

Jerry Enomoto Nat'l President

Anti-Discrimination Standards Adopted for Statewide Compliance; Seattle Passes Ordinance

TUTORIAL SERVICE

NCWDC Civil Rights Committee Chairman James Ono's pitch for District approval of a pilot summer tutorial project in a Santa Clara County poverty pocket was unanimously okayed at the recent Quarterly meeting.

An original appropriation of over \$4,000 was reduced to some \$2,000, which adds up to the equivalent of about 25 cents per district member.

Development of this project, and its adoption by the District, is both gratifying and significant. The elements of youth and adult teamwork, toward a worthwhile purpose, are ideally present.

Indeed the basic role of any District Committee like this is to develop ideas, demonstrate how they might work, and lead the way for chapters.

By PHILIP HAYASAKA Seattle

April of 1968 may well be recorded in race relations history as the time when giant strides were taken toward eliminating one of the most inequities in our democracy—that of housing discrimination.

On the Federal level, Congress passed the 1968 Civil Rights Act, promising to make discrimination illegal in the sale and rental of 80% of the nation's housing.

On the State level, the Washington State Real Estate Commission adopted regulations that brought all licensed real estate salesmen and brokers under strong anti-discrimination standards.

Under these regulations, real estate licensees shall not refuse to communicate to the owner any offer, or refuse to negotiate or deny any property because of race, color, creed or national origin.

Nor shall licensees represent available property as not being available or induce any person to sell by representation regarding entry of persons of a particular race, color, creed or national origin.

Local Ordinance

On the local level, the Seattle City Council unanimously passed a Fair Housing Ordinance with an emergency clause that made the law effective without delay.

Seattle's fair housing ordinance makes it illegal to discriminate in the sale or rental of housing for reasons of race, color, religion, ancestry or national origin.

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All agencies and persons who are connected with the sale and rental of housing come under the law—from real estate brokers to banks and insurance companies that lend money for buying or repairing housing.

The ordinance also prohibits the keeping of any form or records asking about race, color, religion, ancestry or national origin.

The procedure for handling complaints of discrimination is through the Seattle Human Rights Commission.

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Matsui Interpretation

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Because Japanese are a visible minority, Matsui said, "we do not have the luxury of being judged as individuals but as judged as a group."

Matsui noted there were two trials for treason involving Japanese Americans and both were wartime stragglers in Japan and their acts were committed in Japan.

Apologizes for Error

Rintels, in a rebuttal appearing May 19, apologized for the error in fact but took issue with Matsui's interpretation that he was slandering the total Nisei community.

Following the war he gave the late Jimmy Sakamoto credit for negotiating for the hiring of 45 to 50 Issei and Nisei with the St. Vincent de Paul organization to start their resettlement program.

As for the Japanese political scene, he is fearful of their rearming program. Japanese "ideology was a built-in system controlled by the military" before WW2.

Merchants in the Japanese Cultural and Trade Center were also advised to keep their stores lit after business hours.

—Seattle JACL Newsletter.

Fr. Tibesar recalls JACL meeting day after Pearl Harbor incident

SEATTLE—Father Leopold H. Tibesar, M.M., pastor of Our Lady Queen of Martyrs Catholic Church from 1935 through 1942 spoke at the "Changing Scene in Contemporary Japan," at the JACL board meeting in April.

A graduate of Quincy College, Kennewick Seminary and Catholic University in Washington, D.C., he has devoted all his life to the oratorical, especially for the Japanese.

"Last time I spoke to the JACL group," he began, "was on Dec. 8, 1941, when I was called by the late Jimmy Sakamoto, George Ishihara, Bill Hosokawa, and Bill Mimbura here," he remembered.

"The old folks were not citizens and they had to be brought to a safe place due to Geneva Convention provisions," he said.

Following the war he gave the late Jimmy Sakamoto credit for negotiating for the hiring of 45 to 50 Issei and Nisei with the St. Vincent de Paul organization to start their resettlement program.

He disclosed that U.S. government had approached him for advice on how to handle the Japanese community problem long before the Pearl Harbor incident if the war were to break out.

He credits Al and Tom Kobayashi for starting the first form of CARE parcel system as we know it today.

He spoke of his work in Japan with the chapel quartered in the bombed out 7th floor of Mitukoshi Building.

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NISEI FOR KUCHEL

As a Democrat who has found it tough to convince some that I vote for the man and not the party (apparently a bit of political naivete at best, and stupidity at worst) I was much encouraged to see a news article showing U.S. Senator Thomas Kuchel with a substantial lead in a State poll.

The toughest role of today seems to be that of the moderate. Extremists of all persuasions develop their rabid followers at both ends of the political continuum, and advocate easy answers to hard problems with fiery oratory and little common sense, or feeling for people.

Moderate leadership, with a premium upon human rights have been hallmarks of Senator Kuchel. During 16 years of distinguished service in the Senate of the U.S., Tom Kuchel's quality can best be measured by the fact that he is held in high esteem by Democrats and Republicans alike.

The cheap slur that he is not a Republican is refuted by no less than the Minority Leader of the Senate, Senator Everett Dirksen, who regards Senator Kuchel as an invaluable party man.

Most significant of all is the oft demonstrated fact that Senator Kuchel votes his conscience. If his party was not always heard from on issues involving human rights, his stand was never in doubt. Witness his pioneer support of cloture, and his position against the late unamended Proposition 13, as examples. In his case, the overworked cliché that his leadership is needed more than ever, is most appropriate.

We need thoughtful counsel, not emotional harangues; we need experienced leadership, not ambitious quick draw artists; we need dignified response, not bullying arrogance; and most of all we need restraint, not impulsivity. The best place to start getting some insurance is in the California primary on June 4.

Be a Registered Voter

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TV WRITER STILL COMPLAINS OF JACL PROTEST

Admits No Nisei Has Sold American Secrets to Japan in Wartime

LOS ANGELES — Hollywood writer David W. Rintels has admitted he was mistaken about a "Nisei who was a traitor selling American secrets to Japan" but is still lamenting the fact that a pressure group of Japanese Americans "bullied a spineless television network and sponsor into withdrawing a drama based on the Kawakita case."

Rintels was the author of a Los Angeles Times Calendar feature, "Some Bitter Grips from TV Vineyards" (April 14), in which he declared there was still in the film vaults a program about "a Nisei who tried to sell America's secrets. The television show bears no more resemblance to the actual case than that... The man did it, so it's fair comment."

The So. Calif. JACL Office immediately denied there was a Nisei who tried to sell America's secret. Associate JACL Director Jeffrey Matsui, in a letter to the Calendar editor, called Rintels irresponsible for not checking out the facts.

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NISEI CAMPAIGNERS—Alongside Sen. Thomas Kuchel (R-Calif.), Senate "whip", are Yone Satoda (left) and Steve Doi, both of San Francisco, who were appointed to head the No. Calif. Nisei Committee to Re-Elect Senator Kuchel.

NC-WNDC PLEDGES FINANCIAL AID TO SAN JOSE TUTORIAL PROGRAM

REDWOOD CITY — Endorsement of a San Jose JACL chapter project to assist a community tutorial program aimed primarily for Mexican American pre-school age youngsters, and a pledge of financial aid to the project was made by the Northern California-Western Nevada JACL District Council chapters.

At the second quarterly district meeting May 19 at the Redwood City Memorial Hall, the delegates voted an assessment of 25c per member to be paid by the chapters after hearing an outline of the project from James Ono of San Jose, district civil rights committee chairman.

The project already undertaken by the San Jose JACL and its Junior JACL for this summer calls for both paid and volunteer workers to conduct it at an estimated cost of \$1,500. Ono and other chapter representatives said that many volunteers are signing up to help out this program.

This project was adopted as the initial direct involvement of the district council in a civil rights project. According to district officials, all other chapters are being urged to work up similar projects and some are now being developed.

Against Most Proposals

In the discussion on the reorganization of the JACL national board, the chapter delegates backed the recommendation of the district executive board to reject any change.

The proposals for a president-elect, change of status of the 1000 Club chairman, voting right to the National Youth Council chairman and limitation of non-voting national committee chairman on the national board to only four were all turned down by unanimous or near unanimous votes.

Contra Costa acclaimed

REDWOOD CITY — Contra Costa JACL was again the winner of the NC-WNDC Chapter of the Year award.

Don Matsubara of Richmond, chapter president, was presented the gavel award from Grant Shimizu of San Jose, NC-WN district governor who made the announcement of the winners here Sunday, May 19 at the quarterly meeting dinner.

Shimizu said that because of their unusually excellent performances, four chapters instead of three were being honored for 1967. The other chapters honored were: 2—Sonoma County, 3—Alameda, and 4—Stockton.

Regional chairmen for Inagaki fete announced

LOS ANGELES—The Venice-Culver Committee for the George Inagaki Testimonial will be announcing names of people who will be working as co-chairmen for the testimonial in various sections of the United States.

Akiji Yoshimura of Colusa has accepted as co-chairman of the Northern California-Western Nevada District, and Thomas Hayashi of New York City for the Eastern District.

In addition, Bill Matsumoto has accepted co-chairmanship for the Special Sacramento Committee for the George Inagaki Testimonial.

Expo '70 prep course

OSAKA — Ken Murakami, a UCLA graduate, is director of the intensive 20-week English course initiated to prepare police officers for Expo '70.

Cultural pluralism fits America than melting pot idea

By YAS ABIKO

REDWOOD CITY — America has long been called the melting pot of immigrants from all over the world, but Dr. Harry H. Kitano, UCLA sociology professor, said here that he no longer believes in this premise.

In his comments after a talk on "Race Relations" at the Northern California-Western Nevada JACL District Council dinner May 19 at the Veteran Memorial Bldg. here, he said:

"We have long been taught that the United States is a melting pot, but from my studies, I do not find this to be true. This country is composed of a number of sub-cultures, which retain many of its traits, customs and values.

"Among the two most successful sub-cultures are the Jews. The other is the Japanese," Dr. Kitano added.

Publishing Book

The Nisei sociologist said he has completed a book entitled "Japanese American" which will be released by Prentice Hall in December in which he has explained his belief that such sub-cultures are beneficial.

"I therefore also believe in the continued existence of organizations such as the JACL," Dr. Kitano declared.

In his new book he said he also questions the conclusions reached by Dr. William Petersen, in an article appearing in the New York Times in which the then UC Berkeley sociology professor praised the Japanese Americans as an ideal immigrant group.

"Many Issei and Nisei enjoyed reading that they were law-abiding, docile, successful, educated, high middle-class residents and citizens of proven loyalty," Kitano pointed out.

Different Conclusions

He said in his new book he has stated why, in many instances he has reached entirely different conclusions from those reported by Dr. Petersen.

He added that the black nationalists have stated only the Negroes can speak for their race, judging them from their own set of values.

"Dr. Petersen praised the Japanese Americans for 'conforming,' but I fear that at times by doing so, the Issei and Nisei failed to reach their own conclusions."

In his talk, Dr. Kitano gave a preview of another book tentatively entitled "A New Look on Prejudice" which will be published next year, outlining his ideas on race relations.

Racial attacks in the past century in California, he pointed out, had been aimed at the Chinese, Japanese, Okies, the Japanese again, Mexican Americans and now the Negroes.

The discrimination is not limited to the whites, he reminded. "The Filipinos, Chinese and Negroes were extremely quiet at the time of Evacuation, while many of the Nisei were silent during the recent vote on Proposition 13."

"Can it happen again," is a question often asked and Dr. Kitano said he was stating the problem, not offering answers and solutions at this time.

Discrimination Case

He pointed out that a person may be prejudiced but not discriminate, whereas a person who has no prejudice may still discriminate, very often unknowingly.

A football coach may be prejudiced but not discriminate against any of his players, whereas a law against a certain violation may discriminate against the poor because they are apt to be the most frequent offenders because of their financial status.

Segregation or what he called institutionalized discrimination was the third stage of what Dr. Kitano called ordinary states in prejudice.

The last stage which he labeled extraordinary included apartheid, expulsion and genocide, the last two represented by inmates of penitentiaries and death cells.

In his talk Dr. Kitano only outlined the problem. He offered no solutions, but having participated in many conferences, symposiums and discussions, including a number with extremists, he attested to the seriousness of the current situation.

Nisei Week coronation

LOS ANGELES — The Nisei American Legion posts, Sadao Munemori Post 321 and Commodore Perry Post 525, are sponsors of the 1968 Nisei Week coronation ball to be held Aug. 17 at the Beverly Hilton Hotel.

Preliminary judging of Nisei Week queen candidates in bathing suits starts at 6:30, followed by dinner at 7:30 and the dancing to Manny Harmon's orchestra from 9 p.m. Tickets are \$12.50 per person for dinner and dance.

JACL Deadlines

June 13—Nomination deadline for Nisei Biennium, submit to Kumeo Yoshinari, c/o Midwest JACL Office, 21 W. Elm St., Chicago, Ill. 60610

June 15—JACL Convention pre-registration: \$30. Mrs. Jane Asanuma, regis. chmn., 867 N. 7th St., San Jose 95112

June 15—Chapter nomination of JACL undergraduate scholarship candidates sent to So. Calif. JACL Office, 125 Weller St., Los Angeles, Calif. 90012

June 21—Nominations from District Councils for national JACL officers submitted to Mrs. Lily Okura, 2694 Garden Rd., Omaha, Neb. 68124

June 30—Application and supporting papers by chapter nominee of JACL undergraduate scholarship awards submitted to So. Calif. JACL Office, 125 Weller St., Los Angeles, Calif. 90012

July 1—National JACL Essay Contest entries, postmarked by midnight May 17, submitted to Mrs. Toby Hirabayashi, 941 N. 3rd St., San Jose, Calif. 95112

Theme: "JACL—Heritage for the Future" open to youth between 16 and 21. 800-1,000 words typed double-spaced on letterhead sized paper.

July 1—For reports from National Committee chairmen.

July 1—For items to be placed on National Council final agenda.

July 1—Selection of district champions for National JACL Oratorical Contest; copy of speech and brief biographical sketch submitted to Shirley Matsumura, 329 Lyndale, San Jose, Calif. 95112

July 15—For chapter nominations of 1968 collegiate scholarships.

Aug. 1—JACL Convention pre-registration: \$30; after Aug. 1, convention package registration will be \$40. Refunds allowed if requested by Aug. 14.



MOTHER OF THE YEAR—Mrs. Suzue Takahashi (middle) was honored as Downtown L.A. JACL's "mother of the year." Congratulating her were (from left) Alfred Hatate, chapter president; Mrs. Tetsu Hitomi, pres., So. Calif. Japanese Women's Club; Japanese Vice Consul Miyoko Iida; and T-

kito Yamaguma, chapter program vice-pres. Honoree is the wife of Bishop Seitsu Takahashi of Koyasan Betsuin and mother of five children. Over 150 persons attended the event at Man Jen Low. —Toyo Miyatake Photo.

Advertisement for 20th Biennial National JACL Convention, August 21-24, 1968 in San Jose. Includes logo and text: "Heritage for the Future", "13 Weeks Remain Until Convention Time".

Washington
Newsletter:

by Roger
Nikaido

Forgotten Issei



While this column has been generally Issei-oriented or towards the younger generation of Japanese Americans, this week's column is devoted to the "Forgotten Issei".

The Issei have indeed come a long way. Their story of self-sacrifice and the struggle they endured as aliens and later as naturalized citizens truly deserves recognition and appreciation.

As a tribute to the Issei, the JACL and the Univ. of California at Los Angeles have undertaken the task of embodying the "Issei Story" into a larger history project of Americans of Japanese ancestry.

We have shown our gratitude through annual Issei Appreciation Dinners sponsored by local chapters. But somehow, Issei Recognition Dinners compare with the 65-year-old department store clerk who on retirement receives, as recognition of his devotion and hard work, an engraved gold-watch so that he can count the seconds instead of the days before his existence is but a mere speck of dust in the earth.

Inasmuch as the history project and appreciation dinners are meritorious for their efforts in honoring the Issei's past accomplishments, they do not confront the problems of the Issei today and in the future.

A JACL Home?

There is much to be said about the unique situation of the Issei in rest homes. The atmosphere of an American oriented rest home is often one of alienation for the resident Issei. What becomes of an Issei, with the language and cultural barriers to overcome, whose expectations are occasionally met when his relatives or friends bring him Japanese food?

Whether you are 17 or 70, one of the most important elements that keep you going is the motivation to live a useful and productive life. In the case of the Issei, can it be expected that he will feel useful and productive in a somewhat alien atmosphere?

With the unique environment in which the Issei have grown, it makes more sense to have them retire in the same surroundings—Japanese people, food, architecture, and gardens.

For want of a better word, a retirement home, sponsored or initiated by the JACL, for the Issei would not only assist our own impoverished and helpless, but would give them the opportunity to continue living a meaningful life. And while on realities, aside from the Issei, it should be said that many of the Nisei are now pacing the years of retirement.

Program for the Aging

The JACL and for that matter the Nisei communities, do not have an established program for the aging Issei, many of whom now find themselves in poverty and eligible for welfare benefits.

There are no establishments to give counseling aid to those Issei, surrounded by the fear of ostracism from the Nisei community, who are often too ashamed to admit they are on the poverty belt and need assistance. In addition, hampered by a language barrier, the aged and poor Issei are confused and helpless when applying for public welfare. Furthermore, there is the difficulty for a once proud Issei to ask for hand-outs. However, the fact remains, many of the Issei are unable to sustain themselves on Social Security and inadequate pension payments.

It is also a fact that many Issei are living with their children and grandchildren. They are able to supplement the maintenance of a home by cooking or gardening. Nevertheless, there comes a time when they are no longer able to contribute because of illness or other handicaps, and require placement in a rest home or a quiet apartment house.

Why Separation?

In thinking of such a project, it may well be asked, "Why should we separate ourselves more from the 'melting pot', especially when we have strived for acceptance in the mainstream of American society?"

In part, the answer lies in yet another question, "What has the 'melting pot' become?" It has become not a mixture of distinctly different peoples and cultures, as it was intended, but rather a singular group of people categorized by an endless list of computerized numbers.

As an organization of Americans of Japanese ancestry, we have a desirable goal of fostering our cultural heritage. What better way to accomplish this and at the same time contribute to the "melting pot", as it were, a living example of our heritage incorporated in a Japanese styled Retirement Home.

Along with the history project and the appreciation dinners, let us extend our tribute and appreciation to the Issei by demonstrating our concern for their welfare, today and in the future, for their job well done.

Not Making Prediction

The senator said he was not making any predictions about the outcome of the Paris peace talks.

But Americans should take note of history and what happened after two other encounters this nation had with Asian Communist negotiators, once at Panmunjom during the Korean War and again six years ago when Laos was neutralized, he said.

Inouye recalled that the Korean cease fire talks began July 8, 1951 and continued until July 27, 1953 with some of the war's bloodiest battles occurring during this time.

The lawmaker accused the Communists of using the Panmunjom period for propaganda on "everything under the sun."

The second meeting involving Americans and Asian Communists occurred during the Geneva Conference and the resulting establishment of the coalition that neutralized Laos.

Laos Question

President Kennedy thought the Vietnam situation might be eased if Laos were no longer used as a North Vietnamese staging area and passage for the Ho Chi Minh Trail, Inouye said.

The United States readily agreed to the choice by the Soviet Union and Red China of Souvanna Phouma as Laos' prime minister, the man who would lead the coalition of leftists, rightists and moderates.

One provision of the agreement in Geneva was that within 90 days of the signing, all foreign troops would leave.

THOUSAND CLUB NOTES:

The Race Is On

Chicago

The starting date of the big 1000 Club race will be Memorial Day, and will end on Aug. 23, the night of the Whing Ding.

After a great discussion we decided that every District bring in an average of two new 1000 Clubbers for each chapter in their district.

The Governors and 1000 Club Chairmen of the Districts that do not meet their goal will suffer the consequence of standing against a wall and having a pie thrown at their faces—Soupy Sales style.

So all you chapter 1000 Club Chairmen, if you do not want to see your district meet this penalty, do your part to bring in two new members.

On the other hand, I have heard that some district 1000 Club Chairmen would like this opportunity to throw a pie at some of their Chapter 1000 Club Chairmen who do not do too much. I'll leave this up to each individual and you may do this at the gala Whing Ding.

The PSW Governor Ron Shiozaki and 1000 Club Chairman Mas Hironaka are the contest directors. Mrs. Chizu Satow will be the tabulator, so be sure to send her all your 1000 Club memberships and your district will be properly credited.

Now, all you good 1000 Club Chairmen, eat some ocha-zuke and go man.

Pine Tree State

Maine, which had until then been part of Massachusetts, was admitted to the Union as the 23rd state in 1820. With over 16 million acres of forest, Maine produces wood products from ships to toothpicks.

CALENDAR OF JACL EVENTS

- May 31-June 1: Los Angeles—Ed National Planning Commission Mtg.
- June 1: Detroit hosts Pre-Conv Rally—Punchtrain Hotel, Pri. Alizers. Sat. oratorical contest, History Project report, workshop, Ross Harano, bang. spkr.; Bayona hall.
- June 2 (Sunday): Sequoia—Chapter picnic.
- June 3 (Friday): Boise Valley—Graduates banquet, Golden Pheasant, Caldwell.
- San Jose—Jr. JACL Mtg.
- West Los Angeles—Earth Sci Mtg. Stoner Auditorium, 7:30 p.m.
- June 4 (Saturday): Milwaukee—Graduates banquet.
- June 5 (Sunday): PSWDC—Nisei Relays (Orange County, Long Beach co-hosts); Balsa Grande High School, 9:40.
- Westminster, Garden Grove, 9 a.m.
- San Francisco—JACL Olympics, Kezar Stadium.
- June 11 (Tuesday): San Mateo—Ed Sturge Presbyterian Church.
- June 15 (Saturday): Seabrook—Installation Dinner & Dance, Centerton Golf Club, 8 p.m.
- Arizona—Bowling tournament, Centra Costa—Scholarship awards, Miki-H—Graduates award dinner-dance, Comopolitan Hotel.
- Escondido—Graduates dance.
- Cleveland—Scholarship dinner, Church of the Savior, 7 p.m.
- June 15-16: Eden Township—Bazaar, Eden Japanese Community Center, San Lorenzo.
- June 16 (Sunday): Alameda—Chapter golf, Municipal Course.
- Salinas—Community barbecue, Delano—Graduates outing.
- June 18 (Tuesday): Pasadena—Ed Mtg. Thelma Stoddy's res.
- June 19 (Wednesday): Seabrook—Joint Cabinet Meeting, Kiyomi Nakamura's residence, 7 p.m.
- Seattle—Ed Mtg. JACL Office, 8 p.m.
- June 22 (Saturday): Cleveland—Jr. JACL rummage sale.
- EDC—Philadelphia hosts Pre-Convention Mtg. Museum of Philadelphia Civic Center, 9 a.m.
- June 23 (Sunday): Sonoma County—Community picnic.
- Cleveland—Community picnic, Weigand's Lake Park.
- June 23 (Tuesday): Seattle—Human Relations Comm Mtg. JACL Office, 8 p.m.
- June 29 (Saturday): Chicago—Graduates dinner-dance, June 30 (Sunday): Monterey Peninsula—Community picnic.
- July 1 (Sunday): Seabrook—Annual JACL Picnic, Thundergust, Farvins Lake Park.

AL HATATE



Vice President

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INOUE WARNS OF LONG, DIFFICULT PARIS MEETINGS

Bloodshed in Vietnam to Continue Despite Peace Negotiations

HONOLULU—The United States is "headed for a long, drawout discussion" in Paris meetings with North Vietnamese negotiators in efforts to end the Vietnam war, says Sen. Daniel K. Inouye.

"It is well that we in America realize we are dealing with a very astute opponent and a worthy adversary in the field of diplomacy," Inouye said, and added that bloodshed would continue during the peace talks.

The Democratic senator spoke at the May 14 luncheon meeting of the Hawaii Society of Certified Public Accountants, the National Association of Accountants, and the Hawaii Association of Public Accountants.

"Who knows? Before any armistice is signed, we may have another Porkchop Hill where 14,000 American casualties occurred."

Porkchop Hill was site of a Korean War battle that took place during cease fire talks at Panmunjom.

"I pray that the war can be concluded with justice, I pray it will conclude with an honorable peace, and I pray for a stabilization of Vietnam and all of Southeast Asia," Inouye said at the conclusion of his 30-minute speech.

NEWS CAPSULES

Awards

Four Sansei girls were among 32 Monterey Peninsula students being awarded the DAR good citizen pin recently for outstanding service, leadership, patriotism and dependability. They were Arlene Nohara, Constance Suzuki, Stephanie Kawata and Sharon Kakimoto.

The Frank Shigemura Prize is presented by Foundations for International Understanding Through Students to the American student who has contributed most to international understanding at the Univ. of Washington. Shigemura was killed in action during WW2.

Ron Miyakawa, 21-year-old son of the Hiro Miyakawas of Los Angeles, will engage in

postgraduate studies at Cal-Tech on a \$4,000 scholarship. He graduates this month from UC Berkeley.

The Air Force ROTC Trophy at Univ. of Washington was presented to Cadet Lt. Col. Roland S. Yoshida, commanding the 200-member corps on campus, during the Governor's Review at the Husky stadium.

Dr. Kuniada Kiyasu of San Francisco, UC Medical School graduate in 1921, was honored as the Alumnus of the Year by the UC Medical Alumni Faculty Assn. As a medical student, he attended the influenza victims of 1918-19 at the old Reformed Church on Post St., served as clinical professor from 1928-41. His sons Robert and William, both doctors, practice with him.

Medicine

Rising cost of medical care in Japan has created "serious trouble" for the government program of health insurance for all, according to Dr. Eiki Makino, chief surgeon of St. Luke's International Hospital in Tokyo, during a study tour of California hospitals in Los Angeles May 12.

Politics

Frank Okada, of Gardena, a 442nd veteran and past president of the local gardeners association, was appointed by Assemblyman "Larry" Townsend to the State Democratic Central Committee. To inject more political interest among Japanese Americans in Los Angeles, the Political Awareness Committee was organized and had Rep. Patsy Mink (D-Hawaii) as its first guest speaker last week. Alan Kumamoto is chairman pro-tem.

Hawaii State House Speaker Rep. Tadao Beppu topped the voting for delegates to the Democratic National Convention. Conspicuously absent as delegates were Lt. Gov. Tom Gill and Rep. Patsy Mink who made a strong plea on behalf

Military

When Capt. Nelson M. Kunitake, 30, forestry major at Univ. of Montana, heard the 29th Brigade of the Hawaiian National Guards was being activated, he secured a release from the Montana National Guards, quit school and volunteered to rejoin his former unit, the 29th Aviation Co. in Hilo.

Vital Statistics

Rudolph Schaar, New York pianist, died May 12. His wife is the former Ruby Yoshino, who contributed time and talent as a singer when she traveled on the East Coast during WW2 on a goodwill mission for JACL.

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Japanese culture exploding on U.S. campus



By Bill Hosokawa

From the Frying Pan

Denver, Colo.

THE INCONVENIENCE OF IT ALL — Friend of ours, who works in a gift shop, had her purse stolen the other day. She noticed a couple of youngsters hanging around the counter, not far from the cash register, where she keeps her purse. She was watching them because shoplifting is a major problem, even in the middle class area in which the store is located. Well, another customer distracted her attention for a minute, and when she turned around the boys were gone. So was her purse. At this writing it's still gone.

There was a fairly substantial amount of money in the purse since she had just cashed a check, but that wasn't the most serious loss. The major inconvenience was in losing so many of the things that a person must carry around these days, and it is a well established fact that women tote around more than men.

First was the credit cards. She had to telephone several department stores to report her loss. Her car and house keys were in the purse. She had to call a locksmith, after a nervous night, and have him change the lock. She had to notify the driver's license people and apply for a new one. She had to go to the optometrist and order a new pair of glasses. Then she had to replenish her stock of lipsticks and pick up a new compact and find a calendar-notebook. She also had to notify the insurance company, and buy another purse to put all this stuff in.

The police indicated that since the thieves were youngsters, they would probably just take the money and get rid of everything else as quickly as they could. It would be helpful if they would drop the purse and papers and keys into a mailbox so they could be found and returned. Chances are, though, that they've chucked everything into the tall grass of an empty lot and nobody will come across them for weeks or months.

SAFE TO TRAVEL?—While we're on the subject of lawlessness, let me tell you about a couple of Japanese high school girls who are in this area under a student exchange program sponsored by service clubs. To complete the exchange, a couple of local girls, Caucasians, are attending high school in Japan. Next month the two American girls will leave the homes of their hosts and fly to Taiwan, Hongkong and Bangkok before returning to the U.S. They'll be traveling together, just the two teenagers, and their parents aren't the least bit worried about the girls sight-seeing on their own in my mysterious, sinister Orient. The parents don't think the girls have anything to worry about other than getting to the airport on time for the next flight.

The two Japanese girls in the United States want to travel east—to Chicago, New York and Washington to see something of America beyond the Rockies—before they go home. But their host families are very reluctant to let them go. Their hosts don't think it's safe for two unescorted girls to be taking a bus tour on their own, especially since their English isn't as good as it might be.

How about the American girls in the Orient? Do they speak Taiwanese, or Mandarin or Cantonese or Thai? No, of course they don't. But their parents feel sure they'll get along fine, that no one will molest them, that the natives will be kind and helpful if they get in a jam. And they're probably right.

But these same parents are very reluctant to let the Japanese girls travel on their own in this, the world's richest, most advanced, and supposedly most civilized country. They see the possibility of all kinds of hazards, and they too are probably right. Which says a great deal about the way things are today in this, our United States of America.



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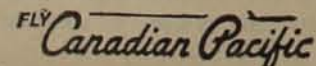
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WASHINGTON — American officials have declared that the United States currently is experiencing a "Japanese cultural explosion."



WELCOME HENRY—Downtown L.A. JACL welcomes Japanese Consul General Toshiro Shimanouchi (left) and his staff to the L.A. Tokyo area as Alfred Hatate, chapter president, hands him an honorary "1000 Club" membership card. The chapter boasts the largest number of 1000ers in the Pacific Southwest District. The Consulate General now occupies the top floor of the new Kajima Bldg. on First and San Pedro. —Toyo Miyatake Photo.

Nisei seeking N. Y. state assembly seal cites reasons in talk to JACLers

NEW YORK — Republican candidate for the State Assembly Moonray Kojima outlined some of the reasons for his standing for election in a brief talk before the New York JACL board of directors on May 2.

The foremost concern in his mind, stated Kojima, was the lack of any meaningful independent political influence being exerted by Japanese Americans. The influence is far disproportionate to the amount of education and affluence enjoyed by them. The political influence he referred to was not the indirect, lobbying type influence, but the direct, independent and meaningful influence exerted by an elected representative of the people.

Nisei have been appointed and elected to commissions, boards, judges, mayors and minor offices, but, outside of Hawaii, there is no Nisei in a major elected legislative or executive office.

About Appointments
In the former type of offices, the holder is beholden to or serves at the pleasure of Establishment. It should be emphasized that there is no respect present in this case, he said.

The respect which comes from winning an election, even a primary, is different from friendship and offering of meaningless status positions. One can easily guess at the implications; that the appointee would do only the "safe" thing, that is, what the Establishment want. This could, in the future, be against the interest of Japanese Americans, Kojima warned.

In the latter type of office, the person is independent. He serves at the pleasure of the people. He is their representative. He need not do the bidding of anyone, but to the contrary, is expected to speak out for what is just and fair.

He is more able to protect the rights of Japanese Americans, regardless of where he is in office. Consequently, Japanese Americans throughout the United States will be respected.

In order to attain major elective offices, there must be a concurrence of two factors: (1) political sophistication, and (2) individual ambition. Political sophistication implies mutual support, financial and

years, the officials said, and nearly every major American university does not have enough teachers for the Japanese history and culture course desired by American students.

Although an estimated 50 major universities in the United States offer Japanese language and cultural history courses, they do not begin to meet the increased demand for more knowledge and understanding of Japanese culture, the officials said.

Exchange Students
There are currently an estimated 4,000 Japanese students studying in the United States compared to about 1,000 Americans studying in Japanese educational institutions.

Role of Conference
Morely said that unlike many other countries in the world, both Japan and the United States are "trying to educate the public mass to a high level of cultural refinement and knowledge."

Morely said the U.S.-Japan cultural conferences are unique because for historical and ethical reasons the United States has so much in common with European countries that such conferences with them are not necessary.

How to Get Along
"That's a problem that is felt as keenly by Japanese as it is by Americans," Morely said. "Their problem is how to get along with this massive, new Western culture," he added.

Morely said the free exchange of ideas that occurred during such cultural conferences helps show how to better understand each nation's cultural heritage and national character because "we learn from each other on a very equal basis."

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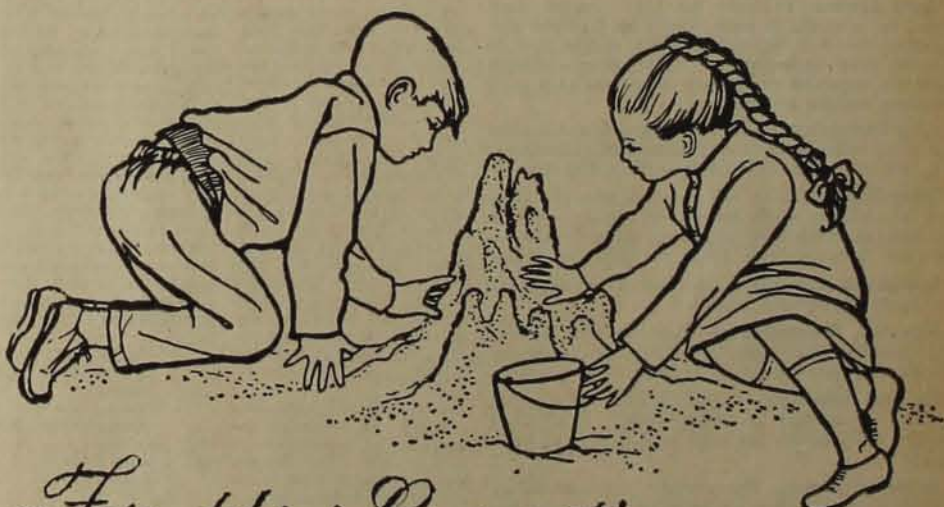
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Friday, May 31, 1968

Ye Editor's Desk

'THINK AHEAD' SESSIONS

As the "think ahead" department in JACL, its National Planning Commission meets in Los Angeles this weekend. At least a half dozen out-of-town members of this committee will be present: Kaz Horita, commission chairman; Jerry Enomoto, Pat Okura, Kumeo Yoshinari, Bill Marutani and Tom Shimasaki.

The recommendations of this body will be forwarded to the proper national committees for consideration and implementation. Some will be presented for action by the National Council. So much for the mechanics of the week-end meeting here.

JACL Endowment Fund—Should it be separately incorporated from JACL? Should the principal (about \$500,000 today) be available for "spot special situations" such as: Preservation of documents in Government archives dealing with the Japanese in America...

Membership and 1000 Club — How do we raise more funds for ongoing programs? Other classes of membership are being suggested, including corporate participation.

Youth Program—While Jr. JACL should develop their own projects, what can JACL contribute to the Youth Program? Suggestions include: an educational program to tell the youth "who they are", a Sansei Japan Tour, student exchange program with Japan.

Political Participation—While JACL encourages members to take an active role in politics, it is a non-partisan, civic organization with tax-exempt status because of its educational and charitable roles.

Past Presidents—Can the past national presidents as a body better serve the organization? Their collective backgrounds can greatly assist JACL in general.

Civil Rights—The civil rights program in JACL is a program for all JACL members. (This topic will be discussed in detail in two sessions prior to the meeting of the National Planning Commission.)

Quota System—To meet the JACL budget, each chapter has a quota to meet, based on previous performance. But it is necessary? JACL should operate like most other organizations—collect dues, establish budgets on expected income, set up membership goals if chapters require a "challenge".

Other Organizations—It is of importance and of interest to JACL to study how other similar organizations function, what their programs, projects and purposes are. It could guide JACL on future programs.

Scholarship Foundation—Should it be organized as a separate corporate group?

Executive Reorganization—How can the National Board function more efficiently? One late suggestion calls for the National Board to meet twice a year.

Heritage Education—A bibliography on Japanese heritage and culture is recommended. What JACL provides today covers the topic of Japanese in America only.

Communications—The previous Commission recommendation to find ways to solve the communications problem still stands. How do we get people to respond?

Personnel—Analysis of present office staff and workload is required to show how much time and cost is devoted to JACL work, to the community in general, etc. What are JACL's future needs with reference to staff?

New Projects—Being recommended are a chapter president's handbook similar to a company operating manual, providing information not found in the President's Notebook; a review of the national convention format; and a statistical analysis of the JACL membership to help establish program priorities.

Should National staff handle each Convention except for facilities and local interest activities? If staff handles planning, shouldn't a major portion of Convention revenue be retained by National?

Seven work sessions are planned for the weekend, amounting to 24 hours of free-for-all talk. While the Planning Commission will have recommendations on all of the above questions, thinking long range always produces more questions. No national committee will go scot free with new problems to solve.

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Letters from Our Readers

Inagaki Testimonial

Editor: Am elated to read (PC, May 8) of the proposed National testimonial to honor George Inagaki for his unsung devotion to JACL during its darkest hours following Pearl Harbor.

The idea of creating a fund to biennially award a cash \$500 award to the Chapter of the Biennial has tremendous possibilities, especially these days when chapters need a boost in motivating themselves out of stagnancy.

We ought to raise enough money to perpetuate the cash awards indefinitely. If we approach the project with the goal of raising \$10,000, it will be possible to invest this money and the biennial earnings will return more than \$500 even at 3% interest.

KUMEI YOSHINARI, Past National President, 21 W. Elm St., Chicago, Ill.

Supporter of JACL

When California holds its primary elections on Tuesday, June 4, it is my hope that California Republicans and Democrats in general and those of Japanese ancestry in particular vote for the reelection of Thomas H. Kuchel for the United States Senate.

Senator Kuchel is competing for the Republican nomination with the most formidable candidate whose personal philosophy and record are directly opposite to those of California's Senior Senator.

As the Washington JACL Representative, I have watched and worked with Senator Kuchel since he was first appointed to his high responsibility in 1952. I can vouch for the fact that no California Senator in history has been more helpful and cooperative to JACL's activities and objectives than Senator Kuchel.

Moreover, he has voted for legislation that has promoted goodwill and trade with Japan.

As an acknowledged leader among liberal, moderate Republicans, he has consistently been for civil rights and human progress legislation, as well as the champion of special statutes, such as water, for the advancement of California's welfare and betterment.

As a member of the Appropriations Committee and of the Interior and Insular Affairs Committee, he enjoys a vantage point to be especially effective in every area of national lawmaking in which he is interested and concerned.

As the Republican Assistant Leader or Whip, he enjoys a leadership position in the Senate that provides him with additional prestige to work for the advancement of the Nation and of his State.

His 16 years of experience have given him seniority in a system where seniority is all important. The Nation and California can ill afford to lose his national influence for good.

Among some matter of specific consequence to Japanese Americans, he presented JACL's views to the Congress on legislation that finally eliminated the racist National Origins System and the particularly discriminatory Asia-Pacific Triangle from our immigration code in 1965.

Two years earlier, he had authored an amendment that directed the Internal Revenue Service from taxing evacuation claims paid by the government in partial payment for the 1962 property losses suffered in the Evacuation. Even more recently, he initiated a letter among 16 Senators urging that

more than \$400,000 be allocated to the UCLA-JACL History Project of the Japanese in America.

As an example of his efforts to promote trade and other relations with Japan, as recently as a few weeks ago he voted against a rider-amendment to an excise tax bill that would have imposed quantitative import quotas on all Japanese textiles.

And, whenever Japanese American or Japanese visitors have called upon his office, he has been a gracious host. For instance, he hosted a special luncheon for our National JACL President Jerry Enomoto when he paid JACL's biennial courtesy calls on the Nation's leaders in Washington.

In quick summary, may I say frankly that no California Senator in my 25 years experience in Washington has personally been more friendly, more cooperative, and more helpful to those of Japanese ancestry than Senator Kuchel.

And, I am happy to note that such leading Nisei as George Inagaki, Clarence Nishizu, Yone Satoda, and Steve Dol have undertaken the leadership in California to urge Japanese Americans to vote for a great Senator and a good friend, Thomas H. Kuchel not only on June 4 but also November 5.

MIKE M. MASAOKA, 919 - 18th St. N.W., Washington, D.C.

Present-day Pulse

We are holding a teachers workshop in intergroup relations this summer. We would like to reprint several articles from The Pacific Citizen in order to give our participants some understanding of the feelings of the present generation and their attitudes toward the civil rights movement and current racial problems.

GENIE MCCREARY, Intergroup Relations Services, Sacramento City Unified School Dist., P.O. Box 2271, Sacramento 95810

Hayasaka -

(Continued from Front Page)

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This also is the regulation of the Washington State Real Estate Commission relating to equal opportunity in housing, as approved by that Commission on April 16.

These then, are the laws of our city and state, where discrimination in housing due to race, religion, color, ancestry or national origin is illegal, with more emphasis placed upon compliance, with enforcement as the last resort.

Are the Sansei in America fully accepted?

BY HILL MARUTANI

Philadelphia In the previous column, we alluded to the thesis that Sansei, notwithstanding their bold and firm assertion of having attained "full acceptance" (there's that abhorrent term again) are also laboring under self-imposed deprecating restraints. Indeed, the ones who most loudly proclaim their status of full acceptance are the very ones who most often are added with this status of unknown self-deprecation.

A few years ago this writer served on a Sansei panel discussion where the subject of the status of Sansei in our

EAST WIND

American society came up. The Sansei group consisted primarily of those from the East and Midwest, including a couple of Sansei who were presidents of their respective school student bodies, others who were also prominent in other spheres of school activities, valedictorians, plus a few who stated — for reasons I quite know not—that they had never dated another Sansei. They dogmatically asserted their status of complete acceptance, that they experienced no problem in dating, in joining fraternities, sororities, and so on.

And so, in the fairland of high school and early college life, within the limited sphere of their school lives centered around comparatively intelligent and enlightened classmates, in a situation where there existed no economic competition, they blithely evaluated the tenor of contemporary American society vis-a-vis themselves. And that was that.

NO CYNICAL PESSIMISM

Now far be it for this writer to put a damper on such uninhibited and refreshing enthusiasm. As a matter of fact, for a moment this writer was floated back to his own blissful, happy college days (which were not that long ago) when doors opened freely and widely.

So what is written here is not with any bitterness or cynicism; and life since college has been better than I had once hoped for. But facing up to realities should not expunge enthusiasm and hope; on the contrary, such may promote a meaningful approach to one's goals.

'I'M JUST AS GOOD'

Among the Sansei's assertion of their unimpeached status were proclamations such as "I'm almost as good as my 'hakuji' friends" or the apex claim that "I'm just as good." As further proof of how well they were integrated, they went on to suggest that all this business of evacuation, the discrimination heaped upon their Nisei parents, etc. were ancient things of the far past; moreover, many felt almost no affinity to the Japanese culture, let alone the heritage of their grandparents and the Nisei. They were... "Americans".

And at first blush this sounds refreshingly encouraging, at least the first part. That is, until one analyzes what the Sansei is actually saying. Even when the Sansei makes the superlative assertion that "I'm just as good" this unmistakably implies that his "hakuji" counterpart is on some higher plane and, conversely, that the Sansei is on a lower plane, or at least started on a lower plane.

And I ask of these Sansei: Why? If indeed there is true equality in the minds of all, on the part of the Sansei's mind, why not that the "hakuji" is just as good as you? Why is the "hakuji" the standard by which to measure your social accomplishments, your worth as an individual?

Unless, of course, you started out with the view that you were worth less and that he was worth more.

25 Years Ago

In the Pacific Citizen, June 9, 1943

Dillon Myer answers charges made by Dies Committee against WRA resettlement program, not one case of disloyalty found among 12,000 evacuees on leave from centers... Permanent organization organized in Los Angeles to fight return of evacuees to west coast, known as Pacific Coast Japanese Problem Conference... War Dept. allows return of few Nisei civilians in special category to return to Pacific Coast... Roosevelt establishes Fair Employment Practices Commission.

Gov. Warren signs Dillworth bill designed to prevent Nisei in civil service from claiming back salaries... Work of Nisei instructors at Boulder (Colo.) Navy Language School



160-ROOM HOUSE—The world's largest, oldest building is the Winchester Mystery House in San Jose and a "must see" for National Convention delegates this summer. Always a student of the occult, Sarah Winchester, widow of the famed manufacturer of the Winchester Rifle, believed a seeress who advised that so long as she kept a building project going, she would never die. She spent millions and kept builders busy for 36 continuous years. But death was not denied and when, at age 83 Sarah died, the din of hammer and saw was stilled.

... the Way to San Jose: Robin Eto



Hif Tune Catches Conventioners

"Do You Know the Way to San Jose?" — Seems that Diane Warwick's hit song has cast a brilliant beam of fame upon our fair city. The catchy tune has come at a very appropriate time for us conventioners. I hope all of you are setting your sights toward San Jose for the upcoming convention. Time is slipping by quickly, with the first pre-registration date less than a month away.

Planning all the registration details is an enormous task, but we have a capable chairman in the person of Jeanne Nakashima. Another fellow student of mine at San Jose State, Jeanne, is a 1964 graduate of San Jose High School, is presently a Natural Science major and an Art minor. Teaching elementary school is her professional goal and she'll begin student teaching for credit toward her credential.

Sewing tops the list of Jean's interests, when she can manage to find time for it with her busy schedule of activities. In the past she has been scholarship chairman of the San Jose Jr. JACL and has done volunteer work at

Oakland 'CL holds three seminars on human relations

OAKLAND—A better understanding of the big issues in civil rights and human relations was engendered among Oakland JACLers by a series of three weekly seminars.

Dr. Jack Aikawa and Mrs. Mary Anna Takagi, co-chairmen of the Oakland JACL civil rights committee, met with Dr. Paul Takagi, Univ. of California criminologist with the School of Criminology, in organizing the seminars, which covered the following topics:

- 1—Black segregationist and black integrationist viewpoints.
2—Police, riots and riot control.
3—Student activists and how to close the "gap".

Each session featured a guest speaker and general discussion.

One issue facing Japanese Americans concerns the prospect that rioters would be placed in concentration camps. "Are we going to stand by and watch people go into detention camps?"

11,500 JAPANESE IN SAN FRANCISCO TODAY

SAN FRANCISCO — A local public health survey estimates San Francisco's non-white population at 178,700 (about 24 pct. of the total 747,500) as of July 1967.

Negroes, Chinese and Filipinos have increased by more than 30 pct. to 97,000, 47,700; and 18,900, respectively. The Japanese population is estimated at 11,500. It was 9,464 in 1960.

3 timely events of '68 pertain to civil rights

By DON HAYASHI

Portland This year promises to provide many noteworthy events, and three significant ones are the Summer Olympics in Mexico City, the Presidential and Congressional elections in November, and the National JACL and Junior JACL Conventions in San Jose.

All three events will be viewed with enthusiastic interest, and all three pertain to the Civil Rights movement.

As early as last fall, the '68 Summer Olympics received widespread front page coverage by the announcement of Harry Edwards, San Jose State College professor, to carry out a Black Athletes boycott. The charges of racial discrimination were leveled by a man who experienced much of it in his college days. A dramatic story is that of

YOUTH SPEAKS

A World Champion baseball pitcher, who earned \$100,000 annually and helped his team capture the World Series. After that acclaimed triumph, he had to return to the despicable ghetto conditions of Kansas City. It certainly was not a case of not being able to afford better housing.

Since last fall, the charges have repeatedly been discussed, and many have found it difficult to understand the Black Athletes' allegation. One often hears, "Certainly the Negro excels in sports, but why does he boycott the greatest sports attraction in the world? After all, what will the World think of America?"

What will the World think of America?

Direction of Nation

The political races are unusually interesting this year, and all the candidates speak about ending the war, providing law and order in the cities, and ways to balance Federal spending. Though they differ in their approach toward improving the situation, all indicate that this year, and the next few to come, will require America to rethink present policies, and implement new programs to meet the growing needs at home and abroad.

It will be interesting to see what direction the two major political parties take to meet the problems of poverty and racial discrimination. Though the voters and delegates are facing many questions between now and November, one question will remain after the election, "What will the world think of America?"

Direction of JACL

Finally, the National Convention in San Jose will attempt to deal with many burning issues, and I believe that the most urgent issue is the direction that JACL will take in the area of Civil Rights. Probably there has not been a greater calling for examination of Civil Rights within the organization since World War II, and hopefully JACL can begin to implement new programs to join the fight for racial equality.

Certainly, the question of how much involvement and what channels of programming will require deep and concerned thought, and the answers will not be easy ones.

But one question that might make that decision more meaningful is, "What will the World, the Nation, and the Disadvantaged think of their Country and JACL?"

Enomoto --

(Continued from Front Page)

nice for the hosts to worry about surplus for a change, instead of deficit.

The overflow crowd heard an interesting presentation by UCLA Professor Dr. Harry Kitano. His book, "Japanese Americans," will be coming out late this year and promises to be of particular interest to us.

The Contra Costa JACL deserves congratulations for again winning the Chapter of the Year honors, and to its pretty and articulate representative, Kathy Abe, a big bouquet for taking the oratorical contest. Jack Price — is well-acquainted with what happened in Geneva concerning Laos because he was also a top negotiator at that time.

Vietnam -

(Continued from Page 2)

Today, 40,000 North Vietnamese troops are stationed in Laos and the coalition government doesn't function, Inouye said.

The senator said America's chief negotiator today in Paris — W. Averill Harriman — is well-acquainted with what happened in Geneva concerning Laos because he was also a top negotiator at that time.

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West Wind Yosh Hotta

Cool Cal

Once as we shuffled along Wabash Avenue in Chicago, some hood came up and gave us the hard look. My friend just laughed and said "take it!" The flustered hood walked away with nothing. "You're a cool cat, how come you didn't scare when he said, 'You money or your life?'" "You know I don't have any money, and 'life', I thought he said 'wife!'"

We only hear what supports our interest as of the moment. We thought we heard Dr. Harry Kitano of UCLA say at a recent NCWN-DC meeting: There is nothing wrong with prejudice, we all have it, and if we didn't, we'd have to invent some. It is not the same as discrimination, which takes many forms, all

of which is essentially a means whereby a majority attempts to enforce its will upon the others. After a period of time, one gets tired of "war stories". As someone said, it would be a shame as a human being if the greatest event in one's life was that he came through alive during combat, and nothing more. It really does not matter what one did 25, 15, 5 years ago, one can't live on past glory. It's how are you making the scene now? Instead of meekly saying, what can I do to help you, it might be better to feel and say: You, SOB, I don't know wrong with prejudice, we all have it, and I may not like you, but I've got to help you get some more muscle so you can compete with me, because it helps me.

Sounding Board Jeffrey Matsui



History Study

Insofar as most Nisei are concerned the history of the Japanese in the U.S. began with the bombing of Pearl Harbor. This would make any explanation of our history to ourselves and our children conveniently simple as it covers a period of just 26 1/2 years and can be divided and categorized at our convenience.

Most of us seem to discuss our history in terms of the Evacuation, the 442, the period after the war involving hard work and "proving oneself worthy of acceptance by the white community," and our present period of "having made it."

Of course, the history of the Japanese in America does not begin on Dec. 7, 1941 but more accurately in 1888 (the year of the Meiji era) when the "First Year People" (Gannen Mono) emigrated from Japan to the kingdom of Hawaii to labor on the sugar plantations. It was not, however, until 1885 that emigration from Japan began in large numbers and to the Pacific Coast, especially California.

And it was from the late 19th century and not December 1941 that the frightful game of "Hate the Japanese" began and it was the culmination of this long and intense campaign that brought about America's Concentration Camps more than the dropping of the bombs on Pearl Harbor, although it seems the Nisei for his own peace of mind and security prefer to think the opposite.

It appears that we would naturally prefer to believe the short fairy tale depiction of our history. It's so much nicer and it has a beautiful happy ending. Are we trying to use history to predict a nice secure future for ourselves where we live happily ever after? To those who believe the "Ni-

sei have made it" it may be sound advice to do a bit more serious reading into the total history of the Japanese in the United States. It may be well to see how easily the welfare of an identifiable minority can be changed by the need work or whim of local, national and international economic and political forces. Those who claim "we've made it" might discover that the past 20 years or so have been good times but it is nevertheless just one phase of our history with a lot having happened before and much more yet to come. It is not healthy for any visible minority that's one-fourth of 1% of the total population to become cocky and complacent, especially in today's rapidly changing world.

If you're one that has no knowledge of pre-World War II Japanese history in the U.S., might this corner suggest the following book to get you started: "The Politics of Prejudice" by Dr. Roger Daniels, published by Atheneum. Price in paper back is \$1.95. The Journal of Southern History states: "This book is... an informative account of the California anti-Japanese movement from its inception in the late 19th century to its first major triumph in the Japanese exclusion provision of the Immigration Act of 1924."

By knowing our real history in America we will hopefully be more able to separate fact from fiction, realism from wishful thinking and be thus better prepared to confront any future adventures with courage and prudence.

Accent on Youth Alan Kumamoto



Change If You Make It

At a noontime meeting the other day in Long Beach, a group of about thirty Saneis met. They were students at the local state college and were expressly there to distinguish if a Japanese American student group should exist on campus. Unlike some of the other schools in Southern California these students found that they represented the largest racial minority group on campus.

They also found in this hour-long exchange that many of the smaller more militant racial minority groups were pressing for a position or stand on issues by the visible Oriental cluster. Thus one or two proposals sought to formulate a group along political lines. Political primarily in terms of student government and student affairs, while still keeping an eye open to take stands on wider political and social issues confronting all of us today.

The underlying theme in this alternative was to become aware and become involved. This proposition made it clear that "lie around the Saneis is not static but dynamic and all of us cannot bury our heads in the sand and expect the world to neatly pass us by."

Some felt that if the Saneis took any stands that we would only be reflecting like a mirror the positions of those before us. What was not said in comment to this individual was that the Saneis has to make his own conclusions on these current issues and that

even though he may come to the same conclusion as that other group, in this process he is learning and doing his "own individual thing". Change can take place among the Japanese American without the group following the rebellion model. Too long it appears that the Japanese Americans have been pursuing the aspect of conformity to the WASP—White Anglo Saxon Protestant—values. In this process we see the threads of overconformity, of overcompensating to this "dream". Therefore any attempt on the part of any of these collegians to get off this "complacency bag" is indeed welcome and any time the Saneis begin to think for themselves and not because it's the "in" thing but the RIGHT thing then we endorse that 100% even though we may argue against their particular point of view.

Shindlers strike again DAYTON — It was "trick or treat" day for the children at the Good Samaritan and Miami Valley hospitals on Mar. 31 as four JACL Shindler Clowns spent several hours closing to 90 young patients were amused at the two hospitals by Fred Fisk, Ray Jenkins, Mas Yamasaki and Dean Knutson.

Nisei must address its own racism

BY DENNIS MACHIDA
Univ. of Redlands Student

Washington
Of the four scheduled meetings of the 20th Annual Conference of the National Civil Liberties Clearing House, I had the privilege of attending three of them. In this report I shall attempt to give a review of the major points made in each session, as well as, my own personal evaluation of the conference as a whole.

It should be noted here that this review may seem a little out dated in light of recent developments—President Johnson's peace moves in Vietnam and Dr. Martin Luther King's death and subsequent rioting.

The first session dealt with the subject of dissent. The question was asked, "What are the rights and limits of protest?" Walter G. Davis chaired this panel presentation. The panel members included: Daniel H. Pollitt, Professor of Law, Univ. of North Carolina; John de J. Pemberton, executive director, American Civil Liberties Union and Robert E. Jordan, Acting General Counsel for the Department of the Army.

Davis prefaced this session by outlining the two different dimensions of dissent being expressed today—civil disobedience and resistance.

Discussion centered around the draft laws, as representatives of the ACLU, the Army Department and a college law professor were panelists. Little new information came out of this discussion, as the Army representative avoided any concrete answers. There was some resentment generated among the delegates due to the Army's evasiveness.

Five questions raised
Pollitt outlined five problem areas concerning civil liberties that are pending action either before the courts or the government:
1—Loyalty oath.
2—Question of religious freedom.

He referred specifically to a Birmingham, Alabama incident where a prayer session was held despite a court injunction. The Supreme Court eventually upheld a contempt of court decision charged against the ministers who took part in the demonstration. The implications of this decision touched upon the freedom of conscience and the right to do something about their convictions.

3—Increasing limitation being imposed upon freedom of speech. In particular, he referred to the argument being used that a speaker can be denied the freedom of speech if he is in a hostile bodily harm. He might incur bodily harm. The question Pollitt then ironically raised was, "Does someone such as Dr. Martin Luther King have a constitutional right to march into hostile territory?"

4—Inviolability of time, place and manner requirements. The inconsistency of the Supreme Court's performance in this area was blamed for the ambiguity surrounding this subject. Pollitt raised the question, "Does the freedom of speech include symbolic, as well as verbal forms?" Implications of this question touch upon the issues of the draft card and flag burning.

5—Conscientious objector. Pollitt asked, "Can the war in Vietnam be objected to on a rational, as well as religious basis?" Pollitt did not make any attempt to answer the questions and issues he raised. He simply outlined the problems and left the discussion of issues to Pemberton and Jordan.

Dissent
Pemberton prefaced his remarks by stating that the generation gap that exists today, on issues such as Vietnam, is a clear indication that a reinterpretation of dissent is needed. Such a redefinition is necessary because of the growing danger of intolerance toward dissent in this country.

Pemberton further warns that although the record of tolerance has been good up to now a change of events, such as riots, could predicate national intolerance toward all dissent. The psychology of reaction in this country seems to be increasingly moving towards indicting the dissenters as one cause for America's problems in Vietnam at home.

Pemberton emphasized the need for watching the direction and forms of reaction to dissent taking shape in our country.
Development of Dissent
After this initial point, Pemberton discussed two major trends of dissent developing in the United States today.
First of all, there will be an increasing amount of dissent in the military. The primary cause for this phenomenon will be the large influx of graduate students now being drafted for military service.

in the Supreme Court decision, Schneck vs. the United States. He felt that it is almost impossible to determine that a "clear and present danger" exists—irrespective of what is being advocated. Pemberton concluded that the quality of dissent in this country will depend, to a large degree, on the restraint demonstrated by our government and the military in dealing with dissent.

Another View
Last speaker on the panel was Robert E. Jordan. It was clear that his inclusion on the panel was designed to produce a viewpoint contrary to the spirit and approach of the two speakers before him—especially in the area of military dissent.

Jordan began his presentation by stating the value of dissent is unquestionable. However, he pointed out, there are reasonable limits that should be recognized. He illustrated this point by alluding to recent war protests where the functioning of induction centers was impaired due to the activities of some demonstrators. He felt that this was not a constructive form of dissent.

Next, Jordan spoke on the publicity aspects of present day dissent. He expressed concern about a growing feeling among demonstrators that peaceful protests are now ineffective in drawing attention to a cause.

Consequently, many groups are breaking laws in order to gain publicity for their views. Jordan expressed his belief that this is a very dangerous precedent. He felt that as soon as views are coupled with unlawful action, chaos will break out in the society. He referred specifically to the present urban situation in pointing out the dangers of such a volatile philosophy.

Limitations of Dissent
At this point, Jordan elaborated on the legal precedents concerning the limitations of dissent. He stated that the present interpretations concerning the limitations of dissent are based on the neutrality principle.

In other words, the law requires an examination of the actions of demonstrators, rather than the content of what they are advocating. In light of such precedents, it is clear that the law is not interested in the "reasonableness" of cause, but in the manner in which it is presented. Jordan felt strongly that in dissent, the ends do not always justify the means.

The problem of military dissent was the next issue Jordan addressed himself to. He conceded that this issue is very difficult to evaluate. In regard to the Army's Supreme Being test for example, he felt that it is very difficult to distinguish between cowardice and conscience.

He also admitted that there are weaknesses in the administration of the Uniform Military Code. One of the deficiencies of the code is the lack of a processing mechanism in the military judicial organization. However, Jordan defended the right of the military to impose sanctions on its members. He stated that as long as the United States desires to have a military organization, such powers are necessary in order for it to function properly.

In conclusion, Jordan reemphasized the need for all dissent to be expressed in a lawful and constitutional manner.
Second Session . . .
The second session of this conference featured the Secretary of Labor W. Willard Wirtz. It was clear that he was there on behalf of President Johnson. Although the value of this session has been diminished by President Johnson's announcement concerning his decision not to run for the presidency, there are certain valuable observations that can be made.

First of all in reviewing President Johnson's record, Wirtz pointed out that progress has been made in defining the real nature of America's problems. Since President Kennedy, poverty has been called by its right name. With submission of the Kerner Report, racism is now being exposed for what it really is—garbed in economic or states right rationalizations. Also, the rights of consumers are finally being recognized.

Several biting criticisms of his speech were heard later; one of the Conference Vice Chairmen described it as "filling with half-truths" and following the "same old tired line" of the Secretary's line of reasoning was generally tortuous.
—Paul & Norman Ishimoto

Challenge of Tomorrow
Along with pointing out the progress that has been made, Wirtz then elaborated on what must be done in the future. He stated that it is ridiculous to presume that the United States does not have the economic power to deal with its problems. He made the point that what America lacks is the "will" to change some of its attitudes—the "will" to rebuild its cities and the "will" to confront history for what it really is. Today's challenge is to educate and persuade the majority of the people of this country of the necessity for change.

Wirtz constantly referred to the fact that the legal, technical, and economic vehicles for such a change are now available and now, the national will must be mobilized to institute such a change. It is interesting to note that Wirtz's speech was an attempt to unify the liberal community in support of the present directions of government. It was apparent in his speech that he was concerned about the divisiveness of the liberals throughout the country concerning the issues of Vietnam and the racial crisis. In his speech, Wirtz admitted that the present administration's Vietnam policy has created a vehement reaction among many liberals and consequently, the loss of their support. But he implored them to look at the total picture. He asked them not to give into frustrations which might in the long run cause divisions so deep that the dreams of liberals would continue to remain unrealized. Wirtz concluded his speech by stating that America needs unified liberals in this time of crisis—not only in overcoming our present problems, but in realizing our full potential.

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Third Session . . .
"Race Relations in Crisis" was the theme of the last session of this conference that I attended. This discussion concerned itself with the conflict of Blacks and Whites, disregarding the Red and Yellow man, or maybe feeling their problems were so similar that once the problems of the Black man were solved, all problems would be solved. However, the way the discussion was going I personally could not see that all minorities were about to solve their problems like the Negro.
—Richard Amano.

One Issue Campaign
In connection with the previous point, Rustin made the comment that racism is now more politically and socially organized than it ever has been before. He predicted that we are on the eve of a one issue political campaign. The single issue will be the "obscuration" of domestic problems. He made the observation that the American people are getting tired of the Negro problem. As a result of this feeling, less people are willing to commit themselves to what has to be done. He said this attitude was evident even among liberals that were present at the conference.

Rustin also stated that one of the causes of this crisis in race relations is the failure of this government to participate in a "politics of hope". Because our country and its leaders do not understand the nature of the problem, the Negro has been promised more, but given less. The Negro does not trust the government now because it has not been forthright with them. And this difference between aspirations and progress is leading to a revolutionary state of mind among Negroes.

As a result of this state of mind, Rustin predicted, and correctly so, that there will be more riots, and more deaths during the spring and summer of this year.
Ten Year Review
In review the progress of civil rights during the last ten years, Rustin commented that the tactics of the past will not help solve our present problems or those of the future. Protests per se cannot solve the Negro problem. The nature of the problem requires more effective planning on behalf of the government; the establishment of new social, economic, and political priorities and the initiation of a vast and comprehensive economic program to promote economic democracy.

One specific program that Rustin expounded on was that of providing a guaranteed income for the poor people of this country. Rustin stated that the challenge facing America is clear. And there is no Negro way to bring about the change. The white community must raise the initial burden of raising the Negro to a point where he can take care of himself. The fabric of America must be restructured in order to minimize "inevitable racism".

In closing, Rustin warned the audience that the Negro is no longer going to take injustice sitting down. The question now is, "Will white America commit itself to a remove the basic causes of racial inequality existing in the white community?" Rustin delivered a long and well-supported speech, in which he inferred that because Whites were unable to build a good society, they compensated by persecuting the Negro. He concluded, "The crisis of the crisis: reform the hypocritical whites in power, those who see and know of the injustices, yet do nothing or only half-way measures; projects didn't help."

The discussion "The State of the Union, 1968: Divisions and Dangers in This Election Year" concentrated on the makeup of the electorate, the role of the Negro (by Negro Congressman John Conyers, Jr. of Detroit), and the role of the press. The electorate is basically white, the middle- and lower-middle classes. Southern voting is increasing and is increasingly voting like the North; also, Negro registration there has been matched by poor-white registration, vote-for-vote.

There is also a major shifting of voting strength, from rural to urban, and from urban to suburban. "Independent" registration is up, and in numbers, the Democratic Party leads the Independents in registration, and the GOP has the fewest registered voters. Finally, while the youth are active, students comprise less than 2%, and young people comprise less than 10% of the total electorate. Thus, the electorate is basically "non-voting, non-poor, and non-black".
Consensus Molders
Rep. Conyers stated that America is in a serious situation, and backed up his statement with some examples—General Hersey's punitive use of the Selective Service,

Four JACL and 27 JACL members attended the 20th annual Conference of the National Civil Liberties Clearing House at the Washington (D.C.) Hilton Hotel on Mar. 29-31. Their reports have been submitted to the Pacific Citizen. The Dennis Machida report is being published as the major item. Comments by other JACLers, Paul and Norman Ishimoto and Richard Amano are inserted within the Machida report.—Editor.

Published by the National JACL Civil Rights Committee on the last Friday of each month.

Civil Rights Commentary

K. Patrick Okura Coordinating Editor
To Secure Equal Opportunities and Equal Dignity

the Irish and Italians, but their situation improved only when the economic security of the head of the family improved.
—Paul & Norman Ishimoto

Frustration of Vietnam
The frustrations of liberals concerning Vietnam and the racial crisis has led many of them to doubt the worth of political institutions such as the bureaucracies. The solution to this problem, according to Dr. Dunbar, is two-fold:
1—Fast and new programs must be initiated to help the poor Negro and White in this country.
2—A quick solution must be found for the Vietnam War.

Dr. Dunbar expressed strongly his belief that the means for change are available to us. The Justice Department, for example, has enough legislation to do "more right than they can do". Certainly, the nation is economically sound enough to finance vast programs. But, as the nation and its present leadership lack the direction, the will and the central purpose to initiate change.

The necessity for change is equally apparent. Dr. Dunbar stated that if this nation could not find progressive leadership soon, the very fabric of American life will be torn apart.
New Coalition Seen
Although it is unclear which direction the American people will take in dealing with the racial crisis, Dr. Dunbar predicted that new liberal coalitions will soon form in response to this problem.

This will occur by necessity due to the fact that the New Deal alliance of labor, intellectual individualists and minority groups have proven ineffective in providing meaningful answers to the problems that plague this society. Elaborating further, Dr. Dunbar proposed that this new liberal coalition will be composed of the minority poor, left-wing students, intellectuals, and the Negro southern leadership. This coalition is already taking concrete shape and is now self-generating and self-propelling. Dr. Dunbar feels that such a coalition of defranchised groups will provide a new liberal power base in the near future.
Conflict and Violence
In closing, Dr. Dunbar made several observations:
1—He regretted that the liberals have failed to remain gentle in "spirit and act". As American society has become more polarized, conflict and violence have become inevitable.
2—He also regretted the growing tendency among liberals to associate their causes with color. He felt that nothing good will ever come from color association.

In relation to this, Dr. Dunbar believed that the "real essence" of liberalism is in its collective identity of individuals. It was disturbing to him to find that solutions to problems are increasingly becoming group-oriented. Dr. Dunbar stated that the ultimate solution to the nation's racial crisis depends upon our ability to deal with individuals.

In conclusion, Dr. Dunbar remarked that liberals should not be tied to any institution. Moreover, the liberal causes of peace, elimination of poverty, free speech, and freedom should never be forgotten when looking for direction in this time of crisis. He urged all those who agreed with these views to coalesce with him.
Final Speaker
The final speaker of this closing session of the conference was Dr. Charles E. Cobb, executive co-ordinator of the Committee for Racial Justice, New, United Church of Christ. His message expressed the same spirit of the two previous speakers.

First, Dr. Cobb elaborated on the Negro's dream in America. Basically, the Negro desires and needs to be a visible and meaningful part of this nation's community. In other words, the Negro desires to possess human dignity and his rights as a human being and citizen. Dr. Cobb emphasized strongly that the Negro in America wants this style of life now—with "no quarter given".

The cause of the racial injustice in this country, according to Dr. Cobb, is the fact that America and its white controlled institutions are basically racist. As has been expressed before, America does not lack the physical or mental resources for change, but lacks the will to do so.

Prerequisites for Change
However, Dr. Cobb believed that change could occur within the structure of American life, but not through the present system.
Dr. Cobb, elaborating further, stated that before any radical change can be initiated in this country, certain prerequisites must be filled:
1—While America must realize that its institutions are racist and that the present system does not include the Negro.
2—The black man must be convinced of the rightness of his cause, and consequently increase pressure for change.
3—The present economic structure of this country must include the Negro. This calls for massive appropriations to help the poor black and white overcome poverty.
4—High priority must be put on efforts to provide higher education for the Negro.

Dr. Cobb remarked in closing that America is now paying the "inflationary cost of neglect". And presently, the situation is deteriorating, for the white does not seem willing to act and the Negro is rapidly losing hope.
My Personal Evaluation . . .
When given the privilege to attend this conference, I was asked to report some of the new directions that are taking shape in the field of civil rights. I had hoped to accomplish this, in part, by reconstructing some of the main points made during the sessions. I attended.

My purpose for elaborating on these speeches was to provide some feeling of the substantive and emotional context of this conference. After reviewing my notes, one outstanding fact stood out—the two central issues facing the American liberal today are the Vietnam War and the racial crisis. In many overt and covert ways, all the discussions that were conducted at this conference touched upon these two issues.
Divided Loyalties
It was also apparent that the liberals represented at this conference were divided in their loyalties and ideas as to what must be done. Throughout the conference, I detected a deep sense of frustration and feeling of impotence permeating those who were in attendance there.

In essence, I had the feeling that in the face of these two issues, the liberal community was undergoing a period of change. When examining the language that was used to express views, this observation seemed especially true. The directions of change are, as yet, not clearly defined. However, there are some indications as to what forms this change might take. First of all, the focus of this liberal civil rights organization seems to be shifting in respect to a number of issues. In the area of dissent, there is an increasing concern for the quality and content of dissent as well as the vehicle forms of protest. As was brought out by Pollitt and Pemberton, increasing dissent in the military should be expected. Other forthcoming issues concerning civil liberties include the limitation of freedom of speech by prohibitive time, place, and manner requirements and the issue of whether publications for burning draft cards, flags, and symbolic acts violate the principles of free speech.
Fighting Poverty
In the area of this country's racial crisis, the unanimous opinion of those present called for vast economic programs to help the poor Negro and White. It was implied throughout the conference that since this nation has more become aware of the circumstances surrounding the Negro. Now is the time to begin eradicating the causes of the racial problem here—instead of treating its symptoms. It was also apparent that the need for such action is urgent and desperate. And to achieve these goals, this nation's priorities must be rearranged and the national will to do what needs to be done must be mobilized.

locally racist. As has been expressed before, America does not lack the physical or mental resources for change, but lacks the will to do so.

Prerequisites for Change
However, Dr. Cobb believed that change could occur within the structure of American life, but not through the present system.
Dr. Cobb, elaborating further, stated that before any radical change can be initiated in this country, certain prerequisites must be filled:
1—While America must realize that its institutions are racist and that the present system does not include the Negro.
2—The black man must be convinced of the rightness of his cause, and consequently increase pressure for change.
3—The present economic structure of this country must include the Negro. This calls for massive appropriations to help the poor black and white overcome poverty.
4—High priority must be put on efforts to provide higher education for the Negro.

Dr. Cobb remarked in closing that America is now paying the "inflationary cost of neglect". And presently, the situation is deteriorating, for the white does not seem willing to act and the Negro is rapidly losing hope.
My Personal Evaluation . . .
When given the privilege to attend this conference, I was asked to report some of the new directions that are taking shape in the field of civil rights. I had hoped to accomplish this, in part, by reconstructing some of the main points made during the sessions. I attended.

My purpose for elaborating on these speeches was to provide some feeling of the substantive and emotional context of this conference. After reviewing my notes, one outstanding fact stood out—the two central issues facing the American liberal today are the Vietnam War and the racial crisis. In many overt and covert ways, all the discussions that were conducted at this conference touched upon these two issues.
Divided Loyalties
It was also apparent that the liberals represented at this conference were divided in their loyalties and ideas as to what must be done. Throughout the conference, I detected a deep sense of frustration and feeling of impotence permeating those who were in attendance there.

In essence, I had the feeling that in the face of these two issues, the liberal community was undergoing a period of change. When examining the language that was used to express views, this observation seemed especially true. The directions of change are, as yet, not clearly defined. However, there are some indications as to what forms this change might take. First of all, the focus of this liberal civil rights organization seems to be shifting in respect to a number of issues. In the area of dissent, there is an increasing concern for the quality and content of dissent as well as the vehicle forms of protest. As was brought out by Pollitt and Pemberton, increasing dissent in the military should be expected. Other forthcoming issues concerning civil liberties include the limitation of freedom of speech by prohibitive time, place, and manner requirements and the issue of whether publications for burning draft cards, flags, and symbolic acts violate the principles of free speech.
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The second apparent area of change in this group seemed to be in the changing nature of the liberal coalition in this country. The old coalition of labor, intellectuals, and minority groups seemed to be dividing into two groups. One group, which seemed to be mostly made up of labor and some white minority groups, seemed to be loyal to the present Democratic Party leadership and its policies—including the Vietnam War.

The other group, which was mostly composed of the Negro groups, intellectuals, and some students, objected strongly to the present administration's handling of the war in Vietnam and the domestic crisis.
Causes of Division
The causes of this division, as was said before, seemed to revolve from the issues of the Vietnam War and the domestic crisis. It is very difficult to speculate what will be the long range effects of this division. However, the results of this year's election should provide more light on what will be the future nature of liberal community in this country.

In closing, I would like to
(Continued on Page 8)

ELECTORATE OF 1968 DEPICTED AS NON-YOUNG, NON-POOR, NON-BLACK

BY PAUL AND NORMAN ISHIMOTO

(Excerpts of the Paul and Norman Ishimoto report follows dealing with that session which Dennis Machida did not cover.)

The discussion "The State of the Union, 1968: Divisions and Dangers in This Election Year" concentrated on the makeup of the electorate, the role of the Negro (by Negro Congressman John Conyers, Jr. of Detroit), and the role of the press. The electorate is basically white, the middle- and lower-middle classes. Southern voting is increasing and is increasingly voting like the North; also, Negro registration there has been matched by poor-white registration, vote-for-vote.

There is also a major shifting of voting strength, from rural to urban, and from urban to suburban. "Independent" registration is up, and in numbers, the Democratic Party leads the Independents in registration, and the GOP has the fewest registered voters. Finally, while the youth are active, students comprise less than 2%, and young people comprise less than 10% of the total electorate. Thus, the electorate is basically "non-voting, non-poor, and non-black".
Consensus Molders
Rep. Conyers stated that America is in a serious situation, and backed up his statement with some examples—General Hersey's punitive use of the Selective Service,

starving southern sharecroppers, and an investigation of federal employees who petitioned against the Vietnam war. He identified America's major problems as color and poverty, and feared that the divisions they caused might become permanent in 1968. Conyers stated that "we're not here to be consensus followers but consensus molders if government is to mean anything."
Alan Barth of the Washington Post defended the American press. He stated that the power that the press wields is complicated by daily decisions on what is and isn't newsworthy, as well as where to draw the line between sensationalism and accurate reporting on one hand, and between "creating candidates" and suppressing them on the other. He asked for recognition that the press can't report all things and that it can't cater to all individuals. With all these problems in this election year, it was emphasized that one shouldn't be overly alarmed by a "dirty" campaign; and a dozen presidential campaigns were cited for their obscurity. While relatively little time was spent on the 1968 elections, the discussion succeeded in showing the context in which it will be conducted.

Undergraduate 'CL' scholarship entries by chapters due

LOS ANGELES—JACL chapters were reminded this week of the nomination deadline of June 15 for the organization's National Undergraduate Scholarships.

Unlike the Collegiate and Graduate Scholarship programs which allow an unlimited number of chapter nominees, the limiting to only one candidate has been imposed for the undergraduate category because of the great number of applications from throughout the country. Thus each chapter will have the opportunity to nominate their outstanding graduating high school scholar for one of the 14 awards.

Nominated candidates in turn have until June 30 to complete all application forms and submit their data along with the required documents and letters of reference. Screening and judging of finalists will take place in Omaha under the direction of Mrs. Lily Okura during July with announcement of scholarship winners during the latter part of that same month.

The 1968 Undergraduate Scholarships are:
Fvt. Ben Masaka Memorial Scholarship of \$500, the oldest award in its 23rd year; and two \$500 Sumitomo Bank of California Scholarships initiated this year; five \$250 awards, two in memory of Col. Walter T. Tsukamoto, another two in memory of Dr. Takashi Terami and the fifth donated by Mr. and Mrs. James A. Michener. National JACL offers five \$500 supplemental awards and Gengoro Nakamura Scholarship of \$150.

9,500 Koreans residing in U.S., says Seoul

SEOUL, Korea—There are altogether 589,374 Korean residents abroad, according to the Foreign Ministry of the Republic of Korea.

Of this total 570,688 or 89 per cent are in Japan. A total of 8,500 Koreans are living in the United States, 6,509 in Latin America, 1,404 in Asia, 252 in Europe and 20 in Africa.

The number of Koreans staying abroad temporarily is 26,121 including 325 Government officials, and 7,985 students, of which 6,483 students are studying in the United States.

Cleveland scholarship award dinner June 15

CLEVELAND — Name of the Cleveland JACL scholarship winner will be announced at the annual graduates dinner June 15, 7 p.m., at the church of the Savior, 2537 Lee Rd.

George Dobrea, Cleveland school board president, will be main speaker.

Graduation event

CHICAGO—The Chicago JACL graduation dinner-dance will be held June 29. Among the scholarships being awarded are the \$250 Chicago JACL scholarship, \$250 Mitsuchi scholarship, \$150 Jr. JACL scholarship, \$50 Savings Bond Youth Commission American Legion Award, and two American Legion awards.

The Palmetto State

When South Carolina seceded from the Union during the Civil War, it decided it was a separate nation and adopted its own national flag.

New threats to civil rights seen in Safe Streets and Crime Control bill

WASHINGTON — That measure with the very appealing name, "The Safe Streets and Crime Control Bill", could end up making the country very unsafe for civil rights and civil liberties, according to the Leadership Conference on Civil Rights.

Because of the many dangers evident in the legislation, the Leadership Conference executive committee at its special April 30 meeting unanimously agreed it was unacceptable in its present form.

The Leadership Conference, of which JACL is a charter member, was referring to Senate Bill 917, now being debated on the Senate floor.

As originally proposed, the bill was meant to provide federal funds to state and local governments to help them reduce crime by increasing the effectiveness of their law enforcement efforts.

A five year program of law enforcement, a semblance of gun control, tacit encouragement of police brutality and denial of constitutional rights — girded by a \$400 million authorization — were noted by the Leadership Conference, which added that the Senate Judiciary Committee has rewritten the four titles of the bill that has more defects than any merit.



JR. JACL QUEENS—Six candidates compete for Miss Northern California-Western Nevada District Youth Council with the lass in between two fellows the winner. They are (from left) Robin Eto of San Jose; Georgette Takeshita of San Francisco, first runner-up;

Dennis Imazumi, pres., Contra Costa Jr. JACL; DYC queen Linda Seki of Contra Costa; Benny Matsuura, DYC chairman; Aeko Yoshikawa of Stockton, second runner-up; Denise Amemiya of Sacramento; and Loraine Kitajima of Al-Co.—PC Photo by George Okada

Meiji Era authority includes Okei story in book dramatizing early Restoration of Emperor period

By TAMOTSU MURAYAMA
TOKYO — Dr. Ki Kimura, Waseda University professor and authority on the Meiji Era, will include the story of Okei in his forthcoming book, "Meiji Kensetsu" (Construction of the Meiji Era).

The story of Okei is a romance that dates back almost 100 years for she was among the first band of Japanese immigrants to settle in California in 1870. Her final resting place atop a hill near Placerville, Calif., has been designated a historical landmark.

Okei was the Japanese maid to the Dutchman Edward Snell and his Japanese wife who established the Wakamatsu Colony at Gold Hill, which failed. Snell was found later living in Geneva with a white woman.

Dr. Kimura, whose research of the Okei story dates back to 1931 in California, cites Setsujo Takeda, the Japanese Americans News correspondent in Sacramento, as uncovering this story to the Japanese reading public.

"Some Japanese writers are trying to claim this distinction," Kimura said, "but on the basis of my research, this pioneer Issei newspaperman deserves the glory of finding and presenting the Okei story."

Furniture Designer Charms Japanese

By TAMOTSU MURAYAMA
TOKYO — Recently George Nakashima, 63-year old Nisei designer from Pennsylvania, held a special exhibition of his creative production of tables, chairs and desks at the Odayuki Department Store in Shinjuku district.

The price of these items was unusually high, but it was explained as the "creative production of Nisei from America": table - 360,000 yen - chair - 45,000 yen - long chair - 180,000 yen, etc.

Designer Nakashima was advertised as a winner of the gold medal from the American Architect Association 16 years ago. He used old wood and brought out the beauty of natural grains.

It was explained that he spent many months for the production of even one table in order to create a design of beautiful grains on the surface. Nakashima's creative products will last for generations, for which wood grain lovers are willing to spend a fortune.

He was a graduate of the University of Washington. He spent a few years in Japan after the war in making his creative researches.

Interior decorators and designers were enchanted by Nakashima's exhibit here. Some critics said that "only Nisei can do such charming creativeness".

It is wonderful to hear something good about Nisei in Japan. . . I hope more Nisei can charm Japanese people.

Title I — Authorizes funds but bars the federal government from requiring any correction of racial imbalance in local police forces before making the money available.

Title II — Prevents federal courts from reviewing voluntariness of confessions even if they were extracted by force; bars federal courts from hearing habeas corpus petitions of individuals in state prisons. (The Leadership Conference believes this to be an open invitation to police in some parts of the country to return to third degree and lawless enforcement of the law.)

Title III — Authorizes wiretapping and bugging for 48 hours without a court order in an undefined "emergency situation". (The Leadership Conference points out that this may prove an irresistible inducement to local police to tap phones of civil rights organization on the mere say so that planned demonstrations might lead to civil disorder.)

Title IV — Establishes federal control over sale and licensing of handguns, but not the sale of rifles or shotguns. (In short, it does nothing to deny guns to the likes of Lee Harvey Oswald or the murderer of Martin Luther King, the Leadership Conference point out.)

adventurous but futile mission and to her last resting place near here. Okei is buried near the Coloma-Gold Hill highway, where a headstone bearing her name marks the end of a colorful career. She died at 19 and lives in the memory of the Japanese people as a beautiful and romantic figure.

TOKYO TOPICS

While the Okei story has been dramatized by the Kabuki Theatre here, a motion picture is being planned for release in connection with the Meiji Centennial this year.

In a recent interview, Dr. Kimura produced clippings out of the mountainous mass of material about the Okei story. One of them follows (from the Sacramento Bee, May 27, 1931, written by Don Castellano):

JAPANESE GIRL PIONEER TO BE IMMORTALIZED

Coloma (Eldorado Co.) May 27—The bravery of the beautiful Japanese Girl, Okei, first woman of her race to venture to California, in 1870, in a romantic search for wealth from the growing of silk and the tea of her native land, will soon be immortalized for Japanese readers by the author, T. Kimura.

Kimura, in California on a political lecture tour, recently made this known, following a visit to the scene of the girl's

To Visit Europe

Kimura will take his romance, yet unwritten, to Europe with him after he completes the speaking tour on which he is engaged with K. Asahara and H. Tahara, Tokyo political leaders. He will travel through the European continent and through Russia, and will write his book in Nippon next fall.

(Editor's Note: Dr. Ki Kimura's name can be read Takeshi or Ki, it is T. Kimura here.)

930 Japanese enter Canada during 1967

OTTAWA — The Canadian Dept. of Manpower and Immigration reported 930 Japanese immigrated to Canada during 1967, the largest number per year since 1940. Majority of them are in the 25-35 age category and living in Ontario and British Columbia.

Since 1946, only 3,564 Japanese have been admitted as permanent residents in Canada.

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'Yamato Damashii' catapults Paul Fujii to world junior welterweight boxing title, star in movie

By ALLAN BEEKMAN

HONOLULU — Paul Takeshi Fujii, junior world welterweight boxing champion, and the embodiment of Yamato damashii in its finest postwar flowering, increased his already impressive stature in sports circles by knocking out former world champion Roberto Cruz, of the Philippines, in the second round of their fight, April 2, in Sapporo, Japan.

Fujii attributes his success to his inherent Yamato damashii (the spirit of Yamato).

Though an American citizen, born and bred in Honolulu, and a former U.S. Marine, the Spirit of Yamato, known professionally as Takeshi Fujii, is registered as a Japanese boxer. He identifies himself as a Japanese, and the Japan Boxing Commission and the Japanese newspaper claim him as one of Japan's two world champions — the other being Hiroshi Kobayashi, junior lightweight.

What Makes Him Fight

The Spirit of Yamato took his discharge from the Marine Corps in Japan. He was working in real estate in Yokohama when something occurred to evoke his Yamato damashii and turn him into a man with a mission.

Watching TV, Jan. 5, 1964, he saw American Eddie Perkins knock out Yoshinori of Japan. The sight made Fujii's "blood boil." He vowed revenge.

From that moment, Fujii became a dedicated man. He had a good record as an amateur boxer, but he had not fought for some time. His weight had gone up to 185.

He turned professional and trained down to 154. For his first fight, he was matched with one of the top ranking middleweights of Japan. He knocked out his opponent in the second round.

Beats Lopopolo

By the time he challenged Sandro Lopopolo, of Italy, to the title match, to be held April 30, 1967, Fujii, as a professional boxer, had racked up a record of 26 wins, 21 by knockout, against two defeats.

In childhood, his parents had gone to mainland America to work, and his upbringing had fallen to his grandmother, Mrs. Hiza Fujii. Now he sent her \$1,000 to come and see him fight Lopopolo.

Pep Talk

She came and gave him the kind of inspiring exhortation he must have heard from her

many times before. "You are Hawaiian-born and an American citizen," she told him, "but you are no doubt a Japanese having Japanese blood. The Japanese are strong whatever they do because they have Yamato damashii. You, too, have Yamato damashii. So go to the match with Yamato damashii."

He entered the arena. The band played the Japanese national anthem; the spirit of the Japanese warrior entered into him. How could he, a Japanese, bear the shame of losing to an Italian. He wanted to win even at the cost of his life.

He knocked out Lopopolo in the second round. He leaped into the air again and gain. He shouted into the microphone, "Banzai, banzai! I did it with Yamato damashii!"

WW2 Cry Revived

Until he reintroduced it in this dramatic manner, the term "Yamato damashii" had hardly been heard in Japan since the last banzai charge of World War II.

In accordance with a Japanese proverb he tried to quote after the fight, he has striven mightily to maintain his position of champion; life has been a series of triumphs since.

He returned to Honolulu and knocked out Fel Pedranza in the second round — sweet revenge, since Pedranza was responsible for one of Fujii's two professional defeats. Back in Tokyo he defended his title by knocking out Willi Quatner of Germany in the fourth round.

"I did it with Yamato damashii again," said Fujii. He received the "Fighter of the Month" nod in the World Boxing Association ratings, and knocked out Sadao Takagi in the second round.

'Girl of Yamato'

In the meantime, romance had come into his life. In explaining what had attracted him to Tsutako Miura of Hokkaido, he said he was particularly impressed with her Yamato hadeshiko. As a "girl of Yamato," she is a fitting consort for the modern embodiment of the "spirit of Yamato," Champion Fujii.

Three weeks after his marriage, Fujii was presented to Premier Eisaku Sato, who tried to put the young man at ease by patting his shoulder and congratulating him on his success. "When is the baby being born?" said Sato.

For a moment, Fujii's Yamato damashii faltered. According to the Japanese language account of the interview, he answered in a tiny voice, like the buzz of a mosquito, "It's already born."

After the interview, composure returned to him. It had taken another Japanese — the premier of Japan, at that — to put Fujii out of countenance.

Considering the circumstances, his momentary faint-heartedness did not mar Fujii's image as the personification of the spirit of Yamato. Nikkatsu Studio starred him in a film, "The Takeshi Fujii Story and Yamato Damashii," which was released February 15, the same night Fujii knocked out Johnny Williams of the Philippines, in the second round, at Tokyo's Korakuen.

In a newspaper interview about this time, Fujii discussed family matters. He explained that his inability to speak Japanese well made boxing one of the few fields in which he could hope to excel in Japan. His son would not suffer from this linguistic handicap, so Fujii could not say he would encourage him to be a boxer.

Fujii stated, however, that he could say with certainty that he would bring up his son in the "spirit of Yamato."

AFTER 20 YEARS, ART COMES TO IDAHO SCHOOL

AMERICAN FALLS, Idaho — Lincoln Jr. High School, which had no art classes for 20 years, has revived the course — thanks to a slender, energetic teacher, Kimiko Shimada.

Now the Pocatello JACLer is urging her students to explore, using whatever material for expression and stressing that a project once started must be completed and that students put forth at least half of the hour.

The story, which appeared in the Christian Science Monitor May 11, noted that band and choir were the havens for the best students.

Mail handlers

There are 350 job openings as Mail Handlers in the Los Angeles Post Office. Beginning salary is \$2.59 per hour with periodic increases to \$3.55 per hour, plus 10% additional for work performed between the hours of 6 p.m. and 6 a.m.



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Conductor: Mr. Narumi
Departure Date: August 4, 1968 | O. Summer Vacation Culture Tour
Conductor: Mr. Jio
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Conductor: Mr. Tsuboi
Departure Date: August 25, 1968 | P. Fresno Summer Tour of Japan
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| C. Summer Panorama Tour of Hokkaido
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Departure Date: June 23, 1968 | FROM SAN FRANCISCO: | Q. San Jose Japan Tour
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Conductor: Mdm. Hanayagi
Departure Date: June 16, 1968 | R. Summer Student Culture Tour of Japan
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Conductor: Mr. Tajima
Departure Date: June 29, 1968 | L. Japan Hotel Summer tour
Conductor: Mr. Tanaka
Departure Date: June 16, 1968 | S. Michiya Hanayagi Round the World Tour
Conductor: Mdm. Hanayagi
Departure Date: July 1968 |
| F. Japan Summer Tour
Conductor: Mr. Hashimoto
Departure Date: June 30, 1968 | M. S.F. State Univ. Summer Tour
Conductor: Mr. Ota
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BY THE BOARD: Yone Satoda

Role of Personnel Committee

San Francisco
A little known, but important national committee is the National Personnel Committee. As the name implies, its concern has to do with the "employee-employer" relationship between the JACL staff and the National Board as the "employer". As in all personnel work, this concern includes the whole gamut of diversified and oftentimes sensitive areas, not the least of which is recognition. Recognition of constant devotion to duty and loyalty to our organization by our staff workers tends to be overlooked when things are running smoothly.

In recent years, JACL staff as such had become basically a "one-man" staff. National Director Mas Satow has been a "Jack-of-all-trades" covering all the bases with admirable versatility, aided of course by veteran PC editor Harry Honda. It is to their credit that JACL has weathered the "thick and thin" of the past 25 years in such good shape.

Now, during the past biennium, JACL has acquired the services of three new staff members: Alan Kumamoto, Youth Director; Jeffrey Matsui, Associate Director; and Yoshio Hotta, Assistant National Director. This has created a new look and necessitated an adjustment and re-evaluation.

The effecting of a rapid and orderly transition from a "one-man" staff to a well-coordinated and enlarged staff, capable of maximum utilization of its combined talents, thoughts, and energies has been a major concern of the National Personnel Committee during this biennium.

An example of the steps being taken in this regard was the two-day seminar, exclusively for staff, held on May 8 and 9 at a secluded site in Los Angeles.

From all indications, the seminar was very fruitful in terms of promoting morale, understanding, and teamwork among the staff members. It also served to give each individual a new understanding and appreciation of each other's duties and responsibilities as individuals, as well as their responsibilities as a group. As Harry Honda states, "It helped to improve the JACL image as a professionally-manned organization".

These and other steps are constantly being worked on by the National Personnel Committee in an effort to keep things running smoothly and harmoniously at the staff level. We feel that this concern is as vital, worthwhile, and necessary in terms of long-range planning and growth as is the Executive Reorganization currently being discussed at all levels of our national organization.



20TH INAUGURAL—East Los Angeles JACL celebrated its 20th anniversary with installation of its 1968 officers (from left): seated—Sue Sakamoto, Mable Yoshizaki, president Ritsuko Kawakami, Kimi Akiyoshi, Mattie Furuta; standing—George Nomi, Sumi Ujimoto, Sam Furuta, Tatsuko Miyakawa, Hiro Omura, Walter Tatsuno, Jack Nagano, Henry Onodera, Ken Kato, Roy Yamadera, Mary Mittwer, Dr. Robert Obi, Michi Obi and Akira Hasegawa (who was the charter president in 1948). —Toyo Miyatake Studio.

Hawaiians to vote for constitutional convention delegates; state reapportionment is main reason

By ALLAN BEEKMAN
HONOLULU — When the U.S. Supreme Court ruled in 1964 that the state legislatures throughout the U.S. were not truly representative of the population within the states, the Hawaii State Legislature made a temporary reapportionment of the Senate so that heavily populated Oahu elects 19 senators instead of the former 10, and the neighbor islands elect six instead of the former 15. The legislature did not reapportion the House.

The need for reapportioning the legislature on a permanent basis has led to the Constitutional Convention scheduled for July 15. Voters will elect delegates to the convention June 1.

Oahu has 36 of the 51 House seats. The number to be allotted Oahu will be increased according to the method chosen for reapportionment. Oahu has 83 per cent of the state's potential voters; so if the convention chooses total population as the basis for reapportionment, Oahu will gain seven seats — or 43 of the total 51.

Oahu itself was last apportioned in 1958. Since then, the number of Windward Oahu voters has more than doubled. This shift in population will almost certainly cause a new apportionment for this island.

Though state reapportionment is the main reason for convening the convention, other changes for the state constitution will be considered, for example:

Whether to decentralize Hawaii's now centralized public school control, with control to pass from the state to the counties;

Whether the legislature should meet the year around with full time legislators, instead of in the now limited sessions;

And whether to change the present bicameral system of House and Senate to a unicameral system of only one legislative chamber.

Other matters likely to be considered are: whether to

Eden Township slates bazaar June 15-16

SAN LORENZO — The fifth annual Eden Township JACL benefit bazaar will be held June 15-16 at the Eden Japanese Community Center here. Tetsu Sakai and Fred Miyamoto are co-chairmen. Proceeds go to upkeep of the newly built center.

lower the voting age in Hawaii; whether to eliminate literacy requirements for voting; whether persons convicted of a felony should continue to be permanently disfranchised unless pardoned; whether more power, and specific tax powers, be granted the counties; whether the three year residence requirements for governor appointed state executive positions be retained; whether changes should be made in the length of judicial tenure, and consideration of salary and retirement changes for the judiciary; and whether state government workers should be given the right to collective bargaining and the right to strike.

Three hundred-eighty two candidates have filed for the 82 delegate positions of the convention. Of these, 45 are members of the legislature: 33 from the House, 12 from the Senate. These professionals are campaigning vigorously because they fear that defeat by unknowns may so impair their prestige as to damage their political future.

Hawaii's state constitution is said to have often been praised by specialists throughout the country. Other states are reputed to have used the Hawaii constitution as a guide to revising their own. Nevertheless, the delegates will be

Mid-Columbia to honor graduates June 15

HOOD RIVER — The Mid-Columbia JACL will honor the largest group of high school, business school, and college graduates in its annual graduates recognition banquet on June 15.

The banquet honoring graduating sons and daughters of Mid-Columbia JACL members will be held at the Hood River Village with Mits Takasumi as toastmaster and Miss Joan Yasui as main speaker.

Miss Yasui, daughter of life 1000 Clubber Ray Yasui, is a graduate of Univ. of Oregon with a B.A. and a Masters from Bryn Mawr and is currently Youth Program Coordinator for the City of Berkeley, Calif.

High School — Diane Takahashi, Linda Morioka, Jerry Mizuki, Beverly Bullock, Steve Kawasaki, Ellen Asai, Gail Nishimoto, Marsha Takasumi, Harry Iwatsuki, Jr., Douglas Schull, Donna Okimoto, Barbara Noji, Patty Tamura, and Connie Kiyokawa. College — Cheryl Okimoto (business).

San Mateo JACL events for June scheduled

SAN MATEO — Two special events mark the June calendar for San Mateo JACLers, a benefit movie June 1, 7:30 p.m., at the Buddhist Church hall, and the community picnic June 9 at Boysville near San Gregorio.

Movie chairman Kay Okita said two Daiel-scope color films with English subtitles are billed: Zatoichi Jigokutabi and Ai no Tegamiwa Iku Toshitsuki.

Community churches, the Gardeners Assn. and JYO are co-sponsoring the JACL picnic. Live music will be provided by the teenagers.

Scholarships offered

SALT LAKE CITY — The Mt. Olympus Chapter offers one local scholarship, the Kiyo Matsumori Memorial Scholarship, with a cash award of \$100 and \$50 to the alternate.

empowered to revise the constitution in any way not specifically forbidden by the U.S. Constitution. Consequently, since the state constitution affects many aspects of life in Hawaii, the election and convention are of great importance.

Of course, the revised constitution must be approved by the voters to become valid. The voters may repudiate it, as the voters of New York and Maryland repudiated revised state constitutions offered for their approval.

Repudiation of the efforts of the convention delegates, however, opens a bleak prospect. Rejection will void the opportunity to improve any of the provisions of the constitution by public referendum. Rejection also offers the dismal alternative of inviting the Federal government to come into Hawaii to reorganize the state legislature.

Omaha re-elects Okada president

OMAHA — Noriaki Okada was re-elected to another two-year term as president of Omaha JACL. He and his board were installed by Judge Lawrence C. Krell of Domestic Court May 12 at the Ranch Bowl.

The evening also honored mothers present, especially the Issei, with a tribute paid to them by K. Patrick Okura, who emceed the program.

JACL pins for outstanding service to chapter and community were presented to Mrs. Frank Cabrera for teaching Japanese dancing to the youngsters and to Mrs. Kay Nakadol for assisting with the sukiyaki dinners.

Issei mothers honored were: Mmes. Asayo Ando, Tom Arikawa, Ellen Egusa and Kiyoko Watanabe.

Mrs. Anna Krell, mother of Judge Krell, was given special recognition.

General chairman Lily Okura was assisted by:

Masako Nakadol, co-chmn.; Mar. Misaki, Gladys Hirabayashi, Toshi Zaimon, Linda Lucas and Kimi Nakadol.

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1970 JACL confab plans unwrapped

CHICAGO — The 1970 JACL national convention has been tentatively set for July 14-18 at the Palmer House here. Hiro Mayeda, immediate past Midwest District Governor and serving as Pacific Citizen district representative, will be the convention general chairman.

The local convention board has begun to meet to prepare promotion and publicity of the 21st Biennial at the forthcoming San Jose convention.

Machida —

(Continued from Page 5)

I include some of my own thoughts about this conference had a tremendous effect on me.

On one level, I was very impressed with the liberal spirit I found there. More significantly, however, this conference raised certain questions that I must face as a Japanese American. In the course of the conference, I observed the terrible consequences of racism in all forms.

As I sat there, I could not help but think of some of the racist tendencies that some Japanese Americans hold for both Negroes and Whites—especially in the area of intermarriage. I realize that our racism is one of an overt nature, but nevertheless, it exists and its potential for harm is still there.

And by and large, most Japanese Americans are not aware of it. It is my firm belief that we as people will someday have to face this issue and be honest about it. Perhaps this can be the greatest contribution that Japanese Americans can make now, and in the future in making this country a better place to live in.

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Contributions
CHICAGO—The Chicago JACL Board approved two contributions at the recommendation of its Human Relations Committee recently: \$50 to the Southern Christian Leadership Conference Poor People's Campaign and \$50 to American Friends Service Committee for food distributed to victims of the Chicago riots of last April.

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