall be the Japanese American Citizens League of the United States of America. The official abbreviation of the name of this League shall be J.A.C.L.

Section 2. The National Headquarters of this organization shall be in the city designated by the National Council.

ARTICLE II

Policy

Section 1. This organization shall promote, sponsor and encourage programs, projects and activities which shall be designed to further and encourage every member to perform faithfully his duties and obligations to the United States of America. The organization and its members shall uphold the Constitution of the United States and the laws of the land and of the several states.

Section 2. This organization shall be non-partisan and non-sectarian and shall not be used for purposes of endorsing candidates for public offices, nor shall it engage in any other political activity whatsoever, except when the welfare or civil rights of persons of Japanese ancestry shall be directly affected.

ARTICLE III

Incorporation and Seal

Section 1. The incorporation of this organization shall be under the laws of the State of California.

Section 2. The official seal of this organization shall bear the words: "Japanese American Citizens League, Incorporated Under the Laws of the State of California, June 21, 1937". This seal shall be affixed to all instruments and documents issued by or under the authority of this League.

ARTICLE IV

Membership

The membership of this organization shall be composed of American citizens who are 18 years of age or over who agree to abide by the Constitution and By-Laws of this organization.

ARTICLE V

Chapters

Section 1. The National Organization shall be composed of regularly chartered Chapters, Chapters in process, JACL Committees, District Council, and Members, including Junior JACL Chapters and Districts as may be duly organized and chartered.

Section 2. The chapters of this organization are encouraged to sponsor and promote programs of their own which are calculated to serve their local communities in the spirit prescribed in the Preamble, and to participate in the various projects recommended by the National organization.

Section 3. The chartered chapters shall be as autonomous as is consistent with this Constitution and By-Laws with the National program.

ARTICLE VI

District Councils

Section 1. The regularly chartered chapters shall be grouped together for administrative and program purposes into District Councils.

Section 2. The District Councils shall have jurisdiction over their member chapters, shall participate in and direct the National program within their respective Councils as well as sponsor such activities of their own which shall serve the best interests of their area; shall act upon all business matters referred to them by the National Board, National Council and their authorized officers; and shall coordinate the activities of the chapters and the District with the National organization.

Section 3. The District Councils shall enjoy such autonomy as is consistent with the Constitution and the By-Laws and the National Program. They shall be governed by their own Constitution and By-Laws. The presiding officer of each District Council shall be the Governor.

ARTICLE VII

Legislative Body

Section 1. The legislative powers of this organization shall be vested in a National Council which shall be composed of two official delegates from each of the chartered chapters, session biennially during the National Convention.

Section 3. The National Council shall meet in special session upon the call of the President or the National Board whenever it shall be deemed necessary.

Section 4. The quorum necessary to conduct business shall be the presence of a majority of the chartered chapters in good standing.

Section 5. The National Director shall mail copies of the proposed agenda for the National Council meeting at least 30 days preceding the meeting to chapter presidents.

ARTICLE VIII

Voting of National Council

Section 1. The casting of ballots in the National Council sessions shall be upon the basis of chapters in good standing, other chapters duly recognized by the National Council. Each chapter is entitled to one vote which shall be cast in alphabetical order on the membership roll as prepared by the National Director.

Section 2. The majority of all chapters in good standing or chapters duly recognized by the National Council present at all meetings of the National Council shall be necessary for the determination of all issues, questions, and elections, unless otherwise provided.

Section 3. The results of telegraphic, telephonic, or mail voting shall be binding on all chapters in emergencies when the National Director shall have conducted a special poll at the direction of the President who shall announce the results of such special polls, or refer an official request from a District Council to the National Director for a special poll. A majority of the votes returned shall decide the outcome of the proposed issues, provided a quorum of the majority of the chapters of the organization reply. On mail voting the National Director shall mail either a self-addressed envelope or post card to each chapters by certified mail and set a deadline of 30 days after date of mailing for the return of the ballots.

Section 4. Voting by proxy shall be permitted when it shall be impossible for Official Delegates to attend meetings of the National Council. Such proxies may be given to any Active Member, but no member of the National professional staff, provided that such delegation of powers shall be in writing and shall include whatever restrictions and instructions the chapter deems necessary and proper under the circumstances, and provided that the chapter represented by proxy shall have paid the minimum National Convention registration fee.

ARTICLE IX

National Board

Section 1. The executive powers of this organization shall be vested in the National Board which shall be composed of the elected national officers, the District Council Governors and the immediate National Legal Council, the National Board and the National Youth Commissioner, the latter three to be appointed by the President, subject to the approval of the National Board. One of the past National Presidents who has served his full term shall be elected by the past National Presidents to serve on the National Board.

Section 2. All elected National officers shall act in their respective capacities on the National Board.

Section 3. The National Board shall meet annually; during the National Convention, and in the non-National Convention year at a time and place to be designated by the National President; and upon the call of the President whenever he may be requested to do so in writing by three or more members thereof.

Section 4. The National Board shall implement the resolutions and decisions of the National Council.

Section 5. The quorum necessary to conduct the business of the National Board shall be a majority of the members thereof. The elected National Officers, the District Council Chairmen and the immediate past National President shall have the right to vote on all matters. In the event a District Council Governor is unable to attend a meeting of the National Board, an alternate may be selected by the officers of the District Council and such alternate shall be allowed to vote all matters.

Section 6. Any District Council, at its own expense may send one representative in addition to its Chairman to any National Board meeting. Said representative shall be permitted to sit in all meetings and participate in the discussion but shall have no vote.

ARTICLE X

National Officers

Section 1. The elective officers shall be the President; three Vice Presidents, designated as the First Vice President, the Second Vice President and the Third Vice President; the Secretary to the National Board, the Treasurer, and the National 1000

Club Chairman. The elective officers shall be Active Members of this organization and shall be at least 30 years of age. They shall serve from one Biennial National Convention to the next.

Section 2. The National Board shall appoint Active Members of the organization to all vacancies which shall occur among the elective officers of the Board; however, only a Vice President may be appointed to the office of President. Such appointees shall serve until the next election.

Section 3. All appointive this organization shall be subject to removal or impeachment for misfeasance, malfeasance, or non-feasance in office, provided that the National Board, after careful investigation, presents the case in question to the National Council. A three-fourths majority vote of the chartered chapters shall be required to adjudge the officer on trial as being guilty of the charges preferred against him.

ARTICLE XI

Nomination and Election of National Officers

Section 1. The nominations for National elected officers shall be conducted in the following manner:

a) A nominating Committee shall be appointed by the National President one year prior to the convening of the next National Convention. The Nominating Committee shall consist of one representative from each of the District Councils to be appointed by the respective District Councils one year prior to the convening of Convention and National Council. Each such representative shall be one who intends to be present at the National Convention and who will not be a candidate for a National Office. The National President shall designate one member of the Committee as Chairman. The National Director will serve as Secretary to the Committee.

b) Not later than 60 days before the next National Council meeting each District Council through its representative shall submit to the National Nominating Committee the names of qualified candidates for National offices from its area. The National Nominating Committee shall publish the names of all such candidates.

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dates and furnish to each District Council and to each chapter the complete list of all the candidates, including their names, addresses, and the offices for which they are candidates. No National office shall have more than one nominee from the same District Council.

c) After the expiration of the above 60-day deadline, no candidates will be considered by the National Nominating Committee unless submitted through a

member of the Nominating Committee and upon the endorsement of the majority of the chapters of the particular District Council.

d) The names of all candidates must be submitted on official nomination forms provided by the National Nominating Committee, asking for pertinent background information, together with the candidate's signature that he intends to

be present at the National Convention and is willing to serve actively if elected.

e) The Nominating Committee will meet prior to the first business session of the National Council and submit the slate of candidates for National offices to the first business meeting of the National Council. In the event a member of the Nominating Committee is unable to be present at the meeting of the Nom-

inating Committee, the Chairman of the particular District Council may designate a substitute. In making up this slate for presentation, the Nominating Committee may name a candidate for an office other than for which his name was submitted provided his consent for such change is obtained.

f) Additional nominations may be made from the floor when the National Council is duly convened. Such nominations from the floor shall include the background information on the nominee as required on the official nomination form.

Section 2. The National Officers shall be elected by ballot at the final business session of the National Convention.

ARTICLE XII Amendments

Section 1. The Constitution and the By-Laws of this organization shall be subject to amendment at the National Council meeting and then only upon the motion of a District Council or the National Board.

Section 2. Notification of proposed amendments must be filed with the National Director at least six weeks before the next National Council meeting, and the National Director shall send a copy of the proposed amendment to every chapter at least thirty days preceding the National Council meeting at which a decision is requested.

Section 3. The majority vote of three-fourths of the chartered chapters present shall be necessary to amend any section of this Constitution.

Section 4. The majority vote of two thirds of the chartered chapters present shall be necessary to amend the By-Laws.

Section 5. An amendment to the National Constitution or By-Laws proposed at the National Council meeting without prior notice, notwithstanding Section 2. above, upon endorsement by at least five chapters in good standing shall be duly considered by the National Council in the same manner as any other amendment.

chapter, \$5.00 of which shall be remitted by the chapter to National Headquarters as the member's national dues. Active Membership shall be upon the calendar year basis. The Pacific Citizen shall be included within the national dues upon the basis of one subscription to each household.

d) Active Members who move from one locality to another may have their membership transferred without further payment of any fees upon written request to the National Director by the Member and/or Chapter involved.

Section 2. National Associated Members

a) National Associated Members shall be persons eligible for membership in this organization residing in areas where there are no chartered chapters and who desire to become associated with this organization.

b) The National Associated Members shall be entitled to all the rights and privileges of this organization, except those expressly reserved for Active Members or prohibited to National Associated Members.

c) The National Associated Members shall pay annual membership dues of \$7.50 per year to National Headquarters. The payment of this amount will entitle the Associated Member to one year's subscription to the Pacific Citizen, a National Associated Membership card, and special organizational services and bulletins. Additional members of the same family, residing at the same address, shall pay annual dues of \$2.50, but these additional members shall not receive the Pacific Citizen, and other informational matters.

d) The dues for National Associated Members shall be payable upon a calendar year basis.

e) National Associated Members who move to areas where a regular chapter is in existence may have their membership transferred to the chapter on an Active Member status without the further payment of dues.

Section 3. Special Members
a) The Special Members shall be non-citizen permanent residents of the United States who desire to become associated with this organization.

b) The Special Members shall pay annual dues in the amount set by the local chapter. Individual Special Membership cards shall be issued to the Special Members upon the payment of \$5.00 per member for National Headquarters by the chapter. Special Membership shall be upon the calendar year basis.

c) The Special Members
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Nisei of the Biennium

The Japanese American Citizens League at its biennial national conventions recognizes those who contribute to the status and prestige of the Nisei in America.

The awards are currently presented in two categories:

1—Distinguished Community Leadership, which has helped to advance the welfare of persons of Japanese ancestry and which has brought about a greater acceptance of Nisei into the American way of life; and

2—Distinguished Achievement based upon signal success and outstanding achievement in special fields of endeavor where such has been nationally recognized.

Candidates are nominated by individuals of JACL chapters, not later than 45 days prior to a national convention, and screened by the National Recognition Committee which selects a number of finalists. A panel of distinguished citizens then determines the "Nisei of the Biennium," who is awarded the JACL gold medallion. Other finalists are awarded the JACL silver medallion.

(Names in **Bold-Face** were awarded the Gold Medallion, those in light-face the Silver Medal).

1966	John Yoshino, Washington
Rep. Patsy T. Mink , Honolulu	1960
Dr. Kazumi Kasuga , Washington D.C.	Rep. Daniel Inouye , Honolulu
Henry Ushijima , Chicago	Stephen K. Tamura , Santa Ana
Yoshihiro Uchida , San Jose	Pat Suzuki , New York
Kenji Fujii , Hayward	Rev. Donald K. Toriumi , Pasadena
1964	David M. Tatsuno , San Jose
Henry Y. Kasai , Salt Lake	1958
Rep. Spark Matsunaga , Honolulu	Bill Hosokawa , Denver
Dr. Tom T. Omori , Pasadena	Tom Shimazaki , Lindsay
1962	Dr. Iwao Moriyama , Washington
Minoru Yamasaki , Detroit	Harry A. Osaki , Pasadena
Dr. Kiyoshi Tomiyasu , Schenectady, N.Y.	Tommy T. Kono , Honolulu
Cesar Uyesaka , Santa Barbara	



WILLIAM MARUTANI
1965-66 JACLer of Biennium

1956	George J. Inagaki , L.A.
Shigeo Wakamatsu , Chicago	Robert Sakata , Denver
Jack Murata , Washington	Minoru Yamasaki , Detroit
1954	Hiroshi Miyamura , Gallup
Judge John Aiso , Los Angeles	Rev. Jitsuo Morikawa , Chicago
Dr. Minol Ota , Lovell, Wyo.	Thomas Yego , Newcastle
*Dr. Harvey A. Itano , Bethesda, Md.	*George Iwashita , Bloomfield, N.J.
*Special recognitions awarded in the fields of science and industry.	

JACLer of Biennium

The JACL awards to the member whose leadership and performance has been outstanding in the national organization for the two-year period since the last national convention the "JACLer of the Biennium" award, consisting of the JACL gold medallion.

Candidates are nominated by chapters and individuals. Elected national JACL officers serve as judges.

The award is made in memory of the late Dr. Randolph M. Sakada, 1950-52 national JACL president.

1966	William Marutani , Philadelphia
1964	Fr. Clement , Downtown L. A.
1962	Frank Oda , Sonoma County
1960	Joe Kadowaki , Cleveland
1958	Mrs. Sue Joe , Long Beach
Kumao Yoshinari , Chicago	1956
Abe Hagiwara , Chicago	Jerry Enomoto , San Francisco

1952	Minoru Yasui , Denver
Bill Hosokawa , Denver	Tomi Kanazawa , New York
Carl K. Sato , Mesa, Ariz.	Ford H. Konno , Honolulu
K. Patrick Okura , Omaha	1950
Mike M. Masaoka , Washington	Mrs. Setsuko Nishi , Chicago
Larry Tajiri , Salt Lake City	Hito Okada , Salt Lake City
Saburo Kido , Los Angeles	*The award in 1950 was initially titled "Nisei of the Year."

BY-LAWS

ARTICLE I. Active Members

Section 1. Active Members
a) Active Members shall be members in good standing of a chartered chapter in good standing, or a chapter duly recognized by the National Council.

b) The Active Members shall be entitled to all the rights and privileges of this organization, including the right to hold elective offices unless otherwise provided.
c) The Active Members shall pay annual dues in an amount set by the local

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shall be entitled to all rights and privileges of this organization except that of voting and holding local or national office.

d) Special Members who move from one locality to another may have their membership transferred without further payment of any fees upon written request to the National Director by the Special Member and/or Chapter involved.

ARTICLE II National Supporting Members

Section 1. Individuals who contribute \$6.00 or more to the organization shall be known as National JACL Supporting Members.

Section 2. Chapters will retain from each National Supporting Membership the amount of local chapter dues and remit the balance of such National Supporting Membership to National Headquarters.

Section 3. Where the net amount remitted to National Headquarters is \$25.00 or more, the Supporting Member upon request, will be enrolled in the JACL One Thousand Club.

ARTICLE III Chapters: Charters & Obligations

Section 1. The official charter of the organization shall be granted by the National Council when any group of citizens have met the following requirements:

a) Have 25 or more American citizens 18 years of age or over who shall have signed the petition for a charter indicating that they subscribe to the purposes of the organization. The National Board may grant chapter charters with less than the foregoing number if the circumstances merit special consideration.

b) Have currently elected set of officers including a President who is at least 21 years of age.

c) Have a Constitution and By-Laws which are consistent with the Constitution and By-Laws of the National organization and also acceptable to the National Board.

d) Whose application for membership in the organization is accompanied by the payment of a \$10.00 Chapter initiation fee, the annual Chapter dues of \$10.00, and National membership fees for their members.

e) Recommended by the District Council after serving a probationary period of six months.

Section 2. The regularly chartered chapters to be in good standing shall have the following qualifications:

a) A minimum of 25 members of the age of 18 years or more, unless the chapter is operating under a special charter grant from the National Board.

b) All National and District dues, fees and assessments paid by the thirtieth day of June, or 60 days prior to the National Convention, whichever date applies, of the calendar year for which such dues, fees and assessments were levied.

c) Have a currently elected set of officers, including a President who is at least 21 years of age.

d) Have reasonably cooperated in projects, programs and services carried on by the National organization.

Section 3. Two official delegates and two alternate delegates shall be designated by the regularly chartered chapters to represent them at the National Council meetings of this organization.

Section 4. A Chapter which has been inactive for two years, i.e., elected no officers, or had no members, or carried on no activities, or paid no National dues, or has failed to respond to correspondence from its District Council and National Headquarters, will be duly notified of its delinquency and will be placed on a six-month probationary period, and such notification may be publicized.

Section 5. The National Board shall have the power to suspend or revoke the charter of any chapter which shall have violated the provisions of the Constitution and By-Laws of this organization, or which has refused to cooperate in the National program, provided that three-fourths of the members of the National Board concur in this action.

ARTICLE IV JACL Committees

Section 1. JACL Committees may be organized upon the approval of the National Board in areas where the minimum member requirement cannot be met.

Section 2. Members of such JACL Committees shall become National Associated Members.

Section 3. The Chairman of such JACL Committees shall receive all bulletins and materials issued by the National organization in the same manner as Presidents of regular chapters.

ARTICLE V District Councils

Section 1. The National Organization shall be divided into the following Districts with the following area jurisdictions:

a) Pacific Northwest District Council: Washington, Oregon, and Idaho Panhandle.

b) Northern California-Western Nevada District Council: Merced County, Monterey County, and all other counties in California north of the aforementioned counties, and adjoining sections of Nevada.

c) Central California District Council: Kern, Tulare, Kings, Fresno and Madera Counties.

d) Pacific Southwest District Council: All counties in California south of Kern and Monterey Counties, and Arizona.

e) Intermountain District Council: Utah, Idaho, Southeast Oregon, adjoining sections of Wyoming.

f) Mountain Plains District Council: Texas, New Mexico, Nebraska, Colorado, adjoining sections of Wyoming and Montana.

g) Midwest District Council: Illinois, Ohio, Missouri, Minnesota, Michigan, Indiana, Wisconsin, Iowa and other midwestern states.

h) Eastern District Council: Maine, Vermont, New Hampshire, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Massachusetts, Connecticut, Delaware, Maryland, Rhode Island, Virginia and District of Columbia, and other Eastern states.

Section 2. The petition of three or more bona fide chapters for a new District Council shall be sufficient to establish such a new District Council when approved by the National Council.

ARTICLE VI National Officers— Elected and Appointed

Section 1. Duties of National Officers

a) The President shall preside at all meetings of the National Board, the National Council, and the National Convention, supervise the affairs of this organization with the approval of the National Board to which the league may be invited or appoint a suitable person in his stead.

b) The Vice Presidents shall perform such tasks as may be assigned to them by the National Board, the National Council, and the National President.

c) The Secretary shall keep a record of the minutes of the meetings of the National Board, the National Council, and the National Convention and perform such other tasks as may be assigned him by the National Board, the National Council and the National President.

d) The Treasurer shall keep an account of all monies received or disbursed by the organization and make payments with the approval of the National Board or the National Council. He shall have his books audited annually and shall make

semi-annual reports to the membership. He shall have the power to appoint one or more assistants.

e) The National 1000 Club Chairman shall promote the support of the National organization by stimulating the enrollment of 1000 Club members.

Section 2. Duties of Appointive Officers

a) National Director

1) The National Director shall be appointed by the National Board. The members of his staff shall be appointed by him with the advice and approval of the National Board, and in the case of Regional Directors, with the advice and approval of the District Council or District Councils involved.

2) The Office of the National Director shall be in the city designated by the National Council as the National Headquarters.

3) The National Director shall administer the affairs of this organization within the general discretionary powers given him by the National Board and National Council under the direction and supervision of the National President, carry out, implement and supervise the policies and programs outlined by the National Board and Council: have custody of all books, records, and papers of this organization, except those which shall be entrusted to the Secretary and the Treasurer or to others authorized by the National Board or Council; supervise and implement the activities of his staff; and execute the instructions of the National Board and the National Council.

4) The National Director shall supervise the National Headquarters and all staff members and regional or area offices within the budget established by the National Council. He shall disburse funds for all organization activities in accordance with the mandates of the National Council and under the supervision of the National Treasurer. With approval of the National Board, he may adjust allocations as to specific items if such adjustments are deemed necessary.

b) National Legal Counsel

1) The National Legal Counsel shall be appointed by the National President subject to the approval of the National Board.

3) The National Legal Counsel may designate one or more Deputy National Legal Councils, who under the direct supervision of the National Legal Counsel shall carry out assignments and duties as directed by the National Legal Counsel including representation of the office of National Legal Counsel on committees as

ex-officio members thereof.
2) The National Legal Counsel shall pass upon, review, suggest and consider all legal matters pertaining to this organization, or opinions on law or legislation.

c) Chairman of the Pacific Citizen Board

1) The Chairman of the Pacific Citizen Board shall be appointed by the National President subject to the approval of the National Board.

2) The Chairman of the Pacific Citizen Board shall call meetings of the Pacific Citizen Board, preside at such meetings, shall be responsible that the Pacific Citizen Board carry out such duties as are enumerated in these by-laws, Article IX-Pacific Citizen.

ARTICLE VII National Convention

Section 1. The National Convention of this organization shall be convened every two years, on the "even-numbered" years, at a designated place, said place to be decided by a majority vote of the National Council at the preceding National Convention.

Section 2. The chapter awarded the National Convention shall be in charge of making all the necessary arrangements for the biennial event under the supervision of the National Board and with the cooperation and assistance of the District Council to which it belongs.

Section 3. A sum of one dollar per person shall be taken out of the National Convention registration and paid to the National Treasurer within 60 days and fifty cents per registered youth delegate.

ARTICLE VIII National Committees

Section 1. National Standing Committees for permanent ongoing projects of the organization not requiring program and policy review at the National Council meetings shall be established by the National Council. The specific duties of these committees will be prescribed by the National President and National Director with the approval of the National Board, and appointments to these committees shall be made by the National President.

Section 2. Convention Committees for various phases of the National program of the organization shall be formed whenever and wherever the National Convention of the organization shall convene. These Committees shall be composed of delegates and members in attendance at the National Convention. The Convention Committee shall consider their respective problems and matters and make recommendations for same to the National Council.

Section 3. Interim Committees shall function between National Conventions on the various phases of the National program. The National Council shall prescribe the committees to be formed, and the members of such committees.

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tees shall be appointed by the National President with the approval of the National Board. The National Vice President will be assigned by the National Board to supervise the work of these Interim Committees.

Section 4. Special Committees may be appointed by the National Council and/or the National President. The tenure and scope of activities for the Special Committee shall be prescribed by the National Council and/or the National Director.

Section 5. The President, the National Director and the National Legal Counsel shall be ex-officio members of all committees, boards or commissions which the National organization may from time to time establish. They shall not have the right to vote unless otherwise provided.

ARTICLE IX. The Pacific Citizen

Section 1. The official publication of this organization shall be called The Pacific Citizen and shall be conducted as an educational and public relations project.

Section 2. The Board of Directors, appointed by the President, with the advice and consent of the National Board, shall be entrusted with the business and editorial details of this publication.

ARTICLE X. Budget and Finance

Section 1. Current Operations

a) The National Treasurer, together with the President and the National Director shall prepare and present a budget to the National Council for approval which shall contain all items of general or special expense for the term of their administration not otherwise provided for by special appropriation.

1) Said budget must be presented to all District Councils and Chapters not less than 30 days prior to the date it is to be voted upon by the National Council.

2) An appropriation of \$2,500 or more, not so submitted shall require the

approval of three-fourths of the member chapters voting at the National Council session.

b) The National Board with the approval of three-fourths of the chapters in good standing shall have the power to levy and to apportion special assessments in a just and equitable manner to further the work of this organization.

c) Members of the National Board or a special representative thereof, and the National Director and members of his staff shall be entitled to reasonable traveling and other expenses while attending to the officially sanctioned business of this organization.

d) The funds which are derived from membership and annual dues, National convention registrations, and other current activities of this organization shall be deposited with the current fund.

Section 2. National JACL Reserve Fund

a) A National JACL reserve fund shall be established, such fund to be used for special contingencies as they arise.

b) Surplus monies or portions thereof in the JACL national treasury at the termination of the fiscal year shall be placed in this reserve fund.

c) The reserve fund shall be administered by a Board of Directors consisting of the JACL National President, the two past National Presidents serving on the National Board, the Treasurer, and the National Director.

d) Withdrawals from this reserve fund shall be only on the unanimous approval of members of the Board of Directors of the fund, and an accounting of all monies deposited therein or withdrawals therefrom shall be included in the annual financial report of the National JACL.

ARTICLE XI. Administration of Special Projects

Section 1. The projects of this organization shall be ad-

ministered by a Board of Directors appointed by the National Board with the approval of the National Council, except as otherwise provided and for a period designated by the National Board.

Section 2. The Board of Directors shall select its own officers, make rules and regulations, make recommendations on financing specific projects, and employ qualified individuals to further the projects undertaken.

Section 3. The Board of Directors shall report the progress made and account to the National Board from month to month and all the other times whenever called upon to do so.

Section 4. The National President shall have the power to cast his vote to break deadlocks on issues in meetings of the Board of Directors, if he is not an official member of the Board in question; if he is a member; he shall be privileged to cast an extra vote.

ARTICLE XII. National Endowment Fund

Section 1. The "National JACL Endowment Fund" shall be created and the income therefrom shall be used for the purpose of financing or assisting projects and programs of this organization. This income shall be administered by the National Board with the approval of the National Council.

Section 2. The funds received from all "Endowment Fund" pledges, donations, and gifts, shall be deposited with the Endowment Fund account. The National President, the National Treasurer, the National Legal Counsel, the National Endowment Fund Committee Chairman, and the National Director shall represent the National organization with any financial institution with which Endowment Fund monies are placed.

Section 3. The principal of the Endowment Fund or any portion thereof may be prudently invested, but may not be utilized except upon the written approval of three-fourths of the chartered chapters in good standing.

Section 4. There shall be an Endowment Fund Committee composed of five members, two of which shall be permanent members, and three shall be elected by the National Board and serve for a six-year term. To initiate this Committee, of the three elected members, one shall be elected for full six-year term, one for a four-year term, and one for two years. Thereafter, one member shall be elected each biennium.

Section 5. The purpose of this Committee shall be to supervise and administer the Endowment Fund program with the approval of the National Board, and to advise and make recommendations to the National Board and

National Council pertaining thereto. This Committee shall also advise the National Board and National Council of any emergency which the Committee deems requires consideration by the chapters to make use of the principal of the Endowment Fund. This to expand the functions of the Endowment Fund Committee beyond merely determining when there is an emergency, and authorizing Committee to administer the Endowment Fund with the approval of the National Board.

Section 6. The National Board may authorize members of the Endowment Fund Committee to serve as liaison with any financial institution where Endowment Fund monies are placed.

ARTICLE XIII. Past National Presidents

The past National Presidents of this organization, constitutionally elected, except those specifically named as regular members of the National Board, shall be considered honorary members of the National Board. They shall be kept posted on the activities of the organization, including all regular information material sent to the regular National Board Members. In addition, they shall receive The Pacific Citizen.

ARTICLE XIV. Rules of Order

The parliamentary authority which shall govern in all cases not covered by the Constitution and By-Laws shall be "Robert's Rules of Order, Revised."

ARTICLE XV. Limitations

Section 1. The National Organization shall not be responsible for the commitments or obligations of local chapters or District Councils and their officers unless National Headquarters assumes such liabilities in advance in writing.

Section 2. The actions of the National Council, convened in a National Convention, shall be binding and effective thereafter as the policy of the National Organization, unless otherwise provided.

Section 3. The National Organization shall not advertise or purchase complimentary space in any magazine, newspaper, booklet, souvenir program, or other publication for any purpose whatsoever.

Section 4. The National Organization shall not contribute to any organization, group or individuals for membership dues or projects, except upon the unanimous approval of the National Board.

ADDENDUM

Creed, Slogans, and Hymn

Section 1. "The Japanese American Creed" as read in the United States Senate by Senator Elbert D. Thomas of Utah, and printed in the Congressional Record, May 9, 1941, shall be the official creed of the members of this organization. (Written by Mike M. Masaoka)

The Japanese American Creed

I am proud that I am an American citizen of Japanese ancestry, for my very background makes me appreciate more fully the wonderful advantages of this nation. I believe in her institutions, ideals, and traditions; I glory in her heritage; I boast of her history; I trust in her future. She has granted me liberties and opportunities such as no individual enjoys in this world today. She has given me an education befitting kings. She had entrusted me with the responsibilities of the franchise. She has permitted me to build a home, to earn a livelihood, to worship, think, speak, and act as I please — as a free man equal to every other man.

Although some individuals may discriminate against me, I shall never become bitter or lose faith, for I know that such persons are not representative of the majority of the American people. True, I shall do all in my power to discourage such practices, but I shall do it in the American way; above board, in the open, through courts of law, by education, by proving myself to be worthy of equal treatment and consideration. I am firm in my belief that American sportsmanship and attitude of fair play will judge citizenship on the basis of action and achievement, and not on the basis of physical characteristics.

Because I believe in America, and I trust she believes in me, and because I have received innumerable benefits from her, I pledge myself to do honor to her at all times and in all places, to support her constitution; to obey her laws; to respect her flag; to defend her against all enemies, foreign or domestic; to actively assume my duties and obligations as a citizen; cheerfully and without any reservations whatsoever, in the hope that I may become a better American in a greater America.

Section 2. The slogans of this organization shall be "Security Through Unity" and "For Better Americans in a Greater America," suggested by Sumio Miyamoto and Mike Masaoka, respectively.

Section 3. The "JACL Hymn" with words by Marion Tajiri and music by Marcel J. Tyrrell has been officially adopted by the National Council.

JACL Hymn

There was a dream my father dreamed for me
A land in which all men are free -
Then the desert camp with watchtowers high
Where life stood still, mid sand and brooding sky
Out of the war in which my brothers died -
Their muted voices with mine cried -
This is our dream that all men shall be free!
This is our creed we'll live in loyalty
God help us rid the land of bigotry
That we may walk in peace and dignity.

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First JALC-JAL summer fellowship winners report on various phases of study

Adventures in Learning

Nihon Suki Desu

Tokyo After Classes

By KENNON H. NAKAMURA

Seabrook JALC Chapter

This past summer, I was privileged to participate in the JALC - JAL Summer Study Fellowship to Japan. It provided an undreamed of opportunity of going to Japan to learn of her land, to meet her people, to experience her culture, to feel her history. To one with hopes of someday being considered a serious student/scholar of Japanese affairs, such an opportunity is very important and very dear.

But in all honesty, my desire to go to Japan also found its source of inspiration from a second point, a feeling of closeness to the home of my grandparents. It was a feeling of cultural ties, faint as they may be, to a land that I had never seen but only heard of, a land that was very distant yet somehow still very close, that made me want to see Japan.

Thus, together with Ed Kakita, of Los Angeles; Mary Sabusawa, of Chicago; and Shirley Matsumura, of San Jose; the other three national winners, I left the United States to embark on an adventure in learning, the meeting of Japan.

Summer '67 Class

For the first half of the program, we studied in Tokyo for five weeks at Sophia University and for the second half we toured the southern portion of the main island, Honshu. Sophia is a university operated by the Society of Jesus and is well known for its international division. Because of this section, many foreigners are resident students at Sophia working toward specific degrees.

In the summer, a special section in Asian studies is opened in which we participated. There were 206 of us, mostly from the United States, mostly people al-



Kennon Nakamura

ready finished with their formal education and working, and mostly Caucasians (14 Orientals). That would be the big overview of the Summer Class of '67 but as in all groups each was an individual interesting to meet.

Our formal classes were held from 8:30 a.m. until 12:45 p.m. if you went through all three sections. And the subjects varied from the Economic History of Modern Japan to Contemporary Japan II—a study of Japanese art, education, and drama—to the Diplomatic History of the Far East. They were all held lecture style with excellent professors, men who could stimulate, men who could motivate you to learn. They were men who lived in Japan, studied there, taught there. Men who were respected by both Japanese and foreigners alike, such as Prof. Robert Ballon, a noted economist on business practices in Japan or Prof. Donald Ritchie, art critic for the Japan Times. And to adhere to their policy of trying to provide the best people possible, Japanese such as Dr. Nakano, noted Japanese so-

ciologist, or Mr. Yotaro Kobayashi, Chairman of Fuji-Xerox Co., appeared as guest lecturers.

First Day in Class

And though we were on summer vacation, the vacation did not extend itself into the classroom for there we had to work. For instance, I remember my first day in economics, I knew that I was in for a hard time when the professor said something like the following: This summer, we are going to discuss the problems of capital liberalization, not as we conceive of it, but as the Japanese do. And as I looked around at the faces which all appeared very knowledgeable, my courage sank for I hadn't the vaguest idea how we thought of capital liberalization much less the Japanese. I had the oddest feeling that I was starting from a pretty poor base. I also remember running around all over trying to find a typewriter so I could finish my term paper.

These were the formal class sessions, and it was here that we learned the academic side of Japan. But the learning process was not limited only to the mornings. The afternoons were an adult version of "show and tell." And here we covered the various fields from economics to the cultural arts of Japan.

We saw the operations of the big businesses and the small businesses alike. Could one forget the delicate work involved in doll making or the bonsai being cared for? And perhaps on a slightly larger scale, the trip to the Sony Plant, Asahi Shimbun Plant, and N.H.K., the national broadcasting studios, will long be remembered. But as was said, the learning process covered all fields so there was the private concert of

(Continued on Page A-14)

By EDWARD Y. KAKITA

After returning home from my trip to Japan under the JAL-JALC Fellowship Program, many of my friends have asked me what it was all about and how they might apply next year. For those who are in the dark about this Program, I write this article.

From what I could get through the rice paddy (Japanese version of the grapevine), Japan Air Lines approached JALC with a proposition of donating four fellowships to the organization and its members.

Why? Japan Air Lines, it would seem wanted to give something to the Japanese American community, something in appreciation for their patronage and support of its airlines over the years, something which would be of benefit to the community of Japanese Americans here in the United States. Thus, the idea of a fellowship program was created.

Selection of the Fellow to go to Japan was left to JALC. The only requirements were that the applicant be a JALC member and 21 years of age or older.

Selection of the Fellows as it eventually turned out, was based on education, activity in the JALC, participation in community affairs, and an overwhelming desire to study the Japanese culture (???). I somehow qualified under the last of the requirements and was selected. Culture???

Under the Program, we were provided the transportation, tuition, room and board at Sophia University in Tokyo for the five-week Summer Session, tours in and around Tokyo, and to top it off, with a two-week tour of Southern Japan.

Japan Air Lines was very helpful in making sure that my plane reservations were made and that my visas

were in order. The plane carrying the Fellows to Tokyo was scheduled to leave from San Francisco with an hour stop-over in Hawaii. I decided to meet that plane in Honolulu and leave a week earlier to afford me an opportunity to tour the islands of Hawaii, Maui, and Oahu.

JAL's First Class

Shig Yamada, District Manager of JAL was on hand at the L.A. International Airport to see me off and to make sure my reservation and baggage were in order. The Tourist Class section of the plane was full and thus, he managed to get me onto First Class.

Riding First Class aboard JAL is like being waited on hand and foot from the time the plane takes off until it lands. We had a very charming kimono-clad hostess; and immediately after take off, she approached the passengers and asked if we would like cocktails.

Naturally, I answered with a very polite but emphatic, Yes! I ordered a Gin and Tonic and shortly began to feel quite happy.

Thereafter, the hostess again approached me and asked if I would like champagne. Yes, I answered again.

After guzzling the champagne down, lunch was served and what a lunch it was. We had a choice as to Western style or Japanese style food. With lunch came Vin Rose wine and again I raised my glass. You can imagine how I was feeling right about then, half smashed out of my mind but feeling great.

After lunch came the topper when the hostess started to pour the liquor into my glass. At this time I said to myself, why not go the whole route and thus accepted it with glee. The hostess knew what shape I was in just about then and

(Continued on Page A-14)

By SHIRLEY MATSUMURA

I was sitting under a bright blue canopy in a French coffee shop called Miceli's near Yotsuya Eki (Station). We had just visited Yasukuni Shrine where an Obon Festival was held, and we had decided to stop for a snack before returning to the dorms.

I was talking to my Japanese friend and also listening to Japanese, French and American folk songs begin played on the juke box. I happened to look out the window and saw many, many people in a crowded train travelling very fast.

It was Saturday night and they were going to spend their Sunday outside of the City. It was at this very moment that I realized I was in Tokyo, Japan. I had been in Tokyo exactly one week almost to the hour and each day was packed with many new experiences. It has been a very hectic week.

But as I sat in Miceli's I enjoyed the feeling of just being there. The next seven weeks were to be the most exciting of my life.

Almost immediately I found that I could walk through the streets of Tokyo as if I was invisible. Many of my Caucasian friends and I would ride the street car or subway and they would be stared at by the Japanese but I was bypassed.

But as soon as I started talking (and that did it every time) they would say "gaijin, gaijin." I enjoyed very much walking around with my Japanese friends in Tokyo—whether it was on the Ginza at night or just walking around in the lobby of the New Otani Hotel because it was air-conditioned. Somehow I had the feeling that I was seeing a different Japan than my Caucasian friends simply because I looked like everybody else.

Unexpected Compliments

There were definite advantages to looking Jap-



Shirley Matsumura

anese. Several times in Tokyo I was even complimented on my "beautiful English" by some American tourists.

Besides my talking, the only other way the Japanese could tell I was American was the way I dressed. Generally, the young girls of Japan wore conservative colors and prints. I found out very quickly that they were not used to pant dresses, especially bright colored short ones! In a very limited survey I found that the young people didn't care much for the short styles on the girls. Even on the Ginza the styles and colors were generally subdued and conservative.

But don't let this deceive you, the Japanese young people are very much "swingers." The young Japanese girls in our dorms cornered my roommate Ann Purcell (from Marin County) into teaching them the latest American dance steps. In Shinjuku and Roppongi districts in Tokyo one can find everything from three story singing palaces to the "futenzoku" (better known as the Japanese hippie). There are also dance halls where

the bands travel to different floors on an elevator.

Evening Snacks

After an evening at the singing palace or dance hall one can go to either a "snacks" or coffee shop. The difference here is that a "snacks" serves "biru," and sometimes other alcoholic beverages. I also discovered delicious fruit parfaits with chocolate ice cream there. Two of my favorite "snacks" were the Aoi and Miceli's. Aoi was very near the university and we used to stop there after class for "anmitsu," and sometimes spend the afternoon because it was air-conditioned. Miceli's was also near the university but closer to Yotsuya Eki.

Another of my favorite places was the Fugetsudo on the Ginza.

I read in a magazine after my return that "fudge" as I called it was a favorite hang-out for the hippies, but I never saw one while I was there. "Fudge" was primarily an ice cream parlor.

Subway to Ginza

I used to take the subway from the dorms to the Ginza—traveling time was about 15 minutes. It took me two weeks to get up enough nerve to ride on the subway—all you have to do is avoid coming or going anywhere during rush hour. I had always thought the Ginza was a street in Tokyo, but actually it's an entire shopping area. There are other shopping areas such as Nihonbashi.

In Tokyo public transportation stops after midnight. The last subway and street car leaves around 11:30. And after that you try to get a taxi cab. Many times if you are on the Ginza the cab driver won't take you anywhere unless it's a distant point like Kamakura or Yokohama. This could be a nerve wracking experience.

(Continued on Page A-14)

Japan: a treasure trove for kindergarten teacher

By MARY SABUSAWA

My father handed down the philosophy: "Think big, work hard, have a dream!" A long-standing dream was to unfold with the exciting announcement of my being able to go to JAPAN for summer studies on a fellowship!

Among the goals I had prior to my departure was "to learn as much as possible about Japan, so as to gain a better perspective of the modern Japan industrially, politically and culturally."

That was a big over-all goal, however, after taking two courses... one in "Comparative Religion" and one in "Contemporary Japan II" which explored the whole gamut of Japanese life, I found that I had gone through an extremely well-coordinated study program to give me that "better perspective" I had hoped to find.

Educationally speaking, I would say that it was the most "enriching" experience

that I ever have had.

The utilization of things learned, experienced, and observed is most exciting, and I've been asked to write about some of the implementations of the JALC-JAL summer fellowship in my particular case, as a school teacher.

However, as I list the kinds of things I am doing now, one activity leads to another, and I find myself branching out into the community and other extra-curricular activities which are also mentioned in this report.

As a Teacher:

Grade Head — Jr. Kindergarten at Francis W. Parker School, Chicago.

1 — Faculty Meeting: Spoke on "Pre-School Education in Japan".

2 — Art Exchange with schools in Japan, Kg. through High School.

This project which I'm to chair started out with a Kg. art exchange, but now will cover all grades. The initial contact has been made. We hope for a spring art exhibit.

3 — Unit of Japan: Help prepare and teach two 7th-grade classes after the first of the year.

F. W. Parker (private) school has among its faculty members Kg. through High) a free flow understanding of helping each other, teaching at any level they would like, to share, to try out ideas and concepts, and visit classes when they have any free time, etc.

So before school was out in June, 1967, my principal had asked me if I would like to help a new teacher do a unit of "Japan". I was delighted, and I visited a school in Japan that the 7th graders could write to, exchange ideas, art, etc. This is a parochial school that teaches English from the 1st grade... as well as Japanese). We have started to write up the unit and at this point the unit may end up with a Sukiyaki dinner!

4 — A Joint Morning Ex: 7th grades and Jr. Kg. Concurrently with the 7th grade "Japan" unit, I will be

doing a much shorter unit with my Jr. Kg. (4 yr. olds) class. This is a new experiment, but one that the 7th grade teacher and I think will be workable. Some of her students can come to our class and tell us about different phases of Japan. Then as they plan their program for Morning Ex (assembly), the 7th graders will see if they can incorporate the Jr. Kg. into part of the program. Already the Kg'er sing "Moshi, Moshi" with much "genki"!

5 — Speaker: Public School Assembly Program "A Visit To Japan".

The Medill Elementary School - audience had approximately 200 3rd Grade children, some parents and teachers, mostly Negro children from the South Side. The program included teaching the children Japanese songs, "Show and Tell" (dressed girl in a kimono, showed artifacts), taught a children's game, a Japanese dance, and showed film slides of "Scenes from Japan".

In the Community:

1—Speaker: "Japan as I Saw It".

At the St. James Methodist Church, 4611 S. Ellis Ave. (Interracial, but more Negroes), Women's Guild luncheon, Oct. 15. Future Date: Newly organized women's group of the Christian Fellowship Church.

2 — Article: "My Trip to Japan".

For the Fellowship Circle, Christian Fellowship Church, November, 1967.

3 — Project Push-Up:

A tutoring program, mostly for Spanish speaking children, at our church under the OEO program. I make reference here since I visited some marvelous "social centers" in Japan which helps us in suggestions of activities for the older boys and girls who come to the center.

4 — Chicago Headstart Advisory Committee: of which I am a member is preparing to make a study of the Headstart Curriculum to see if there might be a better progression of curricu-

lum development to feed from Headstart to Kindergarten.

For my "Contemporary Japan II" course I wrote a paper on "Pre-school Education — a Comparative Study". I visited as many nurseries, kindergartens and day centers as I could, and interviewed as many teachers as I could in my "Nihongo". They do so many wonderful things in the area

of art, music and health that I wish I had more time to learn from them.

I hope to be able to contribute some ideas I'd learned this summer to this study for Headstart.

5 — Graduate Work: The Roosevelt University Graduate Division has offered me an assistantship for next year.

I've not decided yet what

I will do, however, the two courses this summer at Sophia University is being evaluated for the 6 credits I had signed up for towards an M.A. degree which I hope some day to achieve.

For JALC:

1 — Program Speaker: At a future date, I shall encourage anyone who quali-

(Continued on Page A-14)

PLEASE WAIT FOR CALL ON 1968 FELLOWSHIPS

SAN FRANCISCO—Japan Air Lines and the Japanese American Citizens League has conferred to arrange summer fellowships this coming year again, it was revealed by National Headquarters.

The committee which selected four winners this past summer is being asked to resume their operation by Jerry Enomoto, national president, it was added.

Akiji Yoshimura, national public relations committee chairman, of Colusa headed the JAL-JALC summer fellowship group.



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Wherever in the world you fly, you can include the pleasures of "Japan" on JAL. You relax in a classic atmosphere, and are served in the Japanese manner. Your kimono-clad hostess offers you the graces of Japan. O-shibori. Warmed sake. Tsumami-mono. And then your choice of either delicious Japanese or Continental cuisine. She treats you as an honored guest in a Japanese home.

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Turkey Day program on Japan cited

CHICAGO — Bounty of America is acknowledged on Thanksgiving Day, especially in the schools where pictures and trimmings in the classroom and assembly depict the Pilgrims, the Mayflower, a cornucopia of fruits and a turkey.

Yet the children and students of F. W. Parker School here this past month will remember their Thanksgiving Day assembly as most unexpected for Mrs. Mary Sabusawa, a kindergarten teacher, presented "A Visit to Japan", a colorful kaleidoscope of games, dances, songs and Mrs. Sabusawa's slides taken this past summer in Japan.

She was among four winners of the JALC-JAL summer fellowship. For Mrs. Sabusawa, Thanksgiving Day was filled with gratitude to those who made her fellowship possible.

KAKITA...

(Continued from Page A-13) thus asked if a pillow would make me feel more comfortable.

I spent the rest of the trip, "hunking out some real fine ZZZZZs". This has got to be the fastest plane ride I've ever been on. I'm sure First Class got to Honolulu way before the Tourist Class! Thank you Shig Yamada and Japan Air Lines for the FIRST CLASS treatment.

On to Tokyo
After spending a week in Hawaii, taking a tour of the Islands, I somehow managed to drag myself off Waikiki Beach and away from all the coeds and catch my plane for Tokyo.

On the plane, I met the other JAL-JACL Fellows, Mary Sabuzawa, Shirley Matsumura, and Kennon Nakamura. After landing, we were taken by bus, or should I say "basu", to Sophia University in the heart of Tokyo.

Our men's dormitory was located on campus and was it ever luxurious! My room was located on the fifth floor and guess what? No elevators!! You should have seen me drag those big heavy suitcases up five flights.

To top it off, the "ofuro" and showers were located in the basement which meant doing down and coming up six flights of stairs. Did I ever get a work out.

The fact that the showers and bath were located in the basement wasn't too bad, but the problem was that the hot water was on only between certain hours in the evening but not every evening! Would you believe Tokyo, where the air is filled with soot, in July when it's so darn hot and humid (the dormitory wasn't air conditioned), going without a shower for even one day?

Daily "Visitors"
Also, we would get visitors throughout the day. These visitors were cockroaches, and they would be very large. Have you ever seen a roach swallow a mouse in one gulp? Wow! I quit trying to kill them off after a day or so and took the attitude that if they didn't bother me, why bother them.

Dormitory living can be adjusted to quite readily and the food served wasn't too bad for a week or so, but after that, it becomes unbearable. The topper of all toppers came after our first day when the administrator of the school informed us that there would be

a twelve o'clock lockout. Can you imagine an adult bachelor attorney having to come in before midnight in TOKYO? Neither could I.

After two weeks of this educational student life, I packed bag and baggage and moved into the New Otani Hotel near the campus. The change was like night and day and was I ever thankful for the little comforts in life — maid service, air conditioning, a handy bar to have a few drinks, hot showers anytime I wanted them, and best of all, NO ROACHES!

Choice of Studies
We were given a choice of course from which to choose, and thus, I enrolled in A Survey of Japanese Art History and Far Eastern History in the hope that it would give me a greater understanding of the people and culture. No luck. I still can't understand the Japanese way of thinking (who can?), and I still "ain't got no culture!"

The school took us on weekend trips to Kamakura, Hakone, and Nikko. Also included were tours of the Diet Building, shopping areas, stock market, doll making village, dwarf tree center and gardens, potters workshop, factories (Sony and Asahi Beer), woodblock printers shop, Kabuki and Noh performances, tea ceremony demonstrations, temples and shrines, shrines and temples, and more temples and shrines! Japan must have a million temples and shrines, and I must have seen half of them!

Upon completing our five-week Summer Session, we were taken on a two-week tour of Southern Japan. This tour included the cities of Nara, Osaka, Toho, Kurashiki, Uno, and Takamatsu.

The Program
The program itself at Sophia University is good for those who want to be exposed to the culture of Japan and its people.

If there are any of you who plan to apply yourselves academically during the Summer Session, forget it. The many tours we went on, came during the school day, and in fact, it is my belief that we had more time on tours than in the classroom.

The philosophy of the Administrator of the school was "why come all the way to Japan to be stuck in a classroom reading books and having lectures, which we could so very easily do in the U.S." I must admit, this was the philosophy I adopted after the first couple of days.

the dormitory in a sushiya, or riding the subways of Tokyo imparted so many memories, so many adventures.

And who can deny that some of our most interesting lessons, some of our most memorable experiences, were with the Japanese college students with the official title of "guide" but in reality the name of a friend. We had done an awful lot of things together, shared a lot of experiences, a lot of ideas. We went on tours together, discotheques together, shopped together, sang folk songs together, and all the things that make up ordinary life. And it is from here that the heart is touched and not just the intellect.

These were my five weeks in Tokyo at Sophia University. These were five weeks that provided both a wider base from which to continue the study of Japan and a memory of a lifetime. I honestly do not think that I have had a more fruitful or enjoyable summer and wish to thank the JACL for making it possible for me to go to Japan and participate in an adventure in learning.

Kennon is the son of Mr. and Mrs. Miyomi Nakamura, Elmer, N.J., and a member of the Seabrook JACL. He is a senior at the School of International Service, the American University, Washington, D.C., specializing in Far Eastern Area studies.

MATSUMURA...

(Continued from Page A-13) especially if you have a 12:00 curfew at the dormitory (so I heard)!

Japanese Stage
For entertainment besides the night clubs and dance halls, one must consider the Kabuki, Noh and Kyogen, Takarazuka and the theater as a definite part of modern Japan.

All have very colorful performances, but I would like to comment on the stage performance of the Civil War drama "Gone With the Wind." Mary Sabuzawa insisted that we see this extravaganza before we left Tokyo and so we did, at the Imperial Theater.

What a show! The entire cast looked and talked exactly like their counterparts in the movie. On stage there was a full size Southern mansion, the burning of a shanty town, and a horse and carriage running across the stage. The performance was four hours long and it was only the second half of the book!

People We've Met
We had many wonderful experiences during our stay in Japan and without a doubt it was the people we met that made our stay so meaningful. I'd like to mention just a few names:

Junzo, the youngest student guide from Sophia who nearly fainted from embarrassment when I kissed him good by... Higuchi-san, from Seibu Travel Agency who was the best frigger, singer and Japanese dancer on the tour group... Yutaka-san, the bellboy at the Hiroshima Grand Hotel who worked all night and then spent his entire day off showing Miyajima and Hiroshima to Mary, Kennon and I... Iwasakisan the doctor from Okayama, who took me to the Korakuen (we have a replica of this park in San Jose, Okayama's sister city); and Hasegawa-san, senior economics major from Sophia who took time to show me a student's Tokyo and helped me to understand the young people in Japan.

I believe I gained a deeper insight to not only the Japanese people but my own family while I was in Japan. Through classroom and personal experiences I learned much about the sociology and psychology of the Japanese people. Perhaps more specifically their attitudes toward education and family relations and also their respect toward their ancestors. And I believe that as a Sansei this was a very valuable lesson to learn.

Since my return from Japan, I have had the opportunity to give several talks about the fellowship and my many experiences in Nihon. I always look forward to these talks because they give me a chance to share the many wonderful experiences with you, the JACLers, and to express gratitude to Japan: Air Lines and the JACL for the opportunity to study and travel in Japan.

At each of my talks I like to quote Mary Sabuzawa as we were awaiting departure from Haneda Airport. We looked out the small window at our friends who had come to see us off and then to the many lights of Tokyo, and Mary said, "It's hard to believe it's over, it was like a dream come true." I think her words ex-

press the feeling of all the fellowship winners.
May I close with... doo-mo arigato gozaimashita.

ABOUT MISS MATSUMURA: Daughter of the Phil Matsumuras of San Jose, Shirley is active with the Jr. JACL, having served this past term as No. Calif. District Youth Council chairman. She is currently attending San Jose State College, majoring in education.

SABUSAWA...
(Continued from Page A-13) flies to apply for the next summer fellowship.

2—Cultural Program: In place of the annual "Brotherhood" program, a cultural event is being planned for a spring date... I have offered my services.

3—An Article: For the JACL'er (September), "A Japan-It".

Japan Air Lines:

1—Public Relations: To the Japan Air Lines in Chicago I've said, "Had a most marvelous summer in Japan... will be delighted to be at your disposal!"

I have been in touch with the new Midwest Public Relations Manager, Richard Griffith, who is busy moving to new quarters. He has mentioned some P.R. projects... as possible interviews by Women's Page reporter, and Women's Show on the radio and T.V. (I'm scared already!)

In retrospect, of Japan I was most impressed with the incredible beauty of the country, the vitality of the people, the rich history of our forefathers, and the high reverence for their cultural background.

I'm very grateful and humble for being one of the fortunate fellowship recipients. My very special thanks and appreciation go to all the wonderful people of the Japan Air Lines, and to each and everyone connected with the JACL-JAL Summer Fellowship committee.

GREETINGS
CLOVIS JACL

Greetings
from
SAN LUIS VALLEY
JACL CHAPTER

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Roof Garden
of
America

Holiday
Cheers

Milwaukee
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Supreme Court Decision:

Jackson calls principle 'like a loaded weapon'

(Continued from Page A-14)

studies made by experts in these matters. (13)

12—Special interest groups were extremely active in applying pressure for mass evacuation. See House Report No. 2124 (1944). Mr. Austin E. Anson, managing secretary of the Salinas Vegetable Grower-Shippers Association, has frankly admitted that "We're charged with wanting to get rid of the Japs for selfish reasons. We do. It's a question of whether the white man lives on the Pacific Coast or the brown men. They came in to this valley to work, and they stayed to take over. . . . They undersell the white man in the markets. . . . They work their women and children, while the white farmer has to pay wages for his help. If all the Japs were removed tomorrow, we'd never miss them in two weeks, because the white farmers can take over and produce everything the Japs grow. And we don't want them

back when the war ends, either." Quoted by Taylor in his article, "The People Nobody Wants," 214 Sat. Eve. Post, 24, 66 (May 9, 1942).

13—See notes 4-12, supra.

The military necessity which is essential to the validity of the evacuation order thus resolves itself into a few intimations that certain individuals actively aided the enemy, from which it is inferred that the entire group of Japanese-Americans could not be trusted to be or remain loyal to the United States. No one denies, of course, that there were some disloyal persons of Japanese descent on the Pacific Coast who did all in their power to aid their ancestral land. Similar disloyal activities have been engaged in by many persons of German, Italian and even more pioneer stock in our country. But to infer that examples of individual disloyalty prove group disloyalty and justify discriminatory action against the entire group is to deny that under our system of law individual guilt is the sole basis for deprivation of rights. Moreover, this inference, which is at the very heart of the evacuation orders, has been used in support of the abhorrent and despicable treatment of minority groups by the dictatorial tyrannies which this nation is now pledged to destroy. To give constitutional sanction to that inference in this case, however well-intentioned may have been the military command on the Pacific Coast, is to adopt one of the cruelest of the rationales used by our enemies to destroy the dignity of the individual and to encourage and open the door to discriminatory actions against other minority groups in the passions of tomorrow.

No adequate reason is given for the failure to treat these Japanese-Americans on an individual basis by holding investigations and hearings to separate the loyal from the disloyal, as was done in the case of persons of German and Italian ancestry. See House Report No. 2124 (77th Cong., 2d Sess.) 247-52. It is asserted merely that the loyalties of this group "were unknown and time was of the essence." (14) Yet nearly four months elapsed after Pearl Harbor before the first exclusion order was issued; nearly eight months went by until the last order was issued; and the last of these "subversive" persons was not actually removed until almost eleven months had elapsed. Leisure and deliberation seem to have been more of the essence than speed. And the fact that conditions were not such as to warrant a declaration of martial law adds strength to the belief that the factors of time and military necessity were not as urgent as they have been represented to be.

14—Final Report, p. vii; see also p. 18.

Moreover, there was no adequate proof that the Federal Bureau of Investigation and the military and naval intelligence services did not have the espionage and sabotage situation well in hand during this long period. Nor is there any denial of the fact that not one person of Japanese ancestry was accused or convicted of espionage or sabotage after Pearl Harbor while they were still free, (15) a fact which is some evidence of the loyalty of the vast majority of these individuals and of the effectiveness of the established methods of combating these evils. It seems incredible that under these circumstances it would have been impossible to hold loyalty hearings for the mere 112,000 persons involved—or at least for the 70,000 American citizens—especially when a large part of this number represented children and elderly men and women. (16) Any inconvenience that may have accompanied an attempt to conform to procedural due process cannot be said to justify violations of constitutional rights of individuals.

tutional rights of individuals.

15—The Final Report, p. 34, makes the amazing statement that as of February 14, 1942, "The very fact that no sabotage has taken place to date is a disturbing and confirming indication that such action will be taken." Apparently, in the minds of the military leaders, there was no way that the Japanese Americans could escape the suspicion of sabotage.

16—During a period of six months, the 112 alien tribunals or hearing boards set up by the British Government shortly after the outbreak of the present war summoned and examined approximately 74,000 German and Austrian aliens. These tribunals determined whether each individual enemy alien was a real enemy of the Allies or only a "friendly enemy." About 64,000 were freed from internment and from any special restrictions, and only 2,000 were interned. Kerner, "The Enemy Alien Problem in the Present War," 34 Amer. Journ. of Int. Law 443, 444-44; House Report No. 2124 (77th Cong., 2d Sess.), 280-1.

I dissent, therefore, from this legalization of racism. Racial discrimination in any form and in any degree has no justifiable part whatever in our democratic way of life. It is unattractive in any setting, but it is utterly revolting among a free people who have embraced the principles set forth in the Constitution of the United States. All residents of this nation are kin in some way by blood or culture to a foreign land. Yet they are primarily and necessarily a part of the new and distinct civilization of the United States. They must accordingly be treated at all times as the heirs of the American experiment and as entitled to all the rights and freedoms guaranteed by the Constitution.

Justice Jackson
Dissenting

Korematsu was born on our soil, of parents born in Japan. The Constitution makes him a citizen of the United States by nativity and a citizen of California by residence. No claim is made that he is not loyal to this country. There is no suggestion that apart from the matter involved here he is not law-abiding and well disposed. Korematsu, however, has been convicted of an act not commonly a crime. It consists merely of being present in the state whereof he is a citizen, near the place where he was born, and where all his life he has lived.

Even more unusual is the series of military orders which made this conduct a crime. They forbid such a one to remain, and they also forbid him to leave. They were so drawn that the only way Korematsu could avoid violation was to give himself up to the military authority. This meant submission to custody, ex-

amination, and transportation out of the territory, to be followed by indeterminate confinement in detention camps.

A citizen's presence in the locality, however, was made a crime only if his parents were of Japanese birth. Had Korematsu been one of four—the others being, say, a German alien enemy, an Italian alien enemy, and a citizen of American-born ancestors convicted of treason but out on parole—only Korematsu's presence would have violated the order. The difference between their innocence and his crime would result, not from anything he did, said, or thought, different than they, but only in that he was born of a different racial stock.

Now, if any fundamental assumption underlies our system, it is that guilt is personal and not inheritable. Even if all of one's antecedents had been convicted of treason, the Constitution forbids its penalties to be visited upon him, for it provides that "no attainder of treason shall work corruption of blood, or forfeiture except during the life of the person attained." But here is an attempt to make an otherwise innocent act a crime merely because this prisoner is the son of parents as to whom he had no choice, and belongs to a race from which there is no way to resign. If Congress in peacetime legislation should enact such a criminal law, I should suppose this Court would refuse to enforce it.

But the "law" which this prisoner is convicted of disregarding is not found in an act of Congress, but in a military order. Neither the Act of Congress nor the Executive Order of the President, nor both together, would afford a basis for this conviction. It rests on the orders of General DeWitt. And it is said that if the military commander had reasonable military grounds for promulgating the orders, they are constitutional and become law, and the Court is required to enforce them. There are several reasons why I cannot subscribe to this doctrine.

It would be impracticable and dangerous idealism to

expect or insist that each specific command in an area of probable operations will conform to conventional tests of constitutionality. When an area is so beset that it must be put under military control at all, the paramount consideration is that its measures be successful, rather than legal. The armed services must protect a society, not merely its Constitution. The very essence of the military job is to marshal physical force, to remove every obstacle to its effectiveness, to give it every strategic advantage. Defense measures will not, and often should not, be held within the limits that bind civil authority in peace. No court can require such a commander in such circumstances to act as a reasonable man; he may be unreasonably cautious and exacting. Perhaps he should be. But a commander in temporarily focusing the life of a community on defense is carrying out a military program; he is not making law in the sense the courts know the term. He issues orders, and they may have a certain authority as military commands, although they may be very bad as constitutional law.

But if we cannot confine

military expedients by the Constitution, neither would I distort the Constitution to approve all that the military may deem expedient. That is what the Court appears to be doing, whether consciously or not. I cannot say, from any evidence before me, that the orders of General DeWitt were not reasonably expedient military precautions, nor could I say that they were. But even if they were permissible military procedures, I deny that it follows that they are constitutional. If, as the Court holds, it does follow, then we may as well say that any military order will be constitutional and have done with it.

The limitation under which courts always will labor in examining the necessity for a military order are illustrated by this case. How does the Court know that these orders have a reasonable basis in necessity? No evidence whatever on that subject has been taken by this or any other court. There is sharp controversy as to the credibility of the DeWitt report. So the Court, having no real evidence before it, has no choice but to accept General DeWitt's own unsworn, self-serving statement, untested by any cross-examination, that

what he did was reasonable. And thus it will always be when courts try to look in to the reasonableness of a military order.

In the very nature of things military decisions are not susceptible of intelligent judicial appraisal. They do not pretend to rest on evidence, but are made on information that often would not be admissible and on assumptions that could not be proved. Information in support of an order could not be disclosed to courts without danger that it would reach the enemy. Neither can courts act on communications made in confidence. Hence courts can never have any real alternative to accepting the mere declaration of the authority that issued the order that it was reasonably necessary from a military viewpoint.

Much is said of the danger to liberty from the Army program for deporting and detaining these citizens of Japanese extraction. But a judicial construction of the due process

clause that will sustain this order is a far more subtle blow to liberty than the promulgation of the order itself. A military order, however unconstitutional, is not apt to last longer than the military emergency. Even during that period a succeeding commander may revoke it all. But once a judicial opinion rationalizes such an order to show that it conforms to the Constitution, or rather rationalizes the Constitution to show that the Constitution sanctions such an order, the Court for all time has validated the principle of racial discrimination in criminal procedure, and of transplanting American citizens. The principle then lies about like a loaded weapon ready for the hand of any authority that can bring forward a plausible claim of an urgent need. Every repetition imbeds that principle more deeply in our law and thinking and expands it to new purposes. All who observe the work of courts are familiar

(Continued on Page A-16)

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Supreme Court Decision . . .

(Continued from Page A-15)

with what Judge Cardozo described as "the tendency of a principle to expand itself to the limit of its logic." (1) A military commander may overstep the bounds of constitutionality, and it is an incident. But if we review and approve, that passing incident becomes the doctrine of the Constitution. There it has a generative power of its own, and all that it creates will be in its own image. Nothing better illustrates this danger than does the Court's opinion in this case.

1—Nature of the Judicial Process, p. 51.

It argues that we are bound to uphold the conviction of Korematsu because we upheld one in *Hirabayashi v. United States*, 320 U.S. 81, when we sustained these orders in so far as they applied a curfew requirement to a citizen of Japanese ancestry. I think we should learn something from that experience.

In that case we were urged to consider only the curfew feature, that being all that technically was involved, because it was the only count necessary to sustain *Hirabayashi's* conviction and sentence. We yielded, and the Chief Justice guarded the opinion as carefully as language will do. He said: "Our investigation here does not go beyond the inquiry whether, in the light of all the relevant circumstances preceding and attending their promulgation, the challenged orders and statute afforded a reasonable basis for the action taken in imposing the curfew." 320 U.S. at 101. "We decide only the issue as we have defined it—we decide only that the curfew order as applied, and at the time it was applied, was within the boundaries of the war power." 320 U.S. at 102. And

again: "It is unnecessary to consider whether or to what extent such findings would support orders differing from the curfew order." 320 U.S. at 105. (Bold face supplied.) However, in spite of our limiting words we did validate a discrimination on the basis of ancestry for mild and temporary deprivation of liberty. Now the principle of racial discrimination is pushed forward to support of mild measures to very harsh ones, and from temporary deprivations to indeterminate ones. And the precedent which it is said requires us to do so is *Hirabayashi*. The Court is now saying that in *Hirabayashi* we did decide the very things we there said we were not deciding. Because we said that these citizens could be made to stay in their homes during the hours of dark, it is said we must require them to leave home entirely; and if that, we are told they may also be taken into custody for deportation; and if that, it is argued they may also be held for some undetermined time in detention camps. How far the principle of this case would be extended before plausible reasons would play out, I do not know.

I should hold that a civil court cannot be made to enforce an order which violates constitutional limitations even if it is a reasonable exercise of military authority. The courts can exercise only the judicial power, can apply only law, and must abide by the Constitution, or they cease to be civil courts and become instruments of military policy.

Of course the existence of a military power resting on force, so vagrant, so centralized, so necessarily heedless of the individual, is an inherent threat to liberty. But I would not lead people to rely on this Court for a review that seems to me wholly delusive. The military reasonableness of these orders can only be determined by military superiors. If the people ever let command of the war

Warren Lecture . . .

(Continued from Page A-10)

nor have all of them been decided on constitutional grounds. *Harmon vs. Brucker* (355 U.S. 579 (1958)) brought to the Court the Army's claim that it had the authority to issue to a draftee a discharge less than honorable on the basis of certain activities in which the soldier was said to have engaged prior to his induction, and which the Army thought made him a security risk. Again, the gravity of the constitutional issues raised was underscored by the existence of our system of peacetime conscription, for the sustaining of the Army's claim would have affirmed its authority to affect the pre-service political activities of every young American. A notable feature of the case was that the Solicitor General conceded that, if the Court had jurisdiction to rule upon the action of the Secretary of the Army, his action should be held to be unconstitutional. Thus the Gov-

ernment's case was placed entirely upon the asserted necessity for, and tradition of, the exclusive authority of the Secretary to act with unreviewable discretion in cases of this nature. The Court, however, found it unnecessary to reach constitutional issues. It disposed of the case on the non-constitutional ground that the Secretary lacked statutory authority to condition the type of discharge he issued upon any behavior other than that in which the soldier engaged during his period of service. Such emphasis upon proper directives by Congress with respect to these problems, may be regarded as, in part, a further reflection of the principle of subordination of the military establishment to civil authority.

Approach by Court

I cannot, of course, discuss more than a handful of the Supreme Court decisions bearing upon the military establishment's efforts to extend the scope of its authority in one way or another beyond service members. The cases I have dealt with, however, disclose what I regard as the basic elements of the approach the Court has followed with reasonable consistency. There are many other decisions that echo that approach, and there are some, to be sure, that seem inconsistent with it. But I would point to *Duncan vs. Kanahamoku* (327 U.S. 304 (1946)), in which the Court held, in the spirit of *Milligan*, although on non-constitutional grounds that, after the Pearl Harbor attack, civilians in the Hawaiian Islands were subject to trial only in civilian courts, once those courts were open. And, of course, there have been a number of cases that, like *Harmon vs. Brucker*, emphasize the Court's view that the military, like any other organ of government, must adhere strictly to its legislative mandate.

On the whole, it seems to be plain that the Court has viewed the separation and

subordination of the military establishment as a compelling principle. When this principle supports an assertion of substantial violation of a precept of the Bill of Rights, a most extraordinary showing of military necessity in defense of the Nation has been required for the Court to conclude that the challenged action in fact squared with the injunctions of the Constitution. While situations may arise in which deference by the Court is compelling, the cases in which this has occurred demonstrate that such a restriction upon the scope of review is pregnant with danger to individual freedom. Fortunately, the Court has generally been in a position to apply an exacting standard. Thus, although the dangers inherent in the existence of a huge military establishment may well continue to grow, we need have no feeling of hopelessness. Our tradition of liberty has remained strong through recurring crisis. We need only remain true to it.

The last phase of the problem of the military in our society—the relationship of the military to civil government and affairs—is much more complex, and also perhaps much more important, than the subjects I have just discussed.

This relationship of the military to the rest of us raises that are less graphic, less tangible, less amenable

to review or control by the courts. This aspect of the problem encompasses not only actions taken by name of defense that may impinge upon individual rights, but also matters such as the influence exerted on the civil government by uniformed personnel and the suppliers of arms. Such problems are not always clearly visible. Nor is the impact of our enormous financial, human and resource commitment to the needs of defense easy to measure. Moreover, these problems often do not arise in a factual context suitable for a lawsuit and judicial review. Still, "cases and controversies" have occasionally arisen in recent years that suggest the magnitude of the difficulties we face.

'Private' Industry?

Looking first at perhaps the broadest aspect of the problems generated by our defense needs, we could consider the question whether the industries basic to our defense are in all respects to be treated as "private" industry. In wartime, the total mobilization of our economy with its rationing, allocation of materials and manpower, and price and wage controls are acceptable restrictions for a free society locked in combat. The just compensation and due process provisions of the Constitution may be strain-

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Warren Lecture . . .

(Continued from Page A-16)

ed at such times. Are they to receive similar diminished deference in these days of "cold war"? This alone is a subject worthy of the most extended discussion. I can do no more here than suggest its pertinency. But it has been thrust upon the Court with a requirement for prompt decision in recent years.

You will recall the case of *Youngstown Sheet & Tube vs. Sawyer* (343 U.S. 579 (1952)), in which, in the midst of our military operations in Korea, the Court held that the President lacked the power, without specific Congressional sanction, to seize and operate the Nation's steel industry following its shut-down by a nation-wide strike. The numerous and lengthy opinions of the various members of the Court reveal the tremendous complexity of the issues such a case presents. And on what may the courts rely in such litigation? Consider these words from Mr. Justice Jackson's concurring opinion:

"A judge . . . may be surprised at the poverty of really useful and unambiguous authority applicable to concrete problems . . . as they actually present themselves. Just what our forefathers did envision, or would have envisioned had they foreseen modern conditions, must be divined from materials almost as enigmatic as the dreams Joseph was called upon to interpret for Pharaoh. A century and a half of partisan debate and scholarly speculation yields no net result but only supplies more or less apt quotations from respected sources on each side of any question. They largely cancel each other. And court decisions are indecisive because of the judicial practice of dealing with the largest questions in the most narrow way."

The result in the *Youngstown* case may be compared to the decision seven years later in *United Steelworkers of America vs. United States* (361 U.S. 39 (1959)), a decision reached during a time that no actual armed conflict engaged this country. There, the Court upheld a finding that since one per cent of the Nation's steel industry output was needed for defense purposes, the President had the authority, under the Taft-Hartley Act, to enjoin the union from continuing its strike, at least for 80 days. The critical factor upon which the injunction was based and sustained was a determination that even the temporary unavailability of one per cent of the industry's output might imperil the Nation's safety. Considerations that the injunction might infringe upon the workers' constitutional rights of free association, or perhaps the right not to work fell, at least temporarily, before these findings. Should Congressional intervention — the difference between the *Youngstown* and *Steelworkers* cases — be so decisive? Would recourse to Taft-Hartley or other legislation by President Truman in 1952 have avoided the issues that made the *Youngstown* case so difficult? We need not, indeed cannot, answer that now. However, these cases illustrate the extent to which the public and private interests merge and clash in controversies so vitally affecting the security of the Nation. The resolution of such cases is made no more simple or certain by the multitude of consideration that, while indisputably relevant, are outside the records before the courts.

Security or Rights

On a less grand scale than the steel industry litigation, but perhaps no less significant, are the cases that have stemmed from the competition between the claims of national security and personal rights. The bulk of the many recent decisions concerning the contempt powers of Congressional committees provides a graphic illustration. Some believe that these cases may be disposed of by the Court's balancing of the security of the Nation against the freedom of the individual litigant. If these are the appropriate weights to put in the scales, it is not surprising that the balance is usually struck

against the individual. If balance we must, I wonder whether on the individual's side we might not also place the importance of our survival as a free nation. The issue, as I see it, is not the individual against society; it is rather the wise accommodation of the necessities of physical survival with the requirements of spiritual survival.

Lincoln once asked, "(Is it possible to lose the nation and yet preserve the Constitution?" His rhetorical question called for a negative answer no less than its corollary: "Is it possible to lose the Constitution and yet preserve the Nation?" Our Constitution and Nation are one. Neither can exist without the other. It is with this thought in mind that we should gauge the claims of those who assert that national security requires what our Constitution appears to condemn.

Naturally the radiations of security requirements have come before the Court in contexts other than Congressional investigations. Even more closely connected with the defense effort have been the decisions concerning the right to employment in government and industry.

One may compare, for example, the 1959 case of *Greene vs. McElroy* (360

U.S. 474) with last Term's decision in *Cafeteria Workers vs. McElroy* (367 U.S. 886) (1961). In the former, a serious constitutional issue was raised by the Navy's action in denying, on questionable grounds, security clearance to a privately employed aeronautical engineer. This, in turn, effectively precluded him from pursuing his occupation. The Court was able, however, to dispose of the case on the non-constitutional ground that requirements of confrontation prescribed by existing law had wrongfully been ignored. In *Cafeteria Workers*, on the other hand, where a short-order cook employed by a concessionaire on a military base was summarily refused further security clearance without hearing, explanation, or opportunity to rebut, the Court reached the constitutional question and, by a 5-4 vote, decided it against the employee. I joined Mr. Justice Brennan's dissent, which took the position that the Court, while conceding petitioner's right not to be injured arbitrarily by the Government, in fact made that right nonenforceable by refusing to accord petitioner any procedural protection. One of the principal difficulties presented by these

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Roy & Iris Hatanaka, 990 Feather River Blvd., Marysville 95901
- Bob & Goy Inouye, 1099 Lincoln Rd.
George & Mizie Kinoshita, 1093 Teesdale Rd.
Suzie & Norma Matsumoto, 2205 Ahlen St., Marysville 95901
- Pank & May Nakao, 2410 Stabler Lane
George & Ayo Nakao, 1950 Blevin Rd.
Ten & Mary Nishida, 2307 Pease Rd.
Henry & Mizie Oji, 7584 Sawella Ave.
Clark & Jean Tokunaga, 1350 Smith Rd.
Iko Tokunaga, 1311 Bogue Rd.
Ted & Lucille Tekuno, 2895 Franklin Rd.
Bill & Mel Tsuji, 3037 Bogue Rd.
George & Fumi Yoshimoto, 1063 N. Township Rd.
Aki & Hise Yoshimura, 120 10th St., Colusa 95923

MILWAUKEE JACL

- All Addresses Milwaukee, WI 532—except as noted
- Betty J. Dixon, 1412 E. East Saveland Ave. (07)
- Cliff and Mickey Dykstra, 7779 N. Edgeworth Dr. (23)
- Julius and Betty Fujihira, Annie, Linda and Steven,
5856 S. 33rd Ct. (21)
- Mr. and Mrs. Allen Hida, 605 N. 104th St. Wauwatosa (13)
- Mr. and Mrs. Edward T. Hida, 2109 N. 73rd St.
Wauwatosa (13)
- Eddie and Helen Jonokuchi, Irene, Lynn, Nancy,
3202 S. 23rd St. (15)
- Takio and Lily Kataoka, Jeff, Margaret,
2723 N. Frederick (11)
- Yutaka and Addie Kuge, 3312 N. 37th St. (16)
- Charles and Elva Matsumoto, Robin and Scott,
4873 N. 40th St. (09)
- Mr. and Mrs. Roy Mukai, 2242 N. 53rd St. (08)
- Mr. and Mrs. Satoshi Nakahira, 4269 N. 71st St. (16)
- Dr. and Mrs. Wilbur Nakamoto and Family,
16860 El Dorado Dr. Brookfield (53005)
- Taka and Shima Naruo, Richard, Jerry, 1710 S. Calhoun Rd.
New Berlin 53151
- Mr. and Mrs. Chester Sakura, 4661 N. 57th St. (18)
- Mr. and Mrs. Shiro F. Shiraga,
2513 E. Van Norman Ave., St. Francis, WI 53207
- Mr. and Mrs. Tatsumi Tada,
5848 N. Sunny Point Rd., Glendale, WI 53209
- Mr. and Mrs. Kengo Teramura and Family,
3445 Meadowcroft Ct. Brookfield (53005)

MT. OLYMPUS JACL

- (All addresses: Salt Lake City 841—except as noted)
- Saige and June Aramaki and Family,
310 Carole Circle, Salt Lake City 84115
- George and Yoshie Fujii, Vick and Doris,
5089 South 9th East (17)
- Mr. and Mrs. Fred M. Harada and Frank,
1350 E. Creek Rd., Sandy 84070
- Shigeru and Mieko Hashimoto, Karen, Alan, Jimmy and
Mark, 2411 Camino Way (21)
- Yukus and Mary Inouye and Family,
Route 1, American Fork 84003
- Tak and Fusae Iwamoto, Rt. 2, Riverton 84065
- Russell and Dessie Kano and Family,
4134 South 9th East, Salt Lake City 84117
- Tom and Kyoko Matsumori, Douglas, Dianne and Maurice,
8919 South 700 East, Sandy 84070
- Henry and Helen Mitarai and Mark,
P.O. Box M. Elberta, 84626
- Shigeru and Mariya Motoki, David, Kevin and Danny,
2140 Downingtown Ave. (08)
- Lou and Merry Nakagawa, Gail and Nancy,
7642 South 2200 West, West Jordan 84084
- Stanley and Aeiko Nakamura, Cindy and Mark,
3642 Eastwood Dr., Salt Lake City 84109
- Kaz and Hannah Namba, Jon and Janie,
2500 West 5400 South, Kearns 84118
- Mas and Yuki Namba, 2510 W. 5400 South, Kearns (18)
- Ken Nodzu, 778 Elgin Ave., Salt Lake City (06)
- Hito and Aiko Okada, 4274 Park St., Murray 84107
- Dr. and Mrs. Dan Oniki, Sue Ellen and Rebecca,
7276 South 2300 E., Salt Lake City 84121
- Bob and Grace Sato, Joey Michael and Jill,
1849 West 8200 South, West Jordan 84084
- Fred and June Seo and Paul,
2268 Saddle Way, Murray 84107
- Tammy and Suzue Seo, 4550 South 9th East, (17)
- Taro and Nobue Sudoko and Family,
5759 McMillan Circle, Murray 84107
- Yuki Tadehara, 6313 South 6th West, Murray 84107
- Matt and Ida Tateoka, Reid and Doree Ann, Rt. 2, Riverton
Mr. and Mrs. Jim Tateoka and Family, Rt. 2, Riverton 84065
- Roy and Wuta Tsuya, April, Toyo, Joy, Roland and Ricky,
8430 Mesa Dr., Sandy 84070
- Jim and Toni Ushio and Family,
5055 South 13th East, Salt Lake City 84117

- Shigeki and Momoko Ushio, 5105 South 13th East, (17)
- Roy and May Watanabe, 560 Bothwell St. (04)
- Jim S. Jimmy and Diann Yamasaki,
713 South 500 West, Payson 84651
- Sootie and Ruby Yamasaki, JoAnne, Sheldon, Merlynn and
Geniel RFD 1 Box 88, Corinne 84307
- Yosh and Helen Yamasaki, Lindy, Randy, Bonnie and
Sidney, RFD 1, Box 90, Corinne 84307
- Frank and Sadie Yoshimura, Susan, Sandra and Debbie,
3065 South 2600 East, Salt Lake City 84109

OAKLAND JACL

- All Addresses - Oakland, CA 946 — except as noted
- Secundio and Gloria Bucol,
405 Juana Ave., San Leandro 94577
- Roy and Chieko Endo, 561 - 62nd St. (09)
- Dave and Chiyo Iino, 842 Mandana Blvd. (10)
- Yosh and Terrie Isono, 582 Weldon Ave. (10)
- The Yukio Kawamuras,
7615 Potrero Ave., El Cerrito 94530
- Charles and Pauline Kawasaki, 2693 - 66th Ave. (05)
- Robert and Molly Kitajima, 1872 E. St., Hayward 94541
- Dick and Grace Kono,
336 Valley St., Apt. 3, San Francisco 94131
- Eek and Rosemary Kurita, 860 Longridge Rd. (10)
- Marie C. Mizutani, 6013 El Dorado St., El Cerrito 94530
- Josephine Nin, 405 Juana Ave., San Leandro 94577
- Tom Nomura, 1321 So. 57th St., Richmond 94804
- Shizuo and Nancy Tanaka, 2748 - 74th Ave., (05)
- Tom Tsuji and Nancy, 3081 Joaquin Miller Rd. (02)
- James and Alice Tsurumoto,
3493 Remco St., Castro Valley 94546
- Kinji and Margaret Utsumi, 277 8th St., (07)
- F. Norio and Mary Yasaki, 408 Fairmount Ave. (11)
- Paul H. and Kiyo Yamamoto, 1031 Norwood Ave. (10)
- James and Alko Yokomizo, 705 Fallon St. (07)
- Tony and Nowie Yokomizo, 3739 Elston Ave. (02)

OMAHA JACL

- (Addresses: Omaha, Neb. 681—except as noted.)
- Mr. and Mrs. Walter Allen,
602 N. 5th St., Bellevue 68005
- Mrs. Asayo Ando and Yukio, 4714 N. 30th St. (11)
- Mr. and Mrs. Tom Arikawa, 2604 Garden Road (24)
- Mrs. Eileen Egusa and James, 1204 S. 25th Ave. (05)
- Mr. and Mrs. Roy Hirabayashi and Family,
5106 "Q" St., (17)
- Mr. and Mrs. Edward Ishii and Family,
11037 Harney St. (54)
- Mr. and Mrs. Yukio Kuroishi, Dennis and Patrick,
1722 Maenner Dr. (14)
- Mr. and Mrs. Chikuma Matsui, Marianne, Michael and
Theresa, 4605 Davenport (32)
- Mr. Donald T. Matsunami, 1333 S. 76th St. (24)
- Mr. Kanichi Matsunami, 314 S. 52nd St., (32)
- Mr. and Mrs. Manuel Matsunami, Ricky, Randy, Rene,
6228 Girard St. (52)
- Mr. and Mrs. Takao Misaki, Karen and David,
1101 N. 49th Ave. (32)
- Mr. and Mrs. Kay Nakadoi, 503 S. 25th St. (05)
- Mr. and Mrs. Robert Nakadoi, 314 S. 52nd St. (32)
- Mr. and Mrs. Noriaki Okada, Mayumi and Luna,
2005 S. 56th St. (06)
- Mr. and Mrs. Patrick Okura, 2604 Garden Road (24)
- Mr. and Mrs. Mike Oshima and Family,
Boys Town, Nebr. (54)
- Mr. and Mrs. George Smith and Family,
5842 Florence Blvd. (10)
- Mr. and Mrs. Kazuo Takechi, Richard, Julie and
Geraldine, 4656 N. 78th Ave.,
Mrs. Kiyoko Watanabe and Mike, 1306 S. 33rd St., (06)
- Mr. George Yoden, 6620 Western Ave., (32)
- Mr. and Mrs. Gary Zaiman, Robert and Julie,
1324 S. 60th St. (06)

ORANGE COUNTY JACL

(All Post Offices in California)

- Hank and Karie Aihara, Lynne and Brian,
8882 Lampson Ave., Garden Grove, 92641
- Joe and Sami Akiyama, Wayne and Carol,
14848 Edward St., Westminster, 92683
- George and Fumi Chida and Georgine,
1311 E. Concord, Orange
- Ken and Joan Doi and Vicki Lynn,
313 Ramona Court, Anaheim 92804
- Tach and Ruth Goya,
137 Laxore Street, Anaheim 92804
- Ken and Pamela Hayashi,
2937 So. Rimpau Blvd., L.A. 90016
- Gordon and Marie Ikemori and Family,
16325 Aspen Street, Fountain Valley 92708
- Mr. and Mrs. Henry Kanegae and Family,
1801 Buttonshell Lane, Newport Beach, 92660
- Elden and Lillian Kanegae, and Judy,
1800 Sandalwood Lane, Newport Beach
- Mr. and Mrs. George Kanno and Family,
10221 Slater Ave., Fountain Valley 92708
- Jim and Agnes Kanno, David and Deede,
11752 Outlook Lane, Santa Ana 92705
- Richard and Maude Kasuya, Kathy and Dickie,
3109 Pierce, Costa Mesa 92626
- Fred and Ann Morita, and Ronald,
16455 Sierra St., Fountain Valley 92708
- Frank and Yasuko Nagamatsu, Norma and Mark,
4918 West Bolsa Avenue, Santa Ana 92703
- Clarence and Helen Nishizu and Family,
921 Rancho Circle, Fullerton 92632
- Mr. and Mrs. Hitoshi Nitta and Family,
11982 Redhill Ave., Santa Ana 92705
- Dr. Tad and Kay Ochiai and Family,
1025 River Lane, Santa Ana 92706
- Jim and Yasuko Okazaki and Family,
25381 Percia Drive, Mission Viejo 92675
- Bill and Elsa Okuda, Helen, Faye, and Sue,
9511 Hazard Ave., Westminster 92683
- Jim and Shiz Okuda, Nancy, Donald and Stanley,
9559 Hazard Ave., Westminster 92683
- Frank and Violet Omatsu and Family,
228 Hampden Terrace, Alhambra
- Frank and Ruth Sagara, Rolene, Eileen, Wayne, Gerald,
15222 Coronado St., Anaheim 92806
- Dr. and Mrs. Paul Sakaguchi and Grace,
17941 Orange Tree Lane, Tustin, 92680
- Ben and Mae Shimazu, Sandy and Elizabeth,
6181 Dover Dr., Huntington Beach 92647
- Mr. and Mrs. Jim E. Shimazono and Family,
777 Woodland, Orange, 92667
- Justice Stephen K. and Kazuko Tamura and Family,
2743 N. Flower Street, Santa Ana 92706
- Mas, Mary and Allan Uyesugi,
2092 Shelterwood, Santa Ana
- Dr. Wm. and Jane Yamamoto and Family,
12201 Acacia St., Garden Grove 92640
- Seiji and Betty Yamauchi, Brad and Kathy,
12592 Lorna St., Garden Grove 92641
- Dr. and Mrs. Franklin Yoshikane and Family,
610 Laguna Rd., Fullerton, 92632

PASADENA JACL

(Addresses: Pasadena, Calif. 911—except as noted)

- Dr. and Mrs. Joe Abe, 1850 N. Arroyo Blvd. (03)
- Clyde and Martha Asakura, Teddy and Robbin,
1110 N. Wilson (04)
- Yoneo and Ruth Deguchi and Dan,
555 Eaton Dr., San Gabriel, 91776
- Ken and Mikko Dyo, Michael, Danny, Naomi and Tommy,
146 Bellefontaine (05)
- Sei and Ets Dyo, Janice, Ronnie, Gary and Nancy,
146 Bellefontaine (05)
- Kimi Fukutaki, 1900 N. Arroyo Blvd. (03)
- Fred and Frances Hiraoka and Family, 770 S. Madison (06)
- Jim and Ruth Ishii and Family, 515 Longwood Lane (03)
- Tom and Mary Ito, Phillip and Patty, 669 Del Monte (03)
- Mr. and Mrs. Toshio Makino,
245 S. Santa Anita, San Gabriel 91776
- Eiko Matsui, 1550 Mentone Ave. (03)
- Yelki, Tommy and Mark Matsui, 1550 Mentone (03)
- Bob and Dorothy Miyamoto, Ernest and Nancy,
1444 Glen Ave (03)
- George and Holly Murashige,
545 W. Broadway, San Gabriel, 91776
- Jiro and Anna Olshl, Cory and Kim,
5494 Elmhurst, Ventura 93003
- George and Susie Okada, 2758 Tola, Altadena, CA 91001
- Dr. and Mrs. Thomas T. Omori,
1945 Verdugo Loma Dr. Glendale, Calif. 91208
- Harris and Elizabeth Ozawa, Kenneth and Michael,
1490 Wellington (03)
- Mr. and Mrs. Minoru Takagaki and Family,
2031 Mentone (03)
- Butch, Mary Tamura and Family, 283 E. Mariposa, Altadena
91001
- Dr. and Mrs. Ken Yamaguchi and Family,
2703 N. Fair Oaks Ave. (03)
- Mack and Alice Yamaguchi and Family, 1751 Belmont (03)
- George and Sue Yusa, 385 Sequoia (05)
- Mary Yusa, 284 Laun St., Altadena 91001

PHILADELPHIA JACL

(All Addresses Philadelphia, Pa. 191 — except as noted)

- Father Clement,
Maryknoll Seminary, Clarks Summit, Pa. 18411
- Mr. and Mrs. George Higuchi, Naomi, Hatsuko,
306 Surrey Rd., Cherry Hill, NJ 08034
- Mrs. Tomi Honda and Edith Honda,
131 Valley Run Dr., Cherry Hill, N.J. 08034
- Herb and Mikko Horikawa, Karen, Mark, Joyce,
1522 Robinson Ave., Havertown, Pa. 19083
- Mr. and Mrs. James Horikawa, Ronald, Ted, David,
RFD Hartman Rd., North Wales 19454
- Mr. and Mrs. Dick Horikawa, Kimi and Anne,
309 Rutgers Ave., Swarthmore 19081
- Shojiro and Kinuye Horikawa, 5502 Walnut St. Phil. Pa. (39)
- Kaz and Grace Horita, Kathy, Steven, Scott,
2014 Byrd Dr., Norristown 19401
- Albert and Eiko Ikeda, Kevin and Craig,
217 S. Tyler Rd., King of Prussia 19406
- Mr. and Mrs. Albert Kajloka, Hisako and Donald,
576 Tyson Ave., Glenside 19038
- Mr. and Mrs. Tom Kamihira, Denise, Debra, Lisa, Lori,
Thomas, 709 Church Rd., Cherry Hill, N.J. 08034
- Roy and Yuri Kita, Barry Lori, Karen, Kevin,
1232 Wayne Rd., Haddonfield, N.J., 08033
- Mr. and Mrs. W. Lawn, 1979 Lardner (49)
- Arthur and Flora Lou, 832 Race St. (07)
- Bill and Vicki Marutani, Laurel, Marcus, Nancy, Wesley,
Olivia, Marcia, Gale, Matthew and Felicia,
8112 Algon Ave., (15)
- Mas and Fumiko Miyazaki, Lisa, Debbie, Amy,
2977 Carnation Ave., Willow Grove Pa. 19090
- Mr. and Mrs. Tak Moriuchi, Fred, Agnes, Carol, Nancy,
Fellowship Rd., Moorestown, N.J. 19057
- Mr. and Mrs. Tom Murakami, Marla, Robert, Keith,
Thomas, Linda, 30 Laurel Hill Dr., Old Charleston
Woods, Cherry Hill, N.J. 08034
- Mr. and Mrs. Allen Okamoto, Barbara, Jeffrey, Wayne,
Joan, 215 Tally-Ho Dr., Ambler, Pa. 19002
- Howard and Kuniko Okamoto, Kelvin, Kathleen, Karlton,
1732 Bantury Dr., Dresher, PA 19025
- Mr. and Mrs. George Oye, Kenneth, Robert, Daniel,
710 Summer St., Media, Pa. 19063
- Hiroshi and Grace Ueyehara, Chris, Lisa, Lawrence, Paul,
1505 Marlboro Rd., West Chester, Pa. 19380

PLACER COUNTY JACL

ZIP Addresses: Loomis, CA 95650; Newcastle CA 95658; Penryn CA 95663

- Mr. and Mrs. Jiro Goto, P.O. Box 75, Penryn, (95663)
- Mr. and Mrs. George Hiraoka, P.O. Box 122, Penryn (95663)
- Mr. and Mrs. Min Kakiuchi, and Francis, Rt. 1, Box 341,
Lincoln (95648)
- Mr. and Mrs. Harry Kawahata, and family, P.O. Box 546, Loomis
Miss Ellen Kubo, P.O. Box 324, Penryn, (95663)
- Mr. and Mrs. Jim Makimoto and family,
Rt. 1, Box 1135, Loomis, (95650)
- Mr. and Mrs. Tom Miyamoto, P.O. Box 144, Loomis
- Mr. and Mrs. Dick Nagasaki, and Ricky,
P.O. Box 232, Penryn, (95663)
- Mr. and Mrs. Bunny Nakagawa,
128 Valley View Dr., Auburn (95603)
- Mr. and Mrs. Howard Nakae and family,
Rt. 1, Box 321, Newcastle, (95658)
- Mr. and Mrs. Hugo Nishimoto, Rt. 1, Box 1149, Auburn (95603)
- Mr. and Mrs. Dick Nishimura, 5867 Eureka Rd., Roseville (95678)
- Mr. and Mrs. Eugene K. Nodohara and family,
Rt. 1, Box 706, Lincoln (95648)
- Kuni & Toki Okusu, Sandy, Eric & Kora, 7332 Sierra View, Loomis
- Mr. & Mrs. Seichi Olow & Family, 6232 Eureka Rd.,
Roseville, CA 95678
- Mr. and Mrs. Cosima Sakamoto, Ernie, Kenny and Kay,
P.O. Box 566, Loomis (95650)
- Mr. and Mrs. Homer Takahashi, P.O. Box 1234, Loomis, (95650)
- Mr. and Mrs. Tom Takahashi, Rt. 3, Box 2115, Loomis (95650)
- Mr. and Mrs. Kay Takemoto, Rt. 1, Box 1123, Lincoln (95648)
- Mr. and Mrs. Hiroshi Takemoto, P.O. Box 552, Loomis, (95650)
- Mr. & Mrs. Herb Taketomi & Family, P.O. Box 123, Newcastle
Mr. and Mrs. Ted Uyeda, Rt. 1, Box 334, Newcastle (95658)
- Mr. and Mrs. Hike Yaso, P.O. Box 248, Penryn, (95663)
- Mr. Roy Yoshida, Rt. 1, Box 799, Newcastle, (95658)

POCATELLO - BLACKFOOT JACL

All Addresses Blackfoot, ID 83231 except as noted

- Mr. and Mrs. Bob Endow, 339 South Grant, Pocatello 83201
- Mr. and Mrs. Kazuo Endow, 571 South St.
- Mr. and Mrs. George Sato, Rt. 2 Box 175, Pocatello 83201
- Mr. and Mrs. Tak Konishi, Rt. 1
- Mr. and Mrs. Hero Shiosaki, Box 743
- Mr. and Mrs. Mike Shiosaki, P.O. Box 743
- Mr. Jun Shiosaki, P.O. Box 743
- Mr. and Mrs. Larry Thatcher,
505 Whittaker Rd., Pocatello 83201
- Mr. and Mrs. Frank Tominaga, Rt. 2
- Mr. and Mrs. Jack Tominaga, Rt. 2
- Mr. and Mrs. Masa Tsukamoto, Rt. 1
- Mr. and Mrs. Bill Yoden, Rt. 3 Rich Lane
- Ronnie Yokota, 994 Brennan Ave., Pocatello 83201

PORTLAND JACL

** All Portland, Ore. 972 — except as noted

- George and Ise Azumano and Family,
3109 S.E. 75th Ave. (06)
- Walter and Yuki Fuchigami, Michael and Lynn,
3334 SW Ridge Dr. (19)
- John and Mae Hada, Ron, Judy, Laura and Victor,
1136 East Oak St., Hillsboro, Ore. 97123
- Dr. and Mrs. George S. Hara, John, Leslie, Nancy, George
and Phyllis, 2546 N.E. 53rd Dr. 97210
- Rev. and Mrs. Francis M. Hayashi and Donald,
1407 S.E. 28th Ave. (14)
- Shig and Lily Hongo, Wendy and Gary,
2625 N.E. 105th Ave. 97220
- Sab and Sumi Ikeda, Marleen, Jerry and Kenneth,
5718 S.E. 52nd Ave., (06)
- Fred and Lilly Irinaga, Michael, Christi, Douglas and Tod,
15035 N.W. Oakmont Loop, Beaverton, Ore. 97005
- Henry and Fumi, Irinaga, Patricia, Ronald and Matthew,
7111 S.E. Grant St. (15)
- Henry and Toshi Ishitani, Michael and Nancy,
336 N.E. 176th Ave. 97230
- Arthur and Teri Iwasaki and Family,
Route 4, Box 133-A, Hillsboro, Ore. 97123
- George and Tomiko Iwasaki, and Family,
Route 4, Box 133, Hillsboro, Ore. 97123
- Ike and Mary Iwasaki, Roger, Richard and Ellen,
2255 S.E. Minter Bridge Rd. Hillsboro, Ore. 97123
- Henry and Fude Kagawa, Sandy, Nancy and Heidi,
703 N.E. 68th Ave., 97213
- Tatsuo and Shiz Kakishita, Mark, Carol and John,
1220 S.E. Main St., 97214
- Bob and Shirley Kanada and Kirby,
4115 S.W. Galeburn St., (19)
- George and Amy Kanegae, Blake and Mark,
4551-S.E. 40th Ave. (02)
- Harry and Frances Kaneshige, 127 N.E. 76th Ave. 97213
- Phillip and Phyllis Kano, 9321 S.W. Firgrove Lane (25)
- Hugh H. and Sumiko Kasai, Deanne, Bret and Arlene,
7935 S.E. Center St. 97206
- Corby and Yuri Kawasaki, 617 N.E. Randall St., 97232
- Massy and Mary Kibe, 2744 S.E. 65th Ave. (06)
- Jim K. and Fumi Kida, 4136 S.E. Brooklyn St. (02)
- Jim and Joni Kimoto, Lani and Kelly,
5435 S.E. 88th Ave., (66)
- Mr. and Mrs. Joe M. Kinoshita,
1100 N.E. Columbia Blvd., 97211
- Dr. and Mrs. Robert S. Kinoshita, 1605 S.E. 72nd Ave. (15)
- Tio and Lillie Kiyokawa, Stanley, Shirley, Perry and Betty,
9109 S.E. Holgate Blvd. (66)
- Satoru and Misako Kodama, 15825 N.E. Broadway (30)
- Mr. and Mrs. Sam Kondo, 7817 N.E. Gilman St., (13)
- Dr. and Mrs. Kei Koyama, 4324 N. Vancouver Ave., 97217
- Dr. and Mrs. Tosh Kuge and Thomas,
1230 N.E. 148th Ave. 97230
- Frank and Asako Kyono, 2035 S.E. Main St., 97214
- Cyrus and Merle Lam, 8325 S.W. 89th Ave., (23)
- Roy and Joyce Maeda, Carol, Marilyn and Bobby,
12525 N.E. Beech St. 97230
- Mr. and Mrs. Charles Maehara and Family,
230 N.W. 6th Ave., (09)
- Dr. and Mrs. George Marumoto and Family,
12825 N.E. San Rafael St., (30)
- Dr. and Mrs. Matthew M. Masuoka, Connie, Neva and Loren,
111 N.E. 58th Ave. (13)
- Dr. and Mrs. Arthur T. Matauda and Family,
14420 S.W. Watson St., Beaverton, Ore. 97005
- Bessie Matsuda, 1318 N.E. 109th Ave. 97220
- Mr. and Mrs. William K. Matsuda and Family,
25 N.E. 73rd Avenue, 97213
- Robert Matsunaga, 3040 N. Hunt St., (17)
- Charles Matsushima, 5905 S. E. Ash St., 97215
- Yoji Matsushima, 9920 S.E. Grant St., (16)
- Mr. and Mrs. Terry Mishiho, 445 N.E. Union Ave., (32)
- Utaka (Ute) Morishita, 717 S.E. Morrison St. (14)
- John and Sumi Murakami, Butch and Lynn,
602 S.E. 114th Pl. (16)
- Mr. and Mrs. Sam Naito, Larry, Ron and Vern,
4803 S.W. Fairview Blvd., (01)
- Mr. and Mrs. William S. Naito, Bobby, Stevie, Susie and
Kenny, 11025 S.W. Tryon Ave., (19)
- Dr. and Mrs. K. James Nakadate, Neil, Jim, Jean and Ann,
2963 S.W. Sunset Blvd., (01)
- Dr. and Mrs. Mitsuo Nakashima and Kurt,
3325 N.E. 135th Ave., 97230
- Gayle Nakasu, 4022 N.E. Stanton St., 97212
- Dr. and Mrs. Mitsuo Nakata, 10504 N.E. Hoyt St. (20)
- Mr. and Mrs. Aki Namba and Family,
2715 S.E. 45th Ave., 97206
- Bob and Grace Nishino, Laura and Bobby,
4545 N. Mississippi St., (17)
- Kaz Ochiai, 134 N.W. 21st Ave., (09)
- Mr. and Mrs. Robert Oga and Leslie,
3107 N. Kilpatrick St., 97217
- Don Oishi and Bruce, 4106 S.E. 66th Ave., 97206
- Shig and May Oka, Serena, Teal, Lynn and Sherie,
5716 S.E. 46th Ave., 97206
- Frank and Michiko Okazaki, 2218 N.E. 8th Ave. 97212
- Tosh and Takae Okazaki, Sandy, Steve and Sheri,
7711 N.E. Columbia Blvd. (18)
- Jim and Fumi Onchi, Curtis, Gary, Dwight, Harvey and
Kelvin, 8044 N. Seward St., 97217
- Miss Barbara and Mr. Kenneth Ono,
7525 N.E. 18th St., Vancouver, Wn. 98664
- James and Martha Osaki, Ronald and Marlene,
5841 N.E. 17th Ave., 97211
- Dr. and Mrs. Albert O. Ovama, Patrick, Stanley and Kevin,
560 Milburn Ct., Lake Oswego, Oregon. 97034
- Emil and May Saito, 1607 S.E. 151st Ave. 97233
- Bill and May Sakai and Ken, 25 W. 85th Ave. 97225
- Walter and Suzie Sakai, Steve and Carol,
155 N.W. 107th Ave., 97229
- Charles T. and Sumi Shimomura and Family,
3815 N.E. Sumner St., 97211
- James and Helen Sugimura, 3115 N. Watts St., 97217
- Mr. and Mrs. George K. Sumida, 1914 S.E. Ladd Ave. 97214
- Mr. and Mrs. Mark M. Sumida, 180 N.W. 97th Ave., (29)
- Nobi and Alice Sumida, Steve, Russell, John and Susie,
8529 S.E. Alder St., (16)
- Rowe and Mary Sumida, Michael, Kenneth, Ronald and
Edward, 2116 S.E. 76th Ave. 97215
- Robert and Tomo Sunamoto, Jim, Robert and Kenneth,
12030 S.W. 135th Ave., Tigard, Ore. 97223
- Mr. and Mrs. George T. Takeda and Family,
3234 S.E. Morrison St., 97214
- Mrs. Jessie Tanaka and Family, 3354 N.E. 76th Ave. (13)
- Mr. and Mrs. Yosh Terada, Patty, Mitch, and Chris,
13854 S.E. Foster Road, 97236
- Mr. and Mrs. Hajime Terao and Marsha, 2821 S.E. 49th
Ave. 97206
- Mr. and Mrs. Tom Toyota and Family,
10645 S.W. Lancaster Rd. 97219
- Mrs. Nobu Tsuboi and Family, 625 N.E. 107th Ave., 97220
- Henry and Tosh Tsugawa, Lance, Susan and John,
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More meat on cattle at less expense aim of Dr. Matsushima

DENVER—Livestock nutritionist Dr. John K. Matsushima at Colorado State University is the feedlot genius working on ideas for putting more edible meat on cattle at less expense.

As Denver Post reporter Jack Guinn tells it, Dr. Matsushima was inspecting carcasses from some of CSU's experimental beef animals at the Monfort Packing Co. plant at Greeley in 1962. It was cold and he was hurrying along, mainly noting the size of each rib eye—a good indicator of the expected meat yield.

Suddenly he stopped, his attention caught a spectacular rib eye a couple of rows away from the CSU carcasses. The rib eye, which tells at a glance the relative retail value of the whole beef, was unusually large.

"He thought it was so exceptional," recalled Kenneth Monfort, president of the packing firm, "that he gave him half the carcass. Then he bought half of another carcass of the same weight and grade, one that he and I decided was average, and he ran a complete cut-out test on both halves.

Because this exceptional animal was in a feedlot with a bunch of other cattle which were just average, Monfort said this exceptional quality was inherited, the result of breeding.

"But somewhere along the line in the correlation between breeding and proper feeding, we're going to find out how to produce animals like this—and I think it will take people like Johnny Matsushima to do it," Monfort continued.

Matsushima was born in Denver on Dec. 24, 1920, and grew up on a vegetable farm near Platteville, Colo. His grandfather came to the United States around the turn of the century, stopping briefly at Scottsbluff, Neb., before settling on a farm near Lafayette, Colo. After the rest of the family arrived from Japan, the Matsushimas moved to Platteville.

As a boy, Matsushima became interested in 4-H work. In the late 1930s he raised calves, including some Herefords given him by a Colorado rancher that were ribbon winners at the Weld County Fair, the Colorado State Fair, the Colorado State Fair at Pueblo and the National Western Stock Show at Denver.

"In 4-H Kenny Monfort and I used to exhibit at the same fairs. Whenever he'd be the first place winner, I'd be second, and maybe the following year I would be the winner and he would be standing next to me," and sometimes the judges could not see him midst the cattle. Matsushima was then about 4 ft. 6 and the steer would be a foot taller. "The judge would look around and couldn't see me, asking

"where's the exhibitor?" Matsushima is an inch over 5 ft. today.

Matsushima graduated from Platteville High in 1939 and was valedictorian. He went on to CSU, then called Colorado A & M, specializing in animal science. In college he had another experience that he believes now had a lot to do with sparking his interest in the scientific aspects of cattle feeding. "The only D I ever got in a course was in Feeds and Feeding," he says.

Matsushima got his master's degree in 1945, received his doctorate in 1949 at the Univ. of Minnesota and joined the Nebraska faculty, instructing students in Feeds and Feeding.

First Contribution
By accident, while working on something else, he discovered what was his first important contribution to the beef industry. Says he:

"I was in charge of the University's beef cow herd and every spring we lost a large percentage of the calves from the scours (diarrhea). I had been doing some work in feed additives, such as antibiotics, so I got some aureomycin, made up some tablets and as soon as a calf was born I gave it some of the tablets. As it turned out, this was very effective but there was an equally important development.

"At that time many feedlot cattle arrived at the slaughter house with liver abscess and the livers had to be condemned. Well, we discovered at slaughter time that many of the animals we were testing were free of any liver abscess and when we checked the records we found that these were the ones which had received aureomycin."

After that came Matsushima's research in hot flaked grain, which cattlemen say has been his greatest contribution to the feeding business so far.

Dr. James I. Sprague, Denver nutritionist for the Wilgro, Inc., a feed company, is of this opinion. At the Monfort feedlots in Greeley, the state's largest feeding operation, there is enthusiastic agreement.

Although the idea of flaked grain was being tested by researchers at many universities, "Johnny's work was probably the best, and the most significant," according to Monfort. This is high praise for people at Monfort were spending thousands of dollars experimenting with various feed rations involved flaked grain.

Flaked grain, for example, may be corn rolled paper-thin in a machine, steamed and mixed with other nutrients to put more weight on cattle for less feed. As Matsushima explains:

"At present it takes about

800 lbs. of feed to make 100 lbs. of beef. If you can save 10 per cent of the feed bill by using flaked grain, that's 80 lbs. saved per animal for every 100 lb. gained. In a year we feed in this state about a million head, maybe a little more, and if we say just 10 per cent of these cattle are fed flaked grain, that is a tremendous saving."

The idea of hot, flaked grain came to Matsushima one winter morning in Omaha in 1961 at breakfast with a feedlot operator. A hot breakfast man himself, Matsushima wondered if cows might not like warm food on cold days. If so they might eat more and gain faster.

By this time, he had joined the Colorado State staff, so most of his research on hot flaked grain was done there. The study entailed changing the whole feeding program but it cut down the number of days the animal is fed and there is better conversion (of feed to beef).

The process of early harvesting saves corn that otherwise would be lost. Matsushima is attempting to measure the nutritional value, hoping it ranks with flaked grain. William Farr of the Farr Farms, Greeley, thinks it's as good as flaked grain now. "That's our opinion, of course, but we're

sold on it."

In the long run, according to Farr, this may be Matsushima's most significant work done at CSU. Colorado feeders believe that the Nisiel scientist has done the most to advance the use of high moisture grain.

As grain costs constantly rise, feedlot operators are looking for ways to make cattle gain weight faster; hence, the great interest in high moisture grain.

Electronic Age
But Matsushima is not stopping here for as soon as it takes to get the equipment working right, the 40 or 50 steers at CSU's animal science feedlot will inaugurate the electronic age in cattle feeding research. Each will have his own feed bunker, activated like a radio-controlled garage door, so that each animal can eat whenever the notion strikes him. If everything works out as planned, the electronics system will also include measuring devices which will record when each animal felt the urge to eat, how long he was at the bunker and how much feed was consumed.

Matsushima hopes to learn why some animals in a feedlot gain weight faster than other. With this knowledge, it might be possible to increase the rate of gain of all feeder cattle.

Concludes Matsushima: "We don't want to ruin the quality of the meat... we want to help the feeder have a more efficient operation... we want to produce the kind of meat, day after day, that he consumer wants."

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West L.A. women's auxiliary Stress program variety

WEST LOS ANGELES—A variety of interests dominated the 1967 program of the West Los Angeles JACL Women's Auxiliary.

In January, the initial meeting scheduled the calendar of activities for the year.

In February, Dr. Robert Watanabe released his film on hip surgery, a most educational film study on the latest, improved methods for correcting the hip socket.

In March, Mrs. William Russell, a color analyst, lectured on matching the skin tone of the woman to her home. Individuals were also encouraged to wear certain colors which complement the tone of their skin.

In April, the Auxiliary campaigned through its assigned area here for the American Cancer Society. Mmes. Mitsu Sonoda and Ruth Watanabe were co-chairmen of the drive, which elicits general community support.

In May, Mrs. Alice McCloskey of UCLA lectured on the "History of the Ki-

mono," using her set of beautiful slides which included rare kimonos now on exhibit in Japanese museums. It was a most interesting evening at the Nishizawa home as there are few experts in America on this subject.

In June, a Southern California Gas Co. home economist demonstrated the latest kitchen appliances in preparing an effortless buffet dinner. It was a tasty treat for members and friends.

In July, a summer program at the West Los Angeles Mail included a Japanese Community Day in which the Auxiliary participated with other Japanese American groups in the area. And the annual potluck dinner meeting, now a tradition for members to prepare something different, was held at the home of Mrs. Chiye Harada.

In August-September, it was time to prepare for the Holiday Fun Fair and Santa's Workshop, exchanging ideas and giving sug-

gestions to Mrs. Chiye Harada, fun fair chairman.

In October, including an election dinner meeting at the Yamato restaurant, it was a very busy month for Auxiliary members who also joined in other JACL activities during October: the Earth Science section rock show, the JACL Nisei Memorial service and a Halloween program at the playground.

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ENOMOTO... Chronology—

(Continued from Front Page)

A chapter can be guaranteed to fall when its membership renewals are taken for granted, active and organized recruitment ceases, regular programs are not planned and presented, new people are not developed for leadership, etc.

Coincidentally, it is December 7, 1967 as I write these words, exactly 26 years since the nightmare for Japanese Americans began. We think the nightmare has since ended for us, and life looks pretty good. Let's not forget that the nightmare is not yet over for many, and thus lingers over us too. What part of past National President Frank Chuman's \$2½ million "ante" will you put up, either in cash or personal effort? (Dec. 8, PC)

We are all busy people and we each determine how much of ourselves we will give to JACL. The organization has done much, and can do much more. How much, will be up to you and me. How motivated are you?

Joyce and I wish you all a Merry Christmas and Happy New Year, and to JACL a meaningful 1968.

(Continued from Page A-10)

to recognize service in human relations field by persons 25 and under.

Feb. 21—Oriental project near Disneyland shelved by Anaheim City Council.

Feb. 23—Native Sons of Golden West observes 25th anniversary of 1942 shelling of Santa Barbara area by Japanese submarines.

Feb. 24—Whitman College students quit Sigma Chi in protest over rejection of Saneel (Reid Yamamoto of Wapato, Wash.).

Feb. 24—Buddhist Churches of America asks for Buddhist chaplain in U.S. armed forces in view of escalation in Vietnam.

Loving Case Brief

Mar. 3—PC reviews JACL brief on Loving (anti-miscegenation) case before U.S. Supreme Court; anthropological argument stressed.

Mar. 3—Maryland legislature repeals 306-year-old anti-miscegenation law.

Mar. 4—Oregon State Sigma Chi chapter initiates Saneel (Eugene Okino of Boring, Ore.)

Mar. 24—American historians "mistreat" Asian immigrants in histories, says UCLA historian Dr. Roger Daniels.

Mar. 29—Maryland legislature passes open occupancy law; first state below Mason-Dixon line to take this position.

New Staffer

April 1—Yosh Hotta joins JACL headquarters staff as asst. national director.

April 4—Los Angeles voters restore full pension rights to Nisei employees of Dept. of Water & Power.

April 7—Jr. JACL raises \$1,267.50 for its Peace Corps school partnership program.

April 10—U.S. Supreme Court reverses lower court in yen deposit case in 8-0 decision, statute of limitation does not apply (Life Magazine April 28 was sorry the court didn't overturn the Korematsu ruling at same time to nullify Evacuation powers.) U.S. Supreme Court impressed by Bill Marutani's plea in Loving Case; decision was rendered in favor of Loving June 12, to invalidate all anti-miscegenation cases.

April 14—Takeso Shimoda, 60, named Japanese ambassador to U.S.

April 17—San Gabriel Valley JACL holds initial meeting to reactivate.

April 18—Frank Ogawa, unopposed in Oakland city elections, receives 52,359 for short term and 49,175 for full term.

April 30—Paul Fujii of Hawaii knocks out Sandro Lopopolo of Italy for junior welterweight boxing title at Tokyo, is first Nisei world boxing champion.

Maryland Nisei

May 1—Maryland Gov. Agnew names George Asaki, 44, to Anne Arundel County board of education.

May 5—JACL-JAL summer fellowship winners announced.

May 12—Sen. Inouye hospitalized for left lung growth.

May 14—Mrs. Ann Tokita, widow who put her eight children through college, cited as Seattle Mother of Year.

May 22—Mexican American groups initiate suit to invalidate California literacy voting law.

May 22—George Togasaki of Tokyo elected president-elect of Rotary International.

May 29—Riverside JACL

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holds initial formation meeting.

May 29—U.S. Supreme Court affirms Prop. 13 as unconstitutional in 5-4 decision; reverses Perez case which held government had power to denaturalize, individual must now give consent.

May 30—JACLers dedicate new headstone for first Issei resident buried at Watsonville.

Hosokawa Commissioned

June 2—Bill Hosokawa commissioned by JACL to write "popular history" of Japanese in America.

June 3—"Enryo syndrome," Prof. Harry Kitano says, accounts for evacuation, feels Nisei would go again if necessary; comment made at UCLA seminar draws national reaction.

June 12—U.S. Supreme Court rules 9-0 in Loving Case, declaring anti-misce-

genation laws invalid; refuses to review convictions of Mario Savi and 564 others (3 Saneel included) during Dec. 2, 1964, disturbance at UC Berkeley.

June 13—President Johnson nominates first Negro

Thurmond Marshall to U.S. Supreme Court.

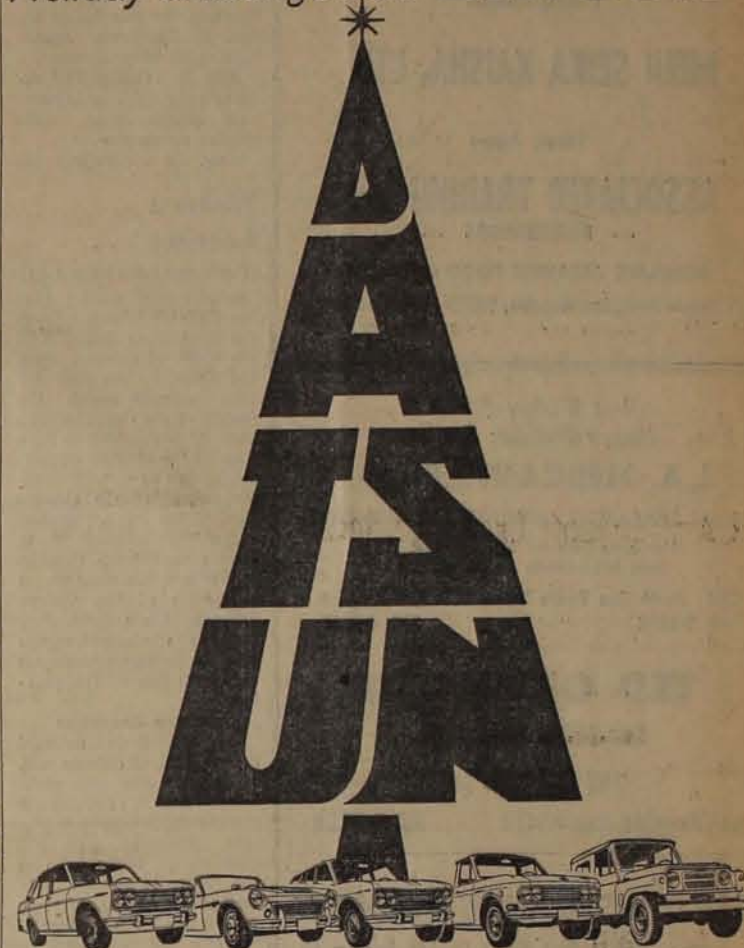
June 15—History Project's first monograph—Issei profile—read by Prof. Modell at UCLA Conference on Asian Studies.

(Continued on Page A-24)

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Chronology—

(Continued from Page A-23)

June 23—Taro Yamagami, San Jose, heads delegation as district governor to Optimist International meeting at Portland.

June 23—George Inagaki hospitalized for heart attack.

June 23—Cortez JACL dedicates new Issei memorial hall.

June 24—Defense of "right of dissent" targeted

June 29—Brooklyn district attorney refers to Judge Dol's acquittal of two desecrating American flag as unpatriotic.

June 30—San Jose JACL planning \$250,000 JACL Building.

Nisei Councilman

July 1—Mayor Ron James chooses Norman Mineta from among field of

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24 candidates to city council vacancy.

July 3 — UC Berkeley launches study on longevity of Japanese in California.

July 5—L.A. Mayor Yorty transfers Taul Watana-be from Human Relations to Harbor Commission.

July 10 — PC moves to Crossroads for shopwork, ending 15-year stay at Nichibei Mainichi.

July 15—Lesson of Evacuation spelled out in Jerry Enomoto's Washington, D.C., talk. (Visit given special coverage in Aug. 4 issue.)

July 17 — Dayton JACL to plant 150 cherry trees in city park.

July 18—Lil' Tokio restaurant brawl ends in death of Ronald Hada.

July 20—Seattle Bon Odori attendance tempered by neighborhood unrest.

Scouts Jamboree

Aug. 1—Spokane JACLers host Japanese scouts at 12th World Jamboree at nearby Idaho state park.

Aug. 4 — Rumsford Fair Housing Act remains in effect as California legislature split on amendments.

Aug. 6—Gallup Poll reports only 45% of Americans believe Japan trustworthy as an ally.

Aug. 16 — Retired or-

chardist Uchachi Tamesa contributes \$10,000 to Seattle JACL.

Aug. 19 — National Jr. JACL board asks for scholarship foundation.

Aug. 20 — Negroes in South developing own leadership in struggle for equality, says William Marutani at San Jose convention kick-off event; Carolyn Uchiyama crowned 1968 convention hostess queen.

Aug. 21—Dr. Kazumi elevated asst. surgeon general in Public Health Service (equivalent to rear admiral rank).

Aug. 23 — Sixty PSW youth refurbish Tijuana orphanage as service project.

Aug. 24—Urban Coalition convenes in Washington, D.C.

Aug. 31 — Negro Elks honor Rep. Patsy T. Mink as its Woman of the Year for service.

Delinquency Report

Sept. 1—Dr. Harry Kitano report on Sansei delinquency published.

Sept. 1 — Minoru Yasui named director of Denver Community Relations Commission.

Sept. 1 — Chicago JACL credit union goes "federal."

Sept. 3—Japanese ambassador Shimoda addresses EDC-MDC JACL conven-

tion, says social upkeep in Asia is Japan's new role.

Sept. 5—Columnist Drew Pearson impugns loyalty of Issei; Sen. Fong defends Issei from "grossly unfair attack" in Senate speech Sept. 12.

Sept. 8 — PC publishes Roy Okamura letter asking for McCarran act repeal to prevent reactivation of concentration camp. JACL replies Act which gave Issei citizenship should not be confused with Internal Security Act of 1950.

Sept. 15 — Nisei family disputes over 25 acres of prime San Jose property settled in key court case, involved alien land law disbursement of land.

Sept. 22—Arbitrary dismissal of veteran YMCA worker Fred Hoshiyama of San Francisco draws immediate protest, subsequently reinstated.

Sept. 28—National JACL Credit Union observes 25th anniversary; launches new student loan program.

Golden Jubilee

Oct. 8 — L.A. Olivers marks 50th anniversary, oldest Nisei social and athletic club on the Mainland.

Oct. 11 — Warren Iwasa, 24, of Hawaii reports to Oxford as first Japanese American Rhodes scholar.

Oct. 14—Group of 99 JACLers depart on first goodwill tour of Japan; call on Foreign Minister Miki Oct. 18 and hosted by U.S. Ambassador U. Alexis Johnson at American embassy in Tokyo.

Oct. 27—Nisei (Hashime Saito, San Jose) claims discharge of his father by Union Pacific Railroad in 1942 was illegal, seeks compensation.

Wright Case

Nov. 6 — U.S. Supreme Court upholds deportation of unwanted alien spouse (Kumiko Wright case).

Nov. 9—American Samoan tradition bars Orientals marrying natives, challenged by Korean fisherman.

Nov. 10—ACLU requests Los Angeles supervisors retract 1967 resolution citing Dr. John Lechner's Americanism.

Nov. 10—Council of Oriental Organizations formed by Los Angeles County Commission on Human Relations.

Nov. 14—Japanese Premier Sato and President Johnson meet in Washington, Bonin Islands to be reverted to Japanese administration soon.

Nov. 15—Lil' Tokio 16-story Kajima Bldg. dedicated.

tically, on the shoulders of every citizen.

President Eisenhower, as he left the White House only a year ago, urged the American people to be alert to the changes that come about by reason of the coalescence of military and industrial power. His words were:

"This conjunction of an immense military establishment and a large arms industry is new in the American experience. The total influence — economic, political, even spiritual — is felt in every city, every state house, every office of the Federal Government... We must not fail to comprehend... the grave implications. Our toil, resources and livelihood are all involved; so is the very structure of our society.

"We must guard against the acquisition of unwarranted influence... by the military-industrial complex...

"We must never let the weight of this combination endanger our liberties or democratic processes. We should take nothing for granted. Only an alert and knowledgeable citizenry can compel the proper meshing of the... machinery of defense with our peaceful methods and goals, so that security and liberty may prosper together." (See New York Times, Jan. 18, 1961, p. 22.)

Coming from one who was our great Field Commander in World War II and for eight years commander-in-chief as President of the United States, these words should find lodgment in the mind of every American. It is also significant that both his predecessor and his successor have conveyed the same thought in slightly different words. I am sure that none of them thought for a moment that anyone was deliberately trying to change the relationship between the military and the civil government. But they realized, as we all must, that our freedoms must be protected not only against deliberate destruction but also against unwitting erosion.

We may happily note that the Constitution has remarkably weathered a variety of crisis. Some were as acute as those we face today. Today, as always, the people, no less than their courts, must remain vigilant to preserve the principles of our Bill of Rights, lest in our desire to be secure, we lose our ability to be free.

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Lecture...

(Continued from Page A-17)

"security risk" cases is that the claim of necessity takes the form of an assertion of the right of secrecy. Thus, the claim by its very nature tends to restrict the ability of the Court to evaluate its merit. This in turn impairs the efficacy of judicial review as an instrument for preserving the guarantees of the Bill of Rights. While the dilemma is in some cases serious, Cafeteria Workers, the most recent expression of the Court's views on the subject, does not, in my judgment, represent a satisfactory guidepost for resolution of the problem.

Veteran Preference

Our enormous national commitment of defense will, of course, pose still additional, difficult problems for the courts. We have, in the past considered, and will probably be called upon in the future to review, cases arising out of the effort to accord our large number of

veterans special compensation or preferences in return for their service to the country. While recognizing the need for such programs, we are also asked to consider to what extent such preferences impinge on opportunities of other citizens, whose public service and welfare are no less deserving of recognition.

Questions concerning the review of military procurement, in the light of claims of emergency need, expert judgment and secrecy of information are still largely unresolved. The problem of the extent to which members of the armed forces may properly express their political views to other troops, particularly subordinates in the chain of command, and to the public at large, are subjects of controversy. Questions of the right of the people to know what their government is doing, their rights to travel, speak, congregate, believe, and dissent will arise again and again.

It is to the courts that the task of adjudicating many of these rights is delegated.

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