

Perspectives Jerry Enomoto

Neutrality: An Impossible Stance

Sacramento

This marks the third holiday season during which I have been privileged to serve in the office of the National Presidency. As I thought about this column I was hard put to come up with a particularly thoughtful, timely, and profound, different, etc. type message. Then I gave it up and decided to say a few things that reflect how I feel and let it go at that.

This holiday season is hardly no different from ones of the recent past because we continue to see so little real gains in the quest for world peace and racial brotherhood. However, in the optimistic spirit that moves youth (a Jr. JACLer recently said that youth tend to be optimistic, while adults are pessimistic), perhaps we ought to be thankful for the beginning of peace talks, and the apparent lessening of violent outbreaks in our cities, accompanied by increasing signs that more Americans are concerned about the causative factors involved.

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In a similar vein I like to think that JACL is becoming a little more "relevant" as a human relations type organization. The 20th Biennial Convention at San Jose sounded a louder than usual note for involvement and progress in the civil rights area. It marked the first time that an open forum on civil rights was held, substituting for the usual reports and repetitious discussion in this area. However, no matter how you dress it up, you may say that was all talk. But was it?

The delegates approved a budget item calling for a full-time staff worker in the field. True, we haven't got the person yet, but we're trying.

As I have mentioned in these pages before, there is increasing evidence of chapter and district efforts dealing with education, community service, group inter-action, and even some action programs. When any group or organization has as long a way to go as we had toward involvement and commitment, a little bit goes a long way.

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Personally, I am encouraged by the increasing invitations I am receiving to discuss with groups representing the broad spectrum of our communities, the social issues of the day. Invariably such invitations come because of my JACL affiliation. To me, it is gratifying that concerned Americans care enough about what we think to ask. I say this not from a self-debasing inferiority complex, but from the hope that JACL's concern about the broader problems of our communities is being communicated.

I am particularly hopeful about our young people who, whether they are Jr. JACLers or Jr. YBAers, seem to be asking the kind of questions and harboring the kind of concerns that I never did when I was in high school or college.

Incidentally, some of the youth are found in the most militant factions of college dissidents. Whether we agree with their views or not, it may pay off to remember that, in a very real sense, we are paying the price (student disorder is part of that price) for years of failing to care enough to set certain wrongs right in America. Youth is impatient and will often sneer at our insistence upon respect for law and order, when they see evidence that a similar insistence upon justice is missing.

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There is a cliché that says "youth must be served." My interpretation of this is not a literal one. Youth must be respected, heard and understood (the last may be difficult at times) but not "served" if this means catered to. The present spotlight upon S. F. State College is a case in point. When people use the very tactics they deplore others using to gain their ends, the limit should be drawn and drawn firmly. The very essence of understanding and resolution is negotiation. The proclaiming of "demands" as non-negotiable stops progress, regardless of whether all, or some, of these demands are just. The question may very legitimately be asked whether the protesting groups want to make constructive gains, or issue challenges, create violent confrontations and ultimately destroy the college.

I personally claim no intimate knowledge of the San Francisco State scene, nor do I know its new Acting President, Dr. S. I. Hayakawa. His identity as a Japanese American and his call to those of Oriental ancestry, as well as the bulk of students and faculty largely unheard from, to support his efforts deserve fair consideration.

In this, as in all conflict, the failure of the moderate to speak and act may leave the field to the extremists.

Those Sansei students on any campus who feel inside that they must be militant, will do what they feel they have to do. I would hope that those Sansei who consider themselves moderates will feel inclined to add their voices to the debate. Neutrality here is an impossible stance.

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Let's enter the holiday season with an individual awareness of the need to project the feeling of good will that possesses us now, throughout the year.

Joyce and I wish everyone a joyous and healthy 1969.

LAST ISSUE OF THE YEAR

The 1968 Pacific Citizen Holiday Issue, dated Dec. 20-27, marks the final edition for the year. Regular publication resumes Jan. 3, 1969. All news and advertising deadlines are Friday, Dec. 27, 1968.—The Editor.

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—Sketches for this story by George Mathis

Wakamatsu Colonists Plant Mulberry Trees at Gold Hill

Henry Taketa:

In Honor of Pioneers from Japan to America

Sacramento

If 1969 is to be a true and meaningful centennial for our Issei generation, the pages in the book of time must be turned back a full century.

Search and research undertaken must prove without a shadow of any doubt the timely arrival in 1869 of Japanese, not by accident or misfortune as would be the case of a shipwrecked sailor or fisherman or on temporary leave from Japan by a student, traveler or trader, but for permanent settlement somewhere in the United States.

Over the past forty years, bits of evidence had been gathered and, as pieces from here and there and out of the past were put together, they gradually brought to light the Wakamatsu Tea and Silk Farm Colony of Gold Hill, El Dorado County, Calif., and its people of a hundred years ago.

This episode of early California is little known because the Colony was ill-fated and short-lived. At best, the records are fragmentary and meager, but everything about the Colony and the colonists miraculously fell into its proper place.

Through persistence and industry on the part of a few researchers (*), the story of the coming of the Wakamatsu colonists; their arrival at Gold Hill in June 1869 and venture into farming; abandonment of the farm colony and exodus of its people; Okei and her grave; Matsunosuke Sakurai and other people; and events of the time can now be unfolded and told with exactitude as it happened.

Hereafter, new discoveries will serve to refine what is already known and not about

the establishment of the very existence of the Wakamatsu Colony.

Landmark Registry

On December 9, 1966, an application was submitted by the writer in behalf of several sponsors (**) to have the "Wakamatsu Tea and Silk Farm Colony of Gold Hill" recognized as an episode of historical significance by the Historical Landmark Advisory Committee of the Division of Beaches and Parks.

The application was unanimously approved on December 16, 1966, with the understanding that the plaque and monument dedication be deferred until sometime in 1969, "the 100th anniversary of the Colony's founding."

At this point the biographical portion of the application (as adjusted to latest findings) may adequately serve to bring to the readers the story of the Wakamatsu Colony, its people and their brief but memorable existence.

George Mathis is an artist-illustrator at Aerojet, Sacramento

Wakamatsu Tea and Silk Farm Colony of Gold Hill

Most notable contribution of the pioneer immigrants from Japan to the economy and industry of the State of California and the United States has been in the field of agriculture. With utmost patience, perseverance and industry, they cleared, leveled and irrigated land and brought crops to bear in soil which had previously remained idle or had been put to limited use for pasture and grazing.

Japanese immigration of any consequence to the United States was in the late 1890s and early 1900s, and their influence upon California's farming industry was in direct ratio to the number of new arrivals.

However, it is most significant that its humble beginning was with the coming of a small but proud and determined group from Aizu Wakamatsu in Japan to Gold Hill, El Dorado County, on or about June 8, 1869, to establish a farm settlement, although this venture lasted

less than two years and ended in tragedy.

Aizu Wakamatsu, led by its last feudal lord, Katamori Matsudaira, and a number of other ruling clans had the misfortune of supporting the Tokugawa Shogunate in its conflict with the followers of Emperor Meiji, who favored centralized imperial power and had suffered a crushing defeat. Chaos reigned for a time in Japan, and there was genuine fear for life and property among the losers.

Either at the suggestion of Eduard Schnell, a trader of Dutch or German descent and a long-time confidant of the lord of the Aizu Wakamatsu, or to prepare for possible sanctuary or refuge if it became necessary to flee the home land, Lord Matsudaira made plans for the first organized emigration to the United States and brought into existence the ill-fated and short-lived Wakamatsu Tea and Silk Farm Colony of Gold Hill.

First Issei Settlers

Between nine to ten persons under leadership of Eduard (John Henry) Schnell constituted the first vanguard of several groups or contingents.

Sixteen more were soon to follow, and others (including Okei, nursemaid to the Schnell household, Matsuo and Kuni) were to arrive at the Colony later.

Gold Hill may have been selected for this colonization for its scenic and topographical similarity to their Japanese homeland or because many early settlers were from Holland or Germany as was Schnell. Much of the colony was made up of farmers and those in the trades, but several were samurai followers of Lord Matsudaira.

Mike Masaoka:

Past 100 Years of Japan recalled

THIS YEAR (1968), Japan commemorated its Meiji Centennial, celebrating the hundred years in which it has developed from a minor feudal state to become the third major industrial nation on earth.

On October 23, in Tokyo's Nippon Budokan Hall, in the presence of the Emperor and Empress, high government and diplomatic officials, and representatives of almost every segment of Japanese society, including invited overseas guests, special ceremonies were observed to mark the century of Japan's emergence from a backward, isolated, and internally divided nation to a highly industrialized, modern and influential international economic power.

In the words of Editor Mas Ogawa of *The Japan Times*, "... it was not all clear sailing. The first task of the early Meiji leaders was nation-building—to give the people a sense of nationhood. They also had to protect the country from being engulfed by the wave of western colonialism. And they did this by borrowing heavily from the west.

"Jamming centuries of occidental lore into the space of a few decades brought on inevitable imbalances. One was the overemphasis on military might, although science and technology, education and political institutions were not neglected. Success in wars led to arrogance and conceit, the hallmarks of ultranationalism and militarism. This took the nation finally toward the tragedy of World War II and total defeat.

"Fortunately, Japan was given a second chance, and the postwar years saw the establishment of democratic institutions and processes which were there but had not been able to blossom in the preceding era. The people rebounded to fashion a new nation which in many ways is the envy of the world. ..."

PERHAPS A quick and short chronology of Japan's eventful century may serve to summarize the better known aspects of this fateful hundred years.

1868 (Meiji 1) — Emperor Meiji, who had acceded to the throne the preceding year, named the new era Meiji (September 8 on the old lunar calendar, October 23 by the new solar calendar).

1869 (Meiji 2) — Japanese Government authorized the first immigration to the United States.

1884 (Meiji 17)—The government was reformed and a modern cabinet system was inaugurated.

1889 (Meiji 22)—The Imperial Constitution was promulgated. The following year, the first election of the House of Representatives was held and the first session of the Imperial Diet was convened.

1894 (Meiji 27) — Japanese forces clashed with Chinese troops in Korea, leading to the outbreak of the Sino-Japanese War.

1902 (Meiji 35)—The Anglo-Japanese Alliance was signed.

1904 (Meiji 37)—The Russo-Japanese War broke out, followed by the Treaty of Portsmouth the next year.

1907 (Meiji 40)—The Gentlemen's Agreement was signed with the United States, limiting immigration to the United States to certain groups.

1910 (Meiji 43) — Korea was annexed.

1912 (Meiji 45) — Emperor Meiji died on July 30. Crown Prince Yoshihito was enthroned to reign over the new era of Taisho.

1914 (Taisho 3)—World War I broke out in Europe. Japan declared war on Germany.

1918 (Taisho 7)—World War I ended with the Armistice, with Japan as a victorious power receiving certain territorial and other "rights."

1923 (Taisho 12)—The Great Kanto Earthquake hit the Tokyo area.

1924 (Taisho 13)—United States passed the Japanese Immigration Exclusion Act.

1926 (Taisho 15) — Emperor Taisho died in December. Prince Regent Hirohito acceded to the throne and the new era of Showa began.

1929 (Showa 4) — The New York Stock Exchange financial panic spread to the rest of the world and the Japanese economy was seriously affected.

1931 (Showa 6)—The Manchurian Incident took place, with Manchukuo being established the next year.

1933 (Showa 8)—Japan quits the League of Nations after a 42-1 vote called for Japan to withdraw her troops and to recognize China's sovereignty over Manchuria.

1937 (Showa 12)—The Marco Polo Bridge Incident provoked protracted war with China.

1940 (Showa 15) — Japan joined Germany and Italy in the Tripartite Alliance.

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Friday, Dec. 20-27, 1968

from the Chaplain's Desk

CHRISTMAS MESSAGE

Philadelphia

The Christmas message is a recurrent and continuing one, Christianity throughout the world sings out: "Today Christ is born to us: come, let us adore."

What took place that first Christmas so many years ago is made present for us here and now in 1968. How can this be? It seems an incredible statement that the Christ Child is born again at Christmas time. Is it possible to bring a past event out of history and give it present actuality? Certainly this is not possible with ordinary past events that have to do with ordinary people. But the Christ Child is no ordinary child. He is God as well as man. Because He is man, the events of His earthly life took place at a particular moment in history and in a particular location in the world. But because He is God, everything that He did and everything that happened to Him lives on. Neither time nor space can contain Him. This is the objective reality, the overwhelming, staggering fact that God becomes man!

There is another reality, equally wonderful and spiritually beneficial and productive: it is faith. Faith in hearing Christ and responding to Him. It is receiving from Him and giving one's self to Him. It is living communication and friendship with Him. With this faith we draw the past event to us here and now, so that we can truly say: "Christ is born to us, come, let us adore."

But someone might say: "So what! Christ is born to us. Will it make any difference in this life of mine in this world?"

Life is hard. It is drudgery. It is worry about the future. Life is a sick child, a dying mother or father. Life is a husband, a wife or a son who drinks too much. Life is too many children. It is exhaustion from a large family. Life is no children at all. Life may be a sinful, humiliating habit. Life is being consumed with anger. It is being eaten up with envy and hatred. Life is the frustrating, painful reality of growing old. Life is death staring you in the face. Life is the seeming never-ending turmoil and horror of the Vietnam war.

No matter who you are or what your condition, Christ is born to you this Christmastide. What will He do for you? He is not going to wave a magic wand over your life and take away the hardship and suffering from it. When this Christmastide is over, you will still be you. You will still have your cross, your heartaches, your burdens and concern. But you will also be different, because now you will know that you are no longer alone. God is there with you.

To all of us the angel proclaims from the sacred writings of the Bible, this making-present-again of the original Christmas: "Fear not; for behold, I bring you good tidings of great joy, which shall be to all people. For unto you is born this day in the city of David a Saviour, which is Christ the Lord." (Luke, ch. 2, v. 11).

There is one more thing, something a chaplain hesitates to mention, because of the repeated accusation that religion is too much concerned with life beyond the grave rather than with this world. But I dare to say, that at Christmas time, as it is no other time, we literally catch a glimpse of another world, and it doesn't seem so unreal after all.

The Christ Child is indeed born into this world, into the midst of our hardships, pain and sorrow. He himself will live our life and will experience the full weight of life's burdens. He wants us to live our life and to elevate it with our labor, our love, our effort.

But He also tells us that this life is not an end in itself, that it will flower out into another life in the world of eternity. This truth may be the greatest lesson of Christmas: the conviction that God is born as man, so that we may be born to live with Him forever in eternity.

May the blessings and spiritual values of Christmas be yours, my fellow JACLers. May Christmas be renewed and continued in the New Year of 1969.

—FR. CLEMENT

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Season's Cheer from Coast to Coast

Bruce Bollinger:

Political Behavior of Issei and Nisei

A fairly esoteric paper on the voting patterns of the Japanese American in recent presidential elections and a method for ascertaining Japanese names from precinct lists to determine percentage of Japanese Americans registered to vote was submitted by graduate student Bruce C. Bollinger at the Univ. of Southern California. It is important, in our judgment, because it has compared two doctoral dissertations on the same subject — the Nisei voting record — in two communities: Los Angeles and Portland, Ore. — Editor.

Recently a California legislator of Oriental extraction State Sen. Alfred Song in an essay entitled "Politics and Policies of the Oriental Community" stated that he had been advised by several experts on the voting behavior of Californians that "Orientals do not constitute a large enough subsample in general political surveys of the total population to support ethically based conclusions about their political characteristics."

This may well be the case with general political surveys but other approaches seemed to offer themselves and this student sought to utilize them in an investigation of the political characteristics of the Japanese American portion of the Oriental community.

Precinct Analysis
It was first my intention to determine these characteristics through a study of the votes cast in precincts with substantial majorities of Japanese American voters. In order to pinpoint these precincts census data could be expected to provide the general locations of Japanese concentrations.

Since the Japanese born in Japan (Issei) for the most part did not achieve citizenship until 1952 and since their children, the second generation (Nisei), although native-born American citizens, were usually too young to be voters until after 1940, there was no point in going back to census data prior to 1940.

Furthermore, although a census tract might have a substantial Japanese concentration, it ordinarily would have several precincts in it and the Japanese could be distributed unevenly throughout them. Therefore if precincts were to be selected for study, confirmation was required that they had substantial Japanese majorities.

A check of the names of voters on the printed lists of voters would permit this.

The Los Angeles County Registrar of Voters maintains one complete set of these lists for each general election back to the year 1940. He also has one complete set of precinct maps for each general election for the years 1932, 1936,

1942, 1946, and 1952 to the present.

A study of the 1940 census revealed that there were 33 census tracts in the county where the population of persons of Oriental ancestry amounted to ten percent or more of the population. Census tract 294 (Terminal Island) in Los Angeles was the only tract found with any substantial population (3,831) with a large Oriental concentration (2,253, or 58.8%).

Postwar Concentrations

The 1950 census had only 23 census tracts with Orientals amounting to ten percent or more and the tract with the heaviest concentration was Los Angeles City tract 97 with 31.5% Orientals (722 out of 2,290).

In 1960 the census identified 78 tracts with ten percent or more and Los Angeles City tract 2195 in the Crenshaw Avenue-Exposition Boulevard neighborhood had the heaviest with 52.1%.

The 1940 tract at Terminal Island, after a check of the records at the Registrar of Voters, proved to consist of Los Angeles City precincts 1982 and 1982A. The latter had no appreciable number of Japanese names on the list of voters but No. 1982 had 167 out of 297 registered voters or 56.2%. These Japanese had registered as 48 Democrats (28.9%), 111 Republicans (66.9%), and 8 Decline to State.

This precinct included the Community of East San Pedro which had been established by Japanese fishermen in 1907 and 50.3% of the Japanese registered to vote in the precinct gave their occupations as fishermen.

A Japanese strength of 56% in a precinct did not suggest itself to this writer as sufficient for generalizing about voting trends of Japanese.

Too Dispersed for Study

A check showed that in the 18 tracts with ten percent or more Orientals in Los Angeles City in 1940 there were 17,928, or 55% of the city's 34,073 Orientals.

In short, the Japanese appeared to be too widely scat-

tered to facilitate a voting study of this type.

In 1950 the Japanese population did not seem to have re-established itself appreciably following the WW II relocation so the 1960 census was the next point at which a check was made of precincts.

The tract with the heaviest Oriental concentration, tract 2195 with 52.1%, proved to consist in 1966 of four Los Angeles precincts, 2073, 2076, 3923, and 3924. They were found to have Japanese strengths of 31.1%, 30.8%, 30.8%, and 45.2% respectively among their registered voters.

Again, the Japanese concentration was too low to permit generalizing about Japanese voting behavior from that of these precincts. In this instance, because of the large Negro population in the area, these precincts' voting records might well be more characteristic of Negro voting behavior than Japanese.

In 1942 a UCLA study of the political problems and activities of Orientals in Los Angeles devoted some attention to the voting behavior of Orientals based upon a precinct analysis. The author of the report, Charles K. Ferguson, studied six precincts, one in the Jefferson-Western vicinity, one at Berendo and Olympic, one in Boyle Heights, two in Little Tokyo, and one near the Union Depot.

Predominantly Democratic

In most instances he found that the voters with Japanese surnames were predominantly Democratic and the precincts voted favorably for a Negro candidate for the Los Angeles Board of Education in the 1941 election. He also noted a low turnout.

The precincts were as follows:

Prec.	V.	J.	(D)	(R)	(DS)
605	277	42	13	28	1
678	285	7	3	2	3
869	260	48	30	15	3
886	165	29	16	10	3
885	227	77	56	25	6
884	283	1	0	1	0
	204	118	81	15	

V—Total Registered Voters;
J—Japanese Surnames

But the makeup of the precincts with large concentrations of Chinese and other minority groups prevent drawing any satisfactory conclusions about the Japanese other than that in 1940-42 it seems likely that those Japanese registered to vote were predominantly Democratic.

Rothkopf Study

The only other study of precincts which discusses the Japanese was one of Sawtelle in 1957 by Michael Rothkopf for the Pomona College Institute of Practical Politics. Among the Sawtelle precincts was

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Stuart Takeuchi:

The Sorry Memory

More Are Questioning the Constitutionality of Korematsu Case — Low Point in U.S. History for Japanese Americans

ABOUT THE AUTHOR
Stuart Takeuchi, political science student at Occidental College, hails from Long Beach. This essay edited to fit space was a prize winner in a contest on a constitutional issue.

In the history of our country, there has been more than one occasion whereupon the United States saw fit to remove an ethnic minority from its homes and lands.

In 1830, the Congress of the United States passed the Indian Removal Bill that empowered President Andrew Jackson to initiate land "exchanges" with the American Indian in the South. In essence, this sanctioned the removal of those people from their homes and the opportunity for squatters, land speculators, and bootleggers to move in.

This case was eventually taken to the Supreme Court of the United States, where that body declared the state of Georgia to be in violation of the Constitution for the eviction of the Indians.

Although not enforced by President Jackson, because "federal forces were too feeble" to bring the Indians back safely to their lands, it was a judicial decision not reaffirmed some one hundred years later in a similar case.

The WW2 Case

That similar case arose in World War II, when 112,985 people of Japanese ancestry, citizens or not, were evicted from the West Coast to relocation centers inland.

On April 13, 1943, in a speech to the House Naval Affairs Subcommittee in San Francisco, Lt. Gen. John L. DeWitt, commander of the West Defense Command of the U.S. Army said:

"There is developing a sentiment on the part of certain individuals to get the Japanese back on the Coast. I am opposing it with every means at my disposal . . . A Jap's a Jap. They are a dangerous element, whether loyal or not. There is no way to determine their loyalty. . . . It makes no difference whether he is an American; theoretically he is still a Japanese, and you can't change him . . . You can't change him by giving him a piece of paper."

It is statements like these, prior to the evacuation of the Japanese from the West Coast in 1942, as a "military necessity," that will be investigated. It was an evacuation that saw losses in land, businesses and property totalling \$400 million, in addition to the untold hardships experienced by the evacuees.

Purpose of Paper

It will be the purpose of this paper to discuss the background for anti-Japanese feelings on the West Coast, pressures leading up to the Evacuation, the Supreme Court's decision to uphold the constitutionality of the exclusion in Korematsu v. United States, and ultimately to question that decision.

I. Development of Anti-Japanese Feeling On the West Coast

Wherever the Japanese have settled, their nests pollute the communities like the running sores of leprosy. They exist like the yellowed, smoldering discarded butts in an over-full ashtray, vilifying the air with their loathsome smells, filling all who have the misfortune to look upon them with a wholesome disgust and a desire to wash."

This statement is typical of the racial and economic prejudices that saw its first cry against the Japanese in 1886, by a Dr. C. C. O'Donnell, a San Francisco politician: "The Japanese Must Go."

As Japanese immigration to the United States increased during the peak years from 1886 to 1907, they inherited much of the ill-feeling that had earlier existed against the Chinese immigrants.

Four Main Objections

That ill-feeling was evident

In a speech by Dr. Edward Alsworth Ross, Professor of Sociology at Stanford University in 1900. In repeating many of the arguments used against the Chinese, he found the Japanese objectionable on four counts:

1—They were unassimilable.
2—They worked for low wages and thereby undermined the existing labor standards of American workmen.

3—Their standards of living were much lower than those of American workmen.

4—They lacked a proper political feeling for American democratic institutions.

The Japanese also inherited, through popular confusion of the two nationalities, what came to be known as the "yellow peril," from the Chinese.

From the outset of Chinese immigration, it was alleged that the Chinese had only hatred for American institutions, and that their sole loyalty was for the emperor. Their entrance into the country was seen as an invasion and their motive ultimate conquest of the country by infiltration and subversion.

Race Relations Cycle

Another important factor was that the Japanese, like the Chinese before them, experienced a "race relations cycle": when labor was scarce the Japanese were welcomed, but when work was scarce, the Japanese were viewed as competitors for the white man's jobs, and antagonism toward them speedily developed.

Other contributing factors to anti-Japanese antagonism were actual racial differences, among which included appearance, customs, manners, and traditions.

Also, the "prolific birth rate" of Japanese, which in actuality was lower than the total population of California, was used by racists to further their cause.

John S. Chambers, the California State Controller in 1921, said of the Japanese: "Their birth rate is between three and four times that of our own race . . . At this rate, in ten years there will be 150,000 Japanese born here, and by 1949 they will outnumber the white people."

Japanese Exclusion League

Chambers, in addition to his State Controller position, was also chairman of the Japanese Exclusion League, one of several organizations created in the early decades of the twentieth century for the purpose of combatting immigration of persons of the Japanese race. This Exclusion League was founded in 1905 and the following excerpts from its constitution clearly state its position:

Two or more unassimilable races cannot exist peacefully in the same territory. . . . The Caucasian and Asiatic races are unassimilable. Contact between these races must result, under the conditions of industrial life obtaining in North America, in injury to the former, proportioned to the extent to which such contact prevails.

The preservation of the Caucasian race upon American soil, and particularly upon the western soil thereof, necessitates the adoption of all possible measures to prevent or minimize the immigration of Asiatics to America.

Included in the League were the American Legion, the California State Federation of Labor, and the Native Sons and Daughters of the Golden West.

Joint Immigration Committee

In 1923, a more vigorous and prominent anti-Japanese group was formed under the name of the California Joint Immigration Committee, which included the previously mentioned organizations, in addition to the California State Grange.

Eventually, this Committee absorbed all that the old Japanese Exclusion League stood for, including its office, records, and funds:

The Committee was particularly potent under the chairmanship of V. S. McClatchy, publisher of the Sacramento Bee newspaper, which reflected his racism even after his death in 1938.

In 1943, that paper printed an advertisement:

"Come and hear the facts — Lend your help to Deport the Japs — If you can't trust a Jap, you won't want him as a neighbor — Any good man can become an American citizen, but a Jap is and always will be a Stabber-in-the-Back gangster; rebel. After the war, ship them back to their Rising Sun Empire."

It is under the influence of these two groups in addition to already existing prejudices that legislation was taken against the Japanese.

In 1901, California Governor Henry T. Gage recognized the "dangers" of further Japanese immigration to California in his plea to the State Legislature:

"At present the peril from the Chinese labor finds a similar danger in the unrestricted immigration of Japanese laborers. The cheapness of that labor is likewise a menace to American labor, and a new treaty with Japan for such restriction, as well as with the passage of laws by Congress is desired for the protection of Americans."

Results from this speech and its implications echoed by other anti-Japanese people were fruitful:

1—The California Legislature adopted a joint resolution for the restriction of Japanese immigration later in 1901;

2—The American Federation of Labor, in 1904, resolved that the Chinese Exclusion Laws would also apply to the Japanese;

3—In March of 1905, the California State Senate passed a resolution against unrestricted immigration of Japanese;

4—There were three Alien Land Acts passed, in 1913, 1920, and 1923, which prevented any alien ineligible for citizenship from owning any land in California.

Federal Reactions

In addition to these local legislations, there were three national acts of importance: The "Gentlemen's Agreement," the Immigration Act of 1917, and the Immigration Act of 1924. The "Gentlemen's Agreement" was an agreement between the United States and Japan for the latter nation to voluntarily limit the emigration of laborers to the United States.

The work of the Japanese Exclusion League was not unrewarded, for it aided in the passage of the other two legislative acts.

In the Immigration Act of 1917, it defined exactly who should be excluded from admission to the United States, and included most of the Eastern peoples.

The problem of Japanese immigration was brought to an end by the Immigration Act of 1924, which terminated, without notice, the "Gentlemen's Agreement" in providing for the exclusion for all aliens ineligible for citizenship.

Erroneous Counts

It is interesting to note that in much of the terms in which restrictive measures were argued, and won, had in many cases little relation to fact or logic.

In addition to the erroneous statements on Japanese fecundity, a treatise of the early part of the twentieth century by a California official declared that as a result of the immigration to the United States of Japanese soldiers "it would be easy to marshal an army of 50,000 Japanese veterans at any point in California in 48 hours."

At the time of the statement, the Census of 1910 reported the total Japanese population in California to be less than 42,000.

Segregation of Oriental students in San Francisco was urged on the grounds that Japanese were "crowding" white students, but an official report later revealed

Turn to Page A-5

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From Page A-2

that there were exactly 39 persons in 72 schools that were involved.

Attitudes During Depression

After 1924, having obtained its major objectives of excluding the Japanese and removing their right to own land, the united front of organized agitation rapidly disintegrated.

There existed until 1931 a new mood of passive tolerance, but not one of social acceptance. Studies of popular attitudes of the time on the West Coast showed them to be ones of trickery and treachery in characterizing the Japanese.

The aggressive actions of Japan after 1931 revived in the minds of many West Coast citizens the oft-heard charges of the disloyalty and treachery of Japanese Americans.

Another stimulus of unmeasured strength was the Great Depression with its consequent insecurity and frustrations, as minority groups proved to be scapegoats for frightened men.

In examining the background for anti-Japanese feeling that eventually led to the Evacuation, one must also realize the emotionalism involved, in addition to the legalistic aspects brought forth by prejudice and its manifestations through organizations such as the Joint Immigration Committee. The very emotionalism with which the Japanese issue was charged lent strength to the anti-Japanese groups.

Pro-Immigrant Groups

In spite of all the anti-Japanese agitation generated in the 50 years preceding Pearl Harbor, there were groups opposed to actions taken by the Exclusion League and the Joint Immigration Committee.

The Federal Council of Churches of Christ in America was opposed to absolute exclusion and consistently attempted to influence public opinion to grant a quota to Japan on the same basis used in allocating immigration quotas to other nations.

Other groups, like the California Council on Oriental Relations, received the endorsement of hundreds of clergymen and educators in a campaign conducted in 1933 to grant a quota to Japan.

However, such groups met no success. In fact, pressures led to the disbanding of the latter organization in 1934. They undoubtedly played an educational role, correcting many of the extravagant charges at resident Japanese, but in each case their efforts to influence governmental policy and the dominant public opinion were more than balanced by activity generated from the opposition groups.

By the end of the depression decade, the stereotype of the Japanese was complete, and needed only a stimulus to provide the means for racists to vent their feelings physically against the Japanese. That stimulus came on Dec. 7, 1941.

Pressures Leading to Evacuation and Supreme Court Ruling

On March 24, 1942, the first of the Civilian Exclusion Acts was issued, ordering the evacuation of all citizens of Japanese ancestry, citizens or not, to relocation centers inland. This marked the result of the formally latent regional hostility that was released by the war with Japan — a hostility of anti-Japanese sentiment built up over the 50 years preceding Pearl Harbor into the political and social structure of the West Coast.

Many traditionally anti-Japanese individuals and organizations realized that the war presented a natural opportunity to further their long-term goals.

Typical of this feeling was expressed by the executive secretary of the California Joint Immigration Committee in its first meeting after Pearl Harbor:

"I know that the Committee has received more active and more general support in the last month than it has received in the last 30 years of its existence, and what we want, we ought to get it now."

Pressure for Evacuation

"It" was the crucial recommendation for mass evacuation made on Feb. 14, 1942 by Gen. DeWitt, commanding officer of the West Defense Command.

According to Morton Grodzins, in his book "Americans Betrayed",

"It is impossible to know exactly how much pressure was applied directly on General DeWitt and members of his staff . . ."

But he does go on to say that "it is clear that the pressures were an integral ingredient of the military decision."

Because headquarters of the West Defense Command were in San Francisco, officers of the command were available for personal visits by state and local political leaders and were more keenly aware of the press furor.

Public Clamor

Both on the national and the local scene, Congressmen, patriotic, fraternal, and business organizations were suggesting "the removal of all Japanese, alien and American-born, alike" prior to Feb. 14. Of greater importance was the fact that public officials were working for Evacuation prior to Feb. 14.

State and local officials impressed their views directly upon military officers: California's Governor Olson, on Jan. 27, informed General DeWitt that federal action was essential and warned that "if nothing is done, the people may take things into their own hands."

Earl Warren

Also, Attorney-General Earl Warren made his public pronouncement in favor of Evacuation on Jan. 30, and had worked to bring about the mass movements for some time previously.

Mayor Bowron of Los Angeles began his public campaign to remove Japanese from California on Feb. 5, and continued his efforts increasingly thereafter.

Prior to Jan. 7, the West Defense Command had shown no interest in mass evacuation, and made no claims with respect to the necessity of such a program. From this date, Grodzins notes an interesting chronology:

"From the middle of January an ever increasing demand for mass evacuation was made. This demand reached its highest point between Feb. 10 and 13: the mayor of California's largest city and California's attorney-general (on Feb. 11) bluntly informed the commanding general of the Western Defense Command that they considered him personally responsible for guarding the Pacific Coast against the activities of resident Japanese; Walter Lippman (on Feb. 12) wrote strongly in favor of Evacuation, climaxing a general editorial barrage that came from newspapers throughout the Pacific Coast area; the congressmen and senators of the three western states (Feb. 13) demanded Japanese evacuation in a formal resolution."

"This concentration of pressure occurred immediately after Attorney General Biddle had refused (on Feb. 9) to carry out General DeWitt's recommendation that a large coastal area be declared prohibited to alien enemies."

Such were the pressures. On Feb. 14 the commanding general transmitted to the War Department his recommendation making possible the evacuation of all Japanese citizens and aliens under complete military auspices.

It is interesting to note that the regional pressures intervened in precisely that interval between the Army's complete disinterest in Evacuation and the Army's insistence on Evacuation.

"Military Necessity"

The decision by General DeWitt was based on "military necessity." It was argued that the Japanese had "deployed" around every single point of military value along the coast.

This point was used as military justification even though it had been pointed out by the Select Committee Investigating National Defense Migration for the House of Representatives, 77th Congress (the Tolan Committee) that the pattern of Japanese settlement was pretty well fixed by 1910, and no one at the hearings bothered to point out that the Japanese had settled as they did years before the vital installations came and settled beside them.

Military officials of the Western Defense Command strongly upheld the thesis that danger was inherent in race. In his official statement to the Secretary of War recommending evacuation, Gen-

eral DeWitt supported his recommendation with these words:

"In the war in which we are now engaged, racial affinities are not severed by migration. The Japanese race is an enemy race, and while many second and third generation Japanese are born on United States soil, possessed of United States citizenship, have become 'Americanized,' the racial strains are undiluted. . . . It therefore follows that along the vital Pacific Coast over 112,000 potential enemies of Japanese extraction are at large today."

Another facet of the military argument was their attempt to demonstrate that Japanese in America felt a greater loyalty to Japan than to the United States. Colonel Karl Bendetsen, the Assistant Chief of Staff of the WDC used this evidence to support the charge:

"There has been no substantial evidence of manifestation of nationalistic fervor exhibited by any Japanese in the United States since the outbreak of the war. Even on the Emperor's birthday there was no visible evidence that the day was remembered in evacuee centers."

"This attitude — well illustrated, I think, by the fact that there has NOT been a single instance when any Japanese has reported disloyalty on the part of another of the same race — may be, and can be most ominous thing."

Grodzins terms this evidence "extensio ad absurdum," and it was the same argument used by both Attorney General Warren and General DeWitt. The general considered that "the very fact that no sabotage has taken place to date is a disturbing and confirming indication that such action will be taken."

Fear of Vigilantism

Relatively heavy stress had been placed upon the danger to the Japanese population as a justification for eviction. However, statistics on extralegal actions taken against resident Japanese from Dec. 8, 1941 to March 31, 1942, showed only 36 cases, including seven murders.

Thus it was that the "Final Report, Japanese Evacuation From the West Coast, 1942," submitted by General DeWitt to the War Department on June 5, 1943, justified the "military necessity" of the act and was accepted without opposition by the War Department.

On February 19, 1942, President Roosevelt signed Executive Order 9066, which manifested his approval:

" . . . By virtue of the authority vested in me as President of the United States, and Commander-in-Chief of the Army and Navy, I hereby authorize and direct the Secretary of War, and the Military Commanders . . . to prescribe military areas in such places and of such extent as he or the appropriate Military Commander may determine, from which any or all persons may be excluded, and with respect to which, the right of any person to enter, remain in, or leave shall be subject to whatever restriction the Secretary of War or the appropriate Military Commander may impose in his discretion."

The Department of Justice's view on the matter generally had been that mass evacuation was unnecessary, mass evacuation of citizens was unconstitutional, and any mass evacuation was of too great a magnitude for the department to handle.

In arguing their point, the Justice Department took the view of administrative expediency, and thus weakened their argument against evacuation on the grounds that it was unnecessary — if the evacuation was unnecessary, administrative inability of the Justice was irrelevant, and if it were necessary, administrative defects obviously should not prevent the movement.

This dualism of the Justice Department made it relatively easy for the War Department to assume control, even to the point of administering the eviction itself.

Attorney General Biddle

Also, although Attorney General Biddle initially was opposed to Evacuation, and that it was a mistake, he felt that such a mistake fell legitimately within the Army's sphere of action in time of war.

How completely his opposition was overcome by the ar-

gument of "military necessity" is indicated by the fact that he took no steps to have the President review the War Department's decision. Indeed, the President did not ask for a justification of the program, nor was the subject considered by the Cabinet.

Therefore, it seems that Assistant Secretary of War John J. McCloy was correct:

"The problem was posed to General DeWitt: was the Evacuation of Japanese citizens and aliens necessary? General DeWitt consulted his staff and his area commanders. The military men made the decision. It was a military decision."

Thus was the situation leading up to the evacuation. On June 21, 1943, the Supreme Court of the United States handed down its decision of *Hirabayashi v. United States*, which, in a unanimous vote, upheld the constitutionality of a curfew established by General DeWitt for all persons of Japanese ancestry. Chief Justice Harlan Stone expressed the Court's opinion:

"Where . . . conditions call for the exercise of judgment and discretion and for the choice of means by those branches of the Government on which the Constitution has placed the responsibility of war making, it is not for any court to sit in review of the wisdom of their action or substitute its judgment for theirs . . ."

"We cannot reject as unfounded the judgment of the military authorities and of Congress that there were disloyal members of that population."

"We cannot say that the war-making branches of the Government did not have ground for believing . . . that prompt and adequate measures be taken . . ."

Mr. Justice Hugo Black, in the *Korematsu* case, said:

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

It must be noted that the concurring opinions of the *Hirabayashi* case were relevant only to the curfew issue. The Evacuation issue was being held open for a later date.

Korematsu Case

The Evacuation issue came up in the case of *Korematsu v. United States*.

Korematsu, an American citizen of Japanese ancestry, had remained in California after the Evacuation order had been issued and was subsequently arrested and convicted under the law of Executive Order 34.

Essentially, the same points were made in the upholding of the legality of the Evacuation itself as in the *Hirabayashi* case.

Mr. Justice Black gave the opinion of the Court:

" . . . We cannot reject as unfounded the judgment of the military authorities and of Congress that there were disloyal members of that population, whose number and strength could not be precisely and quickly ascertained."

"Like curfew, exclusion of those of Japanese origin was deemed necessary because of the presence of an unascertained number of disloyal members of the group . . ."

"It was because we could not reject the findings of the military authorities that it was impossible to bring about an immediate segregation of the disloyal from the loyal that we sustained the validity of the curfew order as applying to the whole group."

And later: " . . . there was evidence of disloyalty on the part of some, the military authorities considered the need for action was great, and time was short."

The decision was made. Twenty-three years later, the Supreme Court has still upheld the constitutionality of the Evacuation.

III.

The Refutation

"Such exclusion goes over the very brink of constitutional power and falls into the ugly abyss of racism." So said Mr. Justice Frank Murphy as one of three dissenters of the Supreme Court's decision to uphold the constitutionality of the Evacuation.

The precarious unanimity of the *Hirabayashi* case was broken, as Justice Jackson, another of the dissenters, declared "the Court is now saying that in *Hirabayashi* we did decide the very thing we there said we were not deciding."

Turn to Page A-11

Tamotsu Murayama:

Long lost building specifications of Kanrin Maru found; replica started

Tokyo

Inspired by the Meiji Centennial commemoration, Japan's two cities announced their plans for the reconstruction of the Kanrin Maru, the first warship flying the Rising Sun flag ever to cross the Pacific Ocean to San Francisco in 1860.

Kanrin Maru's assignment was to accompany the Japanese Grand Embassy aboard the U. S. Powhatan as well as to become acquainted with the modern knowledge of navigation on the Dutch-made warship.

Iwaki City in Fukushima Prefecture announced its plan to reconstruct the Kanrin Maru in the Akishima Land Amusement Center, operated by Mikio Aoki. The reconstruction ceremony was held on July 18, 1968. The Kanrin Maru is expected to be reconstructed by June 22, 1970 to observe the 110th anniversary of her return to Japan from San Francisco.

Coal from Iwaki

The main reason for the reconstruction of the Kanrin Maru is that the coal for the Japanese warship came from the Iwaki coal mine.

When the warship is reconstructed, citizens are hoping to make it a marine museum as well as reference library of Japanese immigrants in America.

Meanwhile, the Kanrin Maru Reconstruction Association was organized in Yokohama with ex-Foreign Minister Aichihiro Fujiyama as an honorary president.

The purpose of the reconstruction of Japan's first warship is to enhance the marine knowledge among young people as well as to endeavor to let Japanese people know the American contribution of 110 years ago.

"The Kanrin Maru Reconstruction Association was organized in June with hopes to reconstruct the first Japanese warship with exact specification, which was obtained from the Fop Smit yard at Kinderdijk near Dordrecht through a special arrangement of the Dutch Embassy in Japan. Heretofore, nothing was known about this specification of the Kanrin Maru. The discovery of this important specification of the Kanrin Maru alone means a great contribution to the Japanese history as well as the marine science of this country. I wish to have a museum and library on the reconstructed ship, which is going to be placed on the ground near the Yokohama harbor," explained Tsumoru Katayama, general secretary of the Kanrin

Kanrin Maru Specs Obtained

By TAMOTSU MURAYAMA

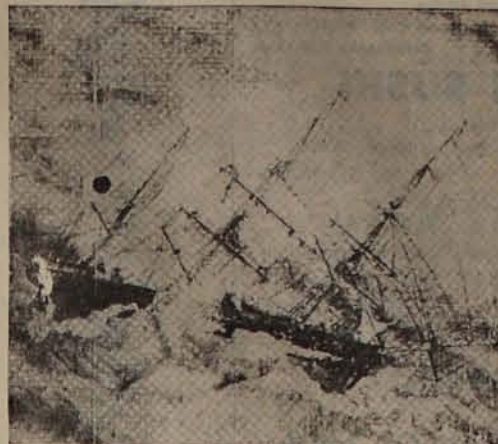
Tokyo

Japanese naval and maritime experts were looking for the actual specifications of the Kanrin Maru ever since she performed the first trans-Pacific voyage in 1860. Many people naturally concluded that there was no ship-building record of the Kanrin Maru.

To the contrary, Ch. Van der Sloot, second secretary for cultural affairs of the Royal Netherlands Embassy in Tokyo, was able to detect the Kanrin Maru specification at the "Prins Hendrik" Maritime Museum in Rotterdam.

This handsome and soft-speaking Dutch diplomat revealed how he was able to locate the specification in his home land with the following words in an interview:

"I asked my home office to make a special effort to locate the Kanrin Maru specification. Fortunately, it was found at the Maritime Museum intact. I was very happy to be able to get complete copies of the specification. I understand that Japanese experts concluded that the specification was not in existence. The reconstruction of the Kanrin Maru would be possible from the specification, I am sure."



THE KANRIN MARU is depicted braving a storm in the Pacific Ocean in a drawing by Yuijiro Suzuki, one of the navigation officers who sailed on this historic voyage in 1859.

Manu Reconstruction Association.

Tokugawa Ships

The Kanrin Maru's original name was "Japan", which was a sister ship of "Edo". These two ships or corvettes were ordered by the Tokugawa Shogunate from the Dutch government. These ships were 163 feet long and 24 feet wide. Their tonnage was unknown, but estimated to be around 300 tons. However, one American news report said 123 tons!

Each wooden schooner was powered by a 100-horsepower steam engine and equipped with 12 small guns. They cost \$100,000 each.

The "Japan" was built at the Fop Smit yard at Kinderdijk near Dordrecht in 1857. On completion, she sailed from Hellevoetsluis near Rotterdam on March 26, 1857 and arrived at Nagasaki on September 21.

The "Edo" was built at Riedijkshaven near Dordrecht, and, after completion, arrived at Nagasaki on Oct. 9, 1858.

The Japan and Edo were renamed as the Kanrin Maru and the Choyo Maru respectively.

Navigation School

Probably one of the most interesting navigation schools was launched in Nagasaki with Lt. Pels Rycken and Lt. Ridder Hyssen van Katten-dycke as the instructors. They had to speak to the hand-picked officer candidates of the Kanrin Maru through Japanese Dutch interpreters, whose knowledge on the navigation and marine life was nil.

Officer candidates were too proud to practice seamanship, which was considered to belong to "inferior" class of people. Nevertheless, some of them were very enthusiastic to learn the modern navigation from the Dutch officers.

With these newly-acquired ships, Japanese interest for the modern shipbuilding was keenly spurred. At Nagasaki, an iron works was erected, which eventually developed into the present huge yard of the Mitsubishi Shipbuilding & Engineering Co.

Dutch-trained Japanese officers on the Kanrin Maru gave the orders in Dutch as they learned. "Hijst het grootzeil." — "Set the top-mast sail." — "Well, the Kanrin Maru weighed anchor on Feb. 10, 1860 . . . first venture in crossing the Pacific."

American Crew

The Kanrin Maru would not have arrived safely at San Francisco without the skillful assistance of Lt. John M. Brooke and his crew. American Consul-General Townsend Harris, who made an arrangement for the Japanese Grand Embassy to go to the United States on the USS Powhatan to ratify the U.S.-Japanese Treaty of Commerce Navigation and Friendship, proposed the Tokugawa Shogunate to accompany Lt. Brooke and his men, who were in Japan at the time.

The Lt. Brooke group included: Edward Kern, artist and draftsman; Charles Rogier, ship's steward; Lucian P. Kendall, hospital steward; Charles Falk, instrument maker; Charles Smith, sea-

man; Frank Cole, sail-maker; Axel Smedborg, seaman; Alexander Morrison, seaman; and James Burke, cook.

George M. Brooke, Jr., grandson of Lt. John M. Brooke, wrote a very interesting article, "The Voyage of the Kanrin Maru, 1860", which really enlightened the Japanese of missing history:

"Kanrin Maru, mounting ten guns, was a bark-rigged screw steamer of 292 tons built by the Dutch. She had been used between Nagasaki and Yedo, usually under steam, so the crew was 'not accustomed to handling sails in heavy weather'. A few of the Japanese seamen had served on Dutch warships and were competent; as a whole, however, the engineers were far more experienced than seamen. But having an auxiliary engine of only 100 horsepower and carrying but six days' supply of coal, Kanrin Maru was primarily a sailing vessel."

"When Brooke first inspected her he found her 'in good order' and described her as 'an excellent vessel, less than three years old, her rigging new, the captain very intelligent.' The name of the vessel as Brooke spelled it originally as *Candemaru*, which means the ship 'which the Tycoon visits'. After consulting with Manjiro, Brooke concluded that 'Candimaru' approached more nearly the Japanese sound; Kanrin Maru is the usual modern spelling."

30-Day Passage

"Early in the afternoon of 10 February 1860, Kanrin Maru weighed anchor, and threading her way past the junks in the harbor headed for the open sea. She was getting away two days ahead of Powhatan, but Brooke had hoped for a week's head start to be sure of beating the frigate. Computing the distance by the great circle on the chart and following that course as closely as possible, unless the cold weather in northern latitudes interfered. He calculated the passage would require a minimum of 30 days."

"Ashore the Japanese were noted for their courtesy, obedience to orders, and good discipline. These qualities deserted them when they put out over blue water. Brooke described the metamorphosis as follows:

"There does not appear to be any such thing as order or discipline onboard . . . the Japanese must have their little charcoal fires below their hot tea and pipes of tobacco, the saki is not very carefully kept from them. Add to this that the orders are all given in Dutch and that very few of the seamen understand that language and one may form some idea of the manner in which duty is carried on . . . the officers leave the doors open which slam about . . . leave their cups dishes & kettles on the deck to roll and slide about so that there is nothing but confusion."

"But, of course, this was the Japanese' first cruise. Meanwhile, the apathy and indifference of the Japanese threw the bulk of the work on the Americans who continued to steer and handle the ship. The Japanese seem to rely

entirely upon us", Brooke complained.

"Clearly, until the Japanese had gained experience, it behooved Brooke to move cautiously through the heavy seas and to make a minimum of sail. The Japanese could not set sails without assistance, and when they tried to steer they did such a poor job that the advantage of using the currents was lost. During rough weather it was necessary for the Americans to take the helm and shape the course."

At Golden Gate

"As Kanrin Maru approached the United States, spirits rose and the Japanese became quite gay; even Lord Kimura began to show signs of life. The ship arrived at San Francisco on 17 March, 37 days from Uraga, having traveled all but the first three days under sail."

"Yet, to Brooke's amazement and the Japanese' delight, Kanrin Maru had beaten Powhatan. Brooke had been sure, owing to the lack of skill on the part of the Japanese, that he would trail Tattall by eight or nine days. He did not know of course, that a little more than half way across the Pacific Powhatan had left the direct course to San Francisco, and taking advantage of a good breeze had run south to the Hawaiian Islands to pick up some coal."

"Powhatan did not arrive at San Francisco until March 29, twelve days after Kanrin Maru. Meanwhile, the men of the latter vessel were able to play in a grand manner the role of advance agents, and to prepare San Francisco for the arrival of the first Japanese embassy to the West. With their strange customs and dress, the Japanese evoked much enthusiasm and curiosity among the natives of the Bay City."

Kanrin Maru Refitted

"Brooke reported the arrival of Kanrin Maru to Captain Robert B. Cunningham, commandant of the navy yard at Mare Island, and at the request of Lord Kimura informed him that it was the Japanese' desire to have the steamer refitted before the return trip to Japan. The vessel had sustained considerable damage from her incessant battering by high winds and heavy seas, and it was calculated that it would take several weeks to put her in readiness for the voyage home. The commandant promptly and graciously opened the facilities of the new yard to the visitors."

"The assistance of Brooke and the other Americans in taking Kanrin Maru across the Pacific was deeply appreciated by the Japanese government. Brooke received a letter from Captain Katsu stating: 'You know that we never sent our man of war to the Foreign Country. This is first time, we ever crossed, 3,000 miles, because of you on board.'"

"The Japanese offered Brooke a large sum of money which he did not as a naval officer feel free to accept. But the Japanese were determined that Brooke should receive something, and when he left Kanrin Maru to return to Washington, the officers of the warship gave him 'many souvenirs, chiefly their uniforms — if the old style embroidered silk garments could be so-called — with other articles of dress.'"

"In view of the importance of the early publication of charts based on his surveys, Brooke desired to depart for Washington as soon as the Japanese could dispense with his services."

"Consequently, on 5 April, seven days after the arrival of Powhatan, Brooke and three of his original crew took passage for Panama. The rest of the Americans were discharged in San Francisco."

"On 8 May 1860, the repair work being completed, the corvette set out on her return voyage to Japan via Hawaiian Islands, without benefit of foreign advisers. The safe arrival of Kanrin Maru in Japan on 1 July 1860, was ample proof that in seamanship and navigation the Japanese had learned their lessons well."

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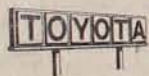
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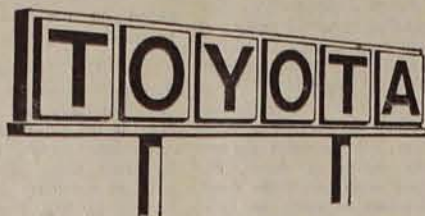
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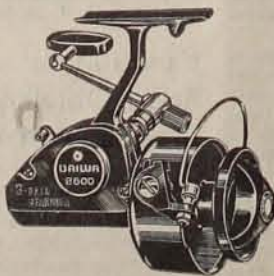
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Bruce Bollinger

From Page A-2

Los Angeles City precinct 1917 which had 218 registered voters of which 123 had Japanese surnames. They were 60% Democratic which Rothkopf noted was 11% less Democratic than the non-Japanese in the same precinct and 6% less Democratic than the precinct as a whole.

The Democratic Party precinct workers in Sawtelle, he reported, tended to write off the Japanese because of what they regarded as a tendency for them to register and vote more heavily Republican than the rest of the population. This he challenged, arguing that this very attitude was partly tendency.

Rothkopf also noted that a New Citizens Democratic Club had tried to gain a foothold among the Issei in Sawtelle but had not been successful.

Computer Applications
The absence of precincts with heavy concentrations of registered Japanese which could be fairly readily identified by use of census data led me to seek other means of determining more accurately the party preferences of the Japanese, the locations of more obscure precinct pockets of Japanese, and the possibility of compiling a county-wide sample of Japanese for purposes of a mailed survey.

It was known to this writer that a private firm, Ken Ross and Associates, had all the county's registered voters on magnetic tape by assembly districts and by precincts.

If a system could be devised of identifying Japanese surnames, the firm indicated its willingness to prepare the necessary program and run it against its tapes. This could produce a relatively accurate count of the party preferences of Japanese, by county, city, or any other designated area (for example party preferences of Japanese in areas of high Japanese concentration as opposed to areas of wide Japanese dispersal which probably would be related to generation, extent of assimilation, etc.).

Such a printout from the tapes might also reveal previously overlooked pockets of Japanese in precincts where their concentrations would be heavy enough to make a study of the vote of the precincts worthwhile. Finally, the program could be tailored to produce a county-wide sample of Japanese for survey purposes.

However, only one such effort has worked to date and its resources were much greater than mine.

Mexican Study Project
The Mexican-American Study Project at UCLA has compiled a list of some 7,000 common Spanish surnames, put them on magnetic tape, and developed a program which would direct a computer to read a list of names, such as the three million registered voters of Los Angeles County and check each one to determine if it was among the 7,000.

But this system is extremely slow even for a computer since the registered voters are listed in street and house number order rather than alphabetically. Only because the Study Project had access to unlimited computer time at the Western Data Processing Center was it possible for something of this sort to be run.

Therefore this writer attempted a different approach. Japanese names seem so often to have distinctive syllables and endings, e.g., moto, agi, gawa, etc., and since they almost invariably end in vowels, it seemed that it might be possible to develop a classification of Japanese surnames by these characteristics so that a computer could be programmed to read a listing of names of voters, or whatever, and tabulate only those that had the desired characteristics.

It would dramatically reduce the computer time required since it would not be necessary to review several thousand surnames each time and Ken Ross and Associates indicated its willingness to donate the computer time and programming assistance necessary to apply the classification since they would have a practical political use for it in political campaigns.

To this end I checked each listing in the Los Angeles City section of The New Japanese American News 1966 Year Book, a telephone and advertising directory of all the

Japanese in the United States (or at least all that the publishers could locate).

Judging from a general telephone directory, most names end in consonants. A computer could be directed to read the name of a registered voter and, if the last letter is a consonant, go on to the next name. If, for example, the last letter ends in u, it could be directed to read the next to the last letter. Unless it was b, f, g, k, n, o, r, s, or z, it would be directed to go on to the next name. If, however, this next to the last letter was, for example, b, unless the letter next to it was a, m, o, or u, it would be directed to go on to the next name. If, however, it was a, m, o, or u, it would be directed to print out, tabulate, or do whatever was necessary with the name because it has a Japanese ending.

The problem with this neat classification of names is that there are Spanish, Italian, and other names that have similar three letter endings. Some would be escaped by carrying the classification in to the fourth letter. For example, the name Basu would be listed as Japanese unless I went to the fourth letter since the only Japanese endings with asu that I found were kasu, masu, and yasu. But even there I am stymied because there is an Italian name ending in masu.

Similar Italian Names
After having a person of Italian descent check my classification I found that there were a large number of even four letter endings common to both Japanese and Italian names. Quite possibly, if I had time to work on it further and study the frequency of certain types of endings I could devise a classification which would eliminate most non-Japanese names and catch the bulk of the Japanese particularly since there do appear to be many Japanese names with unique endings. But this is beyond my immediate resources.

Since there is one congressional district in Los Angeles County (the 29th) for which magnetic tapes are available with the names of the voters in alphabetical order (courtesy of Congressman George E. Brown's office) it would be possible to use the approach used by the Mexican-American Study Project of having the computer compare each name with an alphabetical listing of whole Japanese surnames. Since one congressional district out of the county's fifteen would be better than none and since the 29th C.D. has the Virgil and Monterey Park pockets of Japanese, I arranged with an associate to punch on IBM cards the names that turn up in the Los Angeles section of the aforementioned Yearbook. Although he completed punching some 2700 names they were not completed in sufficient time to arrange to apply them against the tapes of the 29th C.D. for the purpose of this paper.

The generalizations about the political characteristics of Japanese on which this paper will draw will have to be based upon the survey data obtained from two individuals working on Ph.D. dissertations.

The Literature
For the most part, there is next to nothing that has been written on the voting behavior or political characteristics of Japanese Americans. There has been only one article published which deals with it to any extent, that by Alfred H. Song on "Politics and Policies of the Oriental Community" as part of a text on California politics.

Most of his remarks are directed to tracing the history of the Oriental communities and commenting on their lack of political activity and the reasons for it.

He does go as far as to observe that in terms of political behavior "the patterns of Orientals is probably not substantially different from that of the total electorate." He makes an exception of the older Japanese (and Chinese) who are naturalized citizens and "attribute the acquisition of their political rights in the 1950's to the Republican Party." He also notes that despite the WW 2 relocation camp period the majority of Japanese Americans support the Democratic Party because they believe its record "on balance, has contributed most to the aspirations of members of minority groups."

However, these are impressions on his part and are not substantiated.

One book on Japanese Americans "Americans of Japanese Ancestry" by Forrest LaViolette published in 1945 offered a few observations under the heading of "Political Behavior." It said that in 1938 there were 9,000 Nisei eligible to vote in three assembly districts in Los Angeles County and that the number was estimated to be increasing at the rate of 2,000 a year but did not know how many actually did register and vote.

Evidence of a low participation in elections was the estimate that out of 800 Japanese eligible in San Francisco in 1936 only 244, or 30.5%, had registered; that in 1938 in Portland there were 34 out of 112 (30.4%) who had registered and 8 out of 29 (or 27.7%) in Hood River County, Oregon; and that in Seattle in the period of 1934-1938 only a third of the eligible Nisei had registered.

Author LaViolette attributed this lack of interest in voting to a "lack of political consciousness in the Japanese family and community environment," noting the Merriam and Gossnell study of "Non-Voting" which found a slightly greater indifference among non-voters of foreign parentage than non-voters of native parentage.

LaViolette further observed that in the case of the Japanese the parents were at one time barred from becoming American citizens, read mainly the vernacular newspapers and literature from Japan, had a segregated social life which caused their time and interest to be directed toward their own affairs rather than those of the larger community, and that there was no tradition of participation in government through voting because of conditions which had existed in the Japan of the Issei.

LaViolette also notes a straw ballot conducted by a Japanese newspaper in the 1936 presidential campaign which found a two to one support for Roosevelt over Landon. But at the same time he went on to say that Nisei "generally tend to be conservative," without substantiating it.

Nisei at UCLA
One other study should be mentioned. In 1942 as part of a master's thesis a small survey was made of Japanese Young Buddhists and UCLA Japanese business students. It found a preponderance of identification with the Democratic Party (31 Dem., 23 Rep. among the Buddhists and 10 Dem., 9 Rep. among the business students) and a sizable support for the 1938 Democratic gubernatorial candidate among those who had voted (15 Olson, 7 Merriam among the Buddhists and 5 Olson, 1 Merriam among the business students).

However, they had heavily supported the Republican Wilkie against Roosevelt in the 1940 presidential election (38-12 and 6-3 respectively). This, the author suggests, was due to a belief that Wilkie could better avoid a war with Japan.

He also found a more conservative tendency among the Buddhists than among the Christian Japanese and contradictory attitudes in favor of a greater distribution of wealth but opposition to labor unions (perhaps due to anti-Japanese activities of unions).

Other Literature
The only other literature dealing with Japanese American voting behavior and political characteristics which have been found by this writer are a term paper at UCLA by Michael Lee on the relationship of the Japanese community and the civil rights movement and two Ph.D. dissertations which are in the process of being written.

A great deal has been written about the Japanese in other areas. Many works describe the immigration to the U.S. during the period of the 1880's to the 1920's, the removal from the West Coast during World War II and the subsequent return, and some have studied aspects of the Japanese personality. But of voting behavior there has been next to nothing.

Ph.D. Dissertations
The only source for extensive and up-to-date data on Japanese American voting behavior proved to be the two Ph.D. dissertations in the process of being written. Both were brought to the attention of this writer during the course of making inquiries of persons in the Los Angeles Japanese American community.

One is being prepared by George Kagiwada, Assistant Professor of Sociology at San Fernando Valley State

College, doctoral candidate at UCLA.

His interest is in facets of assimilation of the Japanese Americans in the City of Los Angeles into the larger community. Variables he investigated were residential assimilation, friendship patterns, feelings of identity with the Japanese community, attitudes toward welfare, civil rights, etc., as well as votes cast.

His survey is based upon a sample of 700 American born male heads of households in Los Angeles City selected from the New Japanese American News telephone directory, the selection having been made with a table of random numbers after eliminating female names.

One hundred seventy-eight persons responded to the questionnaire. Kagiwada believes the replies tend to over-represent persons of professional and business background, higher education, and high income status.

The data from Kagiwada's survey which will be quoted from was provided to me in the form of a printout of certain correlations which I asked Kagiwada to run for me on his computer facilities. His data will be referred to as "LA" or "Los Angeles" in the discussion below to distinguish it from that of the next study to be mentioned, which will be referred to as "Portland" or "Oregon."

The other Ph.D. dissertation in process is by Ralph E. Bunch for the University of Oregon. It is to be a study of the political life of Japanese Americans in Portland.

The basic data consists of the results of 213 completed interviews out of a sample of 300 drawn from a population of 3,000 in the metropolitan area of Portland in 1967.

In contrast to the LA study which was limited to American-born heads of households, Bunch included males, females, all three generations, and even three Japanese nationals who were caught up in the sample. The questionnaire closely followed that used by Gabriel Almond and Sidney Verba in their work "The Civic Culture."

Too Much Data
The data from this survey was made available to me in the form of a printout of the questionnaire results. I selected 77 questions and punched the results (with the three digit interview number) onto the 80 columns of 213 IBM cards (over 16,000 punches which consumed a great deal of time).

As best as can be done, the data will be embodied in the text. Nor has all the data provided by the two surveys been used. There was such a wealth of information that I had to exclude a great deal, enough, in fact, for several more papers.

Party Affiliation
In LA the party preference of those who identified a party were 58.2% Democratic (89) and 39.2% Republican (60) out of 153 ("Other" 4). In Oregon 57.2% were Democratic (87) and 42.1% Republican (64) (1 "Other"). However, there were 25 people who identified themselves as Independents. (The LA study had no provision for Independents in its questionnaire so possibly persons who did not identify closely with a party were forced into categories.) If the Independents are added, the result is that the Democrats are 49.2%, the Republicans 36.2%, and the Independents 14.1%.

But if the 25 Oregon Independents are separated by party leanings (8 Dem., 7 Rep., 3 None/No Response) and the ones leaning toward a party added to those identifying with it, the results are 56.9% Democratic (95), 42.5% Republican (71) out of 167.

Another question in Oregon was as to what party the respondent usually voted for. Here we find that of those who vote, 20.3% usually voted Democratic (29), 14.7% Republican (21). The peculiarity of the results are due to a response indicating that 64.3% (92) identified themselves as splitting their votes or voting Independent. These "Independent" voters had earlier described themselves as being allied 46.2% with the Democratic Party (42) and 37.4% with the Republican Party (34).

The Oregon study chose the 1948, 1952, 1956, 1960, and 1964 presidential elections for its study while the LA survey

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Meiji Centennial —

From Page A-1

1941 (Showa 16)—The Pacific War began with Japanese planes attacking Pearl Harbor, Hawaii.

1945 (Showa 20)—World War II ended, following the atomic bombing of Hiroshima and Nagasaki, which marked the beginning of the nuclear age. The Allied Occupation of Japan began, under the command of United States General Douglas MacArthur.

1946 (Showa 21)—The Emperor renounced his divine status. The New Constitution of Japan, including its now famous non-war clause, was promulgated.

1951 (Showa 26)—The Treaty of Peace was signed in San Francisco.

1952 (Showa 27)—Japan regained her sovereignty as the Treaty of Peace entered into force. The Allied Occupation ended. The United States entered into a Mutual Security Treaty with Japan, as well as a Treaty of Friendship, Commerce, and Navigation. The United States enacted the Immigration and Nationality Act, which repealed the racial prohibitions to naturalization and to total exclusion of Japanese immigration.

1956 (Showa 31)—Japan and the Soviet Union signed a joint declaration restoring diplomatic relations between the two countries, since the USSR had refused to sign the Peace Treaty.

1964 (Showa 39)—Tokyo held the 18th Olympiad, the first ever held in the Orient. Japan joined the Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development, paving the way for an open economic system.

1965 (Showa 40)—Japan and Korea signed a treaty to normalize relations. The United States enacted immigration laws that, for the first time since 1907, extended the Japanese the same consideration for immigration opportunities as those extended Europeans.

1966 (Showa 41)—Japan's Gross National Product (GNP) first exceeded the \$100 billion mark.

1967 (Showa 42)—Japan's capital liberalization program became effective. Japan surpassed Britain and France in GNP, ranking third behind only the United States and the Soviet Union.

1968 (Showa 43)—The Bonin Islands (Ogasawara) was returned to Japan by the United States. The Meiji Centennial Celebration provided the first

opportunity for the Japanese Government to award civilian decorations to Americans of Japanese ancestry for their contributions to United States-Japan relations and to the welfare of those of Japanese ancestry in the United States.

WHILE MOST Japanese Americans take pardonable pride in Japan's great advances in the Meiji century, which have enabled the land of their ancestry to become the only non-western country to successfully compete for world markets, most also continue to pray that the present cordial relations between the two major Pacific powers will continue, for they realize that Japan's acceptance as a nation suggests the degree of acceptance that they, as Americans of Japanese origin, enjoy in the United States.

At the same time, they are hopeful that in the immediate future Japan will decide to assume a more responsible and meaningful role in international affairs, commensurate with its highly influential economic status in the community of nations.

While appreciative of its psychological heritage of World War II and its understandable fear of reawakening some old suspicions as to its objectives in Asia, many Nisei Americans feel strongly that Japan can make a real contribution to the peace, stability, and progress of the Far East, as well as to the world at large.

Japan, in its Meiji centennial, has demonstrated that an Asian people can retain much of its tradition and culture, while modifying and molding the industrialization of the west to its temperament and tempo. Japan stands as a living personification of democracy at work in a free enterprise system in Asia.

As Japan enters its second century after the Emperor Meiji proclaimed "The Enlightened Era," it is hoped that that nation will assert its leadership to improve the lot and life of the teeming millions of Asia, that they may enjoy dignity, decency, and destiny that today are the birthright of the Japanese, that Japan will help usher a new epoch of international enlightenment.

And, may Japanese Americans participate in that larger role that should be Japan's in the coming decades, for the greater good of mankind.

Bruce Bollinger

Table 'A' — Summary of Nisei Voting Record

	Dem.	Rep.	Dem.	Rep.	Dem.	Rep.	Dem.	Rep.
1948 Pres.-Ore.	83.0 (17)	15.0 (3)	30.0 (1)	70.0 (7)	70.0 (7)	30.0 (1)	70.0 (7)	30.0 (1)
1952 Pres.-Ore.	38.3 (18)	61.7 (29)	2.9 (1)	97.1 (45)	97.1 (45)	2.9 (1)	97.1 (45)	2.9 (1)
1956 Pres.-Ore.	40.9 (23)	59.1 (33)	2.6 (1)	97.4 (53)	97.4 (53)	2.6 (1)	97.4 (53)	2.6 (1)
1960 Pres.-LA	84.7 (50)	15.3 (9)	42.6 (20)	57.4 (27)	57.4 (27)	42.6 (20)	57.4 (27)	42.6 (20)
1964 Pres.-LA	85.2 (52)	14.8 (9)	13.5 (7)	86.5 (45)	86.5 (45)	13.5 (7)	86.5 (45)	13.5 (7)
1964 Pres.-Ore.	90.9 (62)	9.1 (3)	38.1 (20)	61.9 (33)	61.9 (33)	38.1 (20)	61.9 (33)	38.1 (20)
1964 Cal. Gov.-LA	69.7 (46)	30.3 (20)	3.9 (2)	96.1 (51)	96.1 (51)	3.9 (2)	96.1 (51)	3.9 (2)
1964 Pres.-LA	80.5 (48)	19.5 (12)	31.4 (16)	68.6 (35)	68.6 (35)	31.4 (16)	68.6 (35)	31.4 (16)

From Page A-7

picked the 1960 and 1964 presidential elections and the 1966 California gubernatorial primary and general elections. (See Table A.)

It will be useful, first, to take note of each of the elections as a whole and then to relate them to party affiliation and other variables.

The Oregon study has certain limitations inherent in the reliability of its earlier election figures, of course. Its sample is as of 1967 and not the Japanese who were in Portland in 1948, for example. There also may be discrepancies due to poor memories on the part of the respondents or a tendency to identify with a winning candidate.

Bearing this in mind, we find that Truman in 1948 received 61.0% (25) of the vote and Dewey 27.8% (11) out of the 41 voting. In 1952 Eisenhower received 70.5% (67) to Stevenson's 26.3% (25) out of the 95 respondents voting. In 1956 their votes were 69.6% (71) and 29.4% (31) respectively out of 102 cast.

Kennedy Strong in Oregon

In 1960 we find that Kennedy ran well ahead of his national vote among Japanese both in Los Angeles and Portland but by radically different amounts. In LA he received 53.7% (65) while in Oregon 65% (80) voted for him. Nixon received, respectively, 46.3% (56) and 33.3% (41) out of the votes cast (121 and 123 respectively).

In 1964 the same tendency for Portland Japanese to vote much more heavily Democratic is to be noted. Johnson received 81.3% (100) of the vote in the northern city's Japanese but only 67.4% (91) in the southern. Goldwater had 18.7% (23) and 32.6% (44) respectively (out of the voting samples of 123 and 135).

During the California gubernatorial campaign in 1966 the LA Democratic Japanese gave greater support to the more conservative Mayor Yorty in his race against Governor Brown than he received in Los Angeles County as a whole: 48.3% (28) to the county-wide figure of 41.8%. They gave 51.7% (30) of their vote to Governor Brown who received 51.1% in the county as a whole.

(The apparent discrepancy is due to a large scattering vote for minor candidates in the county. Figures for the City of L.A. for the actual Brown-Yorty vote were not available.)

Republican L.A. Japanese gave 65% (26) of their support to Reagan and 35% (14) to Christopher. This compares with 74% and 19.8% respectively in the county as a whole.

In the general election 60.5% (75) of the L.A. Japanese voted for Reagan to 39.5% (49) who voted for Brown. This can be compared with the statewide percentages of 57.6% and 42.4% respectively and the citywide figures of 47.1% and 52.9% respectively.

Turning to party loyalty we find that there has been a strong tendency to desert the party for a candidate of appeal from the other party, particularly in the case of the Oregon Japanese. (Not all data is comparable, particularly without any 1952 and 1956 presidential figures for the L.A. group.)

Generations

What political changes, if any, are taking place within the succeeding generations of Japanese are one of the more interesting aspects of their political behavior. Supposedly the Issei are more Republican, not only having been placed in relocation camps under a national Democratic administration but also having been granted their long overdue citizenship under a national Republican administration. This might have been correct until 1956 but, judging from the Oregon data (Issei were excluded in the L.A. survey), it is much less the case now.

The Issei in Oregon are 57.6% (19) Democratic to 39.4% (13) Republican out of 33 giving a political preference (1 Independent).

In 1948 only 3 Issei in the sample voted (WWI veterans?) so we cannot begin with those figures. In the presidential election although 68.7% (38) of the Issei in the

sample did not vote, presumably because they were not yet citizens or had not registered to vote, those that did (13) voted unanimously for Eisenhower. Their party affiliations, incidentally, were 53.8% Democratic (7) to 46.2% Republican (6).

Issei Voting Trait

In 1956 the non-voting Issei still were a large proportion of the sample of Issei: 61.1% (33 out of 54). But those that did vote, voted 88.2% for Eisenhower (15) to 11.8% for Stevenson (2). By manipulating the IBM cards on the sorter I found that the 13 Issei who voted for Eisenhower in 1952 all voted for him in 1956 and represented 85.7% (13 out of 15) of his Issei support of that year. In short, Eisenhower had developed a very loyal Issei following in 1952 that stayed with him to 1956.

But 1960 was another matter. In that year there was still a large proportion of Issei who did not vote, 51.9% (28 out of 54). But those that did vote divided their support 54.5% for Kennedy (12) and 45.5% for Nixon (10). And even the loyal Issei voters who had stuck by Eisenhower for two elections were badly split: 38.5% for Kennedy (5) and 61.5% for Nixon (8). Those who switched to Kennedy after 8 years of voting Republican would seem to have been finally asserting their party affiliations (80% Democratic to 20% Republican).

Those Eisenhower Issei who hung on with Nixon were predominantly Republican (62.5%, 5 out of 8). These three-time Republican voters represented 80% (8 out of 10) of his Issei support in 1960.

By 1964 Issei support for the Republican presidential candidate had dwindled to 4.8% of the vote cast by the Issei (1 out of 22). That lone Issei who voted for Goldwater was a Republican who had voted Republican in the previous three elections. (Issei non-voting was still high: 50%, or 27 out of 54).

In short, Issei support in Oregon for the Republican Party over a period of twelve years had been almost completely eliminated. Whether or not they might revert to their earlier patterns in the future remains to be seen.

Nisei Voting Trait

Turning to the Nisei we find a predominance of Democratic Party identification. Those in Oregon declared themselves to be 50.9% Democratic (55), 34.3% Republican (37), and 14.8% Independent (16 out of 108). But if the Independents are distributed by party leanings then we find the Nisei to be 58.4% Democratic (59), and 41.6% Republican (42). In Los Angeles they are 57% Democratic (61) and 41.1% Republican (44), and 2 "others."

Taking the Oregon election data we find that they heavily supported Truman 74.2% (23) over Dewey 25.8% (8). A large portion of them did not vote, however (70.1% or 82 out of 117) either because they were still too young (19.7% or 23 out of 117) or for other reasons.

Truman's Nisei supporters of 1948 split their support evenly between Eisenhower and Stevenson in 1952 and 1956: 52.2%-47.8% (12-11) in 1952 and 47.8%-52.2% (11-12) in 1956.

In 1952 and 1956 the Nisei voted overwhelmingly for Eisenhower, 68.4% (52 out of

76) and 66.7% (54 out of 81) respectively with Stevenson receiving only 31.6% and 33.3% of their votes in the two elections, (24 out of 76 and 27 out of 81).

The Nisei supporters whom Eisenhower acquired in 1952 he retained, for the most part, in 1956. Eighty-eight per cent of the 1952 supporters voted for him in 1956 (46 Eisenhower, 5 Stevenson, 1 Non-Vote). Eighty-five per cent of these Nisei supporters in 1956 were those who had voted for him in 1952.

Nisei supporters of Stevenson also stayed with their candidate for the 1956 rematch. His 1952 supporters (24) divided 87.5% (21) for him in 1956, 8.3% (2) for Ike, with the remainder non-voting. In 1956, 77.8% (21 out of 27) of Stevenson's Nisei supporters were 1952 voters for him.

1960 Shift

But in 1960 the Oregon Nisei (90) shifted heavily to the Democratic candidate. Kennedy received 68.9% (62) of the vote to Nixon's 31.1% (28). In that year even the 46 hardcore Eisenhower supporters in the sample after voting twice for a Republican split 63% (29) for Kennedy and 37% (17) for Nixon. Those that switched to Kennedy were 48.3% Democratic (14) and 41.4% Republican (12), while those who voted for Nixon were 64.7% Republican (11) and 17.6% Democratic (3).

In 1964 the Oregon Nisei (86) voted 83.7% (72) for Johnson to 16.3% (14) for Nixon.

In Los Angeles the Nisei support (86) for Kennedy was considerably different. He received 51.2% (44) of the vote to Nixon's 48.8% (42). In 1964 Johnson received substantial support (93), a 68.8% (64) vote to Nixon's 31.2% (29), but still a far cry from his support among the Oregon Nisei.

The California gubernatorial election found the L.A. Nisei (86) supporting Reagan by 61.6% (53) to Brown's 38.4% (33).

In the case of the Sansei, or third generation, much less can be said. They represent the smallest part of the Oregon sample by generation (17.8% or 37 out of 208).

In terms of party allegiance the Oregon Sansei are divided evenly between the major parties (37.5% each, 12, 12, and 8 Independents). However, if the Independents (30) are allocated to each party by party leaning, the party preference becomes 53.3% Democratic (16) and 46.7% Republican (14).

In Los Angeles, however, they are overwhelmingly Democratic (75% Dem., 20.8% Rep., 18, 5, and 1 "Other").

Too Young to Vote

In 1948 only two Sansei voted in the Oregon sample and in 1952 and 1956 only three voted. Most were too young to vote: 87.2% (34) in 1948, and 84.6% (33) in 1952 and 1956.

By 1960 in Oregon 33.3% were still too young to vote (13 out of 39). But those that did gave 71.4% of their support to Kennedy (5) and 28.6% to Nixon (2). In Los Angeles they (16), gave Kennedy 75% (12) of their vote and Nixon 25% (4).

In 1964 in Oregon the under 21 Sansei had been reduced to 17.9% (7 out of 39) and those voting (15) preferred Goldwater by a slight margin: 53.3% for Goldwater (8) and 46.7% for Johnson (7). But in L.A. they (23) strongly supported Johnson: 69.6% Johnson (16) to 30.4% Goldwater (7).

In the 1956 California gubernatorial election the Sansei divided their votes evenly between Brown and Reagan (10-10).

In short, the Sansei are still a small part of the Japanese voting community (12.1% in Oregon, 15 out of 124). Their party choices seem to depend on the community in which they live. They strongly supported Kennedy in 1950, perhaps because of his youth appeal, but they cannot be said to be consistent voters with either party judging from 1960-66.

The Oregon data shows the three generations markedly improving their economic and educational status and even acquiring religious affiliations more like those of the total community.

Family Income Factors

In terms of family income, if \$10,000 and above is arbitrarily set as a measure of some economic success, we find that only 22.2% of the Issei have achieved it (12 out of 54) whereas 43.6% of the Nisei (51 out of 117) and 46.2% of the Sansei have reached it (18 out of 39).

In terms of education, if having acquired at least some college education is taken as a measure, the results are even more dramatic. Only 22.2% of the Issei (12 out of 54) have gone beyond high school but 48.7% of the Nisei (57 out of 117) and 76.9% of the Sansei have done so (30 out of 39).

The religious affiliations

of the three generations have shown a marked shift from Buddhist to Protestant.

Among the Issei (54) there are only 14.8% (5) who are Protestant but 72.2% (39) who are Buddhist. The religious affiliations are almost evenly divided among the Nisei (117): 40.2% (47) Protestant and 41.9% (49) Buddhist and the Sansei (59) have become predominantly Protestant: 66.7% (26) to 12.8% (5) Buddhist.

Turn to Page A-11

There was only one Catholic in the sample, a Nisei.

Religious Factors

Having seen the religious changes in the generations, this would be a good point to consider the religion of the Japanese and its relationship to other factors.

The Oregon Buddhists (75) are predominantly Democratic (58.7% Democratic or 44, 32.0% Republican or 24, 9.3% Independent or 7, whereas the

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1967

Dec. 23 — Katsuhara Naka-shima, 93, newspaperman and editor of prewar Great North-ern Daily News, Seattle.

Dec. 26 — Dr. Yaemitsu Su-gimachi, 66, Japanese Lan-guage School System director at Los Angeles.

1968

Jan. 11 — Dr. Masauki Hara, 51, of Little Rock; Arkansas Man of the Year, 1963; open heart surgeon.

Feb. 5 — Minoru Kimura, 50, of Seattle, spent over \$50,000 in 17-year campaign to have 1947 ban on Japanese oranges lifted in Pacific Northwest; ban was lifted in 1967.

Feb. 7 — Roy Kurahara, 44, director of community de-velopment and health educa-tion at Montefiore Hospital, at New York.

Feb. 28 — Sakamatsu Hiura, 88, Watsonville; a pioneer ap-ple dehydration plant opera-tor in Sebastopol.

Mar. 15 — Katsubei Saka-guchi, 83, founder of Japanese Association in Brighton, Colo.

Mar. 20 — Kiukichi Nukaya, 79, Idaho Falls; farmer, or-ganized Idaho Falls Nihonjin

Kai and Japanese language school prewar.

Apr. 15 — Kosaku Sawada, 85, Mobile, Ala.; foremost ca-mellia grower and hybridizer.

Apr. 16 — Jimmy E. Jingu, 47, Texas-born 442nd veteran of Los Angeles; public rela-tions director for Yamaha in-ternational.

June 1 — Helen Keller, 87, Easton, Conn.; her three visits to Japan between 1937 and 1955 resulted in passage of welfare laws for physically handicapped.

June 1 — National J.A.C.L. Sponsor Witter Bynner, 86, poet and playwright, at Santa Fe, N.M.

June 28 — Setsuji Kobaya-shi, 68; pioneer Issei farmer and Issei naturalization class organizer, at Sedgwick, Colo.

July 15 — Henry Mitara, 61, active JACLer prewar in San Jose and postwar at Mt. Olym-pus, at Elberta, Utah.

July 15 — Ryozo Oji, 84, Yu-ba City; pioneer Issei farmer.

Aug. 3 — The Rev. Genno-suke Shoji, 88, retired Seattle Episcopal priest.

Aug. 5 — Col. Virgil R. Mil-ler, ret.; commanded 442nd

during final campaign in Italy during 1945, at Ann Arbor, Mich.

Sept. 9 — L.A. Sasei police officer Gary W. Murakami, 23, slain by crazed gunman on his first day of regular duty.

Sept. 11 — Fletcher Bowron, 81, mayor of Los Angeles from 1938-1953; had political cour-age to declare in 1946 he was in error about doubting loyalty of Nisei.

Sept. 28 — Suyeyoshi Imai, 87, New York; prewar Issei leader in Portland.

Oct. 4 — Lawrence Judd, 81, former governor of Territory of Hawaii; defended Nisei dur-ing wartime.

Oct. 6 — Dr. Eizo Hayano, 85, Denver; pioneer Issei den-tist and community leader.

Oct. 21 — Lyle Kurisaki, 69,

prewar JACL leader in Im-perial Valley, of heart attack while driving home, at La Puente, Calif.

Oct. 24 — Unosuke Higashi, 78, Monterey; leading fresh fish supplier from 1918.

Nov. 2 — The Rev. Jyuryu Fujii, 88, Tokyo; over 40 years serving Japanese Methodist churches in California before retirement in 1959.

Nov. 6 — Tokio Shirakawa, 80, Fowler; active in farming cooperation, onetime presi-dent of Japanese Association of Fresno.

Nov. 11 — Gijichi Takahashi, 85, Ogden; secretary, Inter-mountain Japanese Assn.

Nov. 13 — Kenichiro Zemi-mura, 68, Fresno; dean of Nisei baseball coaches.

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Jerry issues statement on S.F. State

SACRAMENTO — National JACL President Jerry Enomoto on Dec. 8 supported the objectives of Dr. S. I. Hayakawa, acting president of San Francisco State College, of keeping the campus open and helping to attain the reasonable demands of the strikers.

Though the statement is not a formal expression of the National JACL Board, Enomoto was strongly motivated by the turn of events in recent weeks at San Francisco State College to indicate the position of the so-called Japanese American Committee in San Francisco is not regarded as a Japanese American stance.

The statement follows: "The crisis at S.F. State College involves all of us, regardless of color, ethnic origin or political belief. Americans of Japanese ancestry are concerned about some fundamental issues. These include the speedy implementation of certain reasonable demands of the striking students and faculty, ending the violent tactics on the campus that have resulted in property destruction and injury, and keeping the campus open so that those students who desire to attend classes, and those instructors who wish to teach, can do so without illegal harassment.

"That Dr. Hayakawa, Acting President of the College, is of Japanese ancestry brings these issues closer to home to us. The issues, however, remain the same regardless of who occupies that position.

"I believe that those Japanese Americans comprising the Committee Concerned About the S.F. State College Situation are acting out of a sincere desire to see certain changes demanded by the strikers occur. A member of that group tells me that they are on the campus trying to help avoid the outbreak of violence. I am sure that group abhors violence. Its position, however, in support of all the demands presented as 'non-negotiable' by the strikers cannot, in my opinion, be supported.

"Attempts to close the campus by force is no more defensible than oppressive force exercised by police. Inflammatory and racially offensive language by strikers and their supporters is just as bad as similar epithets used against minorities for years by white racists. Ultimatums, backed up by threats, solve no problems.

"Dr. Hayakawa has stated that his two objectives are to keep the campus open, and do what he can to help attain the reasonable demands of the strikers. I feel that these objectives must be supported.

"Dr. Hayakawa's Japanese ancestry, his personal style and his past expressed attitudes about Japanese Americans and JACL are extraneous to those objectives.

"In supporting these objectives, however, I want to make it clear that this does not ally us with those who never care, let alone act, to get at causes of problems, but react only to symptoms. Nor do we sympathize with reactionaries whose major interest is oppressive exercise of force; under the misguided and simple idea that the restoration of the status quo is all that is needed. If out of his crisis, immediate and effective steps are not taken by 'Establishment' to implement those requests deemed reasonable, and appropriate efforts made to anticipate the needs of higher education, we must share the responsibility for future excesses by militant forces."

Reprint book on 1942 evacuation

SAN FRANCISCO—Univ. of California Press has reissued "Prejudice, War and the Constitution" co-authored by Jacobus tenBroek, Edward Barnard and Floyd Matson in paperback form.

As the most comprehensive study on the causes and consequences of the Evacuation of Japanese Americans in World War II, the 1954 volume has long been out of print. The Nisei Voters League here, 515 Ninth Ave., is selling the book as a project for \$2.50 (postpaid).

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From Page A-8

Protestants (74) are somewhat more Republican but with a large number describing themselves as Independents (41.9%, Republican or 31, 36.5%, Democratic or 27, 20.3%, Independent, or 15).

In Los Angeles the Buddhists (43) are also more heavily Democratic than the Protestants. Their affiliations are 65.1% Democratic (28), 34.9% Republican (15) to the Protestants (79) with 57% Democratic (45) and 43% Republican (34).

1960 Elections

Because of the major religious issue in the 1960 presidential campaign it is of interest to relate religious affiliation to the Kennedy-Nixon vote.

Both in Oregon and LA the Buddhists preferred Kennedy substantially: 65.5% (36 out of 55) in Oregon and 54.8% (17 out of 31) in LA. The Protestants did not give him as much support in Oregon (37.7% or 30 out of 52) as did the Buddhists and in Los Angeles they actually gave Nixon a majority: 50.7% (34 out of 67) for Nixon to 47.8% (32 out of 67) for Kennedy.

A national study noted a strong relationship between frequency of church attendance on the part of Protestant Democrats and their tendency to defect to Nixon.

Among the Japanese Protestants in Oregon even without eliminating the Republicans there was no evidence of such a relationship. Those who attended church the most often (18) in fact voted more heavily for Kennedy (66.7%, 12) than did those who attended less frequently (57.1%, 8 out of 14, for the "once in a while" category). Among the Buddhists there was overwhelming support for Kennedy among all categories of attendance: weekly or more often 75% (9 out of 12); once in a while 70% (14 out of 20), etc. There was no comparable data for Los Angeles.

In the 1964 election in Los Angeles the Buddhists gave a much greater support to Johnson (76.9%, 30 out of 39) than did the Protestants (60.6%, 26 out of 43).

1966 California Ballot
Although in the 1966 California gubernatorial election the Buddhists did not give Brown a majority, nevertheless, their Brown vote was significantly heavier than that of the Protestants (44.1% to 37.7%, i.e., 15 out of 34) and 26 out of 69 respectively).

The Buddhists can be said to have exhibited a greater support for the aspirations of the Negro minority group in their voting on the 1964 Proposition 13. This was a measure to prevent state and local agencies in California from adopting legislation to prevent discrimination in housing.

Or perhaps instead it was a matter of self-interest since they are of the older Japanese generations who are more likely to have encountered housing discrimination themselves. In any case, the Buddhist No vote on Proposition 13 was 62.1% (18 out of 29) compared to

the Protestant No vote of 51.6% (32 out of 62).

Possibly the apparent voting behavior of the Buddhists as opposed to that of the Protestants is actually the result of other factors which happen to be characteristic of persons in these religious groups.

For example, the economic status of the Protestants is demonstrably higher than that of the Buddhists. In Oregon only 29.2% of the Buddhists have family incomes of \$10,000 or more (28 out of 96) whereas 44.4% of the Protestants do (36 out of 81). Similarly, in Los Angeles the Buddhists in this income bracket represent 52.5% of the total (31 out of 59) compared to 68.7% of the total of Protestants (57 out of 83).

Income Sampling

It should be noted that there is a considerable difference in the economic status of the Portland and LA Japanese judging from the two samples.

In Portland, for example, only 38.2% (81 out of 212) are in the \$10,000 and above family income bracket whereas in LA 62.1% (105 out of 169) fall in this category. At the same time 17.9% of the Portland Japanese have family incomes of less than \$5,000 per year (38 out of 212) while only 3.6% in LA (6 out of 169) are in this category. It seems likely that this is tending to give the Portland Japanese a more liberal complexion in the various comparisons being made in this paper.

The relationship between party affiliation and family income (the Oregon survey asked only about family income while the LA survey asked about both family and personal income) is not especially high. If the Oregon Japanese are distributed according to party by income group, we find a preponderance of Democrats at both ends of the scales.

	\$0-4,999	\$5,000-7,499	\$7,500-9,999	\$10,000 & up
Dem.	16	12	24	35
Rep.	8	18	21	21

Lower income Japanese (\$0-4,999) represent 18.4% (16 out of 87) of the total Democrats compared to 12.5% (18 out of 144) of the total Republicans. At the same time Japanese whose incomes exceed \$10,000 represent 40.2% (35 out of 87) of the Democrats and 32.8% (21 out of 64) of the Republicans. In Los Angeles the data is not entirely comparable since I do not have a breakdown by lower economic groups. The figures available are:

	Under \$5,000	Over \$10,000
Dem.	52	35
Rep.	43	21

The Democrats under \$9,999 represent 59.8% of the total Democrats (52 out of 87) but the Republicans in the same category represent 67.2% (43 out of 64).

Kagiwada has suggested that the extensive Republican strength among lower income Japanese may be the result of their having a stronger identity with the Japanese community.

California Gubernatorial
In the 1966 California gubernatorial election there does not appear to have been any more likelihood for lower in-

come Japanese to vote for Brown than for Reagan. (Only 3 votes in the sample were cast by Japanese whose incomes were under \$5,000 so nothing can be concluded about the truly lower income Japanese voters.)

The distribution was:

	Under \$5,000	\$5,000-9,999	\$10,000 & up
Brown	1	14	20
Reagan	2	23	22

Those Japanese whose incomes were under \$10,000 represented 30.6% (15 out of 49) of the Brown votes and 35.7% (25 out of 70) of the Reagan votes.

The 1964 presidential vote shows a somewhat greater relationship to income. The Japanese in the under \$9,999 bracket gave Johnson 73.3% (33 out of 45) of their vote while those above gave him 65.5% (55 out of 84). Looking at the Johnson vote as such, we find that 37.5% (33 out of 88) of the Johnson vote came from the Japanese under \$9,999 while 23.3% (12 out of 41) of the Goldwater vote came from that group.

Birthplace as a Factor

There have been statements made as to an influx of Hawaiian-born Japanese into the Los Angeles area since WW2 so it may be useful to examine them separately.

Unfortunately, many are supposed to have settled in Gardena which was outside the area studied by Kagiwada. Only 3.4% of the Portland Japanese (3 out of 87) are from Hawaii so the Oregon data will be of no use to us here.

In the LA sample the Hawaiians represent 25.8% (46 out of 178) of the total so perhaps it may be safe to generalize about them. The Hawaiian born Japanese seem to be more likely to be of a younger generation with 26.1% (12 of 46) Sansei and 63.0% (29 out of 46) Nisei compared to 10.5% (12 out of 114) and 70.2% (80 out of 114) respectively for the California-born Japanese.

They are also younger. Eighty-five percent of the Hawaiians are 44 or younger compared to 63.2% of the Californians.

The Hawaiian Japanese are overwhelmingly Democratic: 74.4% (29 out of 39) compared to the California Japanese (52.6% or 51 out of 97). Kagiwada has suggested that this may be related to the strong unionization which exists in Hawaii.

The Hawaiians showed a much greater tendency to vote for the Democratic candidate in each of the elections reported in the LA survey:

	Hawaiians	% Vote for Dem.	% Vote for Rep.
1960 Pres.	66 (40)	67.9 (19)	32.1 (9)
1964 Pres.	150 (27)	75.0 (27)	25.0 (9)
1966 Cal. Gov.	53 (16)	53.8 (16)	46.2 (13)

	Californians	% Vote for Dem.	% Vote for Rep.
1960	48 (40)	50.0 (41)	50.0 (41)
1964	61 (53)	36.0 (31)	64.0 (52)
1966	53 (27)	65.0 (52)	35.0 (27)

Even in the Proposition 14 election in 1964 the Hawaiians took a more liberal stance: 57.1% No (16 out of 28) compared to 54.8% (40 out of 73) for the Californians.

Occupational Categories
Since the two studies use somewhat different occupational categories, there are difficulties in making comparisons.

Nevertheless, there appears to be a tendency for working class Japanese to identify with the Democratic Party and the professional-white collar-managerial Japanese to be Republicans.

In the Oregon study those employed Japanese identified as unskilled workers, semi-skilled, and skilled were 60.6% (20 out of 33) Democratic. The white collar-professional - managerial - proprietor Japanese (67) were more evenly distributed by party with 52.2% (35) Democratic and 47.8% (32) Republican.

Looking at the distribution within each party, 35.1% (20 out of 57) of the Democratic strength came from the working class and 61.4% (35 out of 57) from the white collar-professional, etc. group. The Republican support was 26% (13 out of 50) working class and 64% (32 out of 50) white collar.

In the LA study a similar situation prevailed. The group classified as crafts-operative-service was 73% (27 out of 37) Democratic but at the same time the professional group and the managerial-clerical-sales group were both predominantly Democratic and, taken together, were 55.3% (57 out of 103) Democratic.

1960 Election
In the 1960 election Kennedy received widespread support in all occupational groups but a greater amount from working class groups. In the Oregon sample 72.7% (16 out of 22) of the working class group supported him while 65.6%

(42 out of 64) of the white-collar-professional, etc. group supported him. His support consisted of 25.8% (16 out of 62) working class while Nixon's was 20.0% (6 out of 30) of the same group.

In the same election in Los Angeles 62.1% (18 out of 29) of the crafts-operative-service-laborer category supported Kennedy and 37.9% (11 out of 29) voted for Nixon. The managerial-clerical-sales category was divided evenly between the two candidates (15-15). Kennedy's support was drawn 54.5% (18 out of 33) from the first group and 45.4% (15 out of 33) from the second. Whereas Nixon's voters were 42.3% (11 out of 26) from the first group and 57.7% (15 out of 26) from the latter.

In the 1964 election Johnson's support was along the same lines:

	Working Class	Johnson %	Goldwater %
Ore	30 (21)	19.2 (3)	80.8 (21)
LA	30 (25)	24.2 (8)	75.8 (25)

	White Collar - Pro.	Johnson %	Goldwater %
Ore	7 (7)	21.3 (13)	78.7 (48)
LA	6 (6)	34.3 (11)	65.7 (23)

	Johnson Vote	W. Coll. %	W. Coll. %
Ore	38 (21)	84.9 (48)	15.1 (8)
LA	54 (25)	43.7 (21)	56.3 (24)

	Goldwater Vote	W. Coll. %	W. Coll. %
Ore	26 (3)	68.4 (13)	31.6 (6)
LA	42 (1)	57.9 (11)	42.1 (8)

Education Compared

Although higher education may depend upon the financial ability to acquire it, nevertheless, it may be of some value to compare education with party support.

Those with only up to and including high school education are predominantly Democratic. In Oregon the division is 63.3% Democratic (50) and 36.7% Republican (29). In Los Angeles it is 66.7% Democratic (58) and 33.3% Republican (29).

The Democratic Japanese are predominantly those with high school education or less: 57.5% in Oregon (50 out of 87) and 65.9% in LA (58 out of 88). The Republican Japanese are more likely to have had some college or a degree: 54.7% in Oregon (35 out of 64) and 50.9% in LA (29 out of 58).

In looking at the 1960 and 1964 elections in terms of education, we can summarize the results as follows:

	Up to and Incl. High School	Dem.	Rep.
1960 Ore.	66 (40)	33.3 (20)	66.7 (40)
1964 Ore.	58 (31)	41.7 (15)	58.3 (26)
1964 LA	89 (58)	10.2 (6)	89.8 (52)
1964 LA	73 (31)	26.2 (11)	73.8 (31)

Some College Educ. or More

	Dem.	Rep.
1960 Ore.	63.6 (40)	34.4 (21)
1964 Ore.	31.8 (23)	68.2 (44)
1964 Ore.	73.4 (47)	26.6 (17)
1964 LA	64.8 (59)	35.2 (32)

Even though the Democratic candidates received majorities from both high school and college educated Japanese they tended to do much better among those with only high school (or less) education.

Although Justice Murphy acknowledged the necessity of giving military authorities a wide scope of discretion, he nevertheless asserted that "individuals must not be left impoverished of their constitutional rights on a plea of military necessity that has neither substance nor support."

He went on to say that "... the true test of evacuation was whether the civil liberties deprivation was 'reasonably related to a public danger that is so immediate, imminent, and impending' as not to admit of delay and not to permit the intervention of ordinary constitutional processes to alleviate the danger."

In this he seems to agree with Nanette Dembitz, who maintains that the Court was exceedingly slack in examining the reasonableness of the evacuation as a necessary war measure.

This "slackness" was manifested in a separate concurring opinion by Justice Frankfurter: "To find that the Constitution does not forbid the military measures now complained of does not carry with it approval of that which Congress and the Executive did. That is their business, not ours."

The language of this opinion demonstrates the care with which the court made clear its determination to separate acceptance of the legality of Evacuation from any hint that it considered Evacuation either wise or proper. In this desire to sustain the nation's war-waging powers, the Court sacrificed its usual standards of review in civil liberties cases.</

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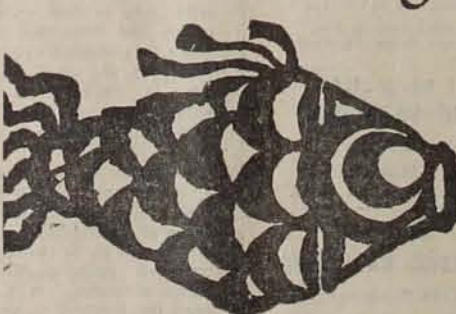
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ROGER NIKAIKIDO, Pacific Citizen, Washington Bureau chief, meets President Lyndon B. Johnson during White House press conference for vernacular newspaper editors.

Roger Nikaido:

PC goes to The White House

ON A bright March day in Washington, D.C., an assemblage of editors representing the vernacular newspapers throughout the country was absorbing the magnificent view of the South grounds and gardens as it edged its way along the back entrance of the White House. There were no more than 80 of us among the invited guests of President Lyndon B. Johnson; and in the absence of PC editor Harry Honda, there I was roaming around the many historically colorful rooms of the White House.

As we neared the East Room for a briefing by the President on the state of the nation, we waited in the Main Hall with its decor of marbled walls and floors, red carpeting, portraits of Presidents, and brightly lit by two 18th-century cut glass chandeliers. There was also a mahogany grand piano supported by gilt eagle stands, which is usually placed in the East Room where most of the White House entertainments, such as plays, concerts, or recitals are held.

When everyone was seated and quiet in the East Room, the traditional "Hail to the Chief" was played, the President and the First Lady made their entrance through a makeshift aisle, and we all stood at attention.

Informal Conference

With the White House formalities completed, President Johnson, his head slightly lowered and forward, and his shoulders hunched, walked away from the podium and prepared notes and told the audience to put away their pencils and note pads, for this occasion was to be friendly and not a business like press conference.

Behind his heavy eyeglasses glistening under the camera lamps, Mr. Johnson would occasionally smile at a particular person in the room as if he was an old friend, while he ran off a memory list of his Administration's accomplishments during the past five years. And, whatever else history may say of him, it will certainly depict President Johnson as a productive executive, with Congress passing over 500 of his bills aimed at solving many of the nation's oldest problems of poverty, ignorance, and racial discrimination.

On the whole, even with the Vietnam War at his side, Mr. Johnson feels that at the very least, the world is a little better than he found it six years ago, that some of his dreams for the country have come true, and that he was largely responsible for it.

Nisei Photographer

Following the informal briefing, we were invited to have our pictures taken with the President in the adjacent Blue Room. The White House photographer was none other than Yoichi Robert Okamoto, nick-

named "Okie". A Nisei, born in Yonkers, Okie is largely responsible for taking over 250,000 photographs of the President during most of his Administration.

IT WAS also in the Blue Room, with its three windows decorated with drapes cut from iridescent blue taffeta, that I had the opportunity to meet the First Lady of the nation.

What impressed me most about Lady Bird Johnson was her striking, but quiet, beauty which was never revealed in her photographs. Always in the background of her husband and never functioning to get on the front page of the society section, Lady Bird has always appeared to move with incredible graciousness in the face of her husband's more solemn moments as well as his triumphs. There is no will of queenliness in her as was witnessed in many of her predecessors. She is truly a small, twinklingly demure, and highly feminine First Lady.

After the pictures were taken, we filtered into the State Dining Room, and later Mr. Johnson and Lady Bird joined us for cocktails and hors d'oeuvres.

Choice of Cocktails

Prior to serving the cocktails, I was curious to know what type of drinks the White House staff selected for their guests. For this particular gathering, we were served Old Crow and Hill and Hill whiskey. It was then that I imagined the White House selecting only those brands which its guests were accustomed to; Johnnie Walker Black Label scotch and I. W. Harper Gold Medal bourbon for foreign dignitaries, Hill and Hill and Old Crow straight bourbon whiskey for middle class guests, and Black Label beer and Ripple wine for the poor people marchers.

It was getting into the late hours of the evening and time to leave the White House. And, while it marked my fourth visit to the home of Mr. Johnson and his family of beautiful "Birds," my departure from the White House was accompanied with a desire to return again. It was like having a heavy Chinese dinner and two hours later you're hungry for more. Perhaps it was knowing that every President and his family since 1800, from John and Abigail Adams to Lyndon and Lady Bird Johnson, had lived in this house that brought on this hunger for more knowledge. Whatever the reason, the visit to the White House did stimulate my sense of American politics and culture; but more important, I went away knowing that the residents were a most gracious host and hostess who also proved to be able guardians of "the show place of American history."

Evacuation Order Disclaimed

A San Francisco Family Stays Put

By ALLAN BEEKMAN

On the morning of Dec. 7, 1941, Theodore F. Cathey was preparing to go out from his home at 1050 Montgomery Street, San Francisco.

A rigger on the swing shift, from 4 p.m. till midnight, at the Mare Island Navy yard, he had gotten up about 9. His wife, Marian, Taeko, had served him a breakfast of corn meal waffles, topped with butter and maple syrup; there had also been stewed prunes and coffee. He had eaten leisurely.

Now dressed in a conservative business suit, and putting the finishing touches to his attire, he glanced at his younger child, Alyce, three months old, who lay in a crib nearby. Mrs. Cathey was helping the older child, 3, into an overcoat with brass buttons. On his freshly barbered head, she fitted a knitted cap ornamented with a tassel on top, and handed him his mittens.

Mr. Cathey said, "We're going to walk downtown." Taking Foster's hand, he went out to the street.

The section of San Francisco in which the Catheys lived was known as Little Italy, from the large number of Italian immigrants who lived there. The Catheys had harmonious relations with these neighbors, and despite the talk of war with which the newspapers had been full of late, this sunny, cool Sunday morning must have seemed particularly peaceful and auspicious.

But as he neared the Hall of Justice, Mr. Cathey heard the cry, "Extra! Extra! Japs attack Pearl Harbor!"

To most Americans at the time, the name Pearl Harbor meant little. Mr. Cathey was an exception.

A veteran of the U.S. Navy, he had often visited Pearl Harbor. He had served two years at Ford Island, the aviation base inside Pearl Harbor that had been among the targets of the Japanese. He instantly grasped the significance of the attack and formed a vivid mental picture of the destruction wrought.

Most of the others being alerted by the cries of the newsmen lacked his firsthand knowledge of Pearl Harbor, but it was evident they were aroused and disturbed by the report of the attack. A

distraught woman approached him.

"Isn't it awful!" she said. "The Japs attacked Pearl Harbor, and the Navy Hospital there is full of wounded."

Mr. Cathey bought a copy of the extra, and hurried home.

As he entered, Mrs. Cathey looked up from her work, her almond-shaped eyes widening in surprise as she noted his agitation. "What happened?" He told her. While she stood by aghast, he turned on the radio. From the instrument came the emotionally charged voice of the announcer: "Pearl Harbor has been attacked."

She looked at the two children — the one asleep in the crib, the other watching his parents with an expression reflecting their fear.

"This is bad," she said, "I wonder how it will affect them — and me."

He had been wondering, too. He knew the attack imperiled his family.

"You'd better not show yourself outside the house," he said.

The attackers of Pearl Harbor had rendered her a prisoner in her own home. She had reason to believe much worse might follow.

LIKE HER husband, she knew Pearl Harbor. She had been born within walking distance of it 28 years before — in the village of Aiea, which is also near Honolulu. The Island of Oahu had been sparsely populated then. As a child, she had often swum in the waters of Pearl Harbor.

Her father, Suketaro Miyagi, had settled near Aiea Plantation after emigrating from his native Oshima-gun, Yamaguchi Prefecture. He had been wasting his time in Japan. His parents thought life abroad might steady him; so they had sent him to Hawaii to seek his fortune. He had sailed with his wife, Kou, but had left his only child, a daughter, with his parents.

When the Miyagis arrived in Hawaii, it was still a feudal society. The white elite lived in baronial splendor on wealth built on the sweating backs of contract labor. Before annexation to America in 1898, the planters had recruited these laborers abroad, brought them to Hawaii to work the sugar plantations,

and held them there in conditions of penal servitude. The first large-scale recruiting had been done in China. When the Chinese began to find strength in their growing numbers in Hawaii, the planters had imported Japanese to play off against them and thus keep the labor force docile.

Though American law abrogated the labor contracts and ameliorated the bondage in which the plantation labor had been held, the design on which Hawaii would be built was unaltered. The planters had ruled by keeping those under them divided. They did this chiefly by importing different national groups and playing them off against each other: Chinese, Japanese, Koreans, Filipinos, Portuguese. Under American law, the immigrant Miyagis could never aspire to become American citizens; the local authorities carried this principle of disfranchisement a step further.

In Hawaii, Nikkei children were registered in the public schools as of Japanese nationality — even though such children were born under the American flag. In the schools, in the press, in the courts, and in all the instruments of government it was unceasingly drilled into them that they were Japanese and were genetically disqualified from being anything else.

AFTER ANNEXATION to America to the great dismay of sugar planters, many Japanese decided they would fare better in Mainland America, and went there. Seeing their labor force dwindling away, and cut off by American law by replenishing it by bringing in more contract laborers, the planters lent themselves to stirring up anti-Japanese sentiment on the Pacific Coast of the Mainland to discourage the local Japanese from migrating there.

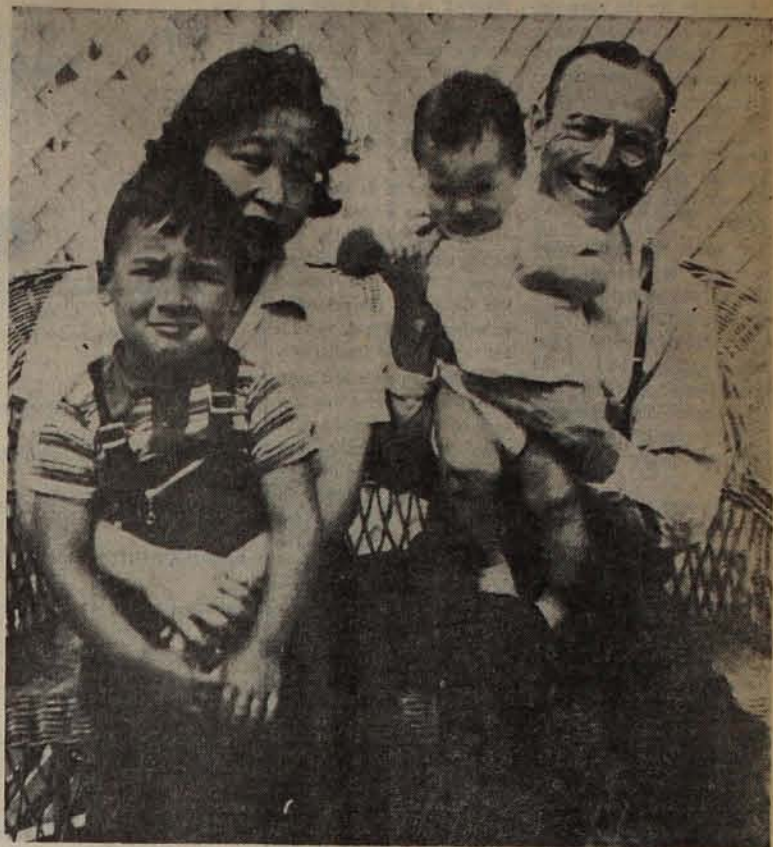
Suketaro Miyagi, however, knew nothing of the planters' hypocritical manipulation of mob sentiment on the Pacific Coast. He was one of the few Japanese of the period who was not employed on the sugar plantations.

Well-educated, generous but irresponsible, solicitous of the interest of outsiders but not that of his own family, he

(Continued on Page B-2)

"To hell with it," said Theodore Cathey to his Nikkei wife when the Army, in the hysteria of 1942, ordered his family to a concentration camp. "You're an American citizen and I'm an American citizen, we'll stay here until they come and get us."

(Copyright 1968 by Allan Beekman)



THE CATHEYS about the time the FBI paid them a visit.

William R. Fielder:

Education With Averted Eyes

Textbook Problem Is More Than A Negro One; Orientals Slighted

William R. Fielder is an associate professor at the Claremont Graduate School and University Center. This paper was presented at the Conference on Moral Dilemmas in Schooling, Univ. of Wisconsin, May 12-14, 1965. These are excerpts only.

When textbook writers can not avoid discussing racial or ethnic topics pertaining to the history of this nation, then characteristically they turn to a most reassuring metaphor — the melting pot that is America. Frequently, this comfortable notion is augmented by the metaphor of gifts. America is the gracious recipient of the many gifts offered by the world's people.

So it is that schoolmarm and masters expect their young charges to know at least two things: (1) this nation was "given" Italian spaghetti, Jewish brains, and Negro songs, among other "gifts," (2) by a lot of different people, mostly immigrants, who had a hard time learning to act like Americans.

But the list of contributions is somehow never long enough to include the enabling "gift" of the American Indian — his land. Nor, is racial conflict ever considered a social analog to the heat required in rendering an amalgam. For, the characteristic tone of the school textbook is its persistent spirit of harmony and progress.

Textbooks Silent This paper is concerned with the non-portrayal of racial and ethnic conflict in school textbooks. It deals with but three questions.

First, is it only a Negro problem? The treatment of the Negro in American history is currently a very fashionable theme in both popular and professional articles pertaining to the enterprise of schooling. There is the ready implication in much of this writing that all would be well if school books would

only portray Negro history adequately.

I too find this a timely place to begin the process of change. But it is only that — though timely, it is but a beginning place.

Whether you agree or not that the textbook problem is more than a Negro one, there is the further question of what determines that character and content of the textbook.

'Devil Hypothesis'

Why are textbooks the way they are? Is it useful to think of textbook publishers as mercenary devils? Must we shelter the school child?

Whenever you engage the question of what makes textbooks so, there is the easy seduction of what I call the "devil hypothesis." There is also the appealing and very pervading contention that schoolmen are obligated to protect childhood.

James Baldwin provides the general premise for my remarks on the three questions above.

"What is upsetting this country," asserts Baldwin, "is a sense of its own identity. If, for example, one managed to change the curriculum in all the schools so that Negroes learned more about themselves and their real contributions to this culture, you would be liberating not only Negroes, you would be liberating white people who know nothing of their own history. What passes for identity in America is a series of myths about one's heroic ancestors."

Poverty in Chinatown On Feb. 7th, 1965, Jun Ke Choy, a bank manager in San Francisco reported organized effort aimed at qualifying that city's Chinatown for Federal anti-poverty funds, pointing out that 1 out of every 4 wage earners there makes less than \$150 a month. He claimed that the population density of Chinatown is 16 to 1 over the rest of the city. Family problems and delinquent youth are apparently a se-

vere problem to that community. While observing that rise is not that enjoyable a food, Choy acknowledged that it filled the belly.

Choy could have cited the 1953 tuberculosis statistics for Chinatown, it was 3 times the all San Francisco figure. Suicides that year were 4 times greater than that for the city as a whole.

Choy declined to mention the general social conditions in Chinatown which one student of that community interpreted as "the genuine breakdown of the age-old kinship structure as well as the abandonment of an ideal respect for the aged." (Rose Hum Lee).

School Text Omission The plight of that community suggests the possibility of examining school books and the manner in which they discuss the history of the Oriental in the United States.

I could, of course, turn in any one of a number of directions to illustrate the moral issues involved in the non-portrayal of ethnic and racial conflict in America. I could turn to the textbook treatment of the American Indian, the history of Mexicans, Jews, Irishmen, Italians and Poles would do as well. Any one of them would bring me into direct confrontation with the amorality of the school textbook.

However, California does have a significant Oriental population as well as a tempestuous history arising in part because her ports open onto the Pacific. Additionally, the Department of Education in this state has long procured and printed its own text materials.

Oriental History California, perhaps more than any state, would logically be expected to portray the experiences of the Japanese and Chinese in the history of that nation. I turned, therefore, to the discussion of these two Oriental groups contained in six textbooks (Continued on Page B-4)

Japan culturally shocks JACL-JAL summer fellow

By ISAO HORINOUCI

Angwin, Calif.

HOW DO you express your unique experience and privilege in visiting your parent's homeland for the first time as a recipient of JACL-JAL Summer Fellowship?

Words cannot adequately express the thrill and joy that came to me when I saw the glittering lights of Tokyo. "Finally my dream came true," I mumbled to myself. "Here I am in the land of my ancestors."

I would like to express my impressions of Japan in terms of "culture shock," and my initial contact as an "invisible" man within a visible world.

In America, we Japanese Americans are highly visible among the masses of the population. Even though we may be culturally assimilated, physically our ethnic identity is visible. In other words, we are a racial minority among the American population.

However, in Japan the opposite is true; that is, for the first time we become "invisible" among the masses of people. It is rather shocking and strange, all of a sudden, to be transplanted into a country with 100 million other Japanese.

I mumbled to myself, "Where in the world did these Japanese come from? How is it possible to have so many facial characteristics?" The reality was almost unbelievable.

We are not really "invisible" because an observant individual can identify a Japanese American by the

clothes we wear, the way we walk, and the way we speak.

The latter is the most obvious and "abominable" identity of a Japanese American.

Our conversational Japanese must sound a trifle more atrocious than their "Japanized" English to their ears. I would even presume that it is difficult for them to comprehend our inability to speak correct Japanese when we look so much like them — their cousins.

Generally most Nisei can speak "decipherable" Japanese but the Sansei must be impossible to the Japanese. One of the visiting Sansei Boy Scouts requested ice water by saying, "Samui mizu kudasai." No wonder we are often called "gaijin."

I WAS deeply impressed with the tremendous energy and ambition of the Japanese people. There were no idle or loitering activities observable in public.

It seems that everyone took their jobs seriously, whether it was driving a taxi, serving food as a waiter, sweeping the floor as a janitor, or conducting a tour.

I believe most of them took pride in their work and did their very best. They reminded me of our Issei immigrants who manifested these qualities.

Some critics of Japanese culture are bemoaning the fact that the Japanese people are losing the high cultural

values of the past. In comparison to our rapidly degenerating American society, I was surprised with the high cultural values among most of the masses of people.

Most Japanese are courteous, helpful and honest. In my living quarters in Hotel New Otani, I put to test the integrity of the many maids and house boys by leaving scores of coins and valuables in my room.

Naturally I counted the exact amount of coins before I left the room and recounted them at the end of the day during my absence. Not a single "yen" or any items were missing from my room, but even more amazing, this was the same pattern throughout my five weeks residency in that hotel.

DURING MY study at Sophia University, which I highly recommend to students who are interested in Asian studies, I did some research work outside of the university on the problems of divorce in Japan.

The highest rate of divorce in recent years is during the postwar period (1947-49), 1.01 per 1,000 persons which declined to the present 0.80 ratio. The Tokyo Family Court staff was helpful in giving me statistical data but I was unable to interview with certain case studies.

Divorce is a delicate subject and most persons were not willing to discuss their personal family problems. I think

(Continued on Page B-3)

BEEKMAN —

(Continued from Page B-1) which she worked, she found tried his hand at running a candy business, a fish stall, and a lauhala business. He was a good cook; people asked his help when they planned big parties. He wrote letters for people. He also did calligraphy for the advertisements of a theatrical company and for the temples of an organization of fishermen.

When Taeko, his fifth child, was born, he was running a boarding house. She was the youngest girl in the family; his next child was a son, Masayoshi.

At home, the family spoke a mixture of Japanese, English, and the aboriginal tongue of Hawaii. Though most Nikkei children attended Japanese language school at the time, Taeko went for only two years. She graduated from the eighth grade of the plantation public school at Aiea.

If she were to continue her education, it would be necessary to commute to high school in Honolulu. In her circumstances, the cost of commuting daily on the tiny railroad that ran to Honolulu presented a problem.

Even as a small child she had earned her own spending money — baby-sitting or doing housework for more prosperous Nikkei families. On the plantation she had also worked as a hoe-hana girl, hauled about the fields, with the other workers, on tiny flatcars; descending from the car to pick weeds growing between rows of sprouting sugar cane. She had been stung by bees, baked by the sun, and cut by the saw-like edges of the cane leaves. She had received 25 cents a day.

Nevertheless, she began to attend McKinley High School in Honolulu. Every day she bought a single round trip ticket, since she never had enough money to buy a commuter's ticket good for a month.

Other girls she knew had gone to work as domestics for the wives of Army officers. For cooking, cleaning, and caring for the house they received \$2.50 a month and board.

Her older sister, Umeyo, had such a job with the family of Maj. M. B. Willett. With her employers, Umeyo had visited the Mainland, passed through the Panama Canal, explored the East Coast of America, and travelled across the country to the West Coast.

She had sent glowing letters of her experiences to Taeko along with gifts of multi-colored rhinestone necklaces, and necklaces of glass beads of different sizes, colors, and design. Wearing this jewelry, Taeko had been envied by her friends in Aiea.

Seeing the role of domestic as a stepping-stone to this richer life, and to a better education, Taeko took a similar job.

Umeyo returned to Hawaii and worked for several employers. Then she went to the Mainland with Col. Lawrence E. Brown and his family. Envious, Taeko wrote that she, too, would like to go to the Mainland.

Umeyo was sympathetic toward this aspiration. In the same apartment building in

which she worked, she found an elderly couple in need of a schoolgirl maid. Umeyo sent a one-way ticket, costing \$80.

THOUGH SHE may not have realized it, Taeko, in planning to go to California, was directing her steps toward a hotbed of anti-Nikkei sentiment. And almost immediately she was confronted with an obstacle that had sprung chiefly from California prejudice.

The prejudice in California had grown up around the Chinese immigrants of the preceding century. When the Japanese followed the Chinese into California, the prejudice, already fully formed, was fitted to these later immigrants.

In 1880, California had passed a law prohibiting the issuance of licenses for the marriage of white persons and Mongolians — having the Chinese primarily in mind. In 1905 this law was amended to specifically prohibit the marriages of whites and Nikkei.

At first the anti-Japanese sentiment had been drummed up chiefly by labor leaders and politicians. But by 1905, the San Francisco Chronicle had taken up the cry, and thereafter the press played an important role in fostering misconceptions about the Nikkei and arousing sentiment against them.

The main objective of the Japanophobes was stop further immigration from Japan. In order to keep the Japanese at work on their sugar plantations, the Hawaii planters, of course, were concerned with having Japanese immigration from Hawaii to the Mainland stopped.

In October of 1906, the San Francisco Board of Education forced the hand of the Federal Administration by passing a resolution requiring segregated schools for "Chinese, Japanese, and Korean children." Pres. Theodore Roosevelt feared that this affront to Japan, following years of insult and abuse heaped on her nationals on the West Coast, might even involve the country in war. Finally he resolved the issue by entering into a "Gentlemen's Agreement" with Japan under which that country voluntarily agreed to restrict the emigration of Japanese of the coolie class in America. In return, the "Japanese" school children were integrated.

Japan scrupulously observed the agreement. And by 1924, when agitation for Japanese exclusion, chiefly led by Californians, again boiled over, only 578 Japanese were entering America each year in excess of those leaving — an insignificant number in a nation of millions. Nevertheless, Congress was prevailed upon to gratuitously insult Japan, and its friends in Japan, by passing a Japanese exclusion law.

The effect of this law was to discredit the liberal, pro-American element in Japan and to bring the Japanese militarists to power. It also had the effect of making it necessary for Taeko to establish proof of United States citizenship as a prerequisite to emigration.

(Continued on Page B-5)

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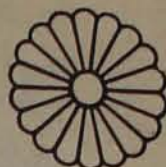
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In The Pacific Citizen, Dec. 25, 1943

California State Board of Agriculture favors return of loyal Nisei evacuees to farming; Gov. Warren raps action of state board, complains 'holdovers' responsible for motion against race prejudice. . . . Pacific Coast Committee on American Principles and Fair Play wire President Roosevelt support of Dillon Myer as WRA director. . . . Washington Post (Dec. 17) questions move to disfranchise Nisei; Sen. Tom Stewart (D-Tenn.) and Sen. Ernest McFarland (D-Ariz.) introduce bill for permitting disfranchisement of Nisei and deportation of disloyal. . . . Spanish consul at San Francisco inspects Tule Lake segregation center Dec. 14.

Ninety-one American colleges rescind ban against Nisei students. . . . American Foundation for Expulsion of Japanese Incorporated (Dec.

16) at Los Angeles. . . . Los Angeles Kiwanis raps hatred against Nisei. . . . American Legion national commander Warren Atherton, Stockton attorney, calls for sanity and restraint toward treatment of evacuees, asks all "Japhaters" to express themselves behind gun in south Pacific battle zone. . . . President Roosevelt signs bill repealing 60-year-old Chinese exclusion law.

Nisei USA: Nisei and the War.

Editorials: Christmas, 1943; Save the FEPC (on defiance of 16 Southern railroads challenging FEPC order to cease discrimination against Negroes); Inquisition by Gannon (on unfair tactics of state assembly committee); Un-American Resolution (on Idaho Daily Statesman reply criticizing Idaho State Grange proposal to prohibit sale or lease of land to Nisei).

FOR PHILADELPHIA 'TEMPLE-HOPPER'

People, summer humidity become overwhelming memory of Japan

By DIANNE T. OOKA
Philadelphia

HOW THRILLING it was to be sitting in the large Japan Air Lines jet carrier at Kennedy Airport, waiting to be whisked to Japan and at long last be able to study the country, the people and its culture at firsthand!

Certainly the fact that I work in an art museum influenced greatly my focus of interest.

Armed with a list of some 35 "must-see" temples, shrines and museums and equipped with a sturdy pair of comfortable sandals, I happily managed to visit all on my list.

While "temple hopping" may not be to all tastes, it is undeniably awe-inspiring to see the wooden buildings at Horyuji and realize that they are the oldest wooden buildings in the world.

Equally impressive is the graceful Kannon sculpted in the eighth century which still serenely entrances visitors to Yakushiji.

And how moving to sit on the cool, fragrant tatami of the main hall of Chion-in, listening to the droning chant of a Buddhist monk and to realize that this event has occurred with little change since the fifteenth century.

One becomes quickly aware of the relative youth of our own United States of America!

MY OVERWHELMING memory of Japan, however, is the heat and humidity of her summer. We arrived just at the end of the long, rainy season, and when the rain ended and the temperature soared, one almost saw the countryside steaming.

But summer in Japan also means welcome blue and red banners advertising delicious snow cones everywhere and frozen oranges on the trains.

Summer means Obon — and Obon means thousands of lanterns, graceful dancers in yukata, hyperactive drummers, their bodies glistening with sweat as they dance about the platform creating marvelous rhythms on the big drum, hundreds of little booths selling everything from fortunes to live rabbits to broiled octopus and cotton candy, and everyone trying their hand at catching goldfish before their paper nets dissolve in the water.

Summer is the ever-present whirling of the cicadas in the trees as well as the whining, diving attacks of what must be the world's largest and most voracious mosquitoes and the painful, itching mementos of an otherwise pleasant excursion to a secluded temple infested by the "buzo," a small chigger-like insect.

Summer, too, is a time when children can be seen on the grounds of temples, shrines and parks carrying little cages and white butterfly nets; in those cages are the much-coveted and supremely ugly "kabuto-mushi," said to make wonderful pets. I preferred to take such claims at face value!

Japan is a country finely attuned to the seasons of the year, and summer is certainly a very special time.

OUR FELLOWSHIP provided for study at Sophia University in Tokyo where a special summer session for foreign students is annually held. It was indeed stimulating to hear eminent scholars, both western and Japanese, expound on a myriad range of subjects, from an anthropological study of the learning behavior of Japanese monkeys to a panel discussion of the role of the woman in modern Japanese society by a group of surprisingly frank and witty Japanese women.

FINALLY the fellowship provided a one-week tour of western Japan, beginning in Hiroshima, an apt place to begin.

It was a sobering experience, particularly when one saw the mass burial mounds scattered throughout the city and the special hospital for the survivors of the atomic bomb blast, still full of patients. One cannot help but come away impressed by their mute testimony to the need for peace in our world today.

The remainder of the trip was filled with visits to fam-

ous scenic and historic sites and new experiences such as riding in palanquins, viewing cormorant fishing by night, sampling Japan's famous and delicious Kobe beef and enjoying her wonderful fruits — peaches, pears and grapes.

Most treasured, however, are my memories of the people I met in Japan.

I met young college students whose most fervent desire was to see "The Man of La Mancha," and I met little old grandmothers who stood patiently in the stifling heat outside the Kabuki Theater to see their favorite actor in a new production of an old standard.

Quick Impressions I marvelled at the skill — and seeming utter fearlessness — of the taxi drivers who listened to the day's baseball games on their transistor radios as we barreled through traffic, just as I marvelled at the long-haired, guitar-wielding singers mouthing the latest Beatles' smash hit.

The young hairdresser in Tokyo who had never heard of Philadelphia... the maid at the Japanese inn in Okayama who valiantly shouldered a suitcase that even my husband found back-breaking... the children in the sixth grade class of a suburban Tokyo elementary school struggling over their Japanese grammar lessons — with whom I felt an immediate kinship!... the marvelously kind and hospitable modern woodblock print artist Kiyoshi Saito who welcomed a group of Sophia students to his home — these are my most unforgettable memories of my summer in Japan.

However, I cannot in all good conscience say that my lifelong desire to see Japan has been fulfilled, simply because I happened to see Japan during the summer.

I have hopes of being able to visit again during spring, autumn and winter, seasons which have their own characteristic atmosphere, just as summer does — and there are at least 35 more "must-see" temples to be visited!

I DO wish to thank the JACL and Japan Air Lines most sincerely for making possible this wonderful introduction to the country and people of Japan; it was a truly unforgettable and eminently worthwhile experience.

By ANNE BACNIK

Livonia, Mich.

"It's a still-life water color On a now late afternoon As the sun shines... And shadows wash the room And we sit and drink our coffee..."

STRAINS OF Simon and Garfunkel often filled the background of the Aoi coffee house. Yes, the Japanese students are listening to the same songs we are; few of them understand the words, but they enjoy listening to the rhythm.

It is a common sight to see students hunched over the jukebox carefully selecting their favorite tunes comprised of Japanese, French, and American folk rock songs.

The coffee house is the common meeting ground as described by Haruko, one of our guides: "After classes lots of coffee shops around campus provide us with a good place to take a rest and relax. When exam period comes, these coffee houses are usually full of students studying over a cup of coffee."

In comparing college life, she said,

"I know American students study much harder or in other words they are forced to study a lot, for they take less courses and study them deeper, reading many books on the subject, and writing reports. On the contrary, Japanese colleges impose many courses on us, but all we have to do is attend classes," since "most universities don't have dormitories on campus... campus is a place to study and participate in club activities."

The typical summer campus scene was a larger ratio of male students dressed in white shirts and dark trousers.

The smaller ratio of girls on campus, as well as those among the crowded streets of the Ginza, dress conservatively in color and style. Short-styled dresses appeared occasionally, but were looked upon with disapproval.

There seemed to be very

A Junior JACler's View:

On After-School Hours

few "hold" young people caught in a completely westernized trend.

On Dancing

Despite subdued dress, the young students are interested in being "in." Our guides were quite anxious to go to a dance hall to see us dance. They observed our steps and carefully imitated them. It was surprising to see there wasn't much variation!

I vividly recall one evening in Nikko when we were learning one of the folk dances of the Obon. The guides had brought along their yukatas and were patiently teaching us the steps.

Someone discovered a folk record album. The tempo changed and it was ironic to see our guides dancing to the music in their yukatas. I might mention, though, that the girls withdrew from American dances.

They were not as outgoing as the boys; this was true in almost everything.

THE GIRLS are quite traditional. The fine arts of Ikebana, the tea ceremony, and folk dancing are still a factor in their upbringing.

As an introduction to the summer session we were entertained by seven girls playing the samisen and koto.

Our guides Haruko, Etsuko, Akiko, and Hiromi created beautiful arrangements while we attended the Ikebana school. They also knew very well the formal procedure of accepting tea in the traditional tea ceremony.

I think our guides represented the "typical" Japanese student, especially in their attitudes.

Midwest Students

Two of our guides, Toshi and Shin, had been AFS students in the Midwest two years ago. Shin's home was quite westernized in appearance which I assume reflected his parents' attitude. Toshi lived in a very traditional home and felt it necessary to be traditional in thought and manner. Shin, on the other hand, was anxious to adopt Western ideas.

While traveling to Chiba to visit my relatives, Toshi and I conversed extensively on American and Japanese attitudes. Toshi felt that the Japanese are much more serious minded in their obligations and outlooks.

He pointed out their systemized organization in thought before encountering anything.

He considered respect the primary attribute in Japanese society.

Respect was apparent in the home, in social functions, and in school. When we visited a home, the eldest daughter served quietly and gracefully. She only participated in the conversation when it was acceptable.

Boys in athletics bow and address upperclass athletes upon meeting them as a gesture of respect.

In schools, students always maintain the position of the teacher or elder. When we visited a secondary school, the students were hardly disrupted from their class session by the sight of "gaijins."

Academic Competition

While talking with the principal later, we were informed of the great emphasis on education. Students are generally very serious and the academic competition is rigid particularly in their senior year of high school when they are required to take college entrance examinations. In college they must study hard, but not as diligently as in high school.

Few students are requested to leave due to poor grades; if grades are unsatisfactory they must repeat the year and having to do so is quite disgraceful.

In discussions with students we naturally hit upon the subject of dating.

Girls and boys date in groups usually meeting together at a coffee house. If a boy is interested in one particular girl he will sit with her and pick up the tab if she is a student. Girls working are expected to pay for their own bill.

There are many college-age students who will meet the girl at a specific place and then go to a dance hall, movie, coffee shop, or walk along the well-lit streets of one of the bustling districts.

The districts are a congestion of people, shops, bicycles, and small cars (seldom driven by young people). The main mode of transportation for all ages is the subway, train, or foot.

Shinjuku is the more popular district for entertainment among young people. At dusk, it transforms from a shopping district to an amusement center. Music mingles with honking horns and speeding taxis.

It is the artist's rendezvous for painters and writers, and a share of "hippies" but not as we know them. They are of the sort with long, clean hair who wear clean turtle-necks, no beads yet.

THOUGH DATING, as we are familiar with it, is becoming a part of their system; it is not a stepping-stone to marriage.

A twenty-two year old university student whom we talked with told us of his girlfriend whom he had been "going with" for over a year and a half. We naturally assumed he would plan to marry her. We were taken aback when he informed us his parents would choose his prospective wife, for they would be most wise in the decision.

The most essential element of all youth, despite cultural variation, I found, is communication. It is this element that is the common bond of all youth. For it gives an understanding and appreciation of one another.

I AM deeply grateful to the Japanese American Citizens League and Japan Air Lines, as well as to the fellowship selection committee, for this truly aesthetic learning experience and the wonderful opportunity to meet my family.

The past summer was the most impressive two months of my life. It broadened so many aspects of understanding, which I could never have become aware of otherwise.

The accommodations and the entire program were perfect! I never anticipated to see, experience, and learn all I have. Everyone we met was so rich in sincerity and kindness; especially our guides, for they opened the door of Japan to us.

NISEI HERITAGE ENRICHED:

On My Trip to Japan

By SOPHIE T. TORIUMI
Pasadena

"SEEING IS believing" — believing that our heritage stems from deep and sturdy roots which have withstood the ravages of wars and of nature and can rise to the needs and importance of the day.

To see Japan, there is no better way than to become a part of a study group whose common and sympathetic interest is to learn about the country.

Though diversified in background, age and from many parts of the world, we had one purpose which made us a most congenial student body of 150.

The interchange of ideas and experiences as we studied Japan stimulated my narrow views to a broader understanding and appreciation of my cultural background.

The lecturers were outstanding in their fields and opened up for us the vast panoramic view of the history of Japan and the make-up of the Japanese people.

More Meaningful Tours The tours were most revealing. Seeing a Kabuki play, the Noh and Kyogen dramas and listening to Gagaku music were meaningful because of the interpretation and preparation in English given at school.

The tour guides and the student guides were most patient with our endless queries and requests.

Though we were bound together in the summer session classes and the many trips, we also had time to pursue our own interests. Through friends and relatives, I was able to do some viewing of the tourist path.

MY SPECIAL interest was in children and their elementary education. Unfortunately for me, the schools were just beginning their summer vacation when we arrived. I was able to see only one school in session.

There were, however, informal discussions with parents and friends, with staff members of the National Institute for Educational Research, and with the head of the Education Department of the International Christian University on the plight of the teachers of Japan.

For me, it was an introduction to the Japanese educational structure and its attendant problems.

Japan's educational system is unique in that it was completely overhauled in line with the directives of the occupational forces of World War II. My constant admiration was how much they could do with so little as far as adequate facilities are concerned.

Summer time for school children is a break of one and a half months during their first semester which begins in

April. So the teachers were busy giving weekly swimming lessons at school and taking the children on excursions.

We saw many well-behaved and well-organized groups of touring children as we went on our tours. Also, the children have definite summer homework.

TEACHING JAPAN as a social studies unit has many fascinating possibilities.

On the other hand, it is equally important to emphasize the common interests, desires and ways of living.

The Orient is adapting and adopting so many western influences which are often practical, while the West is attracted to many oriental ways which are helpful.

The best way to learn to get along with those of other racial extractions is to live together and go to school together as children. This would be impossible except for a few.

Our studies on Japan with children should be about Japanese children at their level of understanding. Getting to know the activities of youngsters will expose the students to a childish appreciation of Japanese culture. If well-grounded, the interest in Japan will develop and mature as the student grows.

Japan will then be not just a quaint little teahouse island across the Pacific but a part of a family of nations sharing equally in the world's destiny.

I WAS DEEPLY impressed by the ingenuity and dogged creativity of a people who have really suffered through its history. My eyes were opened when I visited my ancestral home and learned of the long, steady line which has continued for so many generations, and as Christians in an un-Christian land.

So often in my younger days, I had thought that everything could have been so much easier if I were a Caucasian.

While in Japan, we were not fully accepted as Japanese though we had Japanese faces. Over here, we are often not fully accepted because of our Japanese faces. However, I returned home with a great sense of pride in my Japanese ancestry. I was humbled by the brave and persevering sense of purpose of a people who seem to know what will endure and how to rise above human frailties.

If such is the stuff from which I came, I have a responsibility to be a more effective citizen in the society in which I live.

MY DEEP gratitude goes to the JAL and JACL for this opportunity to see Japan and to broaden my vision.

Horinouchi—

(Continued from Page B-1).

further study in this area will be essential in the understanding of the Japanese family.

Education is an important determinant towards upward social mobility in Japan, and, therefore, there is fierce KYOSO (competition) towards entrance into any university.

Among the 750,000 applicants, 290,000 failed to pass the university entrance examination.

The educational "escalator" system, a process of early educational training from the kindergarten through all the grades to qualify for the best schools, is the result of this competition.

In fact there are 28 college preparatory schools in Tokyo alone to prepare and tutor students for the university entrance examination.

I believe further study on this educational "competition" may reveal some startling patterns and conclusions.

I was sorry to learn that Japan no longer includes in their curriculum the teachings of Shushin, moral education. Many Nisei learned valuable lessons of obedience, discipline, honesty, filial piety and other virtues in Japanese language schools in America before World War II.

Today some educators are afraid to introduce Shushin into the curriculum in Japan because it was so closely tied with nationalism and Shintoism of the past. There is a form of moral teachings on the basis of the "Ideal Man" — a hodgepodge of many philosophical idealistic values.

I WAS impressed and curious about the phenomenal successes that the many "new" religious sects are experiencing in Japan.

These contemporary religions number about ten different sects with some forms of Buddhist, Shinto and Christian characteristics.

Some of the major features and common characteristics are:

1.—They are concerned with matters of this world (daily benefits) and less with the hereafter.

2.—There is a greater emphasis on magic and supernatural elements than the orthodox religions.

3.—The founders of their religion are looked upon as charismatic leaders who are worshipped as living gods and have absolute authorities.

4.—There are no professional religious leaders and the work is carried on by laymen.

5.—All of these new religions have strong organizations and opportunity for members to become leaders.

6.—Many operate successful businesses including hospitals and educational institutions.

There are over 25 million memberships among these "new" religions which is 25% of Japan's population.

Many government officials are worried over the phenomenal growth of these sects, especially the militant ones, because they have been successful in electing political candidates into offices.

Social psychological interpretation and analysis would make this an interesting research project.

IN CONCLUSION, I must admit that this trip to Japan was most profitable and thrilling experience. I have been able to understand better our Issei immigrant parents and their contribution towards the succeeding generations.

I am proud of my Japanese heritage and hope that there will be other opportunities to study in Japan. Japan is a great country and she will take greater roles in world leadership.

I sincerely trust that Japan will grow within the democratic principles of the New Constitution.

I would like to express my deep appreciation to the members of the JACL Summer Fellowship Committee for the opportunity I had to see Japan. A special thanks to Japan Air Lines for their financial support and great hospitality.

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William Fielder--

(Continued from Page B-2)
distributed to all elementary school pupils in the State of California.

School books in California make scanty mention of both the Japanese and Chinese. Whatever the discussion, it is styled in a very impersonal general way and it is always related to one of only a half-dozen topics:

—the fur, silk and tea trade of the late 1700's;

—the California gold rush;

—the "Open Door" policy;

—San Francisco's Chinatown;

—the Second World War.

(The author then discusses the six texts in detail, pointing out inadequacies and omissions.)

I turn now to a partial account of the experiences of the Japanese and the Chinese in California and the United States. I do this to affirm the amorality of the elementary school textbook in a non-Negro sector of American history.

Foreign Miners Tax

Within the year of admission to statehood, California passed a Foreign Miners Tax of \$20.00 per month aimed, in part, at the estimated 500 Chinese then working the mines of the state. Two years later, Chinese miners were driven from their claims when riots broke out in Yuba County.

The Columbia Miners Convention of that year resolved and published their intent to expel the Chinese from the mines. New State legislation was enacted that year requiring owners to pay a tax of \$3 per month on all foreign miners in their hire.

Later, a Police Tax was instituted in the State requiring the payment of \$2.50 each month by every "Mongolian" over eighteen not otherwise required to pay the miners license tax.

In 1854 the State Supreme Court interpreted existing legislation specifically ex-

cluding the testimony of Negroes and Indians to apply to the Chinese as well. Eventually Negroes were exempted, but the effect of that ruling held for the Chinese until 1872.

The Federal Government negotiated a treaty with China in 1868 hoping to lessen the conflict in the western states. The Burlingame Treaty of that year provided that both the United States and the Emperor of China would, "recognize the inherent and inalienable right of man to change his home and allegiance, and also the mutual advantage of the free immigration and immigration of their citizens and subjects, respectively."

From its inception, the Burlingame Treaty was actively opposed by the nativists of the west coast. The turbulent events of California in the 1870s are probably directly related to the eventual treaty modification permitting the United States to, "regulate, limit, or suspend" for a limited time the entrance of laborers, but not to "absolutely prohibit" Chinese immigration. By the 1880s the modified treaty would finally be abrogated to exclude all Chinese labor and to bar any Chinese from acquiring citizenship by naturalization.

'Queue' Ordinance
San Francisco's anti-Chinese ordinances enacted in the 1870s testify to what must have been the animosity of many Californians throughout that hectic decade. A so-called "Queue Ordinance" required the sheriff in that city to cut the hair of every prisoner to within an inch of the scalp.

Crowded housing conditions among the Chinese led to the enactment of a "Cubic Air Ordinance." Since the Chinese were effectively confined to a very small area in the city, the ordinance was obviously designed to drive these people out by limiting the number of occupants according to building size here.

Laundrymen in the city were required to pay a graduated tax contingent on the number of horses they employed to deliver clean and pressed clothing. However, operators using no horses whatsoever were required to pay the maximum tax figure. It is not hard to guess what laundrymen were very likely not using horse-drawn delivery wagons at all.

The intent of the "Laundrymen Ordinance" is even more transparent when you consider that another ordinance prohibited the use of city sidewalks to men carrying baskets suspended from a pole resting across the shoulder.

But, by far the most shocking event of the '70s was the Los Angeles massacre. This event was triggered by the killing of a Caucasian policeman attempting to make an arrest in connection with the abduction of a Chinese woman. In the mob action that ensued 18 to 22 Chinese were lynched in an area officially known as Calle de los Negros, but unofficially spoken of in much more derogatory terms.

Workingman's Party
Radical labor, organized on a two-plank platform — anti-capitalism and anti-Chinese — made its political power show later in the decade as Californians rewrote their constitution.

In 1877 Dennis Kearney organized the Workingman's Party of California declaring in a party manifesto:

"We have made no secret of our intentions. We make none. Before you and the world, we declare that the Chinamen must leave our shores. We declare that whitemen, and women, and boys, and girls, cannot live as the people of the great republic should and compete with the single Chinese coolies in the labor market. We declare that we cannot hope to drive the Chinaman away by working cheaper than he does. None but an enemy would expect it of us; none but an idiot would hope for success; none but a degraded coward and slave would make the effort. To an American, death is preferable to life on a par with the Chinamen."

Kearney's Workingman's Party became a serious force to account for in the second California Constitutional Convention of 1878. With the two established political parties almost equally divided and with the farmers representing the Granger element standing together with the delegates of the Workingman's Party on the most extreme propositions, the radicals gained sufficient power to produce a most extraordinary state constitution.

Anti-Oriental Law
Much of the blatant hostility toward the Chinese found expression in Article XIX of that document:

"No corporation now existing or hereafter formed un-

der the laws of this State, shall, after the adoption of this Constitution, employ, directly or indirectly, in any capacity, any Chinese or Mongolian.

"No Chinese shall be employed on any State, County, municipal, or other public work, except in punishment for crime.

"The Legislature shall delegate all necessary power to the incorporated cities and towns of this state for the removal of Chinese without the limits of such cities and towns, or for their location within prescribed portions of those limits."

Subsequently, California's second constitution received ratification by a narrow margin of the popular vote. Nearly all of Article XIX was eventually declared unconstitutional.

Act of 1882

Anti-Chinese feeling in California and the West was not abated by either the modification of the Burlingame Treaty or the ratification of California's second constitution.

Pressed strongly for action by labor and by the sectional axis of the Far West and the Deep South, Congress passed the Chinese Restriction Act of 1882 entirely suspending the immigration of Chinese laborers for 10 years (thereby abrogating the Burlingame Treaty).

A Chinese person other than a laborer could be admitted if he held a certificate to his status as a student, traveler, missionary, government official, etc., and hence to his right to entry to this country. This act was renewed and modified at ten year intervals until all the Chinese exclusion laws were extended without time limit in 1904.

Citizenship Ban

But by far the most pervasive effect of the Chinese Exclusion Act was derived from Section 14 which provided that only "White persons or persons of African descent were eligible for citizenship."

More particularly, the act provided, "That hereafter no State court or court of the United States shall admit Chinese to citizenship." Thereafter, the phrase, "persons ineligible for citizenship" provided a euphemistic cloak for all anti-oriental legislation.

Loss of the right to citizenship by naturalization precluded the Chinese from entering the professions of medicine, law and teaching in most of the states in the Union. When this covert effect was discovered by not a few state legislatures several occupations were soon covered by licenses stipulating citizenship as a requirement. It became easier and easier to believe that Chinese had a natural propensity for the work of women — washing clothes and cooking food.

School Segregation

With the opening of the twentieth century, the Japanese became the more obvious target of anti-oriental legislation. School segregation be-

came an early issue in San Francisco.

In 1905 a newspaper in that city began a series of articles having such captions as:

Japanese A Menace to American Women;

Brown Asiatics Steal Brains of Whites;

Brown Men Are An Evil in the Public Schools.

Before the year was out the school board of that city went on record favoring the segregation of oriental students. Because of a reported lack of funds the resolution was later tabled.

With the city administration plagued by graft and scandal the following autumn (1906), the politically controlled school board enacted a resolution in which principals were directed to send all Chinese, Japanese and Korean children to the Oriental school.

Segregated Schools

A subsequent report to the President of the United States stated that 93 Japanese children were attending some 23 different public schools in San Francisco at the time of the segregation resolution. Twenty-five of these school children were United States citizens by right of birth.

Early the next year the segregation resolution was rescinded in so far as it applied to the Japanese. That action followed a conference in Washington where the President assured the Mayor and the school board that he would negotiate with Japan for a suspension of immigration.

Shortly thereafter the two nations entered into what came to be called the "Gentlemen's Agreement." It was understood that the Japanese government would limit immigration to non-laborers only or to such laborers as might be returning to a wife or family residing in the United States.

Still, exclusion planks were included in the platforms of all three contending political parties within the state in the year 1910. An item from the Democratic platform foretold the immediate legislative goal of the nativists.

It read, "The exclusion of all Asiatic labor and the adoption of the Sanford Bill, preventing Asiatics who are not eligible to citizenship from owning land."

Alien Land Law

In spite of President Wilson's intervention, or, perhaps, because of presidential intervention, California was ready by 1913 to pass repressive land legislation aimed at oriental residents within the state. The Webb Act of that year precluded "aliens ineligible to citizenship" from owning land. Land leasing for agricultural purposes was restricted to periods of 3 years.

By process of direct initiative the voters of the state soon approved an even harsher law. The Alien Land Law, enacted by popular vote in 1920, contained the same provisions as the earlier Webb Act but provided more stringent regulations governing

land held by corporations and trustees.

This later act was, of course, a response to the use of corporations and to holding land in the name of children born in this country; both of these measures were used by Japanese residents to retain control of their lands.

The mood of Californians at this time was expressed by their Governor in a published letter addressed to the Secretary of State, "But with all this the people of California are determined to repress a developing Japanese community within our midst. They are determined to exhaust every power in their keeping to maintain this State for its own people."

1924 Quota Law

Outside of California, nativist pressure culminated in the 1924 National Origins Law controlling immigration to this country. Ultimately, the national origins device embodied all of the racial preferences of its most ardent proponents.

Since quota figures were based on a ranking of nations presumed to be closest in racial heritage to the original settlers of the United States, the most favored groups were obviously the Northern Europeans.

While not mentioning the Chinese or Japanese by name, the National Origins Act dealt very thoroughly with the "Oriental problem" by providing that, "No alien ineligible to citizenship shall be admitted to the United States unless such alien is admitted as a non-quota immigrant under the provisions of the law which relates to students, teachers, ministers, government officials, missionaries, artists, travelers and others."

College Graduates Only

And, with thoroughness as a watchword, the framers of the 1924 law changed the definition of student to mean one who aspires to a master's degree and can submit evidence of his ability to pursue such higher education. No longer could Orientals come to the United States merely to pursue undergraduate studies or to study the English language. On the grounds that national defense required it, the Secretary of War was delegated early in 1942, "The power to exclude any person, alien or citizen, from any area which might be required on the grounds of military necessity." Japanese residents on the West Coast were hastily evacuated and relocated under the terms of this delegation of power.

Some years later the memory of that action was to be a source of apprehension among the Chinese residents and citizens of this country when Red China entered the Korean War by sending troops across the Yalu River.

Postwar Actions

By 1943, the exclusion laws had been repealed and immigration quotas established. California's Alien Land Laws were ruled unconstitutional in 1952 by the Supreme Court of that state.

In the Autumn of 1961 the voters of California, by direct initiative process, amended their constitution to affirm the absolute right of individuals to own and dispose of real property, and, to prevent their legislature from enacting fair housing laws abrogating absolute property rights of individuals.

So much for the experience of the Chinese and Japanese in the life of this Nation, however incomplete the report here might be.

So much for the textbook treatment of that experience, however sketchy might be my survey of that material.

So much for the gulf between them — the chasm between the historic record and school history.

Still, Kafka has written, "Probably all education is but two things, first, parrying of the ignorant children's impetuous assault on the truth, and, second, gentle, imperceptible, step by step initiation of the humiliated children into the lie."

We need not embrace so nihilistic an appraisal of our efforts to school the young. Neither the material reported here nor school conditions generally warrant that abrasive summation of our work.

But, neither can we avert our eyes from the discontinuities we perpetuate between the American experience as we know it, and, as we would have children believe it was, "Gifts" and "melting pots" do lead children and adults gently, almost imperceptibly away from the truth.

(The author goes on to recommend ways in which changes could be made, but it is of interest primarily to professional educators and book publishers.)

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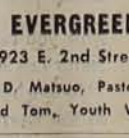
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By our presenting the annual 1000 Club Honor Roll in the fashion as presented on two and a half pages, we intend to establish a "semi-permanent" format. In subsequent years, we need only shift the "year" categories of each group since many of our Thousands renew continuously each year.

We have alphabetized the Honor Roll for one thing, maintaining the "year" categories and breakdown by chapters. Hence, a 1000 Clubber can move into another chapter and it would only require changing the position of the name the following year.

In previous years, the Honor Roll required complete typesetting each year — as the names included the year of membership. This was a most time-consuming task for the editorial and production staff.

The Honor Roll contains those who were active as of Dec. 1. Some of the persons listed, of course, may have renewed since that date, and may be found in the previous year category. — The Editor.

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Masuji Fujii

Cincinnati
Masaji S. Toki

Detroit
Dr. Joseph D. Sasaki

Downtown Los Angeles
David Y. Nittake

Fresno
Dr. George F. Suda

Hollywood
John F. Aiso

Idaho Falls
Charley Hirai

Marysville
Bill Z. Tsuji

Mile High
William K. Hosokawa
Dr. Tom Kobayashi
Jim Higashi
Toraichi Sumi

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Dr. James H. Hara
Dr. Robert T. Obi
Dr. George Wada

Eden Township
Kenji Fujii

George K. Kittaka
Ariye Oda

Fort Lupton
Lee Murata

Fremont
Kazuo Shikano

French Camp
Mitsuo Kagehiro

Gardena Valley
Henry J. Ishida
Ryo Komae
Ronald I. Shiozaki

Gresham - Troutdale
Hawley H. Kato
Kaz Kinoshita

Hollywood
Charles K. Kamayatsu
Miwako Yamamoto

Idaho Falls
Fred I. Ochi

Marysville
George Y. Okamoto
Mosse Uchida

Mid-Columbia
Ray H. Sato
Mits Takasumi

New York
Tomio Enochy
Mrs. May N. Hirata

Oakland
Katsumi Fujii

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Ken Uyesugi

Parlier
Ted Katsura
Richard Y. Migaki
Tomio C. Miyakawa
Robert I. Okumura

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S. Sim Endo
William T. Ishida
Mrs. Teru Nakano

Pocastello
Akira Ike Kawamura
William Y. Yamauchi

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Dr. Mathew Masuoka
Dr. Mitsuo Nakata

Puyallup Valley
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William Matsumoto
Wataru Tsugawa

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Dr. Jackson Eto
George K. Hasegawa
Manet Yamamoto
Yukinobu Yamamoto

Salinas Valley
Tom Miyanaaga

San Benito
Kay K. Kamimoto

San Diego
Martin L. Ito
George Kodama
George S. Muto
Leo Owashi

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Arthur Morimitsu
Dr. Newton Wesley

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Hito Okada

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Yoneo Bepp

San Luis Obispo
Masaji Eto

Santa Barbara
Caesar Uyesaka

Seattle
Jiro Edward Aoki
Kay Yamaguchi

Sequoia
John T. Enomoto

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Wishire-Uptown
Tut Yata

Midwest DC
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PSWDC
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Masato Tamura

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George K. Kittaka
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Noby Yamakoshi
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Shigeru Nakahira

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Minoru Nitta
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Marshall Sumida

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Kiyomi Nakamura

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Juro Yoshioka

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Toko Fujii
Hioka

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Mrs. Barbara Miura
Dr. Masao Takeshita

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Mits George Kaneko

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George Kodama

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Elden Kanegae
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Parlier
John Kashiki

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H. Harris Ozawa
Michi Tsuchiyama

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Shoji Date
Tomomi Murakami

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Toko Fujii
Hioka

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Moto Asakawa

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Takeo Babe Utsumi

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Tomiko Sutow

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Tad Yamaguchi

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Hiroshi Mayeda
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Hisao Bill Yebisu

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Willis Hirata

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Jimmie M. Nishimoto
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Richard M. Nomura
Thomas S. Okabe
Dr. Harry I. Omori
Lincoln Shimidzu
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Kay Sunahara
Harold C. Tsunehara

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Isao Sunamoto
Tes T. Tada
W. James Tagami

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Hero Shiosaki

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Yoshio Fujita
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Dr. George A. Tanbara

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Mas Abe
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Rexburg
Hiroshi Miyasaki

Sacramento
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Edward A. Hayashi
Roy Higashino
Kiyoshi Imai
Sam Ishimoto
Dean T. Itano
Masao Itano
Roy Kitade
Ardevan K. Kozono
Amy Masaki
Arthur Miyai
Martin Miyao
Masao Nishimi
Ping Y. Oda
Eugene Okada
Dr. Masa Seto
Noboru Shirai
Takeo Takeuchi
Takashi Tsujita
Charley Yamamoto

Saint Louis
Sam Migita
George Mitsunaga
Fred K. Oshima
Dan Sakahara
George Shingu
Dr. George S. Uchiyama

Salinas Valley
George Higashi

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Dr. Masato Morimoto
Shig Nakashima
Bert M. Tanaka
Dr. Peter Umekubo
George Yasuda

San Fernando Valley
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Mrs. Michi Imai
Dr. Bo Sakaguchi

San Francisco
Takafusa Fujisada
Kayo Hayakawa

San Jose
Jiro W. Habara
Hon. Wayne Kanemoto
Phil Matsumura
Eiichi Sakauye

San Mateo
Mary Sutow

Santa Barbara
Akira Endo
Harold Lee

Seabrook
Charles T. Nagao

Seattle
Yoshio Fujii
Mrs. Takeyo Imori
John M. Kashiwagi
Rose Ogino
Dr. Paul S. Shigaya

Selma
John Y. Inouye

Selma
Yoshio Kajitani

Sonoma County
George Y. Yokoyama

Tulare County
Jack Sumida
John E. Yamamoto



NEW 1000 CLUB PIN

The new JACL 1000 Club pin design is being shown by a young damsel (there goes Dr. Frank, again, trying to attract attention for the 1000 Club) who will be auspiciously introduced at the 1970 Chicago National Convention. The pin will include the number of years the person has been a member.

Past, Present, Future Of The 1000 Club

By DR. FRANK F. SAKAMOTO
National 1000 Club Chairman

What has the 1000 Club done? We have raised \$50,000 for the JACL so it may continue its programs as well as initiate new programs to meet the changing times. Our 2,000 mark was met at the San Jose Convention due to the efforts of the chapter chairmen and with special credit to George Hinoki, Henry Yamate and our PSW Governor Ronnie Shiozaki for their special efforts in reaching our 2,000 goal.

For the present, our job is to maintain our number of 2,000 as well as to increase our membership. The 1000 Clubber's philosophy is "a little bit more." He or she is capable of doing just a little bit more and more importantly feels he wants to do a little bit more for the JACL. We are the financial arm of the JACL and the spirit of the organization.

Now for the future, the big question is, the rising cost of our growing organization will need more support; shall we do our more? Shall we raise our dues? At our next national JACL convention, we will have to decide what our best is, CAN WE DO OUR MORE? Since we are a special group of people, shouldn't we maintain our own special Wing Ding for 1000 Clubbers only at convention time. What do you think?

12th Year (Cont'd)

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Miss Sumiko Teramoto
George M. Yoshino

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Robert S. Iki
Frank Aiji Endo
Miss Chisato Ohara

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Sakuo Karl Iwasaki
Mrs. Toshiko Komai
Hiroshi Naramura
Akira Ohno
Joe Uyeda

White River Valley
George Kawasaki

Reedley
Kei Kitahara

Reno
Wilson Makabe

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Kaname Sanui
Tom Sato

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George Koike

San Francisco
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Mrs. Mume Ino
Henri Takahashi
Shotaro Yasuda

Sanger
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Tom T. Moriama

San Jose
Dr. Thomas A. Hiura
Peter Nakahara
William Sasagawa
Santa Maria Valley
George I. Nishimura

Seabrook
Robert S. Fuyume

Seattle
Elmer Ogawa
Roy Y. Seko
Dr. Terrance M. Toda
Charles C. Toshi
Min Tsubota

Selma
Alan A. Masumoto

Sequoia
Eugene Y. Kono

Snake River Valley
Hiro Kido
Joe Komoto
Mrs. Nellie Saito
Barton H. Sakai

Spokane
Harry Kadoya

Stockton
Chester Fukuhara
Arthur K. Nakashima

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William Ishida
Nori Ogata
William Shiba
Gene Shimaji

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Yukio Okamoto

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Ryozo Kado

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Wilshire Uptown
Mikie J. Hamada

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Toshio Noma
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Ryozo Kado

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Masayuki Tashima

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Jin Ishikawa
Takashi Morita

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Kyuchi Sugihara
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Placer County
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Milwaukee
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Kyuchi Sugihara
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Ted Miyahara
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Kiyoshi Kay Takamoto
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Paul Maruyama

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Yosh Nishimoto

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Gish Amano
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Norikazu Oku
Ichiro Takahashi
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Beekman

(Continued from Page B-2)

neighbor certified her place of birth as Alea, and attention was turned to her given name.

"People call me Marian," she said, "and I like the name of Marian."

"Let it be Marian," the presiding officer said. And the name was officially entered into her certification and documented passport.

Some of her mother's friends, in accordance with Japanese custom, gave her going away gifts of money. She sailed on the S.S. Sierra, and arrived in San Francisco in July 1930. Umeyo met her at the pier.

HER NEW employer, Robert Cahalan, was an office manager for an old San Francisco firm, Wm. Taffe & Co., which dealt in sheep and wool. Mrs. Cahalan's older sister, a spinster schoolteacher, also lived with the family. Marian fixed their breakfast in the mornings, did the dishes, and prepared, cooked and served, the evening meal. On Saturdays, she completely cleaned the five bedroom apartment. She received \$25 a month.

From the monetary gifts she had received on leaving Hawaii, she was able to partly repay Umeyo for the cost of passage. The rest she paid monthly from her salary.

She enrolled in the Girls High School. And though it was hard work to attend school and hold down a job at the same time, she was an above average student. She graduated in three years and enrolled in San Francisco State College.

At college she made a friend of an instructor who was thereafter to have great influence upon her. In the sociology course Marian was studying in her freshman year, she admired this instructor, Mrs. Bertha H. Monroe, professor of sociology. And one day, Mrs. Monroe asked for an assignment that was to bring the two closer together.

Mrs. Monroe asked the class to write an article on the subject of coercion. Marian wrote one and a half pages of her experiences learning to swim in the waters of Pearl Harbor. Her sisters had taught her the fundamental dog paddle, then taken her beyond her depth and told her to swim or sink. Although the experience terrified her, it resulted in learning to swim well. Thereafter she developed such a love of swimming, she came to be known as a "water rat."

The article came back to Marian graded "B." At the top of the page there was a note: "You are a very interesting person. Please come up and let me get acquainted with you, Mrs. Monroe."

Marian immediately went up to Mrs. Monroe's office, knocked on the closed door and inquired if anyone was within.

From inside came Mrs. Monroe's voice, "Come in."

Marian entered, and accepted the invitation to sit down. She could experience a feeling of welcome and warmth coming from the older woman such as she had never felt from anyone before. They began to talk. Marian told of her life in Hawaii, and of all that had happened there and since.

They talked for hours. After that, they met often.

Mrs. Monroe knew many celebrities. She had been head nurse at the Letterman Hospital during World War I, and been a temporary member of the U.S. Coast Guard Reserve—a seaman first class. She was president of the Western Women's Club, and a member of the Women's International League for Peace and Freedom.

Mrs. Monroe invited Marian to become a member of the International Club at San Francisco State College. The club operated under the auspices of the Carnegie endowment for peace and freedom.

Besides the Nikkei members, there were Caucasians and those of Filipino or Chinese ancestry. Mrs. Monroe acted like a mother towards her protegee, and things went better for Marian because of it.

Another source of comfort to Marian was the Christian religion she had acquired in Hawaii. In 1922, at the Bible Training School in Alea, she had heard the Rev. Martin Pickup, and been impressed by his simplicity. He gave her a Bible—the first she had ever had.

Nevertheless, despite these sustaining influences, life at school was a strain. She thought of various ways to make money. And when some friends agreed that becoming

a beautician was a proper step, she agreed. After three years of college, she left to attend beauty school.

Besides carrying on her training at beauty school, she cooked and waited on table in private homes. Despite this demanding regimen, she managed to keep up social activities.

One of her closest friends was Pearl Fulthorp, a classmate at college and a fellow-member of the International Club. One evening, at Pearl's apartment on Haight Street, Marian was introduced to two young men—the name of one being Theodore Cathey.

The young men were in civilian clothes, but were sailors from the Heavy Cruiser Northampton. Mr. Cathey, 23, was an aviation machinist mate, seaman first class. Born and educated in Nashville, Tennessee, he had served in the Navy seven years and seen something of the world. The fleet had just finished spring maneuvers, and the men had been given shore leave in San Francisco.

The four went to an early movie on Market Street. Later they had dinner together. Marian was attracted to Mr. Cathey. One meeting led to another. Next day they visited the famous U.S. Frigate Constitution, which had recently been restored through the donations of American school children and was, at that time, in San Francisco Harbor.

Soon after, the fleet, with Mr. Cathey aboard the Northampton, left for Hawaii. But the two were to correspond steadily and meet intermittently during the next five years.

In 1935, he terminated his Naval enlistment, and went to work for Standard Oil as seaman. On a merchant tanker he went to such far away ports as Vladivostok, Siberia and Hamburg, Germany.

LATE IN 1936, he and Marian decided to marry. With each other, and with Mrs. Monroe, they discussed the formidable obstacles opposed to the project. Of course, a license to marry could not be issued to them in California, but Marian had reason to believe the ceremony might be performed elsewhere.

An old, old friend, Mrs. Takeshi Tsuda, who lived near the Methodist Church on Pine Street, often had open house for people from Hawaii. As a schoolgirl, Marian had often dropped in on such gatherings after work. On one such occasion, she had found Mr. Tsuda's uncle, Rev. Yasaburo Tsuda, there—sitting in the dining room with his wife.

Rev. Tsuda, a Methodist minister from Seattle, was middle-aged at the time. A small man in a business suit, he made his wife, by comparison, seem much taller and larger. The minister's wife, however, impressed Marian as an affectionate woman with a sweet disposition.

Now Marian thought of this couple, and wrote to Rev. Tsuda for assistance. Just after midnight, as the New Year began and people around them were still revelling, the couple boarded a Greyhound bus and set out for Seattle.

It was a time of pleasant anticipation for her, and she was in a mood to appreciate the scenery she could see from the bus windows—snow everywhere, majestic sequoias, miles and miles of beautiful evergreens, and the inspiring sight of snow-capped Mount Shasta.

They arrived in Seattle at 3 a.m. January 2. From the hotel lobby, later that morning, they phoned the Rev. Tsuda. The minister came for them at 8. In a dilapidated Model-A Ford, he drove them to the courthouse. There they acquired the marriage license.

Then the minister drove them to his home, where many small children were running in and out of the house. Mrs. Tsuda graciously served the visitors tea and cookies. The children quieted.

With his wife and daughter as witnesses, the minister began the marriage ceremony. As his voice droned on it was plain that this small, humble man was quietly undoing some of the great wrongs of the loud, racist legislators of California had worked so hard to perpetrate. The ceremony ended. California law was foiled; the Catheys were man and wife.

To celebrate, the Catheys went to the world famous Don's Sea Food for their wedding dinner. Never had anything tasted as delicious as the abalone steak served them in real abalone shells, and garnished with the restaurant's renowned tartar sauce.

THAT NIGHT they took a

bus back to San Francisco. At first they lived at 1024 Montgomery, but later moved to 1050.

She had long ago been licensed as a beautician. After Foster was born, she plied this trade mostly at home, with the baby in the playpen beside her. Now and then she went out on assignments.

He continued in the merchant marine until 1940, when he found work at the Navy shipyard at Mare Island, about 30 miles from where they lived. It was a year when only America among the Great Powers was not at war. The Japanese militarists helped to power by the folly of California's Japanophobes, were fighting in China, Germany, with her far weaker ally Italy, was in control of the European continent except for that dominated by Russia. As a step in backing the Allies against the Axis of Germany-Italy-Japan, America embargoed shipment of strategic shipments to Japan. Drawn ever closer to her Fascist partners, Japan signed a Tripartite Pact with them, pledging herself to come to their assistance if they were attacked by a Power not then in the war.

Despite the tense international situation and the anti-Japanese feeling and bent of American foreign policy, there was no reference to the racial ancestry of his wife on the questionnaire he filled out in application for employment at the Navy shipyard. He thought it wise to let sleeping dogs lie. As a pragmatist, he thought it better to skirt prejudice than confront it. To his co-workers he never volunteered information about his private life; when they sought such information, he evaded them.

The relations of Japan and America rapidly moved toward crisis. Japan occupied southern Indochina. In concert with Great Britain and the Dutch East Indies, America retaliated by putting an embargo on oil shipments to Japan. Since Japan had no oil resources of her own, save what she had stockpiled, and was thus effectually prevented from buying oil, it was obvious that she must either resolve the situation by diplomatic means or attack the East Indies to take the oil by force. The failure of Japan to solve the crisis by diplomacy was noted by Secretary of State Cordell Hull after he handed the Japanese emissaries a note he knew their nation could not possibly accept.

Serving notice that diplomatic negotiations with Japan were ended, and that military operations must begin, Hull said to Secretary of War Henry L. Stimson, "I have washed my hands of it, and it is now in the hands of you and Knox, the Army and the Navy."

The military operations began on the morning of Dec. 7, 1941, as the Japanese attacked Pearl Harbor to prevent

a counterattack as the Japanese Army drove towards the oil fields of the East Indies.

WHEN MRS. CATHEY learned the Japanese had attacked Pearl Harbor, she felt heart beat violently. She felt helpless, lost, and trapped. There had always been obstacles to overcome; some had been formidable—at the time, even seemingly unsurmountable—but by patience, energy, and perseverance she had won over all of them. Now a tragedy had befallen that threatened all her gains.

The Catheys had many Nikkei friends. But less impressed by world events than her husband, Mrs. Cathey had never discussed the international situation with these friends or the likelihood of war with Japan.

Of course there had been clues, had she noted them—some close to her. Her younger brother, Masayoshi, had been inducted into the Army and was serving at Schofield Barracks, not far from Pearl Harbor. Now that it was no longer possible to ignore the crisis, she thought of Mrs. Monroe, her steadfast friend, the godmother of her children, in whose fidelity and wisdom she had complete faith.

Mrs. Cathey went to the phone and called her mentor. "Hello."

Hearing that well-loved voice, a feeling of relief came to her. Mrs. Monroe already knew of the attack. Mrs. Cathey, who had seen and experienced so many evidences of discrimination against the Nikkei, even in peacetime, voiced her fears.

Mrs. Cathey said: "This is going to be serious, and will affect many things."

"My dear, don't worry. Just go about your work, just like you usually do. If anything comes up, I'll know about it and get in touch with you."

Thus reassured, Mrs. Cathey hung up. Mr. Cathey was pessimistic, but he took a constructive step towards ascertaining the sentiment of the populace.

He left home and took a street car to Golden Gate Park, noting, as he did so, the people milling about the streets, all talking about the Pearl Harbor attack. After he boarded the car, he found the passengers on it likewise engrossed with the subject.

When the car entered the section bounded by Van Ness and Fillmore, Pine and Geary Streets, known as "Japanese Town," the mood of the passengers ripened to sharp hostility.

"Look at the Japs running around," one passenger said. "Why don't they pick them up?" demanded another.

A third, voicing a fear that was soon to be played upon by lobby, press, and radio, said, "I wonder what they'll do next."

Had Mr. Cathey thought of it, he had reason to congratulate himself for having avoid-

ed discussion of his private life with his coworkers. His first duty was to provide for his family; to succeed in this duty, he needed his job. Now that Pearl Harbor had been attacked, Mare Island would be an even more highly sensitive area than it had been previously. If his marriage to a Nikkei were known, it might lead to his dismissal there.

He felt Japan was in the wrong in precipitating war. As a loyal American, he wanted to contribute to the defeat of the enemy. But from his own experience and observation, he knew the suspicion and hostility against the Nikkei in California was irrational. But nothing was to be gained by trying to reason with the hysterical. It would retard victory, rather than expedite it, to sacrifice himself and family. As far as possible, he planned to continue life as usual.

When he reported for work next day, no one regarded him with suspicion, but there was increased tension in the Navy yard. Men were limbering up the antiaircraft guns of the ships in the repair docks, and firing off rounds of ammunition, for everyone anticipated a Japanese attack on the West Coast and the Naval installations there. The workers went about their duties with chauvinistic zeal. Mr. Cathey felt uneasy.

The anti-Nikkei sentiment, however, had only made a small beginning, and official action against them was mild. A few hours after the Pearl Harbor attack, the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) began to round up a number of Nikkei suspected of subversive activity, based on lists previously compiled.

Hundreds were taken into custody the first day. This (Continued on Next Page)

92nd Chapter:

Riverside Report

Riverside, an inland Southern California city known for its navel oranges and the Mission Inn became the seat of the 92nd JACL Chapter in May 1967. The initial impetus for the formation of the chapter came from the Oriental Women's Club and after several preliminary meetings the organization was formed with William Takano serving as president, pro tem. With the help of Jeffrey Matsui, associate National Director; Clarence Nishizu, PSWDC New Chapters Chairman; the Orange County Chapter, our sponsor; and many others, a strong workable base of 25 active members was established.

During 1968, under the leadership of Dr. Gen Ogata, the chapter activities branched out into such areas as: the general community, the juniors, and civic affairs. The chapter has been able to maintain a working relationship with all the Japanese American organizations within the city (Japanese Union Church, Riverside Gardeners Association, Fujinkai, and the Japanese Language School) and we were able to cooperate in a

number of jointly sponsored activities.

At the present time, we have representation on the Board of Directors of the International Relations Council; a representative on the Sendai Sister City Committee; and a member as secretary of the Japanese Scholarship Association (the JSA is composed of a number of Riverside Women's organizations which sponsors 12 scholarships per year for girls in Sendai, Japan.)

Civic Interests
The chapter is supporting the Fair Housing Bureau of Riverside and we have been observing the Urban Coalition for possible participation in one of its task forces. We have also inquired of possible seating on the Community Relations Commission of the city.

Our largest and most successful undertaking of the year was a cultural event called the Sendai Festival on the mall of the Riverside Plaza Shopping Center on July 11. Demonstrations of flower arrangements—sumi-e & shuji, origami, judo, karate, the ondo, and Japanese food were presented to an overflowing Riverside crowd.

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(Continued from Page B-5)
number, on the Pacific Coast, soon grew to more than a thousand, some on slight evidence. The authorities prohibited travel of "Japanese individuals" by train, plane, bus or vessel. The Treasury Department froze assets and credits; businesses operated by Japanese aliens were closed.

AT FIRST the newspapers tended to be sympathetic. On December 10, the San Francisco News editorialized,

"In California we have many citizens of Japanese parentage. A large proportion of them are native-born Americans. They must not be made to suffer for the sins of a government or a nation for whom they have no sympathy or allegiance."

From the same date, however, the press began to print unfounded rumors about the attack, representing them as factual reports. For example, the press reported that Japanese fliers shot down over Pearl Harbor were wearing class rings of the University of Hawaii and Honolulu High School. A Japanese resident taken to a hospital after the attack had been painted green; hospital attendants guessed he had camouflaged himself so he could hide in the foliage and aid the attackers. The Japanese in Hawaii had aided the attackers by cutting arrows in the sugar cane fields that pointed to strategic installations. There had been an exchange of gunfire between Japanese fifth columnists and American soldiers. These reports, and scores of similar ones, are now known to be false. At the time they were taken at face value.

The official report of Secretary of the Navy Frank Knox was headlined "Fifth Column Treachery Told," "Fifth Column Prepared Attack," and "Secretary of Navy Blames 5th Column for Raid." There was no proven case of espionage or sabotage by any resident of Japanese ancestry before, during, or after the war, but such information was not available to the public then.

Enemy aliens were prohibited from possessing firearms, weapons, ammunition, bombs, explosives, short-wave radio receiving sets, signal devices, codes, cameras and a number of other items. FBI raids against aliens suspected against violating the order were given wide publicity, with pictures of the contraband seized and the aliens arrested.

BUT THE most damning evidence of Nikkei undesirability was their possession of the enemy name. When John L. DeWitt, Commanding General of the Western Defense Command, testified, "It makes no difference whether he (the Nikkei) is an American citizen, he is still Japanese," he was guilty of redundancy. American tax money had been spent with a lavish hand to teach the Nikkei, and the American public, that this was the case. No one—not even the Nikkei victims—had ever disputed the point, so why belabor it now?

But when the cry went up for concentration camps for the Nikkei—both foreign and American-born—I. Edgar Hoover, head of the FBI, said the demand for Evacuation was "based primarily upon public and political pressure rather than upon factual data." In this time of hysteria, Hoover's call for sanity went unheeded.

On February 19 President Roosevelt authorized the establishment of military areas from which any or all persons might be excluded. On March 2, Gen. DeWitt proclaimed that the western half of three West Coast States, including California, and the southern third of Arizona as areas from which all persons of "Japanese blood" were to be removed. As the pattern of evacuation was based on the model of Nazi Germany, so the definition of who possessed "Japanese blood" was based on Hitler's standard for determining who had "Jewish blood." The definition included not only Mr. Cathey's wife, but also his children. Such persons were invited to voluntarily move out.

Some of the Nikkei friends of the Catheys left the area. The Catheys discussed the proclamation with each other and with Mrs. Monroe. Mrs. Monroe thought it was unconstitutional. He thought it was a travesty on justice.



MRS. BERTHA H. MONROE, professor of sociology at San Francisco State College. A loyal and understanding friend, Mrs. Monroe was to exert a deep influence over Marian.

"I have no intention of complying," he said.

Though thousands of Nikkei did leave the proscribed areas voluntarily, DeWitt decided more vigorous measures were necessary. He decreed that all persons of "Japanese blood" must submit to compulsory evacuation and detention.

"Like the preacher said about sin," declared Mr. Cathey to his wife, "I'm dead against it. To hell with it. You're an American citizen, and I'm an American citizen; we'll stay right here until they come and get us."

Mrs. Monroe said, "If the authorities bother you about it, just send them to me."

MANY OF their Nikkei friends were taken away, giving up their homes, their businesses, their occupations, often suffering great financial loss, and usually experiencing physical hardship in the bleak prisons in which they were confined, surrounded by barbed wire and guarded by armed soldiers. On August 7, DeWitt announced that 110,000 persons of "Japanese blood" had been removed from their homes.

The Catheys simply went deeper underground. Mr. Cathey led a dual life, and developed a dual personality. At the Navy yard, he was a hard-working, chauvinistic American, diligently applying himself to his job and deriving satisfaction from doing his work well, and quick to parry any implication that he might be soft towards the Nikkei. Once a co-worker asked, "Do you have any Jap friends?"

Mr. Cathey said, "I don't fool around with Japs. I don't know any Japs."

Actually he was in the habit of making trips by bus to the concentration camp at Merced, California, carrying with him such gifts as fried chicken, French bread, and fresh apricot pie to brighten the lives of Nikkei friends imprisoned there.

Sometimes the unconscious needling to which he was subjected, with its lack of distinction between the enemy in the Pacific and those of Japanese ancestry in America, irritated him beyond endurance. Someone would say, "I could kill all the Japs."

"You have an excellent opportunity," Mr. Cathey would reply, "Just join up. You'll be surrounded with Japs up to your neck—with perfect liberty to kill them."

He himself was classified by the draft board as "JA," but deferred as a married man with children, doing essential work. At work there was the fear of exposure; at home, the fear of a visit from the FBI.

MRS. CATHEY stayed home as much as possible. When the couple found it necessary to go out, they never went together. If they had a common destination, they met there; then returned separately. And there is no doubt that some who saw Mrs. Cathey believed she was of Chinese ancestry.

There had been so many reports of violence against the Nikkei, that she had good reason to stay close to home. She had read of a Filipino knocking on the door of a Nikkei home, before the Evacuation. When the Nikkei woman had answered the summons, the Filipino, burning with the wrongs done his country, had stabbed her. And there had been many threats of vigilante action against the Nikkei.

Even close to home, unpleasant incidents occurred. Some of the neighbors knew she was of Japanese ancestry. A woman with whom she had quarreled addressed her as "Jap."

On one occasion, the landlord of the adjoining property came and asked permission to search the Cathey home for a shortwave radio. After a

moment of hesitation, Mr. Cathey admitted him. The landlord entered, looked around, searched the upstairs, and departed apparently satisfied that no shortwave radio was there.

Sometimes Mr. Cathey felt bitter. "What is this country doing to me?" he would reflect. "Here we're supposed to be fighting for democracy, yet we're throwing people into concentration camps. What are we really fighting for?"

Like many another Nikkei, Mrs. Cathey must have seen the irony of the situation where she was suspect while a close relative served in the Armed Forces.

As a member of the 100th Infantry Battalion, Masayoshi had been transferred first to Camp McCoy, Wisconsin, and then to Camp Shelby, Mississippi. Like many of his comrades, he had married just before leaving Hawaii, and he sent a photograph of himself, with his bride, to Marian.

On Jan. 26, 1943, he wrote to her:

My dear Sis:
Received your letter yesterday and many thanks for your prompt answer. Also received snapshots of Foster and Alyce and they look very healthy.

This was the tenor of his letters, talking of family affairs, thanking her for a gift of cookies, always praising his bride. And near Christmas that year, he sent her a card, designed by a comrade, showing a barefoot soldier carrying a bulging sack labeled: One Puka Puka, which in Hawaiian dialect means "100th." In the gaping mouth of the bulging sack stood the tiny figure of a beaten Adolf Hitler—the gift these soldiers hoped to bring their country.

THAT SAME year, something had happened to change the situation for the Catheys. About 10 in the morning, just after he had finished breakfast, Mr. Cathey received a phone call.

"I'm FBI," the voice at the other end of the wire said, "I'd like to talk to you. May I come up?"

"Of course. Please do," He reported the conversation to his wife, whose eyes widened in fear. He smiled, "There's no sense worrying."

Actually he was not particularly concerned. So long a time had passed since the Evacuation with no question of his evasion of it, that he thought it unlikely the FBI was calling on that account. Probably they wanted to question some person, at the Navy yard.

Evidently the man had called from nearby, for in a few moments the doorbell rang.

The door had a chain lock. Mrs. Cathey opened the door to the length of the chain and peered through the aperture at two tall men in civilian clothes, each with a bulge beneath his coat, and each with his trouser tops tucked into cowboy boots. Mr. Cathey was to say later that they looked like dehorned Texans. Mrs. Cathey's impression of them was that they were gentlemen, with faces expressive of kindness.

She opened the door. They presented their identification. They were the FBI.

The reassurance of her husband had given her confidence. She said, "Come in, and sit down where it's comfortable."

They entered. Mr. Cathey introduced them to his wife. "Hello," said the stouter of the visitors, "I'm pleased to meet you."

"How do you do," said the other.

The two sat down. Foster had been observing this tableau with keen interest. Immediately taking a liking to the visitors—which they evidently reciprocated—he approached the more slender man, pointed to the bulge beneath his coat, and asked, "Why are you so fat?"

"Because I carry a gun," Foster's eyes opened wide. "A gun! Let me see it, please."

The man opened his coat so that Foster could see the gun in its holster, and permitted him to touch it.

"It's not a toy or something to play with," the man said. The stouter man said to Foster's parents, "We're here to find out why you didn't evacuate."

Mrs. Cathey turned pale; frozen to her chair bereft of speech, she waited for her husband to come to her assistance.

How could the FBI have found out about them? There was no way of knowing. They had had many visitors at home, any one of whom could have reported to the FBI if

Dr. Minoru Masuda:

How Japanese Are the Japanese Americans?

(Editor's Note: Dr. Minoru Masuda is vice president and chairman of Educational and Cultural Committee of the Seattle JACL. He is Research Assistant of Psychiatry (Physiologist), School of Medicine, University of Washington.)

By MINORU MASUDA, Ph.D. SEATTLE—In 1967-68, three of us, Gary Matsumoto, Gerald Meredith, and myself, began a study on the ethnic identification of the Issei, Nisei, and Samsel of the Seattle area. Many participants in this questionnaire survey have expressed an interest in the results of this study. This article hopes to give some of the general findings.

The questionnaire consisted of 50 items to which the individual responded on a five-point scale ranging from strong agreement to strong disagreement. Ethnic identity here was the specific ethnicity of "Japaneseness." The Issei filled out a Japanese translation of the questionnaire.

In general, the items sort out to be considered with community and social relations, preservation of Japanese culture, sensitivity to discrimination, family kinship, foods and movies, interracial sex, acculturation, child rearing, personality traits and traditional values.

The Issei were selected from the JACL telephone directory, the Blaine Memorial Church membership, and a Buddhist Church ladies group. The Issei totals were 71 men and 53 women having an average

age of 69.3 years and an average education of 11.7 years.

The Nisei were selected randomly from the same telephone directory, and consisted of 68 males and 46 females; the mean age was 41.6 years and mean education, 14.0 years.

The Samsel were also selected from the telephone directory and the membership rosters of organizations. In this group were 45 males and 49 females having a mean age of 23.1 years and a mean education of 14.1 years.

Protestants and Buddhists predominated.

The samples were not necessarily considered to be representative of the Japanese American Community in Seattle.

The Results

Men and women within any generation did not differ in their total ethnic identity scores, but there was a highly significant difference among the three generations. The scores showed, as one might expect, that the Issei had the highest "Japaneseness" score; the Nisei, next; and the Samsel, the lowest scores. This shows that, as acculturation has progressed through three generations, there has been a gradual erosion of Japanese ethnic identification.

When we looked at the individual items, as scored by the three generations, there were some very interesting inter-generational differences. The Issei indicated that in their long stay here that they had become consid-

erably acculturated to American ideas. For example, they felt that they were Americans first and Japanese second, did not necessarily agree with the Japanese government policies, thought the traditional Japanese organizations were not essential, felt that parents could be companionable with their children who could question their parents once in a while, and thought that a wife's career was as important as the husband's.

The Samsel showed a residual of "Japaneseness" that was somewhat surprising to the investigators. Their endorsements of items reflected a pride and knowledge of Japan's cultural heritage, agreement on its value and a desire for its preservation, the liking of things Japanese and a recognition of family kinship duties and obligations.

Scoring the Nisei

The Nisei usually stood between the Issei and the Samsel on these item scorings. They were often seen to be more "Japanese" than the Issei in certain attitudes (see below) and seemed to be more aware and defensive about social discrimination.

There were some items which did not show the expected erosion of ethnicity among generations. In general, it was the Issei and Nisei who did not fit this graduated scheme. The Issei for example, was less apt to hide his feelings when hurt, felt more strongly that Japanese Americans should be more "American" and showed his affection

when he felt it. The Nisei scored himself as being least disturbed if not equally accepted by Caucasians; felt strongest that J.A.'s who did not expect discrimination in new places were naive; felt strongest that it was not a natural part of "growing up" to "wise off" at those in authority, showed least strength in the belief that a wife's career was as important as the husband's and scored weakest on the propriety of children occasionally questioning parent's decisions.

While it was said previously that, in general, sex did not alter the total ethnicity scores, on the analysis of individual items there were 10 items that were scored differently by males and females within generations. The Issei showed little disagreement between sexes; the Nisei and Samsel, however did. The females of these generations were more ethnically identified than were the males except in terms of personality characteristics where the females were more affectionate and spontaneous and also in terms of child rearing where females endorsed more liberal family interrelationships.

Education Level

In looking at some of the factors that might influence the strength of ethnic identity, we found an indication in all generations that the greater the educational level the lower the tendency toward Japaneseness. In the Nisei male,

the higher the prestige of his occupation, the lower his ethnicity score. In the Issei only, did we find that older people tended to have higher ethnicity scores. Since higher educational and occupational levels would tend to increase social contacts into the broader American society, the above findings seem reasonable.

When Buddhists and Protestants were compared, there were no significant differences between them in total ethnicity scores, although the Buddhist's scores were higher in each generation. One might have expected significantly higher ethnicity scores from the nature and origin of the Buddhist Church.

Our interest in the magnitude of ethnic identity is based on the fact that this is an important part of one's self identity. The latter gives to an individual personal feelings of his place and purposes in life. In addition, we know that a person's ethnic identity may influence that person's achievement, social orientations, child rearing habits, marriage choice, etc.

This study in Seattle is now being replicated on Honolulu Japanese Americans and Sao Paulo Japanese Brazilians. From these studies we hope to be able to see cross-cultural differences in the Issei, Nisei and Samsel in three different areas of the world. It is anticipated that there may be some interesting differences.

If they had chosen to do so. It might have been someone with whom Mrs. Cathey had quarreled. It might have been someone whom they had trusted implicitly. It might have been that the FBI had stumbled on the case while examining some old records.

Mr. Cathey felt relieved that the suspense was finally ended, that at last he could grapple with the issue. At the same time he was apprehensive of what the result of the interview might be.

Mr. Cathey said, "I never received any notice. Nobody ever came here. And a friend of mine who knows the law told us to sit tight. She told me if anyone came around here about the matter to just send them to her."

The studied calm of the visitors' expression did not change, but the stouter man said, "She sounds like my maiden aunt. I'd like to talk to her."

The more slender man said, "You should have gone." But noticing their dismay, he added, "But I don't think you'll have to go now."

Rationality had begun to assert itself in the public attitude toward the evacuees. There were plans afoot to recruit volunteers for the Army among them, and to release the loyal so they could contribute to the wartime economy. But at the words of the FBI man, a great load fell from the shoulders of the Catheys. After all these months of fear, the blow had fallen; it was far lighter than they had anticipated.

The stouter man said to Mrs. Cathey, "What about your family?"

Color had come back into her face; she regained her speech. "My sisters have always worked for Army officers. Masayoshi is in the Army, serving at Camp Shelby, Mississippi."

"You'll need to get identification," the other man said, "Passport photos—that sort of thing."

In accordance with this instruction, Mrs. Cathey had passport photos taken of herself and children—for by the official definition, the children were also Japanese—and took them to the Civic Center Office of the Defense Command. There each was issued a permit, bearing his photograph on one side, the text on the other, that suspended the proclamations, exclusion orders, and restrictive order that had been issued against them.

THOUGH THE FBI paid the Catheys several more visits, there was no further unpleasantness about the matter. There was nothing to indicate they reported the case to the Navy yard. No one there ever questioned him. He continued to work as usual, but more happily since the fear of evacuation had been lifted.

In the meantime, the Nikkei soldiers had begun to make a name for themselves, at great cost to themselves and their families. The Catheys were only one of many who received similar notices when they learned, that same year, that Sgt. Masayoshi Miyagi had died of wounds received in the North African campaign.

Despite such sacrifices, the anti-Nikkei sentiment in California did not abate. In the Korematsu case, in a split decision, the U.S. Supreme Court gave its sanction to the Evacuation, but in the Endo case the court ruled unanimously that it was unconstitutional to detain loyal persons of Japanese ancestry in the evacuation centers. Within 48 hours of the decision, Maj. Gen. H. C. Pratt, now heading the Western Defense Command, announced that the West Coast mass exclusion orders would be revoked. The announcement was met by threats of vigilante action to prevent the Nikkei from ever returning to California.

The Native Sons of the Golden West had gone into court into an attempt to strip the Nikkei of their citizenship. As the Nikkei began to struggle back, acts of terrorism against them began. In Placer County, vigilantes attempted to burn and dynamite a Nikkei-owned packing shed. Nikkei war heroes were denied service in some shops.

THE CATHEYS wanted to escape from this disagreeable environment. They knew that in Hawaii there had never been the hostility against the Nikkei they were experiencing in California. Only a handful of Nikkei from Hawaii

—mostly aliens—had been interned.

Mrs. Cathey asked permission of the military governor of Hawaii to return to Alea to visit her ailing mother. The permission was granted.

Though Mr. Cathey intended to go too, and though a considerable saving might be achieved if the family were to travel together, he thought there would be less chance of complications arising if he permitted the others to precede him. Mrs. Cathey sailed on a convoy with the three children; the third child, Paula, had been born in San Francisco Dec. 4, 1944.

The family arrived in Honolulu in June 1945.

After the family left San Francisco, Mr. Cathey had the household goods crated and shipped, paying the charges. At government expense, he sailed from San Francisco as a worker destined for Pearl Harbor.

He arrived in Honolulu August 1. Within two weeks, Japan was to surrender. The pressure of the wartime years was off the Catheys.

Indeed, the war brought to the Nikkei in Hawaii a degree of acceptance of which they may never have dreamed. Many Nikkei veterans continued their education from

government loans, progressing in a single generation from plantation laborer parents to the professions, and to community, and even national, leadership.

THE POSTWAR years have been kind to the Catheys. They have visited the Mainland and travelled in Europe. Today they live in a neat frame home at 3529 Kaau Street, in the Palolo district of Honolulu. He is retired. She teaches health education at Kaimuki High School.

Foster attends graduate school at the University of Tennessee, in Knoxville. Alyce teaches in San Francisco at Washington Irving School a

grade school. Paula teaches French and Spanish in Campbell High School, San Jose, California.

The harrowing wartime experience of the Catheys' is only a memory. But the U.S. Supreme Court's validation of evacuation of people not charged with any offense still stands, a threat to every minority. In the words of Justice Robert H. Jackson, who is on ready for the hand of any sent from the decision, it lies about "like a loaded weapon him about something, or authority that can bring forward a plausible claim of urgent need."

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Hayakawa 'hottest'
Issue in S.F. J-Town

SAN FRANCISCO—A large
segment of the local Japa-
nese American community met
Dec. 6 at Christ United Pres-
byterian Church to discuss
the crisis at San Francisco
State College.

Moderated by Rev. Lloyd
Wake of the Glide Memorial
Church, it included SFSC stu-
dent panelists Penny Nakatsu
and Francis Oka, Dr. Clifford
Uyeda, Tom Hoshiyama, and
State College instructor Mor-
gan Yamanaka.

All panel members gave in-
troductions remarks. Dr.
Uyeda and Hoshiyama spoke
in support of Dr. S. I. Haya-
kawa, acting president of San
Francisco State College, and
his efforts to keep the college
open. Miss Nakatsu and Oka,
members of the Asian Ameri-
can Political Alliance, spoke
in support of the 15 demands
by the Black Student Union
and the Third World Libera-
tion Front and a strike against
the institution until the de-
mands were met.

Due to the wide spread pub-
licity of violence on campus
since the appointment of Dr.
Hayakawa, much of the dis-
cussion was centered on the
problem, the tactics and reac-
tions to the use of force. The
identity of Dr. Hayakawa as a
Japanese American and his
relationship to the Nisei com-
munity was widely argued,
both pro and con, as being an
important issue to those who
attended the public meeting.

Social work instructor Ya-
manaka stated that the college
administration has been pater-

nistic and he thought the
campus should not remain
open as long as violence con-
tinued. He said that Dr. Haya-
kawa would have made a good
college president 15 years ago,
but not today since he is not
in touch with the "gut level"
circumstances on campus now.
Members from the Black,
White, and Chinese community
also participated with ques-
tions and comments.

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PACIFIC CITIZEN

Supplement to 1968 Holiday Issue

December 20 - 27, 1968

125 Weller St., Los Angeles, Calif.



NATIONAL JACL BOARD AND STAFF MEMBERS attending the 1968 San Jose Convention are (from left): kneeling—Dr. Tom Taketa, Yone Sato, K. Patrick Okura, Tom Shimasaki, Dr. David Miura, Roy Uno, Henry Kanegae, Henry Kato,

Ronald Yokota, Kumeo Yoshinari; standing—Jeffrey Matsui, Mike Masaoka, William Marutani, Tokuo Yamamoto, Fred Hirasuna, Ronald Shiozaki, Henry Tanaka, Masao Satow, Dr. Frank Sakamoto, James Kasahara, Mrs. Emi Somekawa,

Jerry Enomoto, Grant Shimizu, Mrs. Lily Okura, Dr. Warren Watanabe, Dr. Roy Nishikawa, Kaz Horita, Takeshi Kubota, Harry K. Honda and Shigeo Wakamatsu. —Calado Photography, San Jose

THE JACL STORY:

by William Hosokawa

For Better Americans in a Greater America

Through the columns of this Holiday Issue, we would like you to meet the Nisei (rhymes with KNEE-SAY) — Americans of Japanese ancestry.

The Nisei are a comparatively new and infinitesimal minority in American life. On the mainland of the United States there are about 200,000 of them. Despite distinctive features, they are Americans not only by birth, but by upbringing, education and choice.

Like other Americans, the Nisei come in various sizes, shapes and vocational callings.

There are Nisei butlers and gardeners. There are also Nisei space scientists, judges, college professors, engineers, surgeons and editors. They grow food on farms and flowers in greenhouses. They seek the solution to the mysteries of cancer and other diseases in medical laboratories. Three

Nisei represent the State of Hawaii in Congress. There are Nisei jockeys and ministers of the Gospel, cab drivers and Air Force pilots, financiers and social workers, house painters and architects. There are Nisei serving the United States abroad in both the armed and diplomatic services. There are even a few Nisei — a very few — in jail.

The only thing they have in common, aside from their pride in American citizenship, is their ancestry. Their parents, Issei (meaning "first generation"), came as immigrants to the United States about the turn of the century. Just as immigrants from Europe first tended to settle on the East Coast, these newcomers from Japan remained largely in the Pacific coastal states.

Today, Nisei live in every one of the 50 states, moving wherever opportunities beckon them. Perhaps it is only natural that the large-

est number on the continental mainland live in the most populous state, California.

The immigrants from Japan came to the United States in search of freedom and opportunity. Like any immigrant group the Issei faced many adjustments. Their problems were accentuated by differences in appearance, customs and language. They found that rather than being praised for their industry, they were accused of lowering standards of living. Instead of being hailed as pioneers of the still undeveloped West, they were regarded as intruders. Politicians found in them a convenient scapegoat, harrasing them with cries of the "yellow peril."

But these new immigrants persevered. They helped build the railroads and develop raw land into productive farms. They cleared timber and mined coal. Their crime rate was

low. Hardly any became public charges. Their children rarely became delinquents. They were peaceful, hard-working, self-reliant Americans in every way except the most important — our laws prohibited them from becoming naturalized citizens because of their race. And so legally, they remained aliens.

But their children, the Nisei were citizens by birth, and the Issei looked to them to bridge the gap of misunderstanding and prejudice. The Nisei, however, soon learned they had inherited the problems as well as the pioneering courage of their parents. Many persons refused to look beneath the Oriental features of these young men and women and recognized them as fellow Americans entitled to the privileges and responsibilities of citizenship. The Nisei found doors closed to jobs for which they were quali-

fied, housing denied them outside the Oriental ghettos.

As the older Nisei reached voting age, they realized their struggle for acceptance might be strengthened through unity. A handful of Nisei from California, Oregon and Washington met in Seattle in 1930 and formed the Japanese American Citizens League (JACL).

Today the JACL is the national organization representing Japanese Americans. Its objective is defined by its slogan: "Better Americans in a Greater America." The story of this organization is an inspiring account of a group of young Americans treasuring their birthright, defending it, and seeking to be worthy of it.

Of course all its purposes were not so earnestly serious. The JACL also had its social and fraternal aims.

(Continued on Next Page)

In a Democracy laws are the people's safeguard...

(From Previous Page)

But in their effort to become exemplary citizens, the Nisei quickly became aware that in a democracy laws are the people's safeguard, and good citizens take an interest in government. It is perhaps significant that delegates to the first JACL convention took two actions demonstrating the importance they placed on the privilege of American citizenship. They adopted resolutions calling on Congress to:

- Permit Nisei girls who had married alien Japanese to regain their citizenship, through an amendment to the Cable Act.

- Grant citizenship to Oriental-born men who had served in the United States armed forces in World War I.

- Both measures subsequently were enacted into law.

During the 1930's, as more and more Nisei attained their majority and became aware of civic responsibilities, additional chapters of the JACL came into being. This was a period of growth and development for the Nisei who, individually, were largely preoccupied with the problems of economic and social adjustment. These problems, already complicated by the inherited prejudices, were intensified during the closing years of the decade by a situation over which they had neither

control nor connection. Their fellow Americans, outraged by Japan's aggression in the Far East, misdirected their wrath against Japanese Americans.

The Japanese attack on Pearl Harbor on Dec. 7, 1941, shocked and angered the Nisei as it did all Americans. The Issei, most of whom had lived virtually all their adult lives in the United States, were stunned. Thousands of Nisei already were in U.S. Army uniform. Many others, with the blessing of their parents, rushed to enlist.

But the old prejudices were fanned into hysteria against all Japanese Americans. The Issei, through no fault of their own, were quickly classified as enemy aliens. For the Nisei, it was another matter. In historical perspective, it is possible to document the fact that racism, political opportunism and economic greed created pressures which fed on fear and led to what has been described as the "blackest chapter" in the history of American democracy.

On March 2, 1942, the United States government ordered all persons of Japanese extraction, citizen and alien alike, removed from the West Coast solely on the basis of race, and locked in inland relocation camps.

Thus began the mass

Evacuation of 120,000 men, women and children, two-thirds of them American citizens, months after danger of invasion had passed. No charges were filed against them. No hearing was held as to their loyalty. They were simply ordered out of their homes and escorted behind barbed wire by armed troops in an action unprecedented in American history.

During the Period of mounting hysteria that preceded the Evacuation order, JACL leaders worked valiantly for a restoration of reason. They tried to calm the fears of Issei and Nisei, cooperated fully with the authorities, sought to remove possible misunderstanding by the American public at large regarding the loyalty of Japanese-Americans, protested their case to government policymakers.

But the pressures were too great. Once the Evacuation decision was made — and explained by the government on the basis of "military necessity" — the JACL had no alternative but to urge the Issei and Nisei to cooperate in the Evacuation as a patriotic contribution to the war effort.

There were other considerations. To resist as a matter of principle — while a tempting course of action, could well have led to bloodshed. Cooperation was essential to demonstrate Nisei loyalty to their country in a time of crisis. Furthermore, the JACL recognized that while a case might be made for the rights of the American citizen Nisei, there was no recourse for their now enemy alien Issei parents and separation of families posed serious complications.

In retrospect, observers have marveled that the Evacuation was completed almost without incident, for the loss of freedom was a bitter experience to the Nisei. The cruellest blow was the feeling of being repudiated by their own government, of knowing that a basic American principle was being violated when they were imprisoned for having the wrong kind of ancestors. It was a particularly grim time for the Nisei already in the U.S. Army who saw their families placed in desert camps ringed by barbed wire and guarded by military police. At the time, the loss of 400 millions of dollars in assets — businesses closed, farms abandoned, homes boarded up and furnishings sold for pennies on the dollar — seemed unimportant in relation to the affront to human values and democratic ideals.

Almost overnight in this trying period the JACL became a mature, fighting organization. With a courage based on faith in America, JACL leaders were making plans for the fight ahead even as the Evacuation was

under way. They launched a vigorous program of public education, cooperating with civilian government agencies set up belatedly to safeguard the welfare of the evacuees, seeking relief through the courts from organized persecution.

A test case challenging the legality of the Evacuation was taken to the United States Supreme Court.

In California, when the Native Sons of the Golden West sought to strike the names of Nisei evacuees from the rolls of registered voters, the JACL took successful legal action to block this raid on their birthright.

In 1942 JACL representatives petitioned the government to reinstate Selective Service which had been suspended with the Evacuation for the Nisei. Early in 1943 the War Department decided to create an Army regiment made up of Nisei volunteers.

While the idea of a segregated unit was repugnant, the Nisei recognized the public relations value of such an organization, working together, going into action as a team. Hundreds of volunteers from the relocation centers and from Hawaii joined Nisei already in service to form the celebrated Japanese American 442nd Regimental Combat Team. Their motto was "Go For Broke" — Hawaiian slang for "shoot the works," or "all or nothing."

In a series of actions in Italy and France, the 442nd became the most decorated unit of its size and length of service in American military history. These G.I.'s with Oriental faces fought not only for the nation, but also for acceptance for themselves and their families.

How valiantly they battled to prove themselves is indicated in these figures—18,143 individual decorations, 9,486 (309 per cent) casualties and seven Presidential Distinguished Unit Citations collected in seven major campaigns.

Nor was the Nisei military record confined to the European theater. Though little publicized because of the nature of their duties, some 10,000 Americans of Japanese ancestry served in military intelligence as the "eyes and ears" of Allied forces in the Pacific. They were with every major unit in every Pacific engagement from the Aleutians and Guadalcanal to the march into Tokyo and the occupation of Japan. They served in the front lines and in headquarters from Pearl Harbor to Burma.

Analyzing intercepted communications, interrogating prisoners, translating captured documents, persuading die-hard enemy troops to surrender, the Nisei saved thousands of American lives and helped shorten the war in the Pacific by many months, according to General MacArthur's Chief of Staff for Military Intelligence.

Even the Navy and Marines, which refused to induct Nisei, borrowed these language specialists from the Army.

These Nisei faced a double danger in the Pacific—from the enemy and from fellow G.I.s who might mistake their identity. In tribute to them, Gen. Joseph (Vinegar Joe) Stilwell, commanding general of U.S. Army forces in Asia, remarked: "The Nisei bought an awful big hunk of America with their blood."

As restrictions against evacuees were eased, other Nisei as well as Issei left the relocation centers to take part in the civilian war effort. They helped harvest food crops and worked in defense plants. Issei with specialized skills served with the Office of Strategic Services, taught the Japanese language to Army, Navy and Air Corps personnel, wrote propaganda leaflets which were rained down on the enemy, monitored enemy broadcasts and played key roles in psychological warfare.

The outstanding record of persons of Japanese ancestry during the war bore out the truth of President Franklin D. Roosevelt's statement that "Americanism is a matter of mind and heart, Americanism is not... a matter of race or ancestry."

Despite widespread rumors — rumors which are hard to stamp out—the files of every government investigative and intelligence agency show conclusively that not a single resident alien Japanese or American of Japanese ancestry committed an act of sabotage or espionage for the enemy before, during, or after the attack on Pearl Harbor.

In 1943 the government's program of resettlement got under way. Although the West Coast was still closed to them, the evacuees were permitted to leave the relocation centers and move to communities in the East and Midwest.

In cooperation with federal authorities and national church organizations, the JACL assisted in the student relocation program whereby Nisei college students were able to continue their studies in inland schools.

Entire families were resettled in communities throughout the American heartland and were accepted almost without incident.

This acceptance was due in part to the exemplary conduct of the evacuees themselves in battle. The good will of Americans who showed they understood the meaning of democracy.

But the largest part of the credit must go to the dramatic reports from the European front where Nisei of the 442nd were proving themselves in battle. The Nisei's loyal response to the War Department's decision to create "a symbol of the

(Continued on Next Page)

Presidential Messages to the JACL

"This nation has been built by the labor and dedication of Americans whose forebears came from many lands. None have worked harder, fought more bravely, or contributed finer sons and daughters to their adopted home than our citizens of Japanese ancestry.

"I am pleased to salute the enduring contributions you have made to our way of life and happy to commend your efforts to perpetuate a culture and a heritage which have so enriched our society."

President Lyndon B. Johnson, 1966

"Your organization has earned an enviable reputation for the high standards of citizenship which you have set for all of your members. You have contributed generously to your communities and to our national life."

President John F. Kennedy, 1962

"I congratulate the Japanese American Citizens League on its support of good citizenship, liberty, and patriotism. As you who are League members strive to uphold your organization's motto, 'For Better Americans In A Greater America,' I am confident you will continue to bring credit to your organization and benefit to the United States."

President Dwight D. Eisenhower, 1956

"The significant and effective work of your organization... on behalf of all persons of Japanese ancestry in the United States and Hawaii is a tribute to the democracy within whose framework you plead your case and achieve your goals."

"The members of the Japanese American Citizens League have proved anew that decency and justice cannot long be frustrated if we stand together to create new and better bonds of understanding between free citizens in a free nation."

President Harry S. Truman, 1950



A SURPRISED but delighted recipient of a color-TV for his home, National Director Mas Satow (center) receives papers indicating when delivery would be made, Mr. and Mrs. Patrick Okura of Omaha spearheaded

the secret campaign among chapters to honor the untiring, dedicated worker of 22 years at the San Jose National Convention.

—Pat Itatani Photo

Families were resettled...

(From Previous Page)
loyalty of Japanese Americans" was paying off.

On the home front JACL stepped up its program of public education and established regional offices in Denver, Chicago, and New York to assist in the resettlement program. As Japanese Americans sank roots into new communities, it was only natural that JACL chapter should be formed wherever they settled in appreciable numbers.

At the same time JACL membership, heretofore restricted to Japanese Americans, was opened to all citizens who subscribed to its principles and many friends of the Nisei joined.

Meanwhile, deeply concerned over the precedents set by the Evacuation, JACL had sought judicial reviews of the constitutionality of all aspects of the program. Three landmark suits reached the United States Supreme Court.

In 1943, in a suit brought by Gordon K. Hirabayashi, the Supreme Court ruled unanimously that the curfew and travel restrictions imposed on Japanese Americans were a legal application of military authority.

In 1944, in the JACL-sponsored Fred Korematsu case, the majority of the Supreme Court upheld the legality of the evacuation based solely upon race. Three justices dissented.

But late in 1944, the Supreme Court ruled unanimously in the Mitsuye Endo case that the government had no right to detain loyal American citizens in the relocation centers. Within 48 hours the Army revoked its West Coast exclusion orders.

One legal victory had been won, but it is a disturbing fact that the Supreme Court's decision legalizing evacuation on racial grounds still stands.

The JACL agrees with Mr. Justice Jackson's warning that the decision is a "loaded weapon" pointed at democratic rights, and a reversal of the decision is an important piece of unfinished business in the aftermath of an ugly chapter of American history.

The reopening of the Pacific Coast clearly revealed the hand of the racists. Having lost the fight to exclude Japanese Americans legally, these elements resorted to threats and violence in an effort to discourage evacuees from returning to homes, farms and businesses. On shameful record are more than 100 cases of arson, shootings and beatings against returning evacuees. By these acts of terrorism, they demonstrated that their cry of "evacuate the Japs as a military necessity" was a sham. Their alleged concern for national security turned out to be a front for blind racial prejudice or desire for personal economic gain.

But the majority of residents of the West Coast subscribed to principles of decency and fair play, and about three-fourths of the evacuees moved back to their home communities.

Again, JACL was in the vanguard, establishing "outposts" in San Francisco and Los Angeles to help in the adjustment of homecoming.

One by one the barriers fell. Nisei and Issei reestablished homes and businesses, returned to old jobs or found new ones and sought to resume lives disrupted by

the Evacuation. One major acknowledgement of the loyalty of the Nisei was the Navy's announcement late in 1945 that its ranks would be open for their enlistment.

In their first postwar national convention, JACL members assembled in Denver in 1946 with the sober realization that the organization must spearhead a fight to secure, once and for all, the rights for which Nisei G.I.s had gone "for broke."

Their wartime experiences had taught them the realistic lesson that only in organization is there strength, that organization is essential even in making a minority group's needs known to its own government.

Among their goals were three measures aimed at rectifying injustices against persons of Japanese ancestry:

- Legislation to change federal law classifying Issei as "ineligible to citizenship" even though they had resided in the United States a half century or more. This law was the basis for much legalized discrimination against Issei in many states.

- Compensation for property losses suffered in the evacuation.

- Stay of deportation for deserving alien Japanese who had lost the right to reside in the United States as "treaty merchants" on the outbreak of war. Many of these individuals had American-born families.

Such an ambitious program could succeed only through a campaign of public education beginning with communities which had been receptive to Japanese Americans.

New JACL chapters were established in the East and Midwest where evacuees had

settled permanently, and old chapters were reactivated as the Nisei returned to their West Coast homes.

Today the JACL membership roster reflects the extent to which Japanese Americans have spread out across the United States. Whereas before the war JACL chapters were found only in a half dozen states in the Far West, now there are chapters and members in 32 states and the District of Columbia. Thus, out of the war, JACL emerged a truly national organization both geographically and in scope of program.

To implement the national program, a JACL Anti-Discrimination Committee was incorporated and an office opened in Washington, D.C. JACL had not forgotten that Washington officials in 1941 had been woefully ignorant about this American minority and had allowed West Coast pressure groups to dictate national policy regarding them.

JACL leaders realized, too, that there are no spectators in a democracy, and that good citizenship means active participation in government. And so the organization has become the collective voice of the Nisei, and the JACL finds itself being consulted on matters of national policy having to do with Japanese Americans.

Since JACL represents a small minority without effective voting power, its approach to Washington in seeking its objectives was an appeal for simple justice backed by a record of loyalty tested by fire.

By the time of the next JACL convention in 1948, Congress had passed an act to compensate evacuees for their losses, and had consented to place deportation of Japanese treaty merchants on the same basis as those of other nationalities, thus assuring them of being able to stay with their American-born families.

In addition, through JACL representations, the Soldier Brides Bill was amended to permit the Japanese spouse and children of American servicemen to enter the United States without regard to the Japanese Exclusion Act. This enabled Japanese, for the first time since the Exclusion Act of 1924, to enter this country for permanent residence.

JACL was also successful in restoring tenure, canceled as a result of Evacuation, to Nisei in federal civil service.

Additionally, Congress passed more than 200 private bills benefiting individual Issei and Nisei. Significantly, every bill passed without a dissenting vote.

In 1952, JACL's major legislative goal of citizenship privileges for the Issei was realized with passage of the Immigration and Nationality Act eliminating race as a qualification for naturalization.

This Act also allowed for the first time a token immigration quota for Japan, negating the 1924 Oriental

Exclusion Act which many historians say planted the seeds of resentment which resulted ultimately in war. JACL's plea that certain prospective citizens be permitted to take their examination in their native language enabled many other long-time resident aliens of various nationalities to qualify for American citizenship.

Elimination of the category, "aliens ineligible for citizenship," had widespread repercussions. Some 500 federal and state statutes aimed against and hindering the progress of such aliens, and in many cases their citizen children, were wiped out.

To assist Issei in qualifying for the citizenship they had desired for so long, JACL chapters conducted naturalization classes. So great was the response that for the first time in history the Immigration and Naturalization Service conducted mass swearing-in ceremonies.

Despite the advanced age of most Issei, the record shows that in proportion to their number more of them became citizens than in any other nationality group.

JACL also interceded successfully for two groups of Issei with special problems. California was persuaded to grant old age assistance to Issei unable for one reason or another to secure naturalization and who had lived in the United States at least 25 years prior to passage of the 1952 Naturalization Act. The naturalization petitions of certain Issei were challenged on the ground that they had sought exemption from World War I military duty on the plea that they were aliens. Precedents were established when courts in San Francisco and Denver accepted JACL's position that classification as exempt aliens was involuntary and made automatically by local draft boards.

The President's Immigration Act Amendments of October 1965, eliminating the discriminatory Asia-Pacific Triangle and the National Origins formula in determining immigration quotas, marked the achievement of another major JACL goal. In effect it placed immigration from all Asian countries, including Japan, on an equal basis with other Old World countries, including Europe.

Significantly, of all organizations supporting the liberalization of the nation's immigration laws, JACL was first in urging equal treatment for the peoples of Asia.

JACL carried on its campaign for equal rights in courts and state legislatures as well as Congress. In the Oyama case the U.S. Supreme Court established the right of a citizen child to receive a gift of land from his alien parent. This led eventually to the California State Supreme Court declaring unconstitutional the 40-year-old California Alien Land Law in the Fujii and Masaoka cases.

JACL subsequently succeeded in removing this law from the state constitution through referendum.

(Continued on Next Page)

Courts & state legislatures

(From Previous Page)

Also as a result of the Oyama case the State of California discontinued what has been referred to as "legalized blackmail" of Japanese landowners by requiring out-of-court money settlements to the state to clear land titles. The state was later to return such escheat monies by action of the legislature.

In the Takahashi case the U.S. Supreme Court invalidated the California law denying commercial fishing licenses to resident alien Japanese.

The battle against discriminatory laws on the state level has been particularly effective. JACL participated in drives to repeal alien land laws in Oregon, Utah, Idaho and Washington, and in eliminating anti-miscegenation laws in Idaho, Nebraska, Utah and Wyoming.

JACL helped make Idahoans aware of an obscure statute denying the privilege of voting, serving as jurors and holding office to "Chinese and others of Mongolian descent" not born in the United States, even though citizens. The law was wiped off the books by overwhelming referendum vote.

JACL's campaign for equal rights has not been confined to persons of Japanese ancestry. Realizing that a threat to the rights of any minority is a threat to all Americans, JACL actively has supported the President's Civil Rights program, state and federal Fair Employment and Fair Housing laws, anti-lynch and anti-poll tax bills, and the end of segregation in the armed forces.

JACL has been a charter member of the National Leadership Conference on Civil Rights, the coordinating body for more than 100 national organizations representing church, labor, veterans and ethnic groups.

On matters of general concern, but affecting Nisei indirectly, JACL has joined with other organizations as "friend of the court" in making its views known. JACL played such a role in *Brown v. Board of Education*, the historic school desegregation case, and in the case in which the U.S. Supreme Court invalidated restrictive covenants.

JACL participated in the campaign to uphold California's fair housing laws, and joined in amicus brief in the State Supreme Court reversal of the referendum prohibiting the State from providing open housing.

In *Loving v. Virginia* where the U.S. Supreme Court ruled against anti-miscegenation statutes in the States, JACL filed amicus brief and its National Legal Counsel participated in oral argument.

JACL is proud to have had a part in the campaign for statehood for Hawaii, advocating the staunch Americanism of its people, one-third of whom are of Japanese ancestry.

JACL has felt it of utmost importance that all Americans be made aware of their fellow citizens of Japanese extraction and their place in the nation. An intensive information and education program has been carried on. Among the highlights have been:

- A gala homecoming arranged for veterans of the 442nd on their return from Europe, with President Truman reviewing the unit.

- Reburial ceremonies for Nisei soldiers at Arlington National Cemetery with high government and military leaders in attendance.

- Naming of a U.S. Army transport in honor of Pvt. Sadao Munemori, posthumous recipient of the Medal of Honor.

- Cooperation with the city of Bruyeres, France, in dedication of a memorial park in honor of the 442nd Combat Team, for the role it played in liberating that community.

- Sponsoring services at Arlington National Cemetery commemorating the twentieth anniversary of the 442nd, resulting in an unprecedented two-hour tribute to Nisei servicemen in the House of Representatives.

- Cooperation with Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer in production of the film, "Go for Broke," a tribute to the war record of the 442nd.

- Cooperation with the Columbia Broadcasting System in production of its TV program, "Nisei — The Pride and the Shame," in the Twentieth Century series.

In addition, the JACL has been the primary source of information for a host of writers and editors, scholars and students, officials and organizations seeking factual information about Japanese Americans.

One of JACL's current functions is as a "watch-dog," alert for movements and proposals both in Congress and state legislatures which might have a possible effect on the welfare of Japanese Americans. In this role it has fought discrimination in cemeteries, protested the production of "hate" films depicting Japanese Americans in a false light and the revival on television of wartime movies that portray the Nisei wrongfully. Through JACL's efforts, inaccuracies in textbooks concerning Japanese Americans have been corrected.

JACL has pointed out the derogatory implications in the word "Jap" with the result that several standard dictionaries have revised their definition of the term and it has all but disappeared from newspaper headlines.

In 1960 JACL launched a project researching and writing the history of the Japanese in America and their contributions to this nation. While designed as a tribute to the Issei, the project was in keeping with the JACL's educational program and to highlight the rich cultural heritage of

Americans of Japanese descent.

The University of California at Los Angeles has accepted co-sponsorship of the history project and has been designated as a repository for documentary material collected by researchers. Both the Carnegie Corporation and the National Institute of Mental Health have made grants to further the project.

In recent years an increasing number of Sansei—the children of Nisei—have turned to JACL for a better understanding of their identity and backgrounds and for knowledge about the struggle of their parents and grandparents to find acceptance in American life. A number of Junior JACL groups have been formed under sponsorship of JACL chapters as an important part of the JACL program.

Unhindered by discrimination, these young people already are making significant contributions to their communities and in their fields of endeavor. JACL has established a national scholarship program as a step toward perpetuating the Nisei heritage of academic achievement.

The Japanese American Citizens League, born of the needs of a particular ethnic group, is dedicated to hastening the day when Americans of Japanese ancestry face only those problems which have no racial implications and are no different from the problems faced by all Americans.

The term "Japanese American" in the organization's name describes the scope of its operations and activities; it does not deny the membership for its ranks are open to all Americans who believe in its purposes and are interested in its activities. Nor is the term even hyphenated, for JACL is not a hyphenated organization.

JACL is also aware that the concept of America as a "melting pot" has been replaced by the concept of an America united in, and enriched by, the diverse cultural backgrounds of all its people. The Nisei are proud of their cultural contributions to a greater America.

JACL's governing body is the National Board, members of which are elected at the biennial convention held each even-numbered year. Legislative powers reside in the National Council composed of two representatives from each chapter which in turn are grouped geographically into eight District Councils: Eastern, Midwest, Mountain - Plains, Intermountain, the Pacific Northwest, Northern California - Western Nevada, Central California and Pacific Southwest.

There are 91 Chapters with total membership exceeding 22,000. The organization is supported through dues and contributions. Associate membership is provided those who reside in



National JACL President Jerry Enomoto (left) hands Take-shi Kubota of Seattle the JACLer of the Biennium gold medallion at San Jose National Convention recognitions luncheon. Kubota's long service in JACL includes several terms as chapter president, district governor and national vice president, three time chairman of the Washington State Alien Land Law repeal campaigns and boosting chapter membership to their all-time highs.

—Pat Itatani Photo

Co-sponsor history

areas not served by chapters.

JACL is incorporated as a non-profit organization under the laws of the state of California and enjoys state and federal tax exempt status.

JACL publishes a weekly news organ, *The Pacific Citizen*, in Los Angeles to keep the membership informed and to mirror the aims, activities and achievements of Japanese Americans. The *Pacific Citizen* has a proud record of hard-hitting leadership and reporting in the best American journalistic traditions.

JACL also maintains a national credit union and offers a health and accident insurance program.

As in all democratic organizations, it is the local JACL chapters which provide grass roots support for the national organization. At the local level they carry on programs of public education, community welfare and youth development; they sponsor informative sessions on local and current issues; organize athletic leagues and social events; undertake voter registration and get-out-to-vote campaigns. In short they serve as channels for the wider participation of Japanese Americans in the total life of their respective communities.

The current acceptance of Americans of Japanese ancestry, as contrasted with their position in 1941, is both a measure of the effectiveness of the JACL and a demonstration of the ability of a democracy to redress wrongs within its framework.

Congressman Walter H. Judd of Minnesota paid eloquent tribute to the Japanese American Citizens League in a statement, titled "Touchstone of Democracy," published in 1955 on

the occasion of its 25th anniversary, in the Congressional Record:

"The JACL story for their first 25 years is an inspiring document of democracy in action, at the best, an epic which could have been written only in America and which completely refutes the hate and race mongers of only a few years ago who charged that the Japanese, by their very character, were unassimilable into the American cultural pattern, which itself as we all know, is made up of the cultures and the contributions of all the many peoples who have immigrated to these shores since time immemorial, as did the ancestors of all of us."

"But perhaps even more important in the long pull of history is that, what the JACL has accomplished here in the United States is living proof to all the free peoples of the world, and especially to those in the Far East who are so important to us as a nation today, that the democratic way is best, for it makes possible the correction of abuses and wrongs and the achievement of justice and redress on the basis of the complete record and of individual merit, not race, color, creed or national origin."

In its ceaseless struggle for the extension of the rights and privileges of America to every citizen, the JACL has been guided by the spirit of its "Japanese American Creed." It was written by Mike M. Masao, long-time Washington representative of the JACL. It was first read before the United States Senate on May 9, 1941, and published in the Congressional Record. (Appears as addendum to National JACL Constitution, elsewhere in this section.)

Selected Bibliography on Japanese Americans

(The selected bibliography on "The Japanese in the United States" was prepared by Mrs. May Nakano of Walnut Creek, Calif., as a project for her history class at Diablo Valley College. Her instructor was highly pleased and had it reproduced for distribution to his summer seminar for high school teachers at the Univ. of the Pacific to better acquaint them with the problems and contributions of a minority group of Americans.)

Background: Japanese History and U.S. Foreign Policy

Morin, Relman. *East Wind Rising*. New York. Knopf 1960

An American correspondent draws on his accumulated knowledge to interpret Japan-U.S. foreign policy.

Reischauer, Edwin O. *United States and Japan*. 3rd ed. Harvard University Press, Cambridge 1965
A history of Japanese-American relations from Commodore Perry's entrance into Tokyo Bay to the present, by the former Ambassador to Tokyo.

Sealeno, Robert A. *The United States and the Far East*. 2nd ed. Prentice Hall 1962

Surveys Japan-U.S. relations from 1853 to the present with special emphasis on the post-war era (Chapter 1, pp. 11-73). The author is a Professor of Political Science at the University of California.

Japanese in U.S.: General Works

Lancaster, Clay. *Japanese Influence in America*. With introduction by Alan Priest. New York. W. H. Rawls 1963

Work explores the cultural and historical background of Japanese and defines the impact of Japanese ideas, esthetic ideals and art forms upon the United States.

Petersen, William. "Success Story, Japanese-American Style." *New York Times*, (January 9, 1966).

In an extended article, the author, Professor of Sociology at the University of California, offers a discerning view of the Japanese in the United States today. Special emphasis on sociological implications of heritage of Japanese.

Rose, Arnold M. and Caroline B. Rose, eds. *Minority Problems*. New York. Harper and Row 1965
Sociological investigations includes chapter dealing with evacuation of Japanese and problems of assimilation.

State of California. Fair Employment Practices Commission. *Californians of Japanese, Chinese and Filipino Ancestry*. San Francisco 1965
Pamphlet provides vital and social statistics of three minority groups of California.

Statehood for Hawaii Hearings before the Interior and Insular Affairs Committee. Testimony of Japanese American Citizens League. House of Representatives 1959

U.S. Congressional Record. Tribute to Japanese American Military Service in World War II. Speech of Senator Hiram L. Fong (Hawaii). United States Senate, May 21, 1963

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Japanese in U.S.: Biography

Edmiston, James. *Home Again*. Doubleday 1955
"The stirring biography of a Japanese American family and a people whose bitter struggle ended in a victory for democracy."—Publishers.

Hull, Eleanor. *Suddenly the Sun*. New York. Friendship 1957
Biography of Shizuko Takahashi.

Martin, Ralph G. *Boy from Nebraska*. New York and London. Harper 1946
Biography of Nisei war hero, Ben Kuroki.

Sone, Monica. *Nisei Daughter*. Boston. Little and Brown 1953
Autobiography

Japanese in U.S.: Immigration

California State Board of Control. *California and the Oriental*. Sacramento 1920. A highly partisan re-

port by the State Board of Control advocating exclusion act to prohibit further emigration of Japanese to U.S. Argument based on alleged "non-assimilability" of the race into American life.

Japanese Immigration. Annual Report, Immigration and Naturalization Service, U.S. Department of Justice 1964

Revision of Immigration, Naturalization and Nationality Laws. Joint hearings before the Subcommittee of the Committees on the Judiciary, Congress of the United States. 82nd Congress 1951.

Paul, Rodman W. *The Abrogation of the Gentlemen's Agreement*. Harvard University Press, Cambridge 1936

Author received a Harvard Phi Beta Kappa prize for this essay which presents the view that the Agreement failed to be effective owing to the fact "that the United States was allowing another nation (Japan) to assume a dominant role in controlling the immigration."

Japanese in U.S.: World War II

The Military Intelligence Service Language School Album 1946

History of the Military Intelligence Language School.

Murphy, Thomas D. *Ambassador in Arms*. University of Hawaii Press 1954

The story of the famed 100th Battalion, a Nisei regiment.

Shirey, Orville C. *Americans: The Story of the 442nd Combat Team*.

As intelligence officer with this Japanese American combat team, the author recounts their exploits.

Evacuation:

Bloom, Leonard and Ruth Riemer. *Removal and Return*. Berkeley, University of California Press 1949

Emphasizes socio-economic effects on Japanese Americans who were evacuated.

Bosworth, Allan R. *America's Concentration Camps*. New York, Norton 1967

Well-documented history of the Japanese in California from the 1860's to present, with major emphasis on war-time evacuation. By a former newspaperman and Navy Intelligence officer.

Bloom, Leonard and John I. Kitsuse. *The Managed Casualty*. Berkeley, University of California Press 1956

Sociological study regarding impact of war-time evacuation on Japanese family institution. Ten selected family histories are presented.

Eaton, Allen H. *Beauty Behind Barbed Wire*. New York. Harper 1953

On the arts of the Japanese in war relocation camp.

Foot, Caleb. "Have We Forgotten Justice?" *Voices in Dissent* edited by A. A. Ekrich. New York. Citadel Press 1942

Professor of Law at University of Pennsylvania, presents a potent argument against war-time evacuation as a "perversion of democracy." Traces history of racial intolerance in California.

Grodzins, Morton. *Americans Betrayed*. Chicago, University of Chicago 1949

Politics and the Japanese evacuation. Result of three years of intensive research, complete with charts, bibliography and index.

Leighton, Alexander H. *The Governing of Men*. Princeton University Press 1945

Psychiatrist and social anthropologist, appointed to observe workings of Relocation Center at Poston, Arizona, surveys general governing principles.

McWilliams, Carey. *Prejudice, Japanese Americans: Symbol of Racial Intolerance*. Boston. Little Brown 1944

A comprehensive history of Japanese in California emphasizing period of evacuation and its causes. Prepared at request of Institute of Pacific Relations.

Okubo, Miae. *Citizen 13660*. New York. Columbia University Press 1946. Black and white drawings with brief running commentary by author, an evacuee at Tanforan Assembly Center and Topaz Relocation Center.

Rostow, Eugene V. "Our Worst Wartime Mistake." *American Principles and Issues*, Oscar Handlin, ed. New York. Holt, Rinehart and Winston 1961
Professor of Law at Yale University states that "the Japanese exclusion program rests on five propositions of the utmost potential menace" and outlines them in language understandable to the layman.

Rostow, Eugene V. *The Sovereign Prerogative: The Supreme Court and the Quest for Law*. New Haven. Yale University Press 1962. Collection of articles and lectures includes a critique of the Supreme Court ruling upholding constitutionality of evacuation.

ten Broek, Jacobus with Edward N. Barnhart and Floyd W. Matson. *Prejudice, War and the Constitution*. Berkeley. University of California Press 1954. War-time evacuation is thoroughly examined from historical, socio-psychological and legal points of view.

Thomas, Dorothy Swaine, with Charles Kikuchi and James Sakoda. *The Salvage*. University of California Press 1952. A thoroughly documented definitive study of war-time evacuation is presented by the author, a Professor of Sociology at the University of California. Includes statistical analyses with instantly readable tables and charts.

Thomas, Dorothy Swaine and Richard Nishimoto. *The Spoilage*. Berkeley, University of California Press 1946. Is mostly concerned with the one aspect of evacuation: those evacuees branded as "disloyal" and sent to Tule Lake Center. "Traces the course of a minority group from law-abiding citizens to people without a legal basis for existence."—note from book jacket.

Government Publications

U.S. Army. *Command Decisions*. (Washington: Government Printing Office 1960). Report on decision to evacuate Japanese from West Coast.

U.S. Army. *Final Report*. (Washington: Government Printing Office 1943). Final report on evacuation made approximately a year after event.

U.S. Congress. Japanese American Evacuation Claims. Hearings before Claims Subcommittee No. 5 of the Committee on the Judiciary, House of Representatives, 83rd Congress. Serial No. 23 (Washington: Government Printing Office 1954).

U.S. Department of the Interior: War Relocation Authority. (Washington: Government Printing Office 1943-1946). Publications include:
Wartime Exile. Exclusion of the Japanese Americans From the West Coast.

The Evacuated People.

The Wartime Handling of the Evacuee Property. Token Shipment: The Story of America's War Refugee Shelter.

Legal and Constitutional Phases of the WRA Program.

Community Government in War Relocation Centers.

Administrative Highlights of the WRA Program.

People in Motion: The Post-War Adjustment of the Evacuated Japanese.

Nisei in Uniform.

Several studies are now being undertaken with regards to the Japanese in the United States from the Civil War era to date. Among the most comprehensive is that of the University of California at Los Angeles in conjunction with the Japanese American Citizens League, under the direction of Dr. Robert A. Wilson. The works are to come under the general heading, *Japanese History Project* and the first publication date is set for 1968.

"Probably the most complete and authoritative information regarding Japanese Americans is to be found in THE PACIFIC CITIZEN, a weekly membership newspaper publication of the Japanese American Citizens League (JACL) which has been published since World War II."—Washington JACL Office.

National Officers

PRESIDENT

- 1928-30—Clarence T. Arai, 27 (Seattle) *d. Aug. 12, 1963-62
 1930-32—Dr. George Y. Takeyama, 36 (L.A.)b. 1896
 1932-34—Dr. T. T. Hayashi, 40 (S.F.)b. 1894
 1934-36—Dr. Thomas T. Yatabe, 37 (Fresno)b. 1897
 1936-38—Jimmie Sakamoto, (Seattle) d. Dec. 3, 1955—52
 1938-39—Walter Tsukamoto, (Sac.)d. Dec. 1961—56
 1940-46—Saburo Kido, 38 (San Francisco)b. 1902
 1946-50—Hito Okada, 39 (Salt Lake City)b. 1907
 1950-52—Dr. Randy Sakada (Chi.)d. June 4, 1955—42
 1952-56—George J. Inagaki, 38 (Venice)b. 1914
 1956-58—Dr. Roy M. Nishikawa, 38 (S.W. L.A.)b. 1916
 1959-60—Shigeo Wakamatsu, 44 (Chicago)b. 1914
 1960-62—Frank F. Chuman, 43 (DTLA)b. 1917
 1962-64—K. Patrick Okura, 49 (Omaha)b. 1912
 1964-66—Kumeo Yoshinari, 53 (Chicago)b. 1911
 1966-70—Jerry J. Enomoto, 40 (Sacramento)b. 1926

*As convention chairman of national JACL conventions held in their respective cities, they were honored as national president for the subsequent biennium.

FIRST VICE-PRESIDENT

- 1938-46—Ken Matsumoto (Los Angeles)
 1946-48—George J. Inagaki (Los Angeles)
 1948-50—Henry Tani (St. Louis)d. Feb. 21, 1965—50
 1950-52—Frank F. Chuman (Los Angeles)
 1952-54—Tom Yego (Placer County)d. Feb. 8, 1956—47
 1954-56—Shigeo Wakamatsu (Chicago)
 1956-58—Akiji Yoshimura (Marysville)
 1958-60—K. Patrick Okura (Omaha)
 1960-62—Jerry Enomoto (San Francisco)
 1962-64—Tom Shimazaki (Tulare County)
 1964-66—Henry Kanegae (Orange County)

*District council chairmen served as national vice-president during the 1934-36 biennium. In 1946, two additional vice-presidencies were established.

SECOND VICE-PRESIDENT

- 1946-48—Masao W. Satow (Milwaukee)
 —Dr. Randolph M. Sakada* (Chi) d. June 4, 1955—42
 1948-50—Frank F. Chuman (Los Angeles)
 1950-52—Tom Hayashi (New York)
 1952-54—K. Patrick Okura (Omaha)
 1954-56—Kenji Tashiro (Tulare County)
 1956-58—Jack Noda (Cortez)
 1958-60—Toru Sakahara (Seattle)
 1960-62—George Sugai (Snake River)
 1962-64—Takeshi Kubota (Seattle)
 1964-66—Dr. David Miura (Long Beach)
 1966-68—Kaz Horita (Philadelphia)
 1968-70—Kaz Horita (Philadelphia)

*Appointed to office after Satow's resignation to accept post with National JACL Headquarters staff.

THIRD VICE-PRESIDENT

- 1946-48—William K. Yamauchi (Pocatello)
 1948-50—Tom Hayashi (New York)
 1950-52—K. Patrick Okura (Omaha)
 1952-54—Bob C. Takahashi (French Camp)
 1954-56—Yutaka Terasaki (Denver)
 1956-58—Harry I. Takagi (Twin Cities)
 1958-60—George Sugai (Snake River)
 1960-62—William M. Matsumoto (Sacramento)
 1962-64—William M. Marutani (Philadelphia)
 1964-66—Rupert Hachiya (Salt Lake)

- 1966-68—Henry Kanegae (Orange County)
 1968-70—Dr. John Kanda (Puyallup Valley)

TREASURER

- 1932-38—Susumu Togasaki (San Francisco)
 1938-46—Hito Okada (Portland)
 1946-48—Kay T. Terashima (Salt Lake City)
 1948-50—William Enomoto (San Mateo)
 1950-56—Dr. Roy M. Nishikawa (Los Angeles)
 1956-60—Akira Hayashi (New York) d. Aug. 16, 1961—48
 1960-64—Kumeo A. Yoshinari (Chicago)
 1964-70—Yone Satoda (San Francisco)

SECRETARY TO BOARD*

- 1934-36—Saburo Kido (San Francisco)
 —Ast.: John Maeno, John S. Ando (Los Angeles)
 1936-38—Walter T. Tsukamoto (Sacramento)
 —Asst.: Masao W. Satow (Los Angeles)
 1938-40—Ken Utsunomiya (S.M.V.) d. Oct. 9, 1967—57
 1940-42—James Sugioka (San Benito County)
 1942-44—Dr. Takashi Mayeda (Denver)
 1944-46—Mari Sabusawa (Chicago)
 1946-48—Ina Sugihara (New York)
 1948-50—Mrs. Alice Kasai (Salt Lake City)
 1950-52—William Y. Mimbu (Seattle)
 1952-54—Mrs. Lily A. Okura (Omaha)
 1954-56—Jerry Enomoto (San Francisco)
 1956-60—Dr. David Miura (Long Beach)
 1960-62—Masaaki Hironaka (San Diego)
 1962-64—Dr. Tom Taketa (San Jose)
 1964-66—Kay Nakagiri (San Fernando Valley)

*Originally called executive secretary before this post was redesignated as "secretary to board" in 1946.

1000 CLUB CHAIRMAN

- 1950-52—George J. Inagaki (Los Angeles)
 1952-54—Harold Gordon (Chicago)
 1954-56—Shigeo Wakamatsu (Chicago)
 1956-58—Kenji Tashiro (Tulare County)
 1958-60—William M. Matsumoto (Sacramento)
 1960-62—Frank H. Hattori (Seattle)
 1962-64—William M. Matsumoto (Sacramento)
 1964-66—Joe Kadowaki (Cleveland)
 1966-70—Dr. Frank Sakamoto (Chicago)

LEGAL COUNSEL

- 1946-53—Saburo Kido (Los Angeles)
 1954-60—Frank F. Chuman (Los Angeles)
 1960-62—Tom T. Hayashi (New York)
 1962—William M. Marutani (Philadelphia)

PACIFIC CITIZEN BOARD CHAIRMAN

- 1966-70—Roy Uno (Orange County)

YOUTH COMMISSIONER

- 1966-68—Kay Nakagiri (San Fernando Valley)
 1968-70—Mike M. Suzuki (Sacramento)

JR. JACL CHAIRMAN

- 1966-68—Russell W. Obana (San Francisco)
 1968-70—Patricia Dohzen (Los Angeles)

DISTRICT GOVERNORS

PACIFIC NORTHWEST

As the oldest district council in the national organization, it was organized Sept. 7, 1931. It was reactivated Dec. 1, 1946.

- | | |
|-------------------------|-----------------------------|
| 1931-32—Kaz Yamane | 1953-54—Dr. Matthew Masuoka |
| 1932-34—Harry Takagi | 1954-56—Dr. Kelly Yamada |
| 1934-36—Roy Nishimura | 1956-58—Henry T. Kato |
| 1936-38—Mamoru Wakasugi | 1958-60—George Azumano |
| 1938-40—Tom Iseri | 1960-62—Toru Sakahara |
| 1940-42—George Minato | 1962-64—Dr. John Kanda |
| 1942-44—Chas. Shimomura | 1964-66—Emi Somekawa |
| 1944-46—Kaz Yamane | 1966-68—Henry T. Kato |
| 1946-48—Roy Nishimura | |
| 1948-50—Roy Nishimura | |

CENTRAL CALIFORNIA

Youngest of the district councils, having been formed on March 2, 1949, its history actually dates back to 1935 when four chapters in the area comprised the Central California Region of the Northern California District Council.

- | | |
|-------------------------|------------------------|
| 1950-51—Johnson Kebo | 1960—Fred Hirasuna |
| 1951-53—Kenji Tashiro | 1961—Mikio Uchiyama |
| 1953—Tom Nakamura | 1962—Tom Shimazaki |
| 1954—Hiro Mayeda | 1963—Ben Nakamura |
| 1955-56—Jin Ishikawa | 1964—Dr. Frank Nishio |
| 1957—Tom Nagamatsu | 1965—Bob Okamura |
| 1958—George Ahe | 1966—Hiro Kusaka |
| 1959—Dr. James Nagatani | 1967—James K. Kubota |
| | 1968-70—Tokuo Yamamoto |

EASTERN

Organized in 1947, the district serves the Eastern seaboard areas where persons of Japanese ancestry are living in politically strategic areas from the standpoint of presenting a truly national effort.

- | | |
|------------------------|--------------------------|
| 1947-48—Tom Hayashi | 1955-56—Bill Sasagawa |
| 1949—Ina Sugihara | 1957-58—Charles Nagao |
| 1949-51—Tetsuo Iwasaki | 1959-60—William Marutani |
| 1951-52—Aki Hayashi | 1961-62—John Yoshino |
| 1953-54—Ira Shimazaki | 1963-64—Kaz Horita |
| | 1965-66—Warren Watanabe |

INTERMOUNTAIN

As the only district council to remain in continuous service during the war years, when the Pacific coast district activities were suspended by evacuation, its wartime record is proudly recalled as it singlehandedly supported National Headquarters when operating funds were at their lowest in 1943-44. Its predecessor, the Intermountain Nisei Convention was organized in 1932 of high school-college students. The IDC was formally organized Dec. 29, 1939.

- | | |
|-------------------------|------------------------|
| 1939-40—Mike M. Masuoka | 1956-57—George Sugai |
| 1941-43—Wm. M. Yamauchi | 1958-59—Masami Yano |
| 1944-45—Mamoru Wakasugi | 1960-61—Joe Nishioka |
| 1946-47—Shigeki Ushio | 1961-62—Rupert Hachiya |
| 1948-49—Joe Salto | 1963-65—Kiyoshi Sakota |
| 1950-51—Yukio Inouye | 1965-66—Tats Misaka |
| 1952-53—Jim Ushio | 1967-68—Ron Yokota |

MOUNTAIN-PLAINS

Organized in 1947 as the Tri-State district council comprising chapters in the state of Colorado, Wyoming and Nebraska, it soon had chapters outside the original area seeking membership and the title was changed to present its true scope. No other district boasts the geographical expanse as this district: Montana to Texas between the Rockies and the Missouri-Mississippi.

- | | |
|--------------------------|------------------------|
| 1948-49—Bessie Matsuda | 1954-55—Floyd Koshio |
| 1950-51—K. Patrick Okura | 1956-57—Robert Horuchi |
| 1952—Roy M. Takano | 1960-63—Minoru Yasui |
| 1953—George Masunaga | 1963-69—Lily A. Okura |

MIDWEST

Organized in 1947 with six chapters in the Middle West, its creation depicts the dispersal of persons of Japanese ancestry during the war years to various well known metropolitan areas.

- | | |
|------------------------|----------------------------|
| 1947—Mari Sabusawa | 1957-58—Kumeo Yoshinari |
| 1947-48—Henry Tani | 1959-60—Joe Kadowaki |
| 1949-50—Noboru Honda | 1961-63—Frank Sakamoto |
| 1951-52—Shig Wakamatsu | 1963-64—Dr. H. James Takao |
| 1953-54—Harry Takagi | 1965-66—Hito Mayeda |
| 1955-56—Abe Hagiwara | 1967-68—Henry Tanaka |

NORTHERN CALIFORNIA - WESTERN NEVADA

Originally organized Aug. 31, 1935, as the Northern California District Council, it has traditionally thrived as the largest of district councils from the standpoint of chapter membership. When it first met at Fresno in 1935 there were 15 chapters represented. It was reactivated June 27, 1945. Today there are 25 chapters.

- | | |
|-----------------------------|-------------------------|
| 1935-36—Walter Tsukamoto | 1955-57—Yasuo W. Abiko |
| 1937-38—Dr. Harry Kita | 1957-58—Akiji Yoshimura |
| 1938-40—Saburo Kido | 1958-59—Jerry Enomoto |
| 1939-40—Saburo Kido | 1959-60—Yone Satoda |
| 1941-42—Tom Shimazaki | 1960-61—Henry Kato |
| 1942-44—Cosma Sakamoto | 1961-62—Haruo Ishimaru |
| 1944-46—Tad Hirota | 1962-63—James Murakami |
| 1946-48—Robert C. Takahashi | 1963-64—John Yasumoto |
| 1948-50—Masuji Fujii | 1964-65—Dr. Tom Taketa |
| 1950-51—Masuji Fujii | 1965-66—Jack Kusaba |
| 1951-53—Masuji Fujii | 1966-67—Tad Hirota |
| 1953-54—Glitch Yoshioka | 1967-68—Grant Shimizu |
| 1954-56—Tom Yego | 1968-69—Kengo Terashima |
| 1956-58—Jack Noda | |

PACIFIC SOUTHWEST

Formed after the 1934 convention as the Southern District Council, it was comprised of seven chapters: San Diego, Brawley, San Gabriel Valley, Los Angeles, Santa Maria, Santa Barbara and San Luis Obispo. When it was reactivated in 1947, there were 11 chapters present including Arizona to call for a change in the district's name to encompass the Great Southwest. It was reactivated Dec. 21, 1946.

- | | |
|----------------------------|-------------------------|
| 1936-37—John S. Ando | 1951-53—Ken Dyo |
| 1937-38—Lyle Kurisaki | 1953-54—Ken Dyo |
| 1938-39—Henry J. Tsurutani | 1955-59—David Yokozeki |
| 1939-40—Kiyoshi Higashi | 1959-60—Kango Kunitzugu |
| 1940-41—Dr. Yoshio Nakaji | 1960-61—Kay Nakagiri |
| 1941-42—Fred Tayama | 1961-64—Mas Hironaka |
| 1942-44—Henry Sakemi | 1964-65—Kats Arimoto |
| 1944-46—Frank Chuman | 1965-66—Akira Ohno |
| 1946-48—Frank Mizusawa | 1966-68—Ronald Shiozaki |
| 1949-50—Dr. Roy M. Nishi- | 1969—Alfred Hatate |

JACL Chapter Presidents

This listing of Chapter Presidents continues to grow at the approximate rate of 80 names a year. They served in the heroic tradition of serving their

fellow citizens "to the end that we may be worthy of the privilege of citizenship," the quoted portions being contained in the JACL Oath of Office.

Pacific Southwest

ARIZONA

Organized 1934

1934—Togo Iida
1935—
1936—
1937—John Yamashita
1938—
1939—
1940—John Hirohata
1941—Dr. Paul Tanaka
1942—Bill Kajikawa
1943-45—Tsutomu Ikeda
1946—Shia Tanita
1947—Kenneth Yoshioka
1948—Carl Sato
1949—George S. Saito
1950—Masao Tsutsumida
1951—Sam I. Okuma
1952—John M. Tadano
1953—Masaji Inoshita
1954—Tom Kadomoto
1955—Minoru Takiguchi
1956—Mutt Yamamoto
1957—Jim Ozasa
1958—George Kishiyama
1959—Cherry Tsutsumida,
Jim Kuhara
1960-61—Cherry
Tsutsumida
1962—Mike Dobashi
1963-64—Mrs. Hatsuyo
Miyachi
1965—George C. Onodera,
Tom T. Okuma
1966—John Sakata
1967-68—Dr. Richard
Matsuishi

BAY DISTRICT

Organized Mar. 7, 1936

1936—Frank Mizusawa
1937-38—George Inagaki
1939—Philip Nakaoka
1940—Joe G. Masaoka
1941—Decentralized to
Santa Monica, Venice
and West Los Angeles
chapters.

BRAWLEY

Pioneer Chapter

Organized Dec. 15, 1928
1928-29—Lyle Kurisaki, Sr.
1930—James W. Ito
1931—Charles M. Akita
1932—William Kawasaki
1933—Ernest Fujimoto
1934-37—(Records
missing)
1937—Lyle Kurisaki
1938—Harvey Suzuki
1939—George Kubo
1940—Ernest Fujimoto
1941—Hatsuo Morita
1942—Shigeo Imamura

COACHELLA VALLEY

Organized Oct. 4, 1946

1946-47—Henry Sakemi
1948-49—Tom Sakai
1950—George Shibata
1951—Jack Izu
1952—Mas Oshiki
1953—Elmer Suski
1954—Tak Nishimoto
1955—Charles Shibata
1956—Ben Sakamoto
1957—Hideo Nishimoto
1958-60—Tom Sakai
1961—Toru Kitahara
1962-63—Tom Sakai
1964-65—Toru Kitahara

DOWNTOWN

LOS ANGELES

Los Angeles JACL—

1929-49

Pioneer Chapter

1929—Masao Igasaki
1930—Clarence Yamagata
1931—John S. Ando,
Karl Iwanaga
1932—Karl Iwanaga
1933—Etsuo Sato
1934-35—Kay Sugahara
1936—John Maeno
Eiji Tanabe (Kibei)
Herbert Wada (Mkt.)
1937—Mike M. Horii
Masao Nozawa (Kibei)
1938—Ken Matsumoto
Ted Okumoto (Kibei)
1939-40—Eiji Tanabe
1941—Fred Tayama
1942—Shigemi Aratani
Reactivated July 31, 1946
1946—Ken Utsunomiya
(org.)
1946-47—Frank Chuman
1948—John Aiso,
Dr. Tom Watanabe
1949—Eiji Tanabe

EAST LOS ANGELES

Organized Sept. 30, 1948

1948—Akira Hasagawa
1949—Bill Takei
1950—Lynn Takagaki
1951—George Akasaka
1952—Edison Uno
1953—Edison Uno,
John Watanabe
1954—Wilbur Sato
1955—Jim Higashi
1956—Fred T. Takata
1957—Yukio Ozima
1958-59—Roy Yamadera
1960-62—Mable Yoshizaki
1963-64—Dr. Robert Obi
1965-66—Hiro Omura
1967-68—Ritsuko
Kawakami

EL CENTRO

Organized Sept. 30, 1938

1938—Yutaka Nakashima
1939-40—Shinji H. Miyata
Citizens League of Im-
perial Valley was organ-
ized in August, 1927, but it
was inactive for a subse-
quent decade and reactiv-
ated as the El Centro
JACL. The original organi-
zation was chartered as a
non-profit cooperative with
the Secretary of State,
Sacramento.

GARDENA VALLEY

Organized Jan. 25, 1939

1939-40—George T.
Yamauchi
1941—Fred H. Ikeguchi
1942—James Yoshinobu
Reactivated Sept. 25, 1946
1946—Sam Minami (org.)
1947-49—Paul Shinoda
1950-51—Henry Ishida
1952-53—Ryo Komae
1954—Yo Minami
1955—Frank Kuida
1956—Dr. John Y.
Koyama
1957—Frank Kuida
1958-59—Ronald L.
Shiozaki
1960-61—Toshiro Hiraide
1962-63—Leon Uyeda
1964—Frances Yanai
1965—George Chogyoji
1966-67—F. Ogasawara
1968—Toshiro Hiraide

GLENDAL

Organized Mar. 27, 1936

1936—Miss Kiyo Kuramoto

HOLLYWOOD

Organized Feb. 28, 1931

1931-32—Henry Tsurutani
1933-50—Merged with
Los Angeles
1951—Noboru Ishitani
1952-53—Arthur Ito
1954—Arthur Endo
1955—Miwako Yamamoto
1956—Danar Abe
1957—Paul Kawakami
1958—Hideo Izumo
1959-60—Mike M. Suzuki
1961-62—Fred Taomas
1963—Mrs. Mildred
Miyahara
1964—Mrs. Yukio
Kamayatsu
1965—Mrs. Midori
Watanabe
1966—James Kasahara
1967—Mrs. Muriel Marrell
1968—Paul Chinn

IMPERIAL VALLEY

Organized May 12, 1958

1958-59—Harry T. Momita
1960—Hatsuo Morita

LONG BEACH

Organized Oct. 12, 1938

1938-41—Frank T. Ishii
1942—James Hashimoto
Reactivated Aug. 12, 1947
1947—Dr. Masao Takeshita
1948—Fred H. Ikeguchi
1949—John Morooka
1950—Fred H. Ikeguchi
1951—George Mio
1952—Mas Narita
1953—George Nakamura
1954—Fred H. Ikeguchi
1955-56—Easy Fujimoto
1957—Tomiko Joe
1958—Dr. David Miura
1959-60—Dr. John
Kashiwabara
1961—Arthur Noda
1962—Frank Sugiyama
1963-64—Susumu C.
Iwasaki
1964—Richard Hikida
1965—Fred Miyake
1966—Charles Yata
1967—Frank Hayashi
1968—Dianne Shimizu
1969—Charles Yata

LONG BEACH

Organized Oct. 12, 1938

1938-41—Frank T. Ishii
1942—James Hashimoto
Reactivated Aug. 12, 1947
1947—Dr. Masao Takeshita
1948—Fred H. Ikeguchi
1949—John Morooka
1950—Fred H. Ikeguchi
1951—George Mio
1952—Mas Narita
1953—George Nakamura
1954—Fred H. Ikeguchi
1955-56—Easy Fujimoto
1957—Tomiko Joe
1958—Dr. David Miura
1959-60—Dr. John
Kashiwabara
1961—Arthur Noda
1962—Frank Sugiyama
1963-64—Susumu C.
Iwasaki
1964—Richard Hikida
1965—Fred Miyake
1966—Charles Yata
1967—Frank Hayashi
1968—Dianne Shimizu
1969—Charles Yata

NO. SAN DIEGO COUNTY

Organized Aug. 24, 1962

1962—Dr. James Kawahara
1963-64—George Yasukochi
1965-66—Tom Sonoda
1967-68—George Nagata

ORANGE COUNTY

Organized Oct. 26, 1934

1934-35—Frank Takenaga
1936—Kiyoshi Higashi
1937—Hatsumi Yamada
1938—Leonard Miyawaki
1939—Stephen Tamura
1940—Harry Ogawa
1941—Yoshiki Yoshida
1942—Henry Kanegae
Reactivated Jan. 11, 1947
1947-48—Frank Mizusawa
1949—Bill Okuda
1950—Elden Kanegae
1951-52—Hitoshi Nitta
1953-54—Ken Uyesugi
1955-56—George Kanno
1957-58—Harry H.
Matsukane
1959—George Ichien
1960—Dr. Fred Kobayashi
1961—Henry Kanegae
1962—James Yamasaki
1963—Minoru Inadomi
1964—Roy H. Uno
1965—Mas Uyesugi
1966-67—Ben Shimazu
1968—Frank Nagamatsu
1969—James Okazaki

PASADENA

Joined JACL 1941*

*It was first organized
in 1938 as an independent
Nisei Civic League and then
affiliated with the JACL.

Reactivated Apr. 3, 1948

1941-42—Nobu Kawai
1948—Nobu Kawai
1949—Kei Mikuriya
1950-51—Dr. Tom T.
Omori
1952—Ken Dyo
1953—Jiro Oishi
1954-55—Tom T. Ito
1956-57—Harris Ozawa
1958-59—Dr. Ken
Yamaguchi
1960—Tom T. Ito
1961—Mack Yamaguchi
1962—Eiko Matsui
1963-64—Kimi Fukutaki
1965-66—Mary Yusa
1967-68—Mrs. Akiko
Abe
1968—Kimi Fukutaki

PROGRESSIVE

WESTSIDE

Organized May 17, 1948

As Southwest L.A.

1948-49—Dr. Roy
Nishikawa
1950-51—Tut Yata
1952—Dick H. Fujioka
1953—Mack Hamaguchi
1954—Hisashi Horita
1955—Dr. Toru Iura
1956—Roy Iketani

RIVERSIDE

Organized May 29, 1967

1967—Wm. Takano
1968—Dr. Gen Ogata

SAN DIEGO

Organized Aug. 13, 1933

1933—Hanako Moriyama
(temp.)
1933—George Obayashi
1934—Frank Otsuka
1935—George Obayashi
1936-37—George Ohashi
1938—Isamu Fujita
1939—George Obayashi
1940—Isamu Fujita
1941—Fred Katsumata
1942—Frank H. Otsuka
1947—Dr. George Hara,
Masami Honda
1948—Min Sakamoto
1949-50—Dr. George Hara
1951—Masami Honda
1952—Moto Asakawa
1953—Paul Hoshi
1954—Hiomi Nakamura
1955—George Kodama
1956—Dr. Tad Imoto
1957—Bert Tanaka
1959—George Muto
1960—Hedi Takeshita
1961—Jack Matsueda
1962—Harry Kawamoto
1963—Bruce Asakawa
1964—Joe Miyoshi
1965—Tom Yanagihara
1966—Abe Mukai
1967—Mas Hironaka
1968—Isao Horiya
1969—Tom Uda

SAN FERNANDO

Organization Date

Unknown

1942—Tom Imai
Reactivated Sept. 28, 1946
1946—Fred Muto (org.)
1947—Fred Muto
1948-53—Inactive
1954-55—Tom Endow
1956—Gene Kono
1957-58—Kay Nakagiri
1959-60—Sam I. Uyebara
1961—Katsumi Arimoto
1962—Tak Nakae
1963—Harry Otsuki
1964-65—Mrs. Mabel
Takimoto
1966-67—John Kaneko
1968—Robert Moriguchi

SAN GABRIEL VALLEY

Organized Apr. 28, 1933

1933—Shizuko Shirana
(org.)
1933-34—Frank T.
Tanaka
1936—Dave Nitake
1937—James Katayama
1938-39—Masaru
Kawashima
1940—Shigeru Hashimoto,
Henry Kuwabara
1941—George Imai
1942—Henry Kuwabara
Reactivated Apr. 2, 1967
1967—Dave Ito
1968—Frank Tanaka
1969—David Ito

SAN LUIS OBISPO

Organized March 1931

1931-32—Ernest K.
Iwasaki
1933—Inactive
1934—Mrs. Kofuji
Fukunaga
1935—
1936—
1937—Ben Fujiwaki
1938—Sam Oda
1939—
1940—George Horiuchi
1941-42—Karl Taku
Reactivated Aug. 22, 1946
1946—Karl Taku
1947—Joe H. Kamitsuka,
Pat Nagano
1948—Hilo Fuchiwaki
1949—Masuji Eto
1950—Karl Taku
1951—Pat Nagano
1952—Kazuo Ikeda
1953—Haruo Hayashi
1954—Saburo Ikeda
1955—George Nagano
1956—Seirin Ikeda

VENICE-CULVER

Organized 1941

1941-42—John Aono
Reactivated July 28, 1946
1946-47—Jack Wakamatsu
1948-49—George Mikawa
1950—Fumi Utsuki
1951—Kenichi Onishi
1952—James Yasuda
1953—James Fukuhara,
Kiyo Nishi Tanaka
1954—Ken Amamoto
1955—George T. Isoda
1956—Dr. Tak Shihino
1957—Steve Nakaji
1958—Pete Furuya
1959—Mrs. Betty Yumori
1960—Kaz Adachi
1961—Jane Yamashita
1962—George Inagaki
1963—Jack S. Nomura
1964—Hitoshi M. Shimizu
1965—George T. Isoda
1966—Dr. Richard Saiki
1967—Shiro Noriyuki
1968—Shiro Maruyama

SAN PEDRO

Organized April 3, 1936

1936—George Fukuzaki
1937—Katsumi Yoshizumi
1938—Dr. Yoshio Nakaji
1939—Hisashi Higashi
1941—Misako Ishii
1942—Kiyoshi Higashi
1968—Shig Kawaguchi

SANTA BARBARA

Organized January 1930

1930—Taki Asakura
1931—Cora Asakura
1932—
1933—Darrel Utsunomiya
1934—
1935—James Ezaki
1936—
1937—
1938-39—James Ezaki
1940-42—Tom Hirashima
1946—Tom Hirashima
1947—Ken Dyo
1948-50—Tad Kanetomo
1951—Mrs. Lillian Nakaji
1952—Ikey Kakimoto
1953—Akira Endo
1954—Lillian Nakaji,
Tom Hirashima, Ikey
Kakimoto, John Suzuki
(each served one
quarter)
1955-56—Tom Hirashima
1957—Richard Tokumaru
1958-59—Mike Hide
1960—Jerry Kawano
1961-62—Tom Hirashima
1963-64—George Ohashi
1965-66—Richard
Tokumaru
1967—Mike Hide
1968—George Ohashhi

SANTA MARIA VALLEY

Organized April 3, 1932

1932-33—Ken Utsunomiya
1934—Dr. Earl M. Yusa
1935—Ken Kitasako
1936-37—Robert
Hiramatsu
1938—Ken Utsunomiya
1939—Butch Y. Tamura
1940-42—Harry Miyake
Reactivated August 1946
1947-48—Harold Shimizu
1949-56—Harry Miyake
1957-58—George Sahara
1959—Toru Miyoshi
1960—Jun Miyoshi
1964-65—Toru Miyoshi
1966-68—John Kawachi

SANTA MONICA

Organized 1941

1941-42—Henry Fukuhara

SELANOCO

(Southeast L.A. -

N. Orange County)

Organized Apr. 23, 1966
1966-67—Henry Yamaga
1968-69—Dr. James
Toda

WEST LOS ANGELES

Organized 1941

1941-42—Tom Ikuta
Reactivated Nov. 28, 1947
1947-48—Sho Komai
1949—Elmer Uchida
1950—Dr. Kiyoshi Sonoda
1951—Richard Jeniya
1952—Sho Komai
1953—James Kitsuso
1954—Elmer Uchida
1955—Steve Yagi
1956—Dave Akashi
1957—Frank Kishi
1958—Dr. Milton Inouye
1959—Joseph M. Noda
1960-61—Akira Ohno
1962—Steve Yagi
1963-64—Mrs. Toy Kanegai
1965—Takeo Susuki
1966—David Wakumoto
1967—Elmer Uchida
1968—Shig Takeshita
1969—Mrs. Toy Kanegai

WILSHIRE - UPTOWN

Organized Dec. 1962

1963-64—Tut Yata
1965—Ken Watase
1966-67—Kimi Matsuda
1968—Tut Yata

Area Committees

Following JACL Com-

mittees were organized

in 1947-48 for the pur-

pose of assisting the

JACL - Anti-Discrimina-

tion Committee.

The JACL committees

which were later organi-

zed as chapters are list-

ed above.

Cheyenne Committee

1948—Frank Ikuno

Crowley Committee

1947—Kats Akagi

Gallup Committee

1948—Ann Shibata

Houston Committee

1947—Tokuyo Kobayashi

La Jara-Alamosa

1948—Warren Saibara

La Jara-Alamosa

Committee

1947—Roy Inouye

Rocky Ford Committee

1948—Ugi Harada,
George Yoshimaya

Pueblo Committee

1948—Santo Shigeta

San Antonio Committee

1948—Goro Matsuo

West Texas Committee

1948—George Kurita

JACL committees were

organized in the following

WRA centers during the 19-

42-44 period, although there

were representatives from all

the camps at the emergency

council sessions in late 1942

and 1944.

BUTTE

Organized Oct. 21, 1942

1942-43—Nobu Kawai

TOPAZ, UTAH

1943—John Yoshino,
Henry Tani

TULE LAKE, CALIF.

1943—Walter T. Tsukamoto,
John Tanikawa

MINIDOKA, IDAHO

1943—Jimmie Y. Sakamoto,
Milton Manda

Northern California - Western Nevada

ALAMEDA

Organized April 6, 1932

1932—George Togasaki (org.)
1932—Haruo Imura
1933-34—Masayoshi Morino
1935—Key Tsuchiya
1936—Haruo Imura
1937—Mas Narahara
1938—Tim Yamasaki
1939—Mas Narahara
1940—Kenji Shikuma
1941—Sakae Date
1942—Scotty Tsuchiya

Reactivated June 13, 1947

1947-48—John Towata
1949-50—Shiro Nakaso
1951—Haruo Imura
1952—Dr. Roland S. Kadonaga
1953—Yasuo Yamashita
1954—Tom Haratani
1955—Yasuharu Koike
1956—George Ushijima
1957—George Yoshimura
1958—Kitty Hirai
1959—Yoshio Isono
1960—Hiromu Akagi
1962-63—Min Yonekura
1964-65—Shiro Takeshita
1966-67—Haj Fujimori
1968—George Ushijima

BERKELEY

Organization Date

Unknown

1942—Kimio Obata

Reactivated as part of Eastbay Chapter, May 1947
Decentralized in 1953

1953—George Yasukochi
1954—Sho Sato
1955—Ben Fukutome
1956—Paul Yamamoto
1957—Jiro Nakaso
1958—Ko Ichiji
1959—Satoshi Otogiri
1960—Masuji Fujii
1961—Frank T. Yamasaki
1962—Roy Marubayashi
1963—Jack Imada
1964—Tad Hirota
1965—Tom Ouye
1966—Tak Shirazawa
1967—Vernon Nishi
1968—Goro Endo

CONTRA COSTA

Organized April 1935

1935—William Furuta
1936—Katsumi Harano
1937-38—Hideo Ajari
1939—Bill Furuta
1940—George Toriyama
1941—Henry Terazawa
1942—George Kanagaki

Organized February 1953 as Richmond-El Cerrito

1953—Heizo Oshima
1954—James Kimoto
1955—Marvin Uratsu
1956—Seiichi Kami

Renamed Contra Costa in 1957

1957—George Sugihara
1958—Shig R. Komatsu
1959—Dr. Yoshiye Togasaki
1960—Sam Kitabayashi
1961—William Waki
1962—Sumio Yoshii
1963—Sam Kitabayashi
1964—Yoshio Hotta
1965—Ted Tanaka
1966—Ben Takeshita
1967—George Nakagawa
1968—Don Matsubara
1969—Eddie Nomura

CORTEZ

Organized Jan. 30, 1948

1948-49—George Yuge
1950-51—Sam Kuwahara
1952-53—Jack Noda
1954-55—Ernest Yoshida
1956—Albert Morimoto
1957—Hiroshi Asai
1958—Mark Kamiya
1959-60—Frank Yoshida
1961—William Noda
1962—Kooru Masuda
1963—George Okamura
1964—Kename Miyamoto
1965—Don Toyoda
1966—Peter Yamamoto
1967—Yeiichi Sakaguchi
1968—Harry Kajioka

DELTA

Organized Feb. 20, 1935

1935-36—Dr. Akio Hayashi
1937-40—Harry Shironaka
1941—Harry Y. Itogawa

EASTBAY

Organized May 1947

1947—Tad Hirota
1948—Masuji Fujii
1949—Tad Hirota
1950-51—Wataru Miura

EDEN TOWNSHIP

Organized 1935

1935-37—Kan Domoto
1938—Mitsuteru Nakashima
1939-40—Giichi Yoshioka
1941—Yoshito Shibata
1942—Fukashi Nakagawa

Reactivated July 25, 1947

1947—Tom S. Hatakeda
1948—Toichi Domoto
1949—Minoru Shinoda, Kenji Fujii
1950—Yoshimi Shibata
1951—Minoru Shinoda
1952—Dr. Keichi Shimizu
1953—Dr. Frank Saito, Kenji Fujii
1954—Dr. Frank Saito
1955—Kenji Fujii
1956—Sho Yoshida
1957—Tetsuma Sakai
1958—Dr. Steve Neishi
1959-60—Kee Kitayama
1961-62—Sam Kawahara
1963-64—Sam Kuramoto
1965-66—Akira Hasegawa
1967-68—Harry Tanabe

FLORIN

Organized Aug. 16, 1935

1935-36—Yoshio Kiino
1937—Alfred Tsukamoto
1938—John Hirohata
1939-40—Hugh M. Kiino
1941—Samuel Okamoto

Reactivated Dec. 10, 1947

1947-48—Alfred Tsukamoto
1949—Woodrow Ishikawa
1950—Charles Nishi
1951—Jack Kawamura
1952—Sam Tsukamoto
1953—Bill Okamoto
1954—Oscar Inouye
1955—Paul Ito
1956—Alvin Seno
1957-58—William Y. Kashiwagi
1959—Takeshi Saigo
1960-61—Louis K. Ito
1962—Oscar Fujii
1963-65—George S. Furukawa
1966—Percy Fukushima
1967-68—Paul Takehara

FREMONT

Organized 1934 as

Washington Township

1934—
1935—Harry Kondo
1936—
1937—
1938—Kazuo Shikano
1939—
1940—Tom Kitashima
1941—James Hirabayashi
1942—Vernon Ichisaka

Reactivated Feb. 5, 1949

Southern Alameda County
1949—Kazuo Shikano
1950—Yasuto Kato
1951—Miss Kiyo Kato
1952—Kiyoshi Kato
1953—James Fudenna, Harold Fudenna
1954—Sumi Kato
1955—Ray Kitayama
1956—Isao Handa

Renamed Fremont in 1957

1957—Henry Kato
1958—Kiyoshi Katsumoto
1959—Chuck Shikano
1960—James Sekigahama
1961—Kazuo Kawaguchi
1962—Tad Sekigahama
1963—Yutaka Handa
1964—Frank Nakasako
1965—Frank A. Kasama
1966—Sat Sekigahama
1967—Moss M. Kishiyama
1968—Ted T. Inouye

FRENCH CAMP

Joined JACL in 1949*

1949-50—Bob C. Takahashi
1951—John T. Fujiki
1952—Hiroshi Shinmoto
1953—George Ogino
1954—George Matsuoaka
1955—Harry Ota
1956—George Komure
1957—Lawrence Nakano
1958—Fumio Kanemoto
1959—Mats Murata
1960—Tosh Hotta
1961—Robert Ota
1962—Tom Natsuhara
1963—Fumio Nishida
1964—Bob Tominaga
1965—Ted Haya
1966—Tak Hamamoto

GILROY

Organization Date

Unknown

1942—Jack Izu
Reactivated Feb. 1, 1954

1954—Hiroshi Kunimura
1955—Joe Obata
1956—Jack Nakano
1957—Tom Obata
1958—Shig Yamane
1959—Tak Shiba
1960-61—Moose Kunimura
1962—Manabe Hirasaki
1963—Roy Uyeno
1964—Robert Kishimura
1965—Ray Yamagishi
1966—Sam Yamataka
1967—Dr. Kiyoshi Kajiko
1968—Hiromi Nagareda

LIVINGSTON-MERCED

Organization Date

Unknown

1938—Roy M. Kishi
Reactivated Jan. 22, 1948
1948-49—David Kirihara
1950—Biyo Yoshino
1951—Buichi Kajiwaru
1952—Tom Nakahima
1953—Frank Suzuki
1954—James Kirihara
1955—George Yagi
1956—Lester K. Yoshida
1957—Frank Shoji
1958—Fred M. Hashimoto
1959—Roy Okahara
1960—Gene Hamaguchi
1961—Tets Morimoto
1962—Buddy T. Iwata
1963—Kazuo Masuda
1964—Frank Suzuki
1965—Tom Nakashima
1966—Walter Morimoto
1967—Fred Kishi
1968—Fred Hashimoto

MARYSVILLE

Organized July 18, 1935*

as Yuba, Sutter, Butte, Colusa
1935-37—Dr. Charles M. Ishizu, Jack M. Maruyama
1938—Harry Fukushima
1939-42—Frank Nakamura

Reactivated as Marysville

1946—Frank F. Nakamura
1947—Sam Kurihara
1948-49—Frank F. Nakamura
1950-51—Akiji Yoshimura
1952—Masanobu Oji
1953-54—Frank N. Okimoto
1955—Dan F. Nishita
1956—George H. Inouye
1957—George Nakao
1958—George Okamoto
1959—Bill Tsuji
1960—Dr. Yutaka Toyoda
1961—Shurei Matsumoto
1962—Terry Manji
1963—Roger Tokunaga
1964—Robert Kodama
1965—Arthur Oji
1966—George Yoshimoto
1967—Clark Tokunaga
1968—Fred Matsui

* Originally organized as American Loyalty League in 1920, the earlier records are missing.

MOUNTAIN VIEW

Organization Date

Unknown

1940—Henry Kiyomura
1941—
1942—Henry Mitarai
1945—Masago Shibuya

MONTEREY PENINSULA

Organized Jan. 25, 1932

1932—Hisashi Arie
1933—Sachi Sugano
1934—Hal Higashi
1935—Bob Sakamoto
1936—Fujisada Inada, Kaz Oka
1937—Hal Higashi
1938—Masato Suyama
1939—Chester Ogi
1940-41—James Tabata
1942—Kaz Oka
1946-47—James Tabata
1948—Kiyoshi Nobusada
1949—Henry Tanaka
1950—Mickey Ichiji
1951—James Tabata
1952—Kenneth H. Sato
1953—George T. Esaki
1954—Harry Menda
1955—George T. Esaki
1956—George Kodama
1957—Hoshito Miyamoto
1958—Barton T. Yoshida

OAKLAND

Organized June 7, 1934

1934—Dr. Chitoshi Yanaga
1935-37—Randolph M. Sakada
1938—Kay Hirao
1939—Kelly K. Yamada
1940—Frank Tsukamoto, Tad Hirota
1941-42—Kay Hirao

Reactivated Aug. 10, 1946

1947-53—Merged with Eastbay JACL
1953—Takeo Tachiki
1954—Arata Akahoshi
1955—Paul Nomura
1956—James Tsurumoto
1957—Asa Fujie
1958—Mrs. Molly Kitajima
1959—Marie Sato
1960—Ken Matsumoto
1961—Roy R. Endo
1962-63—Ted T. Mayeda
1964—Tony Yokomizo
1965—Dr. Ikuya Kurita
1966—Shizuo Tanaka
1967-68—Dr. Y. Kawamura

PLACER COUNTY

Pioneer Chapter

Organized May, 1928

1928-29—Tom Yego
1930-31—Kay Takemoto
1932—Sam Sunada
1933—Kay Takemoto
1934—Tom Yego
1935—Louis Oki
1936—Tom Matsumoto
1936—Cosma Sakamoto
1938—"Hike" Masayuki Yego
1939—Bunny Nakagawa
1940—Louis Oki
1941—George Sakamoto
1942-45—Kay Takemoto
1946—Jeff K. Asazawa
1947—Tom Matsumoto, Roy Takemoto
1948—Kay Takemoto
1949—Howard Nakae
1950—James Makimoto
1951—Frank Hironaka
1952—Homer Takahashi
1953—Tadashi Yego
1954—Koichi Uyeno
1955—Wilson Makabe
1956—George Ito
1957—Hugo Nishimoto
1958—George Hirakawa
1959—Dr. Kay Kashiwabara
1960—Aster Kondo
1961—Ellen Kubo
1962—Kunio Okusu
1963—Harry Kawabata
1964—Jack Shinkawa
1965—Dick Nishimura
1966—Minoru Kakiuchi
1967—Tom Takahashi
1968—Herbert Tokutomi

RENO

Organized March 11, 1948

1948—Mas Baba
1949—Fred Yamagishi
1950—George Oshima
1951—Oscar Fujii
1952—Fred Aoyama
1953—Oscar Fujii
1954-55—Fred Aoyama
1956—Henry Hattori
1957—Ida Fukui
1958-59—Bud Fujii
1960—Mrs. Hana Aoyama
1961—Mrs. Yoshie Fujii
1962—Mrs. Eunice Oshima
1963—Robert Debold
1964—Mas Baba
1965—Fred Aoyama
1966—Tom Oki
1967—Mrs. Joyce Chikami
1968—William R. Spahr

SACRAMENTO

Organized 1922*

1922-24—Walter T. Tsukamoto
1924-31—Inactive
1931-36—Walter T. Tsukamoto
1937—Dr. Jiro Muramoto
1938—Henry Taketa
1939—Edward Kitazumi
1940—Dr. George Takahashi
1941-42—Dr. Goro Muramoto
Reactivated Aug. 10, 1947
1947—Henry Taketa (org.)

1948—Dr. Yoshizo Harada, Mitsuru Nishio
1949—Mitsuru Nishio
1950—Miss Kiyo Sato
1951—William M. Matsumoto

1952—Ginji Mizutani
1953—George Tambara
1954—Toko Fujii
1955—Dean T. Itano
1956—Percy Masaki
1957—Mamoru Sakuma
1958—Katsuro Murakami
1959—Richard Matsumoto
1960-61—Tak Tsujita
1962—Frank Hiyama
1963—Ralph Nishimi
1964—Tom Sato
1965—Kinya Noguchi
1966—Chas. Kobayashi
1967-68—Tom Fujimoto

*Originally organized as

American Loyalty League and chartered as JACL chapter on Oct. 31, 1931.

SALINAS VALLEY

Organization Date

Unknown

1932—Harry Kita
1933—Tom Fujino
1934—Henry Shigemasa
1935—John Urabe
1936—Harry Kita
1937—Takeo Yuki
1938—Kenzo Yoshida
1939-40—Harry Shirachi
1941-42—Henry Tanda

Reactivated May 17, 1946

1946-47—James Abe
1948—Henry Tanda
1949-50—Roy Sakasegawa
1951-52—Tom Miyanaoka
1953-54—John Terakawa
1955-56—James Tanda
1957—Kenneth Sato
1958—Henry Tanda
1959-60—Kiyo Hirano
1961-62—Harvey Kitamura

SAN BENITO COUNTY

Organized June 22, 1935*

1935-37—James Sugioaka
1938—George Nishita
1939—James Sugioaka
1940—Richard Nishimoto
1941-46—Henry Omoto
1947—Richard Nishimoto
1948—Takeichi Kadani
1949—Issac Shingu
1950—Kay Kamimoto
1951—George Nishita
1952—Tom Shimonishi
1953—Glenn Kowaki
1954—Sho Nakamoto
1955—Joe Shingai
1956—Frank Nishita
1957—John Teshima
1958—Sam Shiotsuka
1959—Kay Yamaoka
1960—Dennis Nishita
1961—Sam I. Shingai
1962—Tony Yamaoka
1963—Herbert Teshima
1964—Tsutae Kamimoto
1965—Akiji Yamagishi
1966—Ryo Terasaki
1967—Kenneth Teshima
1968—Charles A. Boch

*This chapter is the only West Coast Chapter which maintained its active status, despite evacuation, through the war years.

SAN FRANCISCO

Pioneer Chapter

Organized 1928

1928-29—Saburo Kido
1930—Henry Takahashi
1931—George Togasaki
1932—Saburo Kido
1933—Henry Takahashi
1934—Dr. T. T. Hayashi
1935—Dr. Carl Hirota
1936—Dr. Kahn Uyeyama
1937—Tamotsu Murayama, Mikio Fujimoto
1938-39—Saburo Kido
1940-41—Henry T. Uyeda
1942—David Tatsuno, Henry Tani

Reactivated May 11, 1945

1945—Roy Takagi (org.)
1945—David Tatsuno
1946—Yoshiaki Moriwaki, Dr. Tokuji Hedani
1947—Dr. Yoshiye Togasaki, Yukio Wada
1948—Yukio Wada
1949—Takehiko Yoshihashi
1950—Victor Abe
1951—Yasuo W. Abiko
1952—Fred Y. Hoshiyama
1953—Dr. Shigeru R. Horio, Kei Hori
1954-55—Jerry Enomoto
1956—Hatsuro Aizawa
1957-58—Jack Kusaba
1959—Steve Doi
1960-61—John Yasumoto

1962-63—Tad Ono
1964-65—Eddie Moriguchi
1966—Don Negi
1967-68—Mrs. Yo Hironaka
1969—Wesley Doi

SAN JOSE

Organized 1923*

1923—Kay Nishida
1924-31—Records Missing
1932—Harry Taketa
1933-36—Records Missing
1937—Shig Masunaga
1938—Phil Matsumura
1939—Wayne M. Kanemoto

1940—Henry Mitarai

1941—Roy Ozawa

1942—Shig Masunaga

Reactivated June 3, 1945

as part of Santa Clara County UCL

1946-53—Tom Mitsuyoshi
1955-57—Phil Matsumura
1958—Harry Ishigaki
1959-60—Norman Mineta
1961—Eiichi Sakauye
1962-63—Dr. Tom Taketa
1964-65—Henry Uyeda
1966-68—Karl Kinaga
1969—James Ono

*First organized in 1923 as the American Loyalty League, its subsequent years' records are missing. The name was changed to JACL in 1930 and when it was reactivated in 1945, it was merged with the Santa Clara County United Citizens League until 1954.

SAN MATEO COUNTY

Organization Date

Unknown

1935—Saiki Muneno
1936—
1937—Frank Kawai
1938—Joe Yamada
1939—Hirotsuke Inouye
1940—Dr. George Takahashi
1941—Fred Ochi
1942—Dr. George Takahashi

Reactivated Oct. 22, 1946

1947—Ken Kato, Hirotsuke Inouye
1948—Howard Imada
1949—Hiroji Kariya
1950—Kaz Kunitani
1951—Dick Arimoto
1952—Robert Sugishita
1953—Dr. Andrew Yoshiwara
1954—Howard Imada
1955—William Takahashi
1956-57—Saiki Yamaguchi
1958—Tom Marutani
1959-60—Haruo Ishimaru
1961—Kiyoshi Ota
1962—Wilson Makabe
1963—Jake K. Oiwa
1964—Haruo Ishimaru
1965—Mrs. Irene Ikeda
1966-67—Hy Tsukamoto
1968—Dr. Mitch Wakasa

SANTA CLARA COUNTY

Organization Date

Unknown

1932—Toshi Taketa
1933—
1934—Toshi Taketa
1935—
1936—
1937—Shigeru Masunaga
1938—
1939—Shigeru Masunaga
1940—
1941—Henry Mitarai
1942—Shigeru Masunaga
1945—Shigeru Masunaga
1946—Eiichi Sakauye
1947—Akira Shimoguchi
1948—Henry Hamasaki
1949—Esau Shimizu
1950—Mrs. Ruth Hashimoto
1951—Shig Masunaga
1952—Akira Shimoguchi
1953—Sam Tanase
1953—Merged with San Jose

SEQUOIA

Organized May 18, 1952

1952—Harry Higaki
1953—Shozo Mayeda
1954—John Enomoto
1955—Hiroji Kariya
1956-57—Peter Nakahara
1958—Tom Yamane
1959—Sat Yamada
1960—John Enomoto
1961—Sakaye Okamura
1962—Jay Sasagawa
1963—Dave Nakamura
1964—Albert Nakai
1965—Fujio Kuwano
1966—Hiroshi Yamamoto
1967-68—Kiyo Nishiura

SONOMA COUNTY

Organized Aug. 4, 1934

1934-35—Masao Hasegawa
1936-38—Dr. George Hiura
Turn to Next Page

Northern California

SONOMA COUNTY From Previous Page

1939—George Otani
1940—William Hiura
1941-42—Henry Shimizu
Reactivated Aug. 4, 1948
1948-49—James T. Miyano
1950—George Kawaoka
1951—Chick Furuya
1952—Minoru Matsuda
1953—Arthur Sugiyama
1954—Riyuo Uyeda
1955—Kanami Ono
1956—Edwin Ohki
1957—Sam Miyano
1958—Frank Oda
1959—Edwin Ohki
1960—Martin H. Shimizu
1961—Dr. Roy Okamoto
1962—James Murakami
1963—George Hamamoto
1964—James Miyano
1965—Dr. Roy Okamoto
1966—Frank Oda
1967—Edwin Ohki
1968—Martin Shimizu

STOCKTON Pioneer Chapter

1929-33—
1933—Dr. Roy S.
Morimoto
1934—
1935—
1936—James Okino

1937—Stewart Nakano
1938—Dr. Roy S.
Morimoto
1939—Ted Mikiritani
1940—Dr. Charles Ishizu
1941—Al Kawasaki
1942—Stewart Nakano
Reactivated Sept. 22, 1946
1947—Joe Omachi
1948—Jun Agari
1949-50—Jack Matsumoto
1951—Miss Yoshimi
Terashita
1952—Hiroshi Morita
1953—Sam Itaya
1954—George Baba
1955—Henry Kusama
1956—Richard Yoshikawa
1957—Lou Tsunekawa
1958—Dr. David Fujishige
1959—George Baba
1960—Ted Kamibayashi
1961—Ed Yoshikawa
1962—Dr. Ken Fujii
1963—Bill Shima
1964-65—Dr. Kengo
Terashita
1966—Sam Itaya
1967—G. Y. Matsumoto
1968—Gary Hagio
WATSONVILLE
Organization Date
Unknown
1934—Tom Matsuda

1935—Sumio Miyamoto
1936—Louis Waki
1937-38—Pat Matsushita
1939—Frank Uyeda
1940—Harry Yagi
1941-42—James Hirokawa
Reactivated Nov. 18, 1948
1948-49—Bill Fukuba
1950—Kenzo Yoshida
1951—Bill Fukuba
1952-53—William Mina
1954-55—Bob Manaba
1956—Hiroshi Shikuma
1957—Tom Nakase
1958—Shig Harano
1959—Louis Hayashida
1960—Tom Tao
1961—Harry Yagi
1962—Dr. Clifford
Fujimoto
1963—John Kurimoto
1964—Tak Higuchi
1965—Ben Umada
1966—Buzz Noda
1967—Harry Akimoto
1968—Kay Miura
1969—Tak Higuchi
YO-SOLANO
Organized 1935
1935-36—Allen Aoyagi
1937—Mary Obata
1939-42—Henry Aoyagi



THE SAN JOSE CONVENTION HONORED THE GEORGE INAGAKIS (center) at its testimonial. Greeting the Venice-Culver JACLers are the Karl Kinagas with Rose pinning an orchid corsage on Yuki. George and Karl are both a rare breed, having served three terms as chapter president. George served two terms in the late 1930s with the old Bay District chapter, predecessor to Venice-Culver and West Los Angeles, and again in 1962 at the helm of his present chapter. Karl served three consecutive terms, 1966-67-68. George is the only JACLer to have served as National President between his terms of office as chapter president.

Central California

BAKERSFIELD

Organized Feb. 8, 1959
1959—Lloyd Kumatake
1960—Dr. Warren Itokazu
1961—Joe Ono
1962—Guy Murotani
1963-64—Joe Ono
1965—Mike Torii
1966—Lloyd Kumatake
1967—Guy Murotani

CLOVIS

Organized Oct. 11, 1955
1956—James Miyamoto
1957—Fumio Ikeda
1958—Yoshito Takahashi
1959—Bob Mochizuki
1960—Hi Ikeda
1961—Kiyomi Takahashi
1962—Frank Kubota
1963—Tokuo Yamamoto
1964—Bob Hirasuna
1965—Mike Miyamoto
1966—Ted Takahashi
1967—Todd Uyemura
1968—Harry Ikuma
1969—Dr. Mas
Yamamoto

DELANO

Organized 1942
1942—George Nagatani
Reactivated Mar. 9, 1950
1950—Noboru Takaki
1951—Sam Yukawa
1952—Bill Nakagawa
1953—Sam Azuma
1954—Joe Katano
1955—Dr. James Nagatani
1956—Saburo Okino
1957—Paul Kawasaki
1958—Mas Takaki
1959—Jeff H. Fukawa
1960—Bill Nakagawa
1961—Ed Nagatani
1962-63—Tom Watanabe
1964—Mas Takaki
1965—Jeff Fukawa
1966—Saburo Okino
1967—Paul Kawasaki
1968—Dr. James
Nagatani
1969—Joe Katano

FOWLER

Organized 1952
1952—Dr. George Miyake
1953—Harley Nakamura
1954—Howard Renge
1955—Tom Kamikawa
1956—Tom Shirakawa
1957—Frank Sakohira
1958—Mikio Uchiyama
1959—George Teraoka
1960—Kazuo Hiyama
1961—Thomas Toyama
1962—Tom T. Nakamura
1963—Ken Hirose
1964—Hideo Kikuta
1965—Bill Hashimoto
1966—Tsuyoshi Nakamura
1967—Harry M. Honda
1968—Tiyo Yamaguchi
1969—Dick Iwamoto
Shigeru Uchiyama

FRESNO Pioneer Chapter

Organized May 5, 1923
1923—Dr. Thomas T.
Yatabe
1924—Fred Yoshikawa
1925—James Hirokawa
1926—Lillian Tomita
1927—Bob Itanaga
1928—Toshio Namba
1929-30—Fred Yoshikawa
1931—Fred Hirasuna
1932—Bob Itanaga
1933—Tom Kanase
1934—Yoshio Honda
1935—Hiro Yamamisaka
1936—Howard Nakamura
1937—Tom Nakamura
Bill T. Ishida

1939-40—Johnson Kebo
1941—Dr. Joseph Sasaki
1942—Dr. Thomas T.
Yatabe
1943—Fred Yoshikawa
Reactivated Feb. 1, 1947
1947—Johnson Kebo
(org.)
1948—Fred Hirasuna
1949—Seiichi Mikami
1950—Mike Iwatsubo
1951—Dr. George Suda
1952—Dr. Sumio Kubo
Jim Ishikawa
1953—Jin Ishikawa
1954—Seiichi Mikami
1955—Hugo Kazato
1956—Dr. Robert Yabuno
1957—Dr. Sumio Kubo
1958—Ben Nakamura
1959—George Takaoka
1960—James K. Kubota
1961—Dr. Shiro Ego
1962—Dr. Frank Nishio
1963—Dr. Chester Oji
1964—Hiro Kusaka
1965—Tony Takikawa
1966—Ray Urushima
1967—Jack Harada
1968—Chisaki Takizawa
1969—Robert Tsubota

KERN COUNTY

Organized May 6, 1936
1936—Everett Itanaga
1937—Harry Tatsuno

KINGSBURG

Organized 1952
1952-57—Mats Ando

KINGS COUNTY

Organized 1939

1939—Kiyoshi Nobusada
1941-42—Tom Fujita
PARLIER
Organized 1935
1935-36—Akira Chiamori
1937—Byrd Kumatake
1938—James Kozuki
1939—Akira Chiamori
1941-42—James Kozuki

Reactivated Jan. 29, 1949

1949—Byrd Kumatake,
Akira Chiamori
1950—Kengo Osumi
1951—Marcel Takata
1952—Gerald M. Ogata
1953—Kaz Komoto
1954—Bill Tsuji
1955—Ronald K. Ota
1956—Ralph T. Kimoto
1957—Harry T. Kubo
1958—Bill Watanabe
1959—John Kashiki
1960—Ralph T. Kimoto
1961—Kengo Osumi
1962-63—Robert I.
Okamura
1964—James N. Kozuki
1965—Bill Tsuji
1966—Tom Takata
1967—Harry Kubo
1968—Tad Kanemoto
1969—James Kozuki

REEDLEY

Organized June 8, 1935
1935—George Ikuta
1936—Bob Okamura
1937—
1938—Charles Iwasaki
1939—
1940—Sayichi Kiyomoto
1941—Keiji Kitahara
1942—George Ikuta
Reactivated Sept. 25, 1948
1948—Masaru Abe
1949—Marshall Hirose
1950—Charles Iwasaki

1951—Mas Sakamoto
1952—Jack Shimono
1953—Dr. Akira Tajiri
1954—Masaru Abe
1955—Charles Iwasaki
1956—Dr. James Ikamiya
1957—Tak Naito
1958—Ed Yano
1959—Frank Kimura
1960—Kiyoshi Kawamoto
1961—Toru Ikeda
1962—Kei Kitahara
1963—Henry Hosaka
1964—Bill Yamada
1965—William Waki
1966—George Kiyomoto
1967—George Ikamiya
1968—George Katsuki
1969—Harry Iwanaga

SANGER-DEL REY

Organized Mar. 17, 1950

1950-51—Robert
Kanagawa
1952—Tom Nakamura
1953—Tom Nagamatsu
1954—George Nishimura
1955—Johnson Kebo
1956—Johnson Shimizu
1957—Kiichi Tange
1958—Larry Hikiji
1959—Peter Hasegawa
1960—Benny Matsunaga
1961—Kelly Ishimoto
1962—Masami Arita
1963—Hugo Ogawa
1964—Kasuo Komoto
1965—Robert Kanagawa
1966—Tom Nakamura
1967—George Nishimura
1968—Tom Nagamatsu
1969—Kiichi Tange

SELMA

Organized Mar. 17, 1950

1950-52—George Abe
1953—Masato Morishima
1954-55—George Okazaki
1956—George Baba
1957—George Abe
1958—Dale Okazaki
1959—Alan Masumoto
1960—Max Kawano
1961—Dale Okazaki
1962—Elmer Kobashi
1963—George Tokunaga
1964—Sus Kimoto
1965—Alan A. Masumoto
1966—Jiro Kataoka
1967—Tosh Shimamoto
1968—George Abe
1969—George Baba

TULARE COUNTY

Organized Nov. 15, 1934

1934-36—Harvey Iwata
1937—Ben Yabuno
1938—John Kubota
1939—Chorge Kaku
1940-42—Tom Shimasaki
Reactivated Nov. 22, 1947
1947-49—Tom Shimasaki
1950—Hiroshi Mayeda
1951—Kenji Tashiro
1952—Edward Nagata
1953-54—Ted Hiramoto
1955—Yoichi Tashiro
1956—Mike Imoto
1957-58—James E.
Matsumura
1959—Douglas Yamada
1960—Robert Ishida
1961—Jun Hatakeda
1962—Stanley Nagata
1963—George Sakaguchi
1964—Bill Yabusi
1965—Harry Morofuji
1966—Tak Ishizuo
1967—Shigenori Kitauchi
1968—Harry Kaku
1969—Ichiro Okada

Pacific Northwest

COLUMBIA BASIN

Organized Dec. 14, 1954

1955-56—Bill Utsunomiya
Reactivated March 1968
1968—Charles Kataoka

GRESHAM—TROUTDALE

Organized Mar. 11, 1950

1950-51—Shio Uyetake
1952—Jack Ouchida
1953—Mas Fujimoto
1954—Toshio Okino
1955—Kazuo Kinoshita
1956—Henry T. Kato
1957—Dr. Joe Onchi
1958—Jack Ouchida
1959—Kaz Tamura
1960—Ed Honma
1961—Kaz Kinoshita
1962—Dr. Joe Onchi
1963—Tosh Okino
1964—Henry T. Kato
1965—Shigenari Nagae
1966—Kazuo Tamura
1967—Mas Fujimoto
1968—Ed Fujii

MID-COLUMBIA

Organized 1931

Hood River JACL-1931-35

1931—George Kinoshita
1932—Kumao Yoshinari
1933—Kazuo Kanemasu
1934—Min Yasui
1935—Kumao Yoshinari
1936-37—Kazuo Kanemasu
1938—George Kinoshita
1939-40—Mits Takasumi
1941—Mark Sato
1942—Kumao Yoshinari
Reactivated May 19, 1946
1946-47—Mamoru Noji
1948—Masami Asai
1949—Ray T. Yasui
1950—Sho Endow, Jr.
1951—Taro Asai
1952—Setsu Shitara
1953—Koe Nishimoto
1954—Ray Sato
1955—Bob Kageyama
1956—Mamoru Kiyokawa
1957—George Nakamura
1958—Noboru Hamada
1959—Clifford Nakamura
1960—Sho Endow, Jr.
1961—Mits Takasumi
1962—Taro Asai
1963—Ray Sato
1964—Min Asai
1965—George Tamura
1966—George Nakamura
1967—Homer Akiyama
1968—Dr. Saburo
Akiyama

PORTLAND

Pioneer Chapter

Organized September 1928

1928—Charles Yoshii
1928-30—Dr. K. Kayama
1931-34—Roy Yokota
1935-36—Hito Okada
1937-38—Mamoru
Wakasugi
1939-40—Howard Nomura
1941-42—Dr. Newton
Uyesugi
1946—Toshi Kuga
1947—George Azumano
1948—Makoto Iwashita,
Toshi Kuga, Mary
Minamoto
1949—No Officers

1950—Hiram Hachiya,
Mary Minamoto

1951—Mamoru Wakasugi
1952—Dr. Matthew
Masuoka
1953—John Hada,
Mrs. Martha Osaki
1954—Dr. Mitsuo Nakata
1955—Nobi Sumida
1956—Shigeru Hongo
1957—Nobi Sumida
1958-59—Kimi Tambara
1960—George Gokami
1961-62—John Hada
1963—Mrs. Emi Somekawa
1964—Akira Iwasaki
1965—Dr. George Hara
1966—Walter Fuchigami
1967—Dr. Albert Oyama
1968—Mrs. Nobi Tsuboi

PUYALLUP VALLEY

Organized Feb. 1931

1931-32—James M.
Yamamoto
1933-34—Daiichi-Yoshioka
1935-36—M. Toru
Kuramoto
1937-38—Dan Sakahara,
Howard Sakura (Etnyle)
1939-40—Mas Nakamichi
Reactivated Feb. 19, 1948
1948-49—Kaz Yamane
1950—Art Yamada
1951—Tom Takemura
1952—Hiroshi Sakahara
1953—John Sasaki
1954—Robert Mizukami
1955—Dr. Kay Toda
1956—Yosh Kawabata
1957—Thomas Takemura
1958—Dr. John Kanda
1959—Robert Mizukami
1960—Dr. Sam Uchiyama
1961—Toshio Tsuboi
1962—Kaz Yamane
1963—George Iwakiri
1964—Joe Kosai
1965—Frank H. Komoto
1966—George Murakami
1967—Frank Mizukami
1968—Yoshio Kosai

SEATTLE

Pioneer Chapter

Organized Sept. 27, 1921

1921-24—Shigeru Osawa
1925—Inactive
1926—Shigeru Osawa
1927—Inactive
1928-30—Clarence T. Arai
1931—James Y. Sakamoto
1932-33—George Ishihara
1934-35—Takeo Nogaki
1936-37—Clarence T. Arai
1938—Saburo Nishimura
1939-40—Takeo Nogaki
Ichiro Nagatani
Arthur Koura
(Bainbridge I.)
1941—Toshio Hoshida,
Kenji Ito, Muts
Hashiguchi (Bellevue)
1942—Clarence T. Arai
Reactivated Aug. 5, 1947
1947—Joe Hirabayashi,
chmn.
1948—Toru Sakahara,
Mrs. Shigeo Uno,
Kengo Nogaki
1949—Mac Kaneko
1950-51—Harry I. Takagi
1952—Dr. Kelly K. Yamada

1954—George S.
Kashiwagi

1955—Howard Sakura
1956—James Masuoka
1957—Toru Sakahara
1958-59—Takeshi Kubota
1960—Minoru Tsubota
1961—Phillip Hayasaka
1962—William Mambu
1963—John Aoki
1964-65—Dr. Terrance
Toda
1966—George Iwasaki
1967—Thomas S. Iwata
1968—George Fugami
1969—Jiro Aoki

SPOKANE

Organized 1940

1940-41—Spady Koyama
1942—Joe Okamoto
1943—Saburo Nishimura
1944-45—Ed Yamamoto
1946—George Numata
1947—Joe Okamoto
1948—Ed Tsutakawa
1949—Blanche M. Shiosaki
1950—Sab Hisayasu
1951—Harry Kadoya
1952—Shingo Hirata
1953-57—Harry Kadoya
1958-61—No officers
1962—Ed Tsutakawa
1963-64—Frank Hisayasu
1965—Mason M. Fukai
1966—Frank Hisayama
1967—Sam Nakagawa
1968—Dr. James
Watanabe

TACOMA

Organized 1934

1934—Ted Nakamura
1935-36—Inactive
1937—Ted Nakamura
1938—Kaz Yamane
1939—Ted Nakamura
1940—Kaz Yamane
1941—Tsuyoshi Nakamura
1942—Takeo Yoshihara

WHITE RIVER VALLEY

Organized Sept. 15, 1930

1930-31—John Arima
1932—George Yasumura
1933—Minoru Terada
1934-36—Tom Iseri
1937—George Yasumura
1938—Minoru Okura
1939—Charles Toshi
1940—George Terada
1941—Tom Iseri
1942—George Yasumura
Reactivated Mar. 26, 1961
1961-62—William Maebori
1963—Hiroshi Nakayama
1964—Koji Norikane
1965—George Kawasaki
1966—Sauce Shimajima
1967-68—Tom Hikida

YAKIMA VALLEY

Organized 1932

1932—Johnson Shimizu
1933-34—Roy Nishimura
1935—Harry Masuta
1936-39—Roy Nishimura
1940—Harry Honda
1941—Harry Masuta
1942—Jesse Nishi

During the war years (1942-45), the Intermountain District Council was the sole regional organization in operation while the three West coast district councils suspended activities. The chapters in Arizona were then part of the IDC.

BEN LOMOND (Ogden JACL—1938-53) Organized 1938

1940—Jiro Tamaki
1941—George Yoshida
1942—Tatsuo Koga
1943—Jiro Tsukamoto
1944-45—Toysu Kato
1946—Dr. Mike M. Horii
1947—Tsutomu S. Ochi
1948-50—Ken Uchida
1951—George Sugihara
1952-57—Toysu Kato
1958—Harold S. Toma
1959-62—Ken Uchida
1963—Yutaka Harada
1964—Mits Koga
1965—Dick Kishimoto
1966—Roy Miya
1966-67—Roy Miya
1968—Minoru Miya

BOISE VALLEY Organized 1937

1937-38—Henry Suyehira
1939—Howard Fujii
1940—Joe Saito
1941—Yutaka Tamura
1942—Mrs. Martha Nishitani
1943—Abe Saito
1944—George Nishitani,
Mas Yamashita
1945—Soapy S. Sagami
1946—Tom Takatori
1947—Edson Fujii
1948—George Koyama
1949—George Ishihara
1950—Dyke Itami
1951—Tom Takatori
1952—Seichi Hayashida
1953—Manabu Yamada
1954—Henry Suyehira
1955—Tom Arima
1956—Steve Hirai
1957—Harry Hamada
1958—James Yamada
1959—Seichi Hayashida
1960—Masao Yamashita
1961—Masa Nishihara
1962—Junji Yamamoto
1963—Yoshio Takahashi
1964—John Arima
1965—Kay Inouye
1966—Takashi Koyama
1967—George Koyama
1968—Tony Miyasaka

DAVIS COUNTY Organization Date Unknown

1942—Takeo Nakano
1943—Ted Miya
1944—George Akasaka
1945—Yori Kozaki
1946—George Fujiki
1947—Merged with Ogden JACL

IDAHO FALLS (Southwestern Idaho 1939-42)

Organized May 17, 1940
1940—Yukio Inouye
1941-42—Mitsugi Kasai
1943-44—Yukio Inouye
1945-46—Eli Kobayashi
1947—Sadao Morishita

NEW ENGLAND Organized Feb. 7, 1948

1948-49—Harvey Aki
1950—Jim Kinoshita
1951—Dr. Tetsu Morita

NEW YORK Organized June 16, 1944

1944—Al Funabashi
1946—Yurino Takayoshi
1947-48—Tom Hayashi
1949-50—Aki Hayashi
1951—Frank Okazaki
1952-53—Woodrow Asai
1954-56—Sam Kai
1957—William K. Sakayama
1958—Kenji Nogaki
1959-60—George Kyotow
1961-63—George Kurahara
1963—Marion Glaeser
1964-67—Jack Ozawa
1968—Moonray Kojima

PHILADELPHIA Organized Oct. 12, 1946

1947-49—Jack Ozawa
1950—Mariko Ishiguro
1951—Noboru Kobayashi,
Naomi Nakano
1952—Gary Oye

Intermountain

1948—Fred Ochi
1949—Charles Hirai
1950—Joe Nishioka
1951—Kay Tokita
1952—George H. Nukaya
1953—Takeo Haga
1954—Sam Yamasaki
1955—George Tokita
1956—Shoji Nukaya
1959—Joe Nishioka
1958—Defo Harada
1959—Bud I. Sakaguchi
1960-61—Leo H. Hosoda
1962-63—Sach Mikami
1964—Sam Sakaguchi
1965—Todd Ogawa
1966-67—Haruo Yamasaki
1968—Sadao Morishita

MAGIC VALLEY Organized Apr. 3, 1943

1943—George Makabe (org.)
1943—Shigeo Morita
1944—Tsutomu Abo
1945—Yoshimi Aizawa

MT. OLYMPUS Organized Dec. 27, 1943

1943—Frank T. Tashima
(org.)
1944-45—Shigeki Ushio
1946—George Fujii
1947—Tom Matsumori
1948—George Fujii
1949—Min Matsumori
1950—Helen Shimizu
1951—Mits Hoki
1952—Jim Ushio
1953—George Fujii
1954—James Hirabayashi
1955—Mas Namba
1956—Ida Tateoka
1957—George Tamura
1958-59—Lou Nakagawa
1960—Ken Tamura,
Mrs. Kiyo Matsumori,
Mrs. Yuki Namba
1961-62—Bob Mukai
1963-64—Yukio Inouye
1965—Kenneth Hisatake
1966-67—Frank Yoshimura
1968—Shigeru Motoki

NORTHERN UTAH Organized 1942

1942—Nobuichi Sato
Reactivated 1959
1960—Harold S. Toma

FOCATELLO Organized 1941

1941—George Shiozawa
1942-43—Paul Okamura
1944—Novo Kato
1945—Tom Morimoto,
Tom Hatakeda
1946—Hero Shiosaki
1947—Harvey Yamashita,
Sam Yokota
1948—George Shiozawa
1949—Paul Okamura,
Masa Tsukamoto
1950—Masa Tsukamoto
1951—Bill Yoden
1952—George Sato
1953-54—Ronnie Yokota
1955-56—Wm. T. Yamauchi
1957-58—Novo Kato
1959-60—Hero Shiosaki
1961—George Shiozawa
1962—Bill Yoden
1963—Joe Sato
1964—Kazuo Endow

Eastern

1953—Ben Ohama
1954—Dr. Tom Tamaki
1955—William Marutani
1956—S. Sim Endo
1957—Warren H. Watanabe
1958—Mrs. Louise S.
Maehara
1959—Hiroshi Uyehara
1960—Dr. Stanley Nagahashi
1961—Allen Okamoto
1962—Kaz Horita
1963—Toshio Kename
1964—Roy Kita
1967—Howard Okamoto
1968—Mas Miyazaki

SEABROOK Organized June 18, 1946

1947—Vernon Ichisaka
1948—Roy Bano
1949—Vernon Ichisaka
1950-51—George Sakamoto
1952—Jim Mitsui
1953—John Fuyume
1954—Harry Okamoto
1955—Henry Furushima
1956—George Noda
1957—Mrs. Josie Ikeda
1958—Vernon Ichisaka
1959—Keigo Inouye
1960—James Yamasaki

1945—George Sumida
1946—Masa Tsukamoto
1947—Mrs. K. Sato
1948—Bob Endo

SALT LAKE CITY Organized Mar. 8, 1935

1935—Miye Asahina (org.)
1935—Joe G. Maseoka
1936—Joe Kurumada
1937—William T. Yamauchi
1938-40—Mike M. Maseoka
1941—Shigeki Ushio
1942-43—Dr. Jun Kurumada
1944—Isamu Aoki
1945—Kay Terashima
1946—Mrs. Alice Kasai
1947—Tom Hoshiyama
1948—Dr. Jun Kurumada
1949—George Sakashita
1950-51—George Mochizuki
1953—Dr. Shig Matsukawa
1954-56—Rupert Hachiya
1957-59—Ichiro Doi
1960—Henry Kasai
1961—George Yoshimoto
1962-63—Tats Misaka
1964-65—Raymond Uno
1966—Tubber Okuda
1967—Toshiyuki Kano
1968—Isamu Watanuki

SNAKE RIVER Organized Feb. 26, 1944

1944-45—Joe Komoto
1946—Joe Saito
1947—James W. Watanabe
1948-49—Tom T. Itami
1950—George Sugai
1951—Tom Iseri
1952—Smith Morimoto
1953—Tom Ogura
1954—Paul Saito
1955—George Iseri
1956—Dr. Kenji Yaguchi
1957—Gish Ameno
1958—George Mita
1959—George Nishimura
1960—Abe Saito
1961—Yosh Sakahara
1962—Ike Wakasugi
1963—Richard Ogura
1964—Mamero Wakasugi
1965—Bob Uriu
1966—George Iwasa
1967—Jack H. Ogami
1968—Barton Sasaki

REXBURG Yellowstone JACL— 1941-59

1941—Fuji Hikida
1942—Kiyoshi Sakota
1943—Michio Yamagata
1944—Kiyoshi Sakota
1945—Stomie Hanami
1946—Haruo Yamasaki
1947—Thomas M. Hanami
1948-49—Hiroshi Miyasaki
1950—Kiyoshi Sakota
1951—Jack K. Matsuura
1952—Haruo Yamasaki
1953—Masayoshi Fujimoto
1954—Haruo Yamasaki
1955—Kiyoshi Sakota
1956—Fuji Hikida
1957—John Sakota
1958—Tommy Miyasaki
1959—Haruo Yamasaki
1960-61—Kazuo Hikida
1962—Kiyoshi Sakota
1963—Fuji Hikida,
Haruo Yamasaki
1964—Kazuo Hikida
1965—Hiroshi Miyasaki
1966—Kazuo Sakota
1967—Hit Miyasaki
1968—Kazuo Sakota

WASHINGTON, D.C. Organized June 15, 1946

1946—Jack Hirose (org.)
1946—Jun Okazaki
1947—Harold Horiuchi
1948-49—Ira Shimaseki
1950—Henry Goshio
1951—Don Komai
1952—Rikio Kumagai
1953—Dr. George Furukawa
1954—John Katsu
1955—Ruth Kuroishi
1956—Ben Nakao
1957—Harvey Iwata
1958—Jack Hirose
1959—Hisako Sakata
1960-61—John Yoshino
1962—Harry I. Takagi
1963—Edwin Y. Mitoma
1964-65—Key K. Kobayashi
1966—Charles Pace
1967—Kaz Oshiki
1968—Maj. Glen
Matsumoto

Mountain - Plains

ALBUQUERQUE Organized Jan. 30, 1948

1948—Frank Matsubara
1949—Fred Yoshimoto
1950—Sam Yonemoto
1951—George Matsubara
1952—Art Togami
1953—Charles Matsubara
1954—Mrs. Ruth Hashimoto
1955—Mike Yonemoto
1956—George Matsubara
ARKANSAS VALLEY
Organized Apr. 4, 1950
1950-53—Ugi Harada
1954—Harry Shironaka
1955—Ted Maruyama
1956—George Ushiyama
1957—Ugi Harada
1958—John Maruyama
1959—Elmo Sakai
1960—Tom Nakayama
1961—Robert Mayeda
1962—Henry Konishi
1963—Jim Hiraki
1964—Mike Fujimoto
1965—Joe M. Wyeno
1966—Gene Hirakata
1967—George Ushijima
1968—Harry Shironaka

EL PASO Organization Date Unknown

1942-43—Floyd Koshio
1944—Lee Murata
1945—Sam Okamoto
1946—(inactive)
1947—Jack Tuhara
1948—Sam Okamoto
1949—Tom Yanaga
1950—Dr. George Uyemura
1951—John Kiyota
1952-53—Frank Yamaguchi
1954—Sam Koshio
1955—Takashi Matsushima
1956-57—Frank Yamaguchi
1958—Sam Okamoto
1959—Jack Tuhara
1960—George Matsushima
1962—Frank Yokoji
1963—Tom Koshio
1964—Sam Funakoshi
1965—Elton Nakamoto
1966—Sam Funakoshi
1967—Sam Koshio
1968—Tom Sasaki

ANN ARBOR Organized June 9, 1946

1946—Dr. Joseph Sasaki

CHICAGO Organized June 1944

1945—William Minami
1946—Noboru Honda
1947—Jack Nakagawa
1948—Mari Sabusawa
1949-50—Shigeo Wakamatsu
1951—Ronald I. Shiozaki
1952-53—Abe Hagiwara
1954-55—Kumao Yoshinari
1956-58—Dr. Frank Sakamoto
1959-60—Hiro Mayeda
1961-62—Joe K. Sagami
1963—Mark Yoshizumi
1964-65—Lincoln Shimidzu
1966-67—Henry Terada
1968—Tak Tomiyama
1969—Ross Harano

CINCINNATI Organized April 5, 1946

1946—Ken Matsumoto (org.)
1946—Dr. Makoto Yamaguchi
1947—James Hashimoto
1948—Tom Kanno
1949—Kaye Watanabe
1950—Fred Morioka
1951—Masaji S. Toki
1952—Dr. James H. Takao
1953-54—Joe E. Sugawara
1955—Kaye Watanabe
1956—Mrs. Mutsu Takao
1957—James Hashimoto
1958—Masaji S. Toki
1959—James Takeuchi
1960—Mrs. Marnelle
Watanabe
1961—Hisashi Sugawara
1962—Tak Kariya
1963—Kaye Watanabe
1964—Mrs. Frances Tojo
1965—Gordon Yoshikawa
1966—Benny Okura
1967—Mrs. K. Watanabe
1968—Dr. Ben
Yamaguchi, Jr.

CLEVELAND Organized June 10, 1946

1946—Abe Hagiwara
1947—Frank Shiba
1948—George Chida
1949—Howard Tashima
1950—Alice Morihoro
1951—William Sadateki
1952—Henry Tanaka
1953—George Ono
1954—Robert E. Fujita
1955-57—William Sadateki
1958-59—Joe Kadowaki
1960—Gene Takahashi

GREELEY Organized June 24, 1944

1944—Fred Hashimoto
1945—Hiroto Uno

MILE-HI Organized 1938*

1939—Shimpei Sakaguchi
1940—Charles Suyeishi
1943—Inactive
1944—George S. Kashiwagi
1945—Taki Domoto, Jr.
1946—Dr. Takashi Mayeda
1947—George Masunaga
1948—George Ohashi, Bess
(Matsuda) Shiyomura
1949-50—Toshio Ando
1951—Y. Tak Terasaki
1952—Roy H. Mayeda
1953—John T. Noguchi
1954—Sam Y. Matsumoto
1955—Harry H. Sakata
1956—John Sakayama
1957—Leonard Uchida
1958—John Masunaga
1959—Robert Y. Uyeda
1960—Osaki Taniwaki
1961—Yutaka Terasaki
1962—Mike Tashiro
1963—Bill Kuroki
1964—Dave Furukawa
1965—Don Tanabe
1966—Robert Horiuchi,
Henry Tobo
1967—Sam Owada
1968—Harry Harada
*Organized on an independent basis, the Denver JACL became part of the National JACL in 1944.

MONTANA Organized Apr. 10, 1949

1949-51—Tom Koyama
1952—George Kawamoto
1953—Yasuo Nayematsu
1954—Joe Nagashima
1955—Sam Shirasago
1956—Yugo Nayematsu
1957—Jim Shirasago
1958-59—Mrs. Harriet
Nagashima

NORTH PLATTE Organized 1942

1942-45—George Kuroki
NORTHERN WYOMING
Organization Date
Unknown

Midwest

1961—Dr. Toaru Ishiyama
1962—Frank Shiba
1963—Henry Tanaka
1964—Wallace Ito
1965—Mrs. Toshio Kadowaki
1966—Masy Tashima
1967—Robert Fujita
1968—Ken Asamoto

DAYTON Organized March 1949

1949—Masaru Yamasaki
1950—Dr. James T. Taguchi
1951—Sutemi Murayama,
Masaru Yamasaki
1952—Dr. James T. Taguchi
1953—Hideo Yoshihara
1954—Yoichi Sato
1955—Dr. Ruby Hirose
1956—Dr. Mark Nakauchi
1957—Mas Yamasaki
1958—Mrs. Matilde Taguchi
1959-60—Dr. James T.
Taguchi
1961—Roy Sugimoto
1962—Jack Huntsberger
1963—Mrs. Matilde Taguchi
1964—Ken Sugawara
1965—Masaru Yamasaki
1966—Dr. James Taguchi
1967—Ray Jenkins
1968—Maj. Frank A.
Titus
1969—Dr. James
Taguchi

DETROIT Organized June 7, 1946

1946-48—Peter Fujioka
1949—Roy Kaneko
1950—Dr. Mark M. Kondo
1951—Wallace Kagawa
1952—Shig Ochi
1953—Minoru Togasaki
1954—Kenneth Miyoshi
1955—Sadao Kimoto
1956—Mrs. Miyoko O'Neill
1957—Yoshio Kasai
1958—Charles Yata
1959—Walter Miyao
1960—Frank Watanabe
1961—Peter Fujioka
1962—Wallace Kagawa
1963—Minoru Togasaki
1964—James N. Shimoura
1965—Walter Miyao
1966—William Adair
1967—Art S. Morey
1968—Mary Kamidai

MILWAUKEE Organized May 11, 1945

1945—Henry Sakemi (org.)
1946—Mac Kaneko,
Lynn Wells
1947—Julius Fujihira
1948—Frank C. Okada

1941—Tom Nagashima
1942—Tom Ujifusa
1945—Yasuo Nayematsu
1946-48—No officers
1949—Dr. Minol Ota
1950-51—Jack Ando
1952—Kay Nakamura
1953—Tom Ujifusa
1954—Haruki Shimogaki
1955—George Ujifusa
1956—Harry Ujifusa, Jr.

OMAHA Organized June 28, 1947

1947-49—K. Patrick Okura
1950—Robert Nakadoi
1951—Cecil J. Ishii
1952-53—Jack T. Tamei
1954-55—Frank Tamei
1956-57—Manuel Matsunami
1958-59—Kazuo Ikebasu
1960-63—Mike Watanabe
1964-65—Mrs. Em Nakadoi
1966-68—Noriaki Okada

PUEBLO Organization Date Unknown

1945—Hideo Sagara

RIO GRANDE VALLEY Organized Jan. 29, 1948

1948-52—Henry Kawahata

SAN LUIS VALLEY Organized Jan. 27, 1949

1949—Roy Y. Inouye
1950—Francis Wakasugi
1951—Roy Y. Inouye
1952—Sojiro Yoritomo
1953—Roy Y. Inouye
1954—Frank Uyemura
1955—Shiro Enomoto
1956—George Hishinuma
1957—Roy Fujii
1958—Charles Hayashida
1959—George Katsumoto
1960—Fred Hayashida
1961—James Kunugi
1961—Harry Sumida
1964—Kay Shiohita
1965—Den Ono
1966—Morris Tanaka
1967—Mrs. Roy Inouye
1968—George Kunugi

ST. LOUIS Organized Aug. 17, 1946

1946—Sam Nakano
1947-48—Henry Tani
1949-50—Joseph Tanaka
1951—Edward Koyama
1952—Dr. Alfred Morioka
1953—George K. Hasegawa
1954—Harry H. Hayashi
1955—Rose Ogino
1956—Richard T. Henmi
1957—Dan Sakahara
1958—Kiichi Hiramoto
1959—Dr. Alfred Morioka
1960—Dr. Henry M. Ema
1961—George K. Hasegawa
1962—Mrs. Lois Miyasaka
1963-64—Dr. Jackson Eto
1965—Dr. George Uchiyama
1966—Lee Durham
1967—George Hasegawa
1968—Roger Miyasaka

TWIN CITIES Organized Sept. 26, 1946

1946—George Matsuyama
1947—Sam Shijo
1948—John Matsuo
1949—Tomo Kosobayashi,
George Yanagita
1950—Takuzo Tsuchiya
1951—Yukio Okamoto
1952—Mas Teramoto
1953-55—Dr. Isaac Iijima
1956—Thomas Kanno
1957—Henry Makino
1958—Tom Ohno
1959—Mas Teramoto,
Simpey Kuramoto
1960—Yukio Yamaguchi
1961—Ted Matsuyama
1962—Mrs. Kay Kushino
1963-65—Paul Tsuchiya
1966—Bill Doi
1967—Dr. Roy Yamahiro
1968—Mrs. Kay Kushino

National Constitution

Japanese American Citizens League

As Amended at 1968 San Jose Convention

PREAMBLE

We, American citizens, in order to foster American democracy, promote active participation in civic and national life, and secure justice and equal opportunities for persons of Japanese ancestry permanently residing in the United States as well as for all Americans regardless of their race, creed, color or national origin, do establish this constitution for the Japanese American Citizens League of the United States of America.

ARTICLE I

Name and Headquarters

Section 1. The name of this organization shall be the Japanese American Citizens League of the United States of America. The official abbreviation of the name of this League shall be J.A.C.L.

Section 2. The National Headquarters of this organization shall be in the city designated by the National Council.

ARTICLE II

Policy

Section 1. This organization shall promote, sponsor and encourage programs, projects and activities which shall be designed to further and encourage every member to perform faithfully his duties and obligations to the United States of America. The organization and its members shall uphold the Constitution of the United States and the laws of the land and of the several states.

Section 2. This organization shall be non-partisan and non-sectarian and shall not be used for purposes of endorsing candidates for public offices.

Section 3. The primary and continuing concern of this organization shall be the welfare of Americans of Japanese ancestry. In its programs and activities, however, it shall strive to secure and uphold full civil rights and equal justice under the law for all Americans, regardless of race, creed, color and national origin.

ARTICLE III

Incorporation and Seal

Section 1. The incorporation of this organization shall be under the laws of the State of California.

Section 2. The official seal of this organization shall bear the words: "Japanese American Citizens League, Incorporated Under the Laws of the State of California, June 21, 1937". This seal shall be affixed to all instruments and documents issued by or under the authority of this League.

ARTICLE IV

Membership

The membership of this or-

ganization shall be composed of American citizens who are 18 years of age or over who agree to abide by the Constitution and By-Laws of this organization.

ARTICLE V

Chapters

Section 1. The National Organization shall be composed of regularly chartered Chapters, Chapters in process, JACL Committees, District Council, and Members, including Junior JACL Chapters and Districts as may be duly organized and chartered.

Section 2. The chapters of this organization are encouraged to sponsor and promote programs of their own which are calculated to serve their local communities in the spirit prescribed in the Preamble, and to participate in the various projects recommended by the National organization.

Section 3. The chartered chapters shall be as autonomous as is consistent with this Constitution and By-Laws with the National program.

ARTICLE VI

District Councils

Section 1. The regularly chartered chapters shall be grouped together for administrative and program purposes into District Councils.

Section 2. The District Councils shall have jurisdiction over their member chapters, shall participate in and direct the National program within their respective Councils as well as sponsor such activities of their own which shall serve the best interests of their area; shall act upon all business matters referred to them by the National Board, National Council and their authorized officers; and shall coordinate the activities of the chapters and the District with the National organization.

Section 3. The District Councils shall enjoy such autonomy as is consistent with the Constitution and the By-Laws and the National Program. They shall be governed by their own Constitution and By-Laws. The presiding officer of each District Council shall be the Governor.

ARTICLE VII

Legislative Body

Section 1. The legislative powers of this organization shall be vested in a National Council which shall be composed of two official delegates from each of the chartered chapters.

Section 2. The National Council shall meet in general session biennially during the National Convention.

Section 3. The National Council shall meet in special session upon the call of the President or the National Board whenever it shall be deemed necessary.

Section 4. The quorum necessary to conduct business shall be the presence of a majority of the chartered chapters in good standing.

Section 5. The National Director shall mail copies of the proposed agenda for the National Council meeting at least 30 days preceding the meeting to chapter presidents.

ARTICLE VIII

Voting of National Council

Section 1. The casting of ballots in the National Council sessions shall be upon the basis of chapters in good standing, other chapters duly recognized by the National Council. Each chapter shall be entitled to one vote which shall be cast in alphabetical order.

Section 2. The majority vote of all chapters in good standing or chapters duly recognized by the National Council present at all meetings of the National Council shall be necessary for the determination of all issues, questions, and elections, unless otherwise provided.

Section 3. The results of telegraphic, telephonic, or mail voting shall be binding on all chapters in emergencies when the National Director shall have conducted a special poll at the direction of the President who shall announce the results of such special polls, or refer an official request from a District Council to the National Director for a special poll. A majority of the votes returned shall decide the outcome of the proposed issues, provided a quorum of the majority of the chapters of the organization reply. On mail voting the National Director shall mail either a self-addressed envelope or post card to each chapter by certified mail and set a deadline of 30 days after date of mailing for the return of the ballots.

Section 4. Voting by proxy shall be permitted when it shall be impossible for Official Delegates to attend meetings of the National Council. Such proxies may be given to any Active Member (excluding members of the National professional staff) provided that such delegation of powers be in writing and dated and shall include whatever restrictions and instructions the chapter deems necessary and proper under the circumstances, and provided that the chapter represented by proxy shall have paid the minimum National Convention fee. Proxies shall be valid only for

the then current national council sessions and may be withdrawn at any time in writing by the chapter.

ARTICLE IX

National Board

Section 1. The executive powers of this organization shall be vested in the National Board which shall be composed of the elected national officers, Jr. JACL president, the District Council Governors, the immediate past National President, the National Legal Counsel, the Chairman of the Pacific Citizen Board plus two additional appointees. The latter four members of the Board shall be appointed by the President subject to the approval of the National Board.

Section 2. All elected National officers shall act in their respective capacities on the National Board.

Section 3. The National Board shall meet at least annually, that is, during the National Convention, and in the non-National Convention year at a time and place to be designated by the National President; and upon the call of the President whenever he may be requested to do so in writing by three or more members of the National Board.

Section 4. The National Board shall implement the resolutions and decisions of the National Council.

Section 5. The quorum necessary to conduct the business of the National Board shall be a majority of the members thereof. The elected National Officers, the District Council Governors and the immediate past National President shall have the right to vote on all matters; a simple majority vote of the quorum present shall govern. In the event a District Council Governor is unable to attend a meeting of the National Board, an alternate may be selected by the officers of the District Council and such alternate shall be allowed to vote on all matters.

Section 6. Any District Council, at its own expense may send one representative in addition to its Chairman to any National Board meeting. Said representative shall be permitted to sit in all meetings and participate in the discussion but shall have no vote.

ARTICLE X

National Officers

Section 1. The elective officers shall be the President, President-Elect, three Vice Presidents respectively designated as the "Vice President for General Operations," "Vice President for Public Affairs," and "Vice President for Research & Services"; the Treasurer, and the National 1000

Club Chairman. The elective officers shall be Active Members of this organization and shall be at least 21 years of age, except that the President shall be at least 30 years of age.

Section 2. The National Board shall appoint Active Members of the organization to vacancies which may occur among the elective officers of the National Board; however, only a President-Elect or a Vice-President may be appointed to the office of President. Such appointees shall serve until the next election. If no president-elect or vice-president qualifies to succeed to a vacancy of the presidency on account of being less than 30 years of age, then such vacancy shall be referred by the National Board to the National Nominating Committee which shall thereupon convene and shall, no later than 60 days after the matter has been referred to it, submit to the National Board the names of candidates for the national presidency. The National Board shall thereupon select from such list and appoint a successor to the vacancy of the national presidency. In submitting the names of such candidates, the National Nominations Committee shall be guided by the principles set forth in Article XI herein below.

Section 3. All appointive officers shall serve only at the pleasure and sole discretion of the National President, and may be dismissed or removed by the National President.

Section 4. The elective officers of this organization shall be subject to removal or impeachment for misfeasance, malfeasance or non-feasance in office provided that the National Board after investigation presents the case in question to the National Council. A three-fourths majority vote of the chartered chapters then in good standing shall be required to adjudge the officer on trial as being guilty of the charges preferred against him.

ARTICLE XI

Nomination and Election of National Officers

Section 1. The nominations for National elected officers shall be conducted in the following manner:

a) A nominating Committee shall be appointed by the National President one year prior to the convening of the next National Convention. The Nominating Committee shall consist of one representative from each of the District Councils to be appointed by the respective District Councils one year prior to the convening of Convention and National Council. Each such representative shall be one

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who intends to be present at the National Convention and who will not be a candidate for a National Office. The National President shall designate one member of the Committee as Chairman. The National Director will serve as Secretary to the Committee.

b) Not later than 60 days before the next National Council meeting each District Council through its representative shall submit to the National Nominating Committee the names of

qualified candidates for National offices from its area. The National Nominating Committee shall publish the names of all such candidates and furnish to each District Council and to each chapter the complete list of all the candidates, including their names, addresses, and the offices for which they are candidates. No National office shall have more than one nominee from the same District Council.

c) After the expiration of the above 60-day dead-

line, no candidates will be considered by the National Nominating Committee unless submitted through a member of the Nominating Committee and upon the endorsement of the majority of the chapters of the particular District Council.

d) The names of all candidates must be submitted on official nomination forms provided by the National Nominating Committee, asking for pertinent background information, together with the candidate's signature that he intends to be present at the National Convention and is willing to serve actively if elected.

e) The Nominating Committee will meet prior to

the first business session of the National Council and submit the slate of candidates for National offices to the first business meeting of the National Council.

In the event a member of the Nominating Committee is unable to be present at the meeting of the Nominating Committee, the Chairman of the particular District Council may designate a substitute. In making up this slate for presentation, the Nominating Committee may name a candidate for an office other than for which his name was submitted provided his consent for such change is obtained.

f) Additional nominations may be made from the floor when the National Council is duly convened. Such nominations from the floor shall include the background information on the nominee as required on the official nomination form, and shall be subject to the requirement of endorsement of the majority of the Chapters of the particular District Council.

Section 2. The National Officers shall be elected by ballot at the final business session of the National Convention.

ARTICLE XII Amendments

Section 1. The Constitution and the By-Laws of this organization shall be subject to amendment at the National Council meeting and then only upon the motion of a District Council or the National Board.

Section 2. Notification of proposed amendments must be filed with the National Director at least six weeks before the next National Council meeting, and the National Director shall send a copy of the proposed amendment to every chapter at least thirty days preceding the National Council meeting at which a decision is requested.

Section 3. A three-fourths majority of the chartered chapters present shall be necessary to amend any section of this Constitution.

Section 4. The majority vote of two thirds of the chartered chapters present shall be necessary to amend the By-Laws.

Section 5. An amendment to the National Constitution or By-Laws proposed at the National Council meeting without prior notice, notwithstanding Section 2. above, upon endorsement by at least five chapters in good standing, shall be duly considered by the National Council in the same manner as any other amendment.

BY-LAWS

ARTICLE I. Active Members

Section 1. Active Members a) Active Members shall be members in good standing of a chartered chapter in good standing, or a chapter duly recognized by the National Council.

b) The Active Members shall be entitled to all the rights and privileges of this

organization including the right to hold elective offices unless otherwise provided. c) The Active Members shall pay annual dues in an amount set by the local chapter, \$6.50 of which shall be remitted by the chapter to National Headquarters as the member's national dues. Active Membership shall be upon the calendar year basis. The Pacific Citizen shall be included within the national dues upon the basis of one subscription to each household.

d) Active Members who move from one locality to another may have their membership transferred without further payment of any fees upon written request to the National Director by the Member and/or Chapter involved.

Section 2. National Associated Members

a) National Associated Members shall be persons eligible for membership in this organization residing in areas where there are no chartered chapters and who desire to become associated with this organization.

b) The National Associated Members shall be entitled to all the rights and privileges of this organization, except those expressly reserved for Active Members or prohibited to National Associated Members.

c) The National Associated Members shall pay annual membership dues of \$10 per year to National Headquarters. The payment of this amount will entitle the Associated Member to one year's subscription to the Pacific Citizen, a National Associated Membership card, and special organizational services and bulletins. Additional members of the same family, residing at the same address, shall pay annual dues of \$5, but these additional members shall not receive the Pacific Citizen, and other informational matters.

d) The dues for National Associated Members shall be payable upon a calendar year basis.

e) National Associated Members who move to areas where a regular chapter is in existence may have their membership transferred to the chapter on an Active Member status without the further payment of dues.

Section 3. Special Members a) The Special Members shall be non-citizen permanent residents of the United States who desire to become associated with this organization.

b) The Special Members shall pay annual dues in the amount set by the local chapter. Individual Special Membership cards shall be issued to the Special Members upon the payment of \$6.50 per member for National Headquarters by the chapter. Special Membership shall be upon the calendar year basis.

c) The Special Members

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Nisei of the Biennium

The Japanese American Citizens League at its biennial national conventions recognizes those who contribute to the status and prestige of the Nisei in America.

The awards are currently presented in two categories:

1—Distinguished Community Leadership, which has helped to advance the welfare of persons of Japanese ancestry and which has brought about a greater acceptance of Nisei into the American way of life; and

2—Distinguished Achievement based upon signal success and outstanding achievement in special fields of endeavor where such has been nationally recognized.

Candidates are nominated by individuals of JACL chapters, not later than 45 days prior to a national convention, and screened by the National Recognition Committee which selects a number of finalists. A panel of distinguished citizens then determines the "Nisei of the Biennium," who is awarded the JACL gold medallion. Other finalists are awarded the JACL silver medallion.

(Names in **Bold-Face** were awarded the Gold Medallion, those in light-face the Silver Medal).

1968

Norman Y. Mineta, San Jose
George Togasaki, Evanston, Ill.
David H. Furukawa, Denver
Dr. Chihiro Kikuchi, Ann Arbor
Dr. Jin H. Kinoshita, Boston

1966

Rep. Patsy T. Mink, Honolulu
Dr. Kazumi Kasuga,
Washington D.C.
Henry Ushijima, Chicago
Yoshihiro Uchida, San Jose
Kenji Fujii, Hayward

1964

Henry Y. Kasai, Salt Lake
Rep. Spark Matsunaga,
Honolulu
Dr. Tom T. Omori, Pasadena

1962

Minoru Yamasaki, Detroit
Dr. Kiyoshi Tomiyasu,

Schenectady, N.Y.

Caesar Uyesaka,
Santa Barbara
John Yoshino, Washington
Tom T. Kitayama, Union City

1960

Rep. Daniel Inouye,
Honolulu

Stephen K. Tamura,
Santa Ana
Pat Suzuki, New York
Rev. Donald K. Toriumi,
Pasadena

David M. Tatsuno, San Jose

1958

Bill Hosokawa, Denver
Tom Shimasaki, Lindsay
Dr. Iwao Moriyama,
Washington

Harry A. Osaki, Pasadena
Tommy T. Kono, Honolulu

NORMAN MINETA

Nisei of Biennium: 1967-68

1956

George J. Inagaki, L.A.
Shigeo Wakamatsu, Chicago
Robert Sakata, Denver
Jack Murata, Washington
Minoru Yamasaki, Detroit

1954

Hiroshi Miyamura, Gallup
Judge John Aiso, Los Angeles
Rev. Jitsuo Morikawa,
Chicago

Dr. Minol Ota, Lovell, Wyo.
Thomas Yego, Newcastle

*Dr. Harvey A. Itano,
Bethesda, Md.

*George Iwashita,
Bloomfield, N.J.

*Special recognitions awarded in the fields of science and industry.

1952

Minoru Yasui, Denver
Bill Hosokawa, Denver
Tomi Kanazawa, New York
Carl K. Sato, Mesa, Ariz.
Ford H. Konno, Honolulu
K. Patrick Okura, Omaha

1950

Mike M. Masaoka,
Washington
Mrs. Setsuko Nishi, Chicago
Larry Tajiri, Salt Lake City
Hito Okada, Salt Lake City
Saburo Kido, Los Angeles
*The award in 1950 was initially titled "Nisei of the Year."

JACLer of Biennium

The JACL awards to the member whose leadership and performance has been outstanding in the national organization for the two-year period since the last national convention the "JACLer of the Biennium" award, consisting of the JACL gold medallion.

Candidates are nominated by chapters and individuals. Elected national JACL officers serve as judges.

The award is made in memory of the late Dr. Randolph M. Sakada, 1950-52 national JACL president.

1968

Takeshi Kubota, Seattle

1966

William Marutani,
Philadelphia

1964

Fr. Clement, Downtown L. A.

1962

Frank Oda, Sonoma County

1960

Joe Kadowaki, Cleveland

1958

Mrs. Sue Joe, Long Beach
Kumeco Yoshinari, Chicago

1956

Abe Hagiwara, Chicago
Jerry Enomoto, San Francisco

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shall be entitled to all rights and privileges of this organization except that of voting and holding local or national office.

d) Special Members who move from one locality to another may have their membership transferred without further payment of any fees upon written request to the National Director by the Special Member and/or Chapter involved.

ARTICLE II National Supporting Members

Section 1. Individuals who contribute \$5.00 or more to the organization shall be known as National JACL Supporting Members.

Section 2. Chapters will retain from each National Supporting Membership the amount of local chapter dues and remit the balance of such National Supporting Membership to National Headquarters.

Section 3. Where the net amount remitted to National Headquarters is \$25.00 or more, the Supporting Member upon request, will be enrolled in the JACL One Thousand Club.

ARTICLE III Chapters: Charters & Obligations

Section 1. The official charter of the organization shall be granted by the National Council when any group of citizens have met the following requirements:

a) Have 25 or more American citizens 18 years of age or over who shall have signed the petition for a charter indicating that they subscribe to the purposes of the organization. The National Board may grant chapter charters with less than the foregoing number if the circumstances merit special consideration.

b) Have currently elected set of officers including a President who is at least 21 years of age.

c) Have a Constitution and By-Laws which are consistent with the Constitution and By-Laws of the National organization and also acceptable to the National Board.

d) Whose application for membership in the organization is accompanied by the payment of a \$10.00 Chapter initiation fee, the annual Chapter dues of \$10.00, and National membership fees for their members.

e) Recommended by the District Council after serving a probationary period of six months.

Section 2. The regularly chartered chapters to be in good standing shall have the following qualifications:

a) A minimum of 25 members of the age of 18 years or more, unless the chapter is operating under a special charter grant from the National Board.

b) All National and District dues, fees and assessments paid by the thirtieth day of June, or 60 days prior to the National Convention, whichever date applies, of the calendar year for which such dues, fees and assessments were levied.

c) Have a currently elected set of officers, including a President who is at least 21 years of age.

d) Have reasonably cooperated in projects, programs and services carried on by the National organization.

Section 3. Two official delegates and two alternate delegates shall be designated by the regularly chartered chapters to represent them at the National Council meetings of this organization.

Section 4. A Chapter which has been inactive for two years, i.e., elected no officers, or had no members, or carried on no activities, or paid no National dues, or has failed to respond to correspondence from its District Council and National Headquarters, will be duly notified of its delinquency and will be placed on a six-month probationary period, and such notification may be publicized.

Section 5. The National Board shall have the power to suspend or revoke the charter of any chapter which shall have violated the provisions of the Constitution and By-Laws of this organization, or which has refused to cooperate in the National program, provided that three-fourths of the members of the National Board concur in this action.

ARTICLE IV JACL Committees

Section 1. JACL Committees may be organized upon the approval of the National Board in areas where the minimum member requirement cannot be met.

Section 2. Members of such JACL Committees shall become National Associated Members.

Section 3. The Chairman of such JACL Committees shall receive all bulletins and materials issued by the National organization in the same manner as Presidents of regular chapters.

ARTICLE V District Councils

Section 1. The National Organization shall be divided into the following Districts with the following area jurisdictions:

a) Pacific Northwest District Council: Washington, Oregon, and Idaho Panhandle.

b) Northern California-Western Nevada District Council: Merced County, Monterey County, and all other counties in California north of the aforementioned counties, and adjoining sections of Nevada.

c) Central California District Council: Kern, Tulare, Kings, Fresno and Madera Counties.

d) Pacific Southwest District Council: All counties in California south of Kern and Monterey Counties, and Arizona.

e) Intermountain District Council: Utah, Idaho, Southeast Oregon, adjoining sections of Wyoming.

f) Mountain Plains District Council: Texas, New Mexico, Nebraska, Colorado, adjoining sections of Wyoming and Montana.

g) Midwest District Council: Illinois, Ohio, Missouri, Minnesota, Michigan, Indiana, Wisconsin, Iowa and other midwestern states.

h) Eastern District Council: Maine, Vermont, New Hampshire, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Massachusetts, Connecticut, Delaware, Maryland, Rhode Island, Virginia and District of Columbia, and other Eastern states.

Section 2. The petition of three or more bona fide chapters for a new District Council shall be sufficient to establish such a new District Council when approved by the National Council.

ARTICLE VI National Officers— Elected and Appointed

Section 1. Duties of National Officers

a) The President shall preside at all meetings of the National Board, the National Council, and the National Convention, supervise the affairs of this organization with the approval of the National Board and the National Council, and represent the organization at meetings of which the League may be invited or appoint a suitable person in his stead.

b) The President-Elect, the Vice Presidents and all other nationally elected or appointed officers, shall perform such tasks as designated by the National Constitution and these by-laws as well as those that may be assigned to them by the National Board, the National Council, or the National President.

c) A National Executive Committee shall, during the interim that the National Board is not in session, be responsible for and conduct such functions of the National Board as designated and authorized by the National Board. The National Executive Committee shall meet at least twice annually as the Executive Committee. It shall be comprised of the President, President-Elect, the three Vice Presidents, and the Treasurer. From time to time, it may invite other members of the Board for consultation who shall have no vote.

d) The Treasurer shall keep an account of all monies received or disbursed by

the organization and make payments with the approval of the National Board or the National Council. He shall have his books audited annually and shall make semi-annual reports to the membership. He shall have the power to appoint one or more assistants.

e) The National 1000 Club Chairman shall promote the support of the National organization by stimulating the enrollment of 1000 Club members.

Section 2. Duties of Appointive Officers

a) National Director

1) The National Director shall be appointed by the National Board subject to the approval of the National Council. The members of his staff shall be appointed by him with the advice and approval of the National Board, and in the case of Regional Directors, with the advice and approval of the District Council or District Councils involved.

2) The Office of the National Director shall be in the city designated by the National Council as the National Headquarters.

3) The National Director shall administer the affairs of this organization within the general discretionary powers given him by the National Board and National Council under the direction and supervision of the National President, carry out, implement and supervise the policies and programs outlined by the National Board and Council; have custody of all books, records, and papers of this organization, except those which shall be entrusted to the Secretary or to the Treasurer or to National Board or Council; supervise and implement the activities of his staff; and execute the instructions of the National Board and the National Council.

4) The National Director shall supervise the National Headquarters and all staff members and regional or area offices within the budget established by the National Council. He shall disburse funds for all organization activities in accordance with the mandates of the National Council and under the supervision of the National Treasurer. With approval of the National Board, he may adjust allocations as to specific items if such adjustments are deemed necessary.

b) National Legal Counsel

1) The National Legal Counsel shall be appointed by the National President subject to the approval of the National Board.

2) The National Legal Counsel shall pass upon, review, suggest and consider all legal matters pertaining to this organization, or opinions on law or legislation.

3) The National Legal Counsel may designate one or more Deputy National Legal Counsels, who under ex-officio members thereof.

the direct supervision of the National Legal Counsel shall carry out assignments and duties as directed by the National Legal Counsel including representation of the office of National Legal Counsel on committees as

c) Chairman of the Pacific Citizen Board

1) The Chairman of the Pacific Citizen Board shall be appointed by the National President subject to the approval of the National Board.

2) The Chairman of the Pacific Citizen Board shall call meetings of the Pacific Citizen Board, preside at such meetings, shall be responsible that the Pacific Citizen Board carry out such duties as are enumerated in these by-laws, Article IX-Pacific Citizen.

ARTICLE VII National Convention

Section 1. The National Convention of this organization shall be convened every two years, on the "even-numbered" years, at a designated place, said place to be decided by a majority vote of the National Council at the preceding National Convention.

Section 2. The chapter awarded the National Convention shall be in charge of making all the necessary arrangements for the biennial event under the supervision of the National Board and with the cooperation and assistance of the District Council to which it belongs.

Section 3. A sum of one dollar per person shall be taken out of the National Convention registration and paid to the National Treasurer within 60 days and fifty cents per registered youth delegate.

ARTICLE VIII National Committees

Section 1. National Standing Committees for permanent ongoing projects of the organization not requiring program and policy review at the National Council meetings shall be established by the National Council. The specific duties of these committees will be prescribed by the National President and National Director with the approval of the National Board, and appointments to these committees shall be made by the National President.

Section 2. Convention Committees for various phases of the National program of the organization shall be formed whenever and wherever the National Convention of the organization shall convene. These Committees shall be composed of delegates and members in attendance at the National Convention. The Convention Committee shall consider their respective problems and matters and make recommendations for same to the National Council.

Section 3. Interim Committees shall function between National Conventions on the various phases of the National program. The National Council shall prescribe the committees to be formed, and the members of such committees.

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tees shall be appointed by the National President with the approval of the National Board. The National Vice President will be assigned by the National Board to supervise the work of these Interim Committees.

Section 4. Special Committees may be appointed by the National Council and/or the National President. The tenure and scope of activities for the Special Committee shall be prescribed by the National Council and/or the National Director.

Section 5. The President, the National Director and the National Legal Counsel shall be ex-officio members of all committees, boards or commissions which the National organization may from time to time establish. They shall not have the right to vote unless otherwise provided.

ARTICLE IX. The Pacific Citizen

Section 1. The official publication of this organization shall be called The Pacific Citizen and shall be conducted as an educational and public relations project.

Section 2. The Board of Directors, appointed by the President, with the advice and consent of the National Board, shall be entrusted with the business and editorial details of this publication.

ARTICLE X. Budget and Finance

Section 1. Current Operations

a) The National Treasurer, together with the President and the National Director shall prepare and present a budget to the National Council for approval which shall contain all items of general or special expense for the term of their administration not otherwise provided for by special appropriation.

1) Said budget must be presented to all District Councils and Chapters not less than 60 days prior to the date it is to be voted upon by the National Council.

2) An appropriation of \$2,500 or more, not so submitted shall require the approval of three-fourths of the member chapters voting at the National Council session.

b) The National Board with the approval of three-fourths of the chapters in good standing shall have the power to levy and to apportion special assessments in a just and equitable manner to further the work of this organization.

c) Members of the National Board or a special representative thereof, and the National Director and members of his staff shall be entitled to reasonable traveling and other expenses while attending to the officially sanctioned business of this organization.

d) The funds which are derived from membership and annual dues, National convention registrations, and other current activities of this organization shall be deposited with the current fund.

Section 2. National JACL Reserve Fund

a) A National JACL reserve fund shall be established, such fund to be used for special contingencies as they arise.

b) Surplus monies or portions thereof in the JACL national treasury, at the termination of the fiscal year shall be placed in this reserve fund.

c) The reserve fund shall be administered by a Board of Directors consisting of the JACL National President, the past National President serving on the National Board, the Treasurer, and the National Director.

d) Withdrawals from this reserve fund shall be only on the unanimous approval of members of the Board of Directors of the fund, and an accounting of all monies deposited therein or withdrawals therefrom shall be included in the annual financial report of the National JACL.

ARTICLE XI.

Administration of Special Projects

Section 1. The projects of this organization shall be administered by a Board of Directors appointed by the National Board with the approval of the National Council, except as otherwise provided and for a period designated by the National Board.

Section 2. The Board of Directors shall select its own officers, make rules and regulations, make recommendations on financing specific projects, and employ qualified individuals to further the projects undertaken.

Section 3. The Board of Directors shall report the progress made and account to the National Board from month to month and at all the other times whenever called upon to do so.

Section 4. The National President shall have the power to cast his vote to break deadlocks on issues in meetings of the Board of Directors, if he is not an official member of the Board in question; if he is a member; he shall be privileged to cast an extra vote.

ARTICLE XII.

National Endowment Fund

Section 1. The "National JACL Endowment Fund" shall be created and the income therefrom shall be used for the purpose of financing or assisting projects and programs of this organization. This income shall be administered by the National Board with the approval of the National Council.

Section 2. The funds received from all "Endowment Fund" pledges, donations, and gifts, shall be deposited with the Endowment Fund account. The National President, the National Treasurer, the National Legal Counsel, the National Endowment Fund Committee Chairman, and the National Director shall represent the National organization with any financial institution with which Endowment Fund monies are placed.

Section 3. The principal of the Endowment Fund or any portion thereof may be prudently invested, but may not be utilized except upon the written approval of three-fourths of the chartered chapters in good standing.

Section 4. There shall be an Endowment Fund Committee composed of five members, two of which shall be permanent members, and three shall be elected by the National Board and serve for a six-year term. To initiate this Committee, of the three elected members, one shall be elected for full six-year term, one for a four-year term, and one for two years. Thereafter, one member shall be elected each biennium.

Section 5. The purpose of this Committee shall be to supervise and administer the Endowment Fund program with the approval of the National Board, and to advise and make recommendations to the National Board and National Council pertaining thereto. This Committee shall also advise the National Board and National Council of any emergency which the Committee deems requires consideration by the chapters to make use of the principal of the Endowment Fund.

Section 6. The National Board may authorize members of the Endowment Fund Committee to serve as liaison with any financial institution where Endowment Fund monies are placed.

ARTICLE XIII. Past National Presidents

The past National Presidents of this organization, constitutionally elected, except those specifically named as regular members of the National Board, shall be considered honorary members of the National Board. They shall be kept posted on the activities of the organization, including all regular information material sent to the regular National Board Members. In addition, they shall receive The Pacific Citizen.

ARTICLE XIV. Rules of Order

The parliamentary authority which shall govern in all cases not covered by the Constitution and By-Laws shall be "Robert's Rules of Order, Revised."

ARTICLE XV. Limitations

Section 1. The National Organization shall not be responsible for the commitments or obligations of local chapters or District Councils and their officers unless National Headquarters assumes such liabilities in advance in writing.

Section 2. The actions of the National Council, convened in a National Convention, shall be binding and effective thereafter as the policy of the National Organization, unless otherwise provided.

Section 3. The National Organization shall not advertise or purchase complimentary space in any magazine, newspaper, booklet, souvenir program, or other publication for any purpose whatsoever.

Section 4. The National Organization shall not contribute to any organization, group or individuals for membership dues or projects, except upon the unanimous approval of the National Board.

ADDENDUM

Creed, Slogans, and Hymn

Section 1. "The Japanese American Creed" as read in the United States Senate by Senator Elbert D. Thomas of Utah, and printed in the Congressional Record, May 9, 1941, shall be the official creed of the members of this organization. (Written by Mike M. Masaoka)

The Japanese American Creed

I am proud that I am an American citizen of Japanese ancestry, for my very background makes me appreciate more fully the wonderful advantages of this nation. I believe in her institutions, ideals, and traditions; I glory in her heritage; I trust in her history; I trust in her future. She has granted me liberties and opportunities such as no individual enjoys in this world today. She has given me an education befitting kings. She had entrusted me with the responsibilities of the franchise. She has permitted me to build a home, to earn a livelihood, to worship, think, speak, and act as I please — as a free man equal to every other man.

Although some individuals may discriminate against me, I shall never become bitter or lose faith, for I know that such persons are not representative of the majority of the American people. True, I shall do all in my power to discourage such practices, but I shall do it in the American way; above board, in the open, through courts of law, by education, by proving myself to be worthy of equal treatment and consideration. I am firm in my belief that American sportsmanship and attitude of fair play will judge citizenship on the basis of action and achievement, and not on the basis of physical characteristics.

Because I believe in America, and I trust she believes in me, and because I have received innumerable benefits from her, I pledge myself to do honor to her at all times and in all places, to support her constitution; to obey her laws; to respect her flag; to defend her against all enemies, foreign or domestic; to actively assume my duties and obligations as a citizen; cheerfully and without any reservations whatsoever, in the hope that I may become a better American in a greater America.

Section 2. The slogans of this organization shall be "Security Through Unity" and "For Better Americans in a Greater America," suggested by Sumio Miyamoto and Mike Masaoka, respectively.

Section 3. The "JACL Hymn" with words by Marion Tajiri and music by Marcel J. Tyrrell has been officially adopted by the National Council.

JACL Hymn

There was a dream my father dreamed for me
A land in which all men are free -
Then the desert camp with watchtowers high
Where life stood still, mid sand and brooding sky
Out of the war in which my brothers died -
Their muted voices with mine cried -
This is our dream that all men shall be free!
This is our creed we'll live in loyalty
God help us rid the land of bigotry
That we may walk in peace and dignity.

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Save This Supplement for JACL References

Our Leaders of Tomorrow—Jr. JACLers

DYC

Chairman

Pacific Northwest

1965—Paul Tamura
1966-67—Stan Kiyokawa

No. Cal.-W. Nevada

1962-63—Margaret Kai
1963-64—Roy Ikeda
1964-65—David Hara
1965-66—Russell Obana
1966-67—Shirley Matsumura
1967—Ben Matsuura
1968—John Sugiyama

Central Cal.

1967—Jo Allen Ichihana
1968—Steve Uyeda

Pacific Southwest

1965—Richard Kawasaki
(temp.)
1965—Martin Koba
1966—Glenn Asakawa
1967—Marilynne Hamano
(co-chr.)
David Takashima (co-chr.)
1968—Don Asakawa

Intermountain

1964—Ron Inouye
1965—Karen Miyake
1966—Lorraine Sakota
1967—Terry Yamada
1968—Bob Kawa

Midwest

1962—Gil Furusho
1964-65—Marilyn Nagano
1965-67—Elaine Yamada
1967-68—Richard Okabe

Eastern

1966—Scott Nagao
1967-68—Susan Baba

Jr. Chapter Presidents

Pacific Northwest

Gresham-Troutdale
Teenagers
1957—Melvin Ando
1963—Join Portland Jr.
JACL

Mid-Columbia

1964—Maxine Hamada
1965—Stanley Fukui
1966—Dennis Takasumi
1967—Jerry Migaki

Portland

1961—James Kurihara
(Delts)
1962—Wallace Kurihara
(Delts)
1963—Inactive
1964—Paul Tamura
1965—Curtis Onchi
1966—Harold Iwamoto
1967—Rick Saito
1968—Don Hayashi
1969—Rod Toyota

Seattle Young Adults

1965—Eileen Suyama
1966—Jerry Shigaki

Northern Calif.-

West. Nevada

Al-Co

1964—Kay Hisaoka (Temp.
Chairman)
1965—Kay Hisaoka
1966—Kenny Kuramoto
1967—Robert Kitajima
1968—Bob Sakai

Berkeley

1963—Ron Takahashi
1964—Nancy Nehira
1965—Carol Yamamura
1968—Gary Sasaki

Contra Costa

1960—Gerry Namba
1961—Ronald Morita
1962—Hiroshi Hata
1962—Tom Yamashita



Jr. JACL Pioneers

RUSSELL OBANA (left) of San Francisco hands Paul Tamura of Portland the Jr. JACL Certificate of Appreciation at San Jose Convention. Paul served as chairman of the National Interim Youth Council, predecessor to the National Youth Council, of which Russ was its first chairman.

1963—Diane Okada
1964—Susan Kano
1965—Dave Matsushino
1966—Irene Takahashi
1967—Leonard Kam
1968—Dennis Imazumi
1969—Barbara Inouye
Eden Township
1959—Douglas Nakashima
1960—Butch Hara
1961—Sharon Ida
1962—Sherry S. Imazumi
1963-67—Inactive, Now included in Al-Co
Monterey
1961—John Hanamura
1965—Janis Gota-girls
1965—Kenny Esaki-boys
1967—James Ogawa
1968—Jim Omoto

Oakland

1957—Kaz Sato
1958—Ed Aoki
1959—Russell WeHara
1960—Judy Maruyama
1961—Harvey Shinomoto

Sacramento

1957—Saburo Shimono
1958—Stan Umeda
1959—Colleen Masaki
1960—Alice Nishimi
1961—Inactive
1962—Roger Nikaido
1963—Patty Fujimoto
1964—Newell Noda
1965-66—Stanley Kubochi
1967—Cheryl Kunibe
1968—Wesley Sakai

San Francisco

1959—Willie Masuda
1960—Willie Masuda
1961—Margaret Kai
1962—Roy Ikeda
1963—Roy Omi
1964—Dave Hara
1965—Russell Obana
1966—Roy Omi
1967—Glenn Watanabe
1968—Tony Matsumoto
1969—Steve Kitagawa

San Jose

1965—Shirley Matsumura
1966—Sharon Uyeda
1967—Winston Ashizawa
1968—Dale Sasaki

Sonoma County

1967—Randy Okamoto
1968—Donna Furuzawa

Stockton

1966—Russell Kusama
1967—Aeko Yoshikawa
1968—Gary Fujino

Central California

Fresno

1967—Jon Hatakeyama
1968—Scott Shiraga

Reedley

1961—Barbara Saito
1962—Henry Nishimoto
1966—Gordon Morikawa
1967—Ron Honda
1968—Tim Kurumaji

Tulare County T-JAY

1957—Hiroshita Uota
1966—Bill Nagata
1967—Ellen Funahashi
1968—Mike Yada

Pacific Southwest

Avantes (Hollywood)

1965—James Ito
1966—Marilyn Hamano
1967—Joanie Kitada
1968—Fran Higuchi

Chanel (Westside)

1966—Beverly Okamoto
1967—Patti Iwataki
1968—Paige Morikawa
Janis Ishimoto

East Los Angeles

1967—Darryll Yoshihara
1968—Ron Matsumoto

Echelons (Long Beach)

1966—Le Dene Otsuki
1967—Janine Shundo

Gardena

1968—Cory Shiozaki

Hi-Co

1957—Bill Marumoto
1958—Bert Yamasaki and
Grace Okuna (co-chairman)
1959—Frank Kawase
1960—Inactive
1961—Lloyd Nakatani
1962—Ray Kawase
1963—Alan Kumamoto
1964—Randy Senzaki,
Steve Takeuchi,
Richard Kawasaki*

1965—Ronnie Hirosawa,
Mike Izuno*

1966—Arthur Ito Jr.,
Sueko Yamaguma

1967—Dennis Ichikawa
*Board of Directors
Chmn.

Les Dezzirelles

1966—Kris Imaizumi
1967—Marilyn Oi

North San Diego

1966—Tom Imaizumi
1967—Alfred Endow
1968—Fred Ishii Jr.

O. C. Jays (Orange County)

1954-55—Bill (Mo)
Marumoto
1956—Hiro Shinoda
1967—Dave Tamura
1958—Mike Ota
1959—Nori Hasegawa
1960—Joe Nakamura
1961—Larry Kubota
1962—Ron Muranaka
1963—Ron Nishio
1964—Dave Minamide
1965—Alan Nomura
1966—Allan Uyesugi
1967—Larry Inoguchi
1968—Richard Hiroshima

San Diego

1965-66—Martin Koba
1966-67—David Takashima
1967—Don Asakawa
1968—Victor Yamauchi

Santa Barbara

1966—Karen Sumida
1967—Susie Okada
(co. pres.)
Karen Sumida (co. pres.)

SELANOCO

1966—Dan Fukushima
1967—Jerry Nakano
Noren Honda
1968—Bob Konishi
Dan Kato

(Valley of the Sun) (Arizona)

1965—Larry Matsumoto
1966—David Tanita
1967—David Tanita
1968—Ron Watanabe

Venice-Culver

1964—David Ota
1965—Changed to all
Girls Charnes'
1966—Sue Shiraka
1967—(Disbanded)

West Los Angeles

1967—Sammy Toya
1968—Russell Nomura

Intermountain

Boise Valley

1958—Mike Nishitani
1969—Ken Hamada
1960—Herb Yamanishi
1961—Dean Hayashida
1962—Carol Yamashita
1963—Yosh Takahashi
1964—

1965—Victor Yamamoto

1966—Pat Takasugi
1967—Terry Yamada
1968—David Hirai

Pocatello-Blackfoot

1959—Judy Okamura
1960-61—Anna Kanomata
1962—Nancy Morimoto
1963—Patty Yamamoto
1966-67—Karl Endo
1968—Charles Morimoto

Idaho Falls JAY

1959—Rick Tokita
1960—Gary Nagashima
1961—Ronnie Morishita
1962—Dennia Ochi
1964—Georgia Kobayashi
1965—Brian Morishita
1966—Gene Ochi
1967—Tim Morishita
1968—Del Rey Nukaya
Salt Lake Mt. Olympus
1960—Fumi Watanabe
1961—Bob Akagi
1962-63—Ben Tamura
1965—Mark Akagi-Mt.
Olympus
Dennis Kawabaya-SLC
1966—Wayne Miya
1967—June Morishita
1968—Bob Kawa

Rexburg

1965—Linda Miyasaki
1967—Carolyn Sakota
1968—Brad Miyasaki

Snake River

1961—Don Arai
1962-63—Arlene Okita
1965—James R. Watanabe
Jr.
1966—Warren Murata
1967—Richard Morishita
1968—Don Takani

Mountain-Plains Intermountain Collegiate Students

1945—Tsuneko Tokuyasu
1946—Ted Inouye
1947—Mami Katagiri
1948—Douglas Taguchi
1949—Stanley Ichikawa
1950—Hideo Hirose
1951—Nob Ida
1952—Sam Kishiyama
1953—Herbert Iwahiro
1954—Mari Mizoue
1955—Stanley Gima

(Continued on Next Page)

Nat'l Jr. JACL Youth Council

(1969 - 1970)

CCDYC Marion Okamura, Secretary, Historian
EDYC Norman Ishimoto, Project Chairman
IDYC Doug Sakota, Budget & Finance Chairman
MDYC Dennis Kato, Constitution Chairman
NC-WNDYC Winston Ashizawa, Resource Chairman
PNWDYC Stan Kiyokawa, Credentials Chairman
PSWDYC Patti Dohzen, Chairman

(1966 - 1968)

CCDC Misako Hasebe, Newsletter Chairman
EDC Norman Ishimoto, Project Chairman
IDYC Brian Morishita, Finance and Budget
MPDC David Misaki, Credentials Chairman
MDYC Elaine Uchiyama, Recording Secretary
NC-WNDYC Russell Obana, Chairman
PNWDYC Paul Tamura, Resource Chairman
PSWDYC Martin Koba, Constitution Committee

Interim Youth Council

CCDC 1964-66 Bill Nagata, Budget Committee
EDC 1964-65 Cheryl (Endo) Harano
1966 Norman Ishimoto
IDYC 1964-66 Ron Inouye, Newsletter
MDYC 1964-65 Marilyn Nagano
MPDC 1964-66 David Misaki
NC-WNDYC 1964-66 Dave Hara, Resource
PNWDYC 1964-66 Paul Tamura, Chairman
PSWDYC 1964-66 Richard Kawasaki, Constitution.

Jr. JACL—

(From Previous Page)

1956—Dave Nikaido
 1957—Ted Saito
 1958—Steve Osuga
 1959—David Furukawa
 1960—Richard Yamaguchi
 1961—Robert Watada
 1962—Henry Tobo
 1963—Richard Ida
 1964—Ken Tagawa
 1965—Janet Ida

Midwest**Chicago**

1957—Earle Nakane
 1958—Richard Kaneko
 1959—Harold Arai
 1960-61—Gilbert Furusho
 1962—Ross Harano
 1963—Susan Torigoe
 1964—Diane Yamada
 1965-66—Richard Yamada
 1967—Karen Suzuki

Cincinnati

1962—Gary Koizumi
Dayton-Cincinnati
 1967—Carl Asakawa
 1968—Pat Tanamachi

Cleveland

1959—Merged with a local Japanese boys' and girls' clubs
 1963—Richard Asazawa
 1964-65—Deanna Tanji
 1966—Anne Bacnik
 1967—William Tashima
 1968—Fred Ikeda

Detroit

1957—Jan Ishii
 1958—Carolee Matsumoto
 1959—Shirley Satoh
 1960—Elaine Takemoto
 1961—Geraldine Ouchi
 1962—Marilyn Nagano
 1963-64—Gary Otsuji
 1965-66—Elaine Akagi
 1967—Jo Ann Shimamura
 1968—Connie Abe
 1969—Suzanne Morey

Detroit Sub-Teen Club

1956-57—Geraldine Ouchi
 1958—Gary Sasaki
 1959—Lynn Omura
 1960—Pamela Fujishige
 1961—Ricky Sunamoto
 1962—Terry Fugishige

St. Louis

1950—Roger Hiyasaka
 1951—Arlene Sakahara
 1952—Lois Sakahara
 1953—Barbara Shingu
 1954—Shirley Shingu
 1955—Katherine Nishimoto
 1956-60—Inactive
 1961-62—Dennis Hayashi
 1963—Lois Shimamoto
 1964—Kathleen Okamoto
 1965—Elaine Uchiyama
 1966—Pat Henmi,
 David Eto
 1967—Linda Uchiyama
 1968—Darlene Johnson

Twin Cities

1962—Bob Katayama
 1965—Dennis Iwago
 1966—Barb Hirota
 1968—Denny Iwago

Milwaukee

1961—Mark Kuge
 1962-63—Bruce Sakura
 1965—Ed Ogawa
 1966—Jeffrey Kataoka
 1967—Kim Arganek

Eastern**Seabrook**

1965—Scott Nagao
 1966—Steven Mukai

Philadelphia

1967—Laurel Marutani
Washington, D.C.
 1965—Jane Yoshihashi
 Wayne Yoshino, Chmn.
 1966—Bruce Yamasaki
 1967—Anne Fukutome
 1968—Richard Amano

National JACL Scholarship Program

Applications for the high school graduate scholarships administered by the National JACL are submitted upon nomination of a JACL chapter. Each chapter is limited to one nominee per year. In areas where JACL chapters do not exist, applications are summarily returned.

For the collegiate and graduate scholarship, chapters are not restricted to the one nominee per year provision specified for high school graduate awards.

High School Scholarships**Pvt. Ben Frank Masaoka Memorial**

The Pvt. Ben Frank Masaoka Memorial Scholarship has been administered by National JACL Headquarters at the request of his mother, Mrs. Haruye Masaoka of Venice, Calif., who gives an outright grant of \$200 to a most deserving Nisei high school graduate in the country.

Since 1959 an additional \$100 is awarded—the sum being donated by Dr. James T. Mimura of Royal Oak, Mich., co-recipient of the first scholarship.

From 1964, the other co-recipient of the first scholarship, Dr. Harry Abe of Wantagh, L.I., N.Y., has added another \$100. From 1968, National JACL contributed \$100 to make the total award \$500.

1968—Marvin Sakakihara, Florin
 1967—James Sakamoto, Jr., Pasadena
 1966—Jonathan Roy Ochi, Idaho Falls
 1965—Gerald David Yoshitomi, Venice-Culver
 1964—Thomas Yukio Nakata, Portland
 1963—Lance Ito, East Los Angeles
 1962—Tetsu Hojo, San Jose
 1961—Rodney S. Omachi, Stockton
 1960—Brian Rio Kashiwagi, Seattle
 1959—Thomas Tadano, Arizona
 1958—Ronald Inouye, Mt. Olympus
 1957—Thomas Yoneda, Sonoma County
 1956—Ted Sakano, Snake River
 1955—Seiji Itahara, Chicago
 1954—David Yamakawa, San Francisco
 1953—Hideko Akamatsu, Twin Cities
 1952—Curt Sugiyama, Detroit
 1951—Cherry Tsutsumida, Arizona
 1950—Ken Tokiyama, East Los Angeles
 1949—Grace Taketa, Washington, D.C.
 1948—Joseph Tanaka, St. Louis
 1947—Kaz Oshiki, Nebraska
 1946—Harry Abe, New York and
 Toshiaki Mimura, Chicago

Sumitomo Bank of California

The Sumitomo Bank of California established two \$500 awards in 1968 on the occasion of the 15th anniversary of its state banking charter.

1968—Nelson Nagal (Stockton)
 John M. Morihisa (New York)

Col. Walter Tsukamoto Memorial

Two \$250 awards are given each year by Mrs. Tomoye Tsukamoto in memory of her late husband, Col. Walter T. Tsukamoto, JACL national president.

1968—Nancy Komae (Venice-Culver)
 John H. Sugiyama (Alameda)
 1967—Barry Fujishin (Boise Valley)
 Sheridan Tatsuno (San Jose)
 1966—Marsha Sayo Matsuura (Oakland) and
 Naomi Lynne Kohatsu (Santa Maria)
 1965—Robert Alan Numata (Spokane) and
 Shunsaku Sugiura (Mile-Hi)
 1964—Kent Shoji (San Fernando Valley) and
 Lucy Inouye (Boise Valley)
 1963—Howard S. Henjyoji (Portland) and
 Amy Muneoka (San Fernando Valley)

National JACL Supplemental

Supplemental scholarships of \$200 each are also awarded by National JACL and in 1960 by Tokichi Matsuoka of New York City.

1968—Sharon Matsumoto (Pasadena), Le Dene Otsuki (Long Beach-Harbor), Sharon Fujioka (Spokane), Deborah R. Kubota (Fresno), Anne Kim Fukutome (Washington, D.C.).

1967—Clyde Muneoka (San Fernando Valley), Nancy Jo Katagiri (Chicago), Judith Morishita (Chicago), Mildred Kawachi (Gardena Valley), Jon Nakagawara (Puyallup Valley).

1966—Judith Lynn Higuchi (Watsonville), Stuart Minoru Takeuchi (Long Beach-Harbor), Jon David Hirasuna (Fresno),

Stanley Kazuo Nishioka (Sacramento), Glenn Douglas Mado-koro (Mile-Hi).

1965—Ross Patrick Murasako (Fresno), Jane Mitsuko Nakashima (Watsonville), Patricia Ann Takahashi (Placer County), Richard Nobuo Tsujimoto (Salt Lake).

1964—Michael Kaku (San Jose), Jeremy K. Ota (Gresham-Troutdale), Sylvia Sakamoto (Arkansas Valley), Kent Yamaguchi (Fresno).

1963—Arlene Hashimoto (Fresno), Richard R. Naruo (Milwaukee), Gilbert K. Yamamoto (Sacramento), James Suekama (Mile-Hi).

1962—Dick S. Kaku (San Fernando), Sharon K. Kato (Pocatello), Gail J. Katagiri (Chicago) Russell K. Endo (Southwest L.A.).

1961—Alan T. Miyamoto (Southwest L.A.), Kenneth K. Murata (Sacramento), Linda K. Kobata (Long Beach), Dennis K. Fujita (Sonoma County).

1960—Anne Miwa Kanomata (Pocatello), William Yasuo Hayashi (Sonoma County), Daniel Okimoto (Pasadena).

Tokichi Matsuoka Scholarship—Denson Gen Fujikawa (Long Beach).

1959—Misao Yamane (Cleveland), Jean Y. Muranaka (San Fernando Valley), Elaine E. Mitarai (Mt. Olympus), Stanley T. Murayama (San Diego).

1958—Deanna Honbo (Delano), Kenji Kawaoka (San Luis Obispo), Michihara Sakata (East Los Angeles), Helen Tademaru (Chicago).

1957—Elizabeth Okayama (Chicago), Willie Sugahiro (Snake River), Frances Sumida (Portland), Grace Takahashi (Gresham-Troutdale).

1956—Lucille Inami (Fresno)

Dr. Takashi Terami Memorial

Two \$250 awards each are given each year by Mrs. Hisako Terami in memory of her late husband, Dr. Takashi Terami, professor of mathematics in a Minnesota college.

1968—Ronald M. Aramaki (Mt. Olympus)
 Paul T. Endo (Eden Township)

1967—Mary Ryujin (Salt Lake)
 Douglas Katagiri (Portland)

1966—Dennis George Uyemura (Hollywood) and
 Michael Warren Keith (Cleveland)

Mr. and Mrs. James Michener

A \$250 scholarship is being awarded each year by the well-known author and his wife, who were impressed by the number of extremely qualified candidates who would not be a winner.

1968—Ronald Naito (Portland)
 1967—Elizabeth Shima (Stockton)
 1966—Byron Y. Okamoto (Sonoma County)

Gongoro Nakamura Memorial

A \$150 scholarship was established in 1967 in memory of the late Gongoro Nakamura, respected community leader and Downtown L.A. JACL's first naturalized Issei president, by his wife and family and as the trust fund allows \$50 will be added to the annual award subsequently.

1968—Wendy C. Shiba (Cleveland)
 1967—Marsha Hirano (East Los Angeles)

**Collegiate Scholarships
Sumitomo Bank Scholarship**

The Sumitomo Bank of California established two \$500 awards in 1968 on the occasion of the 15th anniversary of its state banking charter for 2nd, 3rd or 4th year college students in the business-economic and related fields.

1968—Richard K. Hirayama (San Francisco)
 Bruce E. Noda (Cortez)

**Graduate Scholarships
Dr. Mutsumi Nobe Memorial**

Sum of \$500 is awarded each fall by Mrs. Catherine Nobe in memory of her husband to a Japanese American male college graduate intending to pursue further study in the physical or biological sciences or engineering.

1968—Gary H. Matsumoto, B.S. in Chemistry, Univ. of Washington (Spokane).

1967—Howard H. Henjyoji, B.A. in Biology, Harvard (Portland).

1966—Richard Kiyoshi Kiyomoto, B.A. in Biology, San Francisco State College (Reedley).

NATIONAL CONVENTION SITES

(Founded as National Organization April 5-6, 1929, at San Francisco)

Biennial Convention	Dates	Host (Chairmen)	No. of Active Chapters
1st—1930:	Aug. 29 - Sept. 2	Seattle (Clarence Arai)	9
2nd—1932:	July 27 - 29	Los Angeles (Dr. George Takeyama)	25
3rd—1934:	Aug. 31 - Sept. 3	San Francisco (Dr. T. T. Hayashi)	24
4th—1936:	Sept. 4 - 7	Seattle (Tsuruye Nakamura)	
5th—1938:	Aug. 28 - Sept. 5	Los Angeles (John Ando)	42
6th—1940:	Aug. 28 - Sept. 2	Portland (Mamuro Wakasugi)	50
Emerg.—1941:	Aug. 10	San Francisco (Saburo Kido)	
Emerg.—1942:	Mar. 8 - 10	San Francisco (Saburo Kido)	66
7th—1942:	Nov. 17 - 24	Salt Lake City	
8th—1944:	Dec. 1 - 3	Salt Lake City	
9th—1946:	Feb. 26 - Mar. 4	Denver (Dr. Takashi Mayeda)	23
Spec.—1946:	Nov. 23 - 24	Salt Lake City (Hito Okada)	
10th—1948:	Sept. 4 - 8	Salt Lake City (Shigeki Ushio)	63
11th—1950:	Sept. 27 - Oct. 2	Chicago (Dr. Randy Sakada)	80
12th—1952:	June 26 - 30	San Francisco (Dr. Tokuji Hedani)	84
13th—1954:	Sept. 2 - 6	Los Angeles (Dr. Roy Nishikawa)	87
14th—1956:	Aug. 31 - Sept. 3	San Francisco (Jerry Enomoto)	88
15th—1958:	Aug. 22 - 25	Salt Lake City (Rupert Hachiya)	84
Int'm—1959:	June 5 - 7	San Francisco (Shig Wakamatsu)	84
16th—1960:	June 28 - July 3	Sacramento (William Matsumoto)	85
Int'm—1961:	Mar. 17 - 19	Los Angeles (Frank Chuman)	86
17th—1962:	July 26 - 30	Seattle (James Matsuoka)	88
Int'm—1963:	Feb. 22 - 24	Los Angeles (Pat Okura)	88
18th—1964:	July 1 - 4	Detroit (Frank Watanabe)	88
Int'm—1965:	Feb. 19 - 22	Los Angeles (Kumao Yoshinari)	88
19th—1966:	July 26 - 30	San Diego (Mas Hironaka)	88
Int'm—1967:	Feb. 17 - 19	San Francisco (Jerry Enomoto)	91
20th—1968:	Aug. 20 - 24	San Jose (Tom Takets)	92
21st—1970:	July 14-18	Chicago (Hiro Mayeda)	
22nd—1972:		Washington, D.C.	
23rd—1974:		Portland	

Int'm—Interim meetings of the National JACL Board and Staff between convention years were authorized by the 1958 National Council.

Chapter All-Time Highs

Records of individual Chapter Membership have been maintained by National Headquarters since 1946. This listing of all-time highs in membership by chapters was prompted by the belief that knowledge of these facts would bolster chapter efforts and possibly boost the national mark to 25,000 by the time the next convention is held in Chicago in 1970. Nationally, JACL membership reached a new plateau, with 23,453 active as of November 4, 1968.

New all-time highs are as of Nov. 4. There were 30 chapters breaking their previous all-time highs this year.

Pacific Northwest	Yr.
District Council	1,662 1968
Columbia Basin	63 1954
Gresham-Troutdale	109 1968
Mid-Columbia	160 1968
Portland	329 1967
Puyallup Valley	164 1968
Seattle	695 1968
Spokane	119 1968
White River Valley	88 1968

No. Calif.-West Nev.	Yr.
District Council	10,133 1965
Alameda	291 1968
Berkeley	479 1958
Contra Costa	491 1968
Cortez	205 1968
Eden Township	282 1968
Florin	181 1955
Fremont	148 1965
French Camp	203 1965
Gilroy	132 1966
Livingston-Merced	123 1965
Marysville	390 1965
Monterey	385 1966
Oakland	278 1965
Placer County	465 1965
Reno	71 1966
Sacramento	924 1965
Salinas Valley	223 1968
San Benito	69 1966
San Francisco	1,704 1965
San Jose	1,765 1968
San Mateo	285 1950
Sequoia	542 1968
Sonoma County	497 1966
Stockton	658 1965
Watsonville	415 1966
Central California	Yr.
District Council	1,228 1960
Bakersfield	73 1959
Clovis	66 1965
Delano	59 1955
Fowler	128 1955
Fresno	250 1948
Parlier	179 1956
Reedley	174 1956
Sanger	151 1968
Selma	151 1960

Tulare County	198 1958
Pacific Southwest	Yr.
District Council	5,946 1968
Arizona	274 1968
*Coachella Valley	106 1957
Downtown L.A.	302 1968
E. Los Angeles	394 1953
Gardena Valley	211 1968
Hollywood	481 1968
Imperial Valley	64 1959
Long Beach	589 1963
North San Diego	142 1967
Orange County	311 1968
Pasadena	346 1968
Prog. Westside	503 1968
Riverside	85 1968
San Diego	426 1968
San Fernando	240 1968
San Gabriel Vly.	102 1968
San Luis Obispo	99 1958
Santa Barbara	148 1956
Santa Maria	191 1952
Selanoco	109 1968
Venice-Culver	368 1968
Ventura County	184 1961
W. Los Angeles	797 1968
Wilshire-Uptown	111 1967
Intermountain	Yr.
District Council	1,816 1961
Ben Lomond	136 1950
Boise Valley	206 1959
Idaho Falls	157 1959
Mt. Olympus	264 1965
*Northern Utah	40 1960

Pocatello	228 1950
Rexburg	68 1957
Salt Lake City	567 1961
Snake River	386 1961
Mountain-Plains	Yr.
District Council	1,182 1956
*Albuquerque	96 1955
Arkansas Valley	111 1956
Fort Lupton	163 1962
Mid-Hi	660 1957
*Montana	51 1949
*No. Wyoming	47 1950
Omaha	183 1966
*Rio Grande Vly.	37 1949
San Luis Valley	124 1960
Midwest	Yr.
District Council	2,294 1959
Chicago	1,121 1952
Cincinnati	121 1968
Cleveland	348 1959
Dayton	167 1968
Detroit	400 1957
Milwaukee	143 1961
St. Louis	168 1959
Twin Cities	262 1967
Eastern	Yr.
District Council	914 1966
*New England	58 1948
New York	230 1949
Philadelphia	209 1968
Seabrook	321 1956
Washington, D.C.	359 1968

*—Inactive Chapters

CHAPTER OF YEAR

The Chapter of the Year (or the Chapter of the Biennium) Awards have been presented by the various district councils in recognition of outstanding programs.

NORTHERN CALIFORNIA - WESTERN NEVADA DIST.

1953—Placer County
1954—San Benito County
1955—San Francisco
1956—Richmond-El Cerrito
1957—San Francisco
1958—Cortez
1959—Contra Costa
1960—San Francisco
1961—Sequoia
1962—San Jose
1963—San Jose
1964—Monterey Peninsula
1965—Contra Costa

CENTRAL CALIFORNIA

1956—Parlier
1957—Tulare County
1958—Fresno
1959—Selma
1960—Reedley
1961—Reedley
1962—Reedley
1963—Parlier
1964—Parlier
1965—Delano
1966—Fowler
1967—Reedley
1968—Delano

PACIFIC SOUTHWEST

1956—San Diego and SWLA
1957—East Los Angeles
1958—Long Beach
1959—Long Beach
1960—Long Beach
1961—West Los Angeles
1962—San Fernando Valley
1963—West Los Angeles
1964—Pasadena
1965—West Los Angeles

INTERMOUNTAIN

1956—Snake River Valley
1957—(Not Considered)
1958—Salt Lake City
1959—Mt. Olympus
1966-67—Mt. Olympus

EASTERN - MIDWEST

1958-59—Seabrook
1960-61—Cleveland
1962-63—Philadelphia and Washington, D.C.
1964-65—Washington, D.C.
1966-67—Milwaukee

PACIFIC NORTHWEST

1958-59—Puyallup Valley
1960-61—Mid-Columbia
1962-63—Portland

OUTSTANDING PERFORMANCE

Membership Honors

In 1963, a National JACL awards program recognizing outstanding chapter membership performances was inaugurated.

Certificates inscribed with the name of the chapter, the membership count, its president and membership chairman and the reason for recognition have been presented since then as follows:

Year	Chapters
1963	25
1964	27
1965	37
1966	17
1967	23
1968	30

Chapters attaining all-time highs are recognized as well as chapters with the best percentage of growth based upon their size, which has been divided into six categories as follows:

Category	Strength
I	Over 500
II	300-500
III	200-300
IV	150-200
V	100-150
VI	Under 100

Consistency over the years in surpassing the previous year enrollment is also noted on the Membership Recognition certificates.

1968 'Ichiban' Chapter

SAN JOSE: 1,765. Karl Kinaga—Tsuyako Ajari. Largest Membership of any chapter in history of National Organization. 13th consecutive year of Membership Increase.

Category Leaders

WEST LOS ANGELES: 797. Shigeo Takeshita—George Nakao. All-Time High. 8th consecutive year of Membership Increase.

PROGRESSIVE WEST-SIDE: 503. Dr. Franklin Minami—Roy Komori. All-Time High. 2nd consecutive year of Membership Increase.

EAST LOS ANGELES: 258. Ritsuko Kawakami — Mattie Furuta. Highest percentage of increase in size category. **CORTEZ: 204.** Harry Kajika—Kan Miyamoto. All-Time High.

DAYTON: 167. Frank Titus — Dr. Mark Nakauchi. All-Time High. 5th consecutive year of Membership Increase.

SPOKANE: 119. Dr. James Watanabe—Sumio Miyamoto. All-Time High. Highest Membership increase nationally based on percentage—43%.

1968 All-Time Highs

ALAMEDA: 291. George Ushijima—Al Koshiyama. 5th consecutive year of Membership Increase.

ARIZONA: 274. Dr. Richard Matsui—Hide Watanabe, Kaye Minato. 7th consecutive year of Membership Increase.

CINCINNATI: 121. Dr. Ben Yamaguchi—Mitzi Kono.

CONTRA COSTA: 491. Don Matsubara — Joe Oishi. 10th consecutive year of Membership Increase.

DOWNTOWN L. A.: 302. Al Hatate—Frank Tsuchiya. 2nd consecutive year of Membership Increase.

EDEN TOWNSHIP: 282. Harry Tanabe—Akira Hasegawa. 2nd consecutive year of Membership Increase.

GARDENA VALLEY: 211. Tosh Hiraide — Fred Ogawara. 3rd consecutive year of Membership Increase.

GRESHAM - TROUTDALE: 109. Ed Fujii — Frank Okita. 4th consecutive year of Membership Increase.

HOLLYWOOD: 481. Paul Chinn — Sidney Kunitake. 7th consecutive year of Membership Increase.

MID-COLUMBIA: 160. Dr. Saburo Akiyama—Toru Omori. 3rd consecutive year of Membership Increase.

ORANGE COUNTY: 311. Frank Nagamatsu — James Okazaki. 6th consecutive year of Membership Increase.

PASADENA: 346. Mrs. Aki-ko Abe—Mary Yusa. 6th consecutive year of Membership Increase.

PHILADELPHIA: 209. Mas Miyazaki — Jane Hirokawa. 7th consecutive year of Membership Increase.

PUYALLUP VALLEY: 164. Yoshio Kosai—George Nakamura.

SALINAS VALLEY: 223. Henry Hibino—Ted Ikemoto. 6th consecutive year of Membership Increase.

SANGER: 151. Tom Nagamatsu—Ben Matsunaga. 4th consecutive year of Membership Increase.

SAN DIEGO: 426. Isao Horiye—Mas Hironaka.

SAN FERNANDO VALLEY: 240. John S. Kaneko — Tak Nakae, Kats Hazama. 10th consecutive year of Membership Increase.

SEATTLE: 695. George Fugami—Takeshi Kubota. 2nd consecutive year of Membership Increase.

SELANOCO: 109. Dr. James Toda — Henry Yamaga. 2nd consecutive year of Membership Increase.

SEQUOIA: 531. Kay Nishiura — Grace Kashima. 2nd consecutive year of Membership Increase.

VENICE - CULVER: 368. Shiro Maruyama—Gram Noriyuki. 6th consecutive year of Membership Increase.

WASHINGTON, D. C.: 359. Glen Matsumoto — Paul Ishimoto. 8th consecutive year of Membership Increase.

WHITE RIVER VALLEY: 88. Tom Hikida—Joe Onchi.

Track and Field Records

Pacific Southwest Nisei Relays

OPEN DIVISION

	Record	Year Made
100—Richard Yukihiro (OC JAYS)	9.7s	1968
220—Mas Miyano (Hobos)	21.7s	1962
440—Mas Miyano (Mikados)	50s	1964
880—Henry Kawamoto (Lords)	2m:00.4s	1954
1 Mile—Kikuo Moriya (Japan)	4m:37.5s	1952
70 High—Ron Muranaka (OC JAYS)	8.6s	1963
120 Low—J. Karahara	13.3s	1941
180 Low—Tommy Hom (Hobos)	19.8s	1960
PV—Tony Hamaguchi (OC JAYS)	14' 1"	1966
BJ—Mel Matsukane (OC JAYS)	22' 8 1/2"	1963
HJ—John Kanaya (Santa Clara)	6' 1 1/4"	1958
SP—Tom Sano (Fowler)	55' 6"	1958
Trpl Jump—A. Tamura	44' 7 3/4"	1941
880 Relay—Hobos	1m:32.6s	1960
440 Relay—Hobos	44.2s	1960

JUNIOR DIVISION

50—Paul Furukawa (Gardena)	5.4s	1968
100—Jerry Kitahama (Long Beach)	9.9s	1962
660—Marty Karatsu (Gardena)	1m:28.6s	1968
120 Low—Ed Kanemoto (Long Beach)	13s	1968
PV—Yamamoto (Venice)	12'	1941
Tony Hamaguchi (Maryknoll)	12'	1963
BJ—Melvin Matsukane (OC JAYS)	21' 6"	1960
HJ—Aaron Alfonso (Untouchables)	5' 9 1/2"	1961
SP—Hideo Osada (Long Beach)	54' 10"	1963
660 Relay—Long Beach JACL	1m:8.9s	1961
440 Relay—Gardena JACL	45.6s	1968

MIDGET DIVISION: Age 12-13

50—Dean Nishiguchi (Ven.-Culv.)	5.7s	1968
60—Gary Harada (Long Beach)	7.0s	1961
100—Dean Nishiguchi (Ven.-Culv.)	10.7s	1968
220—Dick Hara (Long Beach)	26.7s	1962
440—Tyrone Furuta (Long Beach)	1m:34s	1961
BJ—Tom Kanegae (OC Jays)	18' 3"	1961
Will Tamura (San Fernando)	18' 3"	1963
HJ—Ronny Okamuro (Pasadena JACL)	5' 1 1/4"	1964
440 Relay—Venice-Culver City JACL	50.7s	1965

CUB DIVISION: Age 10-11

50—Alan Kawamura (Long Beach)	6.2s	1967
Steve Haruki (Venice-Culver)	6.2s	1968
75—A. Furukawa (Flying Tigers)	10s	1960
BJ—Steve Haruki (Venice-Culver)	14' 11 1/4"	1968
HJ—Marvin Kubota (San Fernando)	4' 6 1/2"	1964
220 Relay—Long Beach	28.4s	1961
440 Relay—Venice-Culver JACL	1m	1963

San Francisco JACL Olympics

OPEN DIVISION

	Record	Year Made
220—Bob Kameoka (Downtown L.A.)	10.0s	1956
220—Bob Kaweoka (Downtown L.A.)	22.0s	1957
440—Victor Mitsuno (Downtown L.A.)	52.0s	1957
880—John Kajiwarra (Liv.-Mer.)	2m.5s	1965
1 Mile—John Kajiwarra (Liv.-Mer.)	4:30.8s	1968
70 High—Howard Shintaku (Sacramento)	3.9s	1959
120 LH—Bob Kataoka (Reedley)	14s	1968
180 LH—S. Nishida (Liv.-Mer.)	19.7s	1966
PV—Neal Yoshida (Reedley)	12' 9"	1958
BJ—Ron Fujino (West L.A.)	22' 4"	1958
HJ—Russ Ichimaru (San Mateo)	6' 3 8/8"	1966
SP—Tom Sano (Fowler)	55' 5"	1959
Discus—Tom Sano (Fowler)	160' 5"	1964
880 Relay—Reedley	1m:34.9s	1957

LIGHTWEIGHT DIVISION

50—Don Kimura (Reedley)	5.4s	1964
100—Ron Toy (San Jose)	10.1s	1966
660—Roger On (San Francisco)	1m28.5s	1968
120 Low—Osami Takeda (Sacramento)	13.6s	1958
PV—Michael Nishida (Stockton)	11' 4"	1962
BJ—Don Kimura (Reedley)	22' 3 3/4"	1964
HJ—Russ Ichimaru (San Francisco)	5' 9 1/8"	1962
SP—Dennis Tanaka (San Francisco)	55'	1958
440—Relays—San Francisco JACL	46s	1959

JUNIOR DIVISION (Age: 12-14)

50—Mike Nishio (Sacramento)	5s	1961
Tom Ichimaru (San Mateo)	6s	1964
Jerry Nakamura (Sequoia)	6s	1968
100—Don Kimura (Fowler)	10.9s	1961
HJ—Russell Ichimaru (S.F. Falcons)	5' 2"	1961
BJ—Glen Egusa (San Jose)	18' 9"	1964
440 Relay—Sacramento JACL	50.9s	1961
Baseball—John Yano (San Francisco)	301' 6"	1964

PEE WEE DIVISION (Age: 9-12)

50—Craig Fukushima (Sequoia)	7.1s	1968
HJ—Ted Sugiura (Cortez)	3' 10 1/2"	1966
BJ—Steven Kirihaara (Liv.-Mer.)	12' 10"	1964
Baseball—John Yano (San Francisco)	196' 9"	1966
220 Relay—San Mateo JACL	31.5s	1968

Bowling Tournaments Sites

Dates	Host Chapter	Bowling Site	Chairman	No. of Teams	M	F
1—1947 Mar. 29-30	Salt Lake City	Temple Alleys	Maki Kaizumi	22	4	
2—1948 Mar. 6-7	Salt Lake City	Temple Alleys	Bill Honda	32	10	
3—1949 Mar. 4-6	Salt Lake City	Temple Alleys	Choppy Umamoto	36	14	
4—1950 Mar. 3-5	San Francisco	Downtown Bowl	Gish Endo	58	22	
5—1951 Mar. 16-18	Los Angeles	Vogue Bowl	Harley Kusumoto	44	20	
			Dick Fujioka			
6—1952 Feb. 29, Mar. 2	Denver	Elitch's Lanes	John Noguchi	44	16	
7—1953 Feb. 27, Mar. 1	San Francisco	Downtown Bowl	George Inai	63	20	
8—1954 Mar. 5-7	Chicago	Hyde Park Bowl	Dr. Randy Sakada	57	12	
9—1955 Mar. 3-6	Long Beach	Ken Mar and Virginia Bowl	Easy Fujimoto	84	24	
10—1956 Mar. 1-4	Salt Lake City	Pal-D-Mar and Ritz Bowling Palace	Choppy Umamoto	64	22	
11—1957 Mar. 6-10	East Bay	Albany Bowl	Mo Katow	80	24	
12—1958 Mar. 3-8	Seattle	Recreation Bowl	Fred Takagi	66	26	
13—1959 Mar. 2-7	Los Angeles	Holiday Bowl	Easy Fujimoto	118	32	
			Roy Yamadera			
14—1960 Mar. 1-5	Denver	Dahlia Lanes	John Sakayama	62	29	
15—1961 Mar. 6-11	San Jose	Mel's Palm Bowl	Joe Tenma	126	48	
			Asa Yonemura			
16—1962 Mar. 5-10	Salt Lake City	Rancho Lanes	Choppy Umamoto	—	—	
			Wat Misaka			
17—1963 Mar. 4-9	Long Beach	Premier Lanes	Tom Miyawaki	96	42	
			Jim Okida			
18—1964 Mar. 3-7	Sacramento	Country Club Lanes	Dubby Tsugawa	108	66	
19—1965 Mar. 8-13	Mile Hi	Celebrity Sports Ctr.	Bob T. Mayeda	74	30	
20—1966 Mar. 7-12	San Francisco	Downtown Bowl	Kayo Hayakawa	100	44	
			George Inai			
21—1967 Mar. 6-11	Prog. W'side	Holiday Bowl	Easy Fujimoto	7	30	
22—1968 Mar. 5-9	Seattle	Imperial Lanes	Fred Takagi	64	28	
23—1969 Mar. 3-8	San Jose	Futurama Lanes	Ozzie Shimada			
24—1970 Mar. 2-7	Denver	Celebrity Sports Ctr.				

300 Games by Nisei Bowlers

The JACL, until March 1968, recognized 300 games bowled by any Nisei in regular play. Nearly 70 JACL 300-Game gold medals were presented under this rule. Since March 1968, the JACL 300-Game gold medals were awarded to current JACL members for perfect games bowled in sanctioned ABC or WIBC events.

1949
FUZZY SHIMADA, Apr. 28 — Peninsula League, San Carlos Bowl, San Carlos, Calif.
FRANK KERO, Nov. 2 — Southside Nisei League, Hyde Park Bowl, Chicago.

1951
FRANK SEHARA, Aug. 1 — Nisei Summer League, Bowl-Mor Lanes, Denver.

1954
BART OKADA, June 16 — Summer Mixed Foursome, Main Bowl, Seattle.
GEORGE INAI, Oct. 31 — Nisei Majors, Downtown Bowl, San Francisco.

1956
KAZUO OHORI, Jan. 13 — Industrial League, Chicago.
KAZ KATAYAMA, Apr. 20 — Examiner Tournament, Vogue Bowl, Los Angeles.

1957
JIM SAKAMOTO, Mar. 5 — Nisei League, Sherman Oaks Bowl, San Jose.

1958
TED KAWAMURA, May 5 — Hawaii Senior Open, Kalihi Bowl, Honolulu.

1959
TOMMY FUKUDA, Sept. 21 — Greater Eastside Traveling Classic, Rainbow Recreation, Detroit.

1960
JUDY SEKI SAKATA, Oct. 13 — So. Calif. Women's All-star Elimination, South Bay Bowl, Redondo Beach.

1961
HARLEY HIGURASHI, Dec. 17 — Nisei League, Gardena Bowl, Gardena.

1962
TATS NAKAGAWA, Mar. 5 — Frisco July Classic, Bowl-O-Rama, Honolulu.

1963
ROY IZUMITA, Oct. 14 — Mainliner League, San Gabriel Lanes, San Gabriel.

1964
YONE DEGUCHI, Nov. 27 — Nisei AA League, Holiday Bowl, Los Angeles.

1965
HIRO KAYASUGA, Feb. 13 — Nisei AA League, Holiday Bowl, Los Angeles.

OUTSTANDING BOWLERS

Recognition Plaques

Presented by the JACL National Advisory Board on Bowling in recognition of outstanding achievement and services by a National JACL Bowling Tournament member.

NOBU ASAMI of Albany, Calif., the 1961 BPAA National Women's Doubles champion; at Long Beach 1963 Tournament.

JUDY LEE of Los Angeles, the 1966 WIBC National Queens Tournament champion, 1966 Women's National Professional Singles Champion, and member, 1966 Women's All-American team; at Los Angeles 1967 Tournament.

JUDY SAKATA of Los Angeles, member, 1960 BPAA National Women's Championship team; at Long Beach 1963 Tournament.

1960
BOB UYEMORI, Mar. 2 — Nisei League, Buena Park Bowl, Buena Park, Calif.

1961
JUNIOR YASUDA, Mar. 31 — Nisei Comm'l League, Gay Way Bowl, Payette, Idaho.

1962
ROY KUNISAWA, July 4 — Golden States Singles Classic, Norwalk Bowl, Norwalk.

1963
MITZI FUKUI, Nov. 10 — Women's Commercial Lg., Yuba City, Bowl, Yuba City.

1964
ANGEL KAGEYAMA, Mar. 9 — Inv. Nisei Singles, Saratoga Lanes, San Jose.

1965
RICHARD INAFUKU, Apr. 29 — Examiner Singles Classics, Hollywood Legion, Los Angeles.

1966
HIT IMAI, Dec. 26 — City League, Hood River Alleys, Hood River, Ore.

1967
DIXON IKEDA, Feb. 9 — 935 Classic, Bel-Mateo Lanes, San Mateo.

1968
JOHN SUZUKI, Feb. 28 — All Star League, Fiesta Bowl, Santa Barbara.

1969
KEN MATSUDA, Apr. 20 — Rocky Mtn. Classic League, Celebrity Lanes, Denver.

1970
HOWIE UYEYARA, June 22 — Nisei Mixed 5, Arlington Bowl, Los Angeles.

1971
JOHN SUZUKI, Oct. 20 — San Marcos Major, San Marcos Bowl, Santa Barbara.

1972
GEORGE FURUKAWA, Dec. 14 — Produce League, Holiday Bowl, Los Angeles.

1973
FRANK ISHII, Feb. — Chipmunk Trio, Freeway Lanes, Selma, Calif.

1974
TOK ISHIZAWA, Mar. 23 — Holiday Doubles Tournament, Holiday Bowl, Los Angeles.

1975
JOE OHASHI, June 24 — Tobacco Road League, Imperial Lanes, Seattle.

1976
SHIG KANEKAGE, Aug. 4 — Holiday Doubles Tournament, Holiday Bowl, Los Angeles.

1977
"HUMP" TSUJI, Aug. 21 — Produce Trio League, Holiday Bowl, Los Angeles.

1978
GEORGE KAWAGUCHI, July 23 — All-Star Doubles, Castro Village Bowl, Castro Village, Calif.

1979
KAZUO TSUJIHARA, Sept. 18 — Classic League, Boulevard Bowl, Petaluma, Calif.

1980
TAK RIKIMARU, Feb. 20 — SCNBA Classics, Holiday Bowl, Los Angeles.

1981
TED SAKAMOTO, Feb. 27 — Nisei Classic, Palm Bowl, San Jose.

1982
SHIG SUGANO, Mar. 9 — 910 Scratch, Rodeo Bowl, Los Angeles.

1983
NATHAN NOUCHI, Mar. 14 —

Junior League, Holiday Bowl, Los Angeles.

1984
PETE MITSUI, April 30 — Nisei Classic 4-some, Holiday Bowl, Los Angeles.

1985
BRYON SUGIYAMA, June 1 — 335 Mixed Lg., Plaza Bowl, National City, Calif.

1986
FUZZY SHIMADA, Aug. 1 — Rain Classic, Freeway Lanes, Selma.

1987
MIN YASUMURA, Oct. 30 — 312 Mixed Scratch League, Cal-Bowl, Long Beach.

1988
GEORGE MAYEDA, Nov. 30 — Ivy League, Longmont Lanes, Longmont, Colo.

1989
HIRO MATSUBARA, Jan. 13 — HNBA AAA League, Holiday Bowl, Los Angeles.

1990
DICK IMADA, Jan. 14 — JACL Buck & Doe League, North Bowl, Spokane.

1991
TARO MIYASATO, Jan. — BPAA All-Star, Philadelphia, Pa.

1992
PAP MIYA, July 21 — Pot O' Gold Tournament, Jo-Lee Lanes, Roy, Utah.

1993
KIN MUNE, Aug. 13 — PCN Inv'l Tournament, Holiday Bowl, Los Angeles.

1994
SHO SUGAYA, Sept. 26 — Fairmounters League, Fairmont Bowl, Salt Lake City.

1995
TED KAWAMURA, Jan. 9 — Silver City Recreation, Milwaukee.

1996
FUZZY SHIMADA, Jan. 11 — Nisei Classic League, Fiesta Lanes, San Jose.

1997
SAM FUJII, Apr. 2 — NBA-5 Game Singles, Anaheim Bowl, Anaheim.

1998
MITCHELL SAKADO, June 20 — Dept. of Water & Power Lg., Holiday Bowl, Los Angeles.

1999
BOB OKAMURA, Aug. 20 — Parlier Mixed 4-some Lg., Freeway Lanes, Selma.

2000
ART NAKASHIMA, Dec. 2 — Nisei Hdp. League Pacific Ave. Bowl, Stockton.

2001
FRED FUJITA, Dec. 10 — Greater Chicago Travelling League, Laredo Lanes, Chicago.

2002
TOM HIRAI JR., Jan. 20 — Northwest Nisei Classic Tourn., Imperial Lanes, Seattle.

2003
TOK ISHIZAWA, Feb. 9 — Holiday Bowl Doubles Tourn., Holiday Bowl, Los Angeles.

2004
JIM SAKATA, Feb. 21 — Holiday Bowl, Los Angeles.

2005
SANFORD KANESHIRO, March 3 — Waialae Open, Honolulu.

2006
JOHN ITO, April 14 — Produce League, Holiday Bowl, Los Angeles.

2007
TOM ARAKAKI, Aug. 3 — United Air Lines League, Castle Lanes, San Francisco.

2008
GERRY MORITA, Aug. 11 — Holiday Doubles Tournament, Holiday Bowl, Los Angeles.

2009
TOME FUJII, Aug. 24 — Nisei Week Tournament, Holiday Bowl, Los Angeles.

2010
MRS. JEN HAYAKAWA, Oct. 3 — Women's 800 Invitational, Park Bowl, San Francisco.

2011
GEORGE TAKEUCHI, Oct. 14 — Eastbay Nisei Tourn., Golden Gate Lanes, El Cerrito.

2012
JIM YOKOYAMA, Nov. 7 — Sonoma JACL League, Rose Bowl, Santa Rosa.

2013
BLACKIE ARAKI, Nov. 25 — Mixed Foursome, Gardena Bowl, Gardena.

2014
ICH TAKENO, Jan. 4 — Freeway Bowl, Selma.

2015
TOM KAYA, Jan. 17 — Eastbay Junior Classic League, Albany Bowl, Albany, Calif.

2016
STAN NISHIMOTO, Feb. 17 — Holiday Doubles Tournament, Holiday Bowl, Los Angeles.

2017
300 Games bowled after March, 1968, are listed if person is a JACL member. (Ed. Note.)

2018
DICK OGAWA, May 26 — Oakland Oaks Singles Classic, Castro Valley Bowl, Castro Valley, Calif.

JACL Bowling Tournament Champions

How Many Can Make It in 1971 for Silver Anniversary?

National JACL assumed sponsorship and coordination of the then Intermountain Nisei Bowling Tournament at Salt Lake City from 1947 to work for elimination of the "whites only" restrictive membership in national bowling organizations.

In 1950, the National JACL Advisory Board on Bowling was organized and the women's division became a part of the official JACL tournament. In 1951, the tournament gained sanction for the first time under the American Bowling Congress and Women's International Bowling Congress following the elimination of race as a qualification for membership in these bodies.

In 1958, JACL began to recognize "300" games bowled by Nisei in regular play. The following year, the bowlers began to contribute to a special 300 Fund to recognize bowlers rolling perfect games within the tournament.

In 1962, JACL expanded tournament eligibility to those who are members for two consecutive years including the year of the Tournament.

The annual tournament champions are:

MEN'S SINGLES

1947 Dr. Jun Kurumada, S.L.C.	601
1948 Harley Kusumoto, Chicago	676
1949 Larry Mekata, Honolulu	651
1950 Gene Sato, Pocatello	646
1951 Shun Nakayama, Denver	692
1952 Dr. Jun Kurumada, S.L.C.	696
1953 Henri Takahashi, S. F.	691
1954 Ed Ede, Chicago	630
1955 John Kasano, San Jose	670
1956 Bob Shiba, Salt Lake	665
1957 Yulene Takai, Sacramento	654
1958 Ace Mori, Pocatello	685
1959 Shiro Kibayashi, L.A.	641
1960 George Otsuki, Denver	644
1961 Tok Ishizawa, L.A.	607
1962 Sho Torigoe, Honolulu	713
1963 Roy Kunitawa, G. Grove	689
1964 Fuzzy Shimada, San Jose	696
1965 Hal Kim, Hawaii	685
1966 Preston Morishige, Denver	738
1967 Mas Kinoshita, L.A.	738
1968 Hal Kim, Hawaii	684

MEN'S DOUBLES

1947 Shorty Tanaka - Harley Kusumoto, Chicago	1095
1948 Mushi Matsumoto - Tak Fujiwara, Chicago	1191
1949 Dick Ikeda - Tats Nagase, San Francisco	1196
1950 George Kobo - George Yasukochi, Los Angeles	1179
1951 Shozo Hirazumi - Ken Takeno, S.L.C.	1181
1952 George Inai - Kayo Hayakawa, San Francisco	1174
1953 George Gee - Henri Takahashi, San Francisco	1269
1954 Rocky Yamanaka - Art Omori, Chicago	1249
1955 Lawrence Fujimoto - Horace Iwanaka, Hawaii	1186
1956 Gish Endo - Fuzzy Shimada, San Francisco	1256
1957 Charles Sonoda (S.L.C.) - Shozo Hirazumi (L.A.)	1224
1958 Johnny Yasukochi - Howie Uyehara, Los Angeles	1267
1959 Shig Nakagiri - Jack Miyake, Los Angeles	1275
1960 Tad Yamada - Sam Kawanishi, Los Angeles	1245
1961 John Yasukochi - George Wong, Los Angeles	1272
1962 Howie Wong - Tom Yego, Sacramento	1246
1963 Tom Muroya - Bill Okubo, Denver	1237
1964 Hit Ohara, Los Angeles, Gary Yamauchi, Gardena	1418
1965 Jake Yago, Denver	1257
1966 Hank Naresaki - Sandy Kaya, Eastbay	1231
1967 Shig Nakagiri - Tak Rikimaru, L.A.	1317
1968 Jim Sakamoto-Mas Ono, Seattle	1264

MEN'S TEAM

1947 Los Angeles JACL All Stars	2824
Paul Ishizawa, Tad Yamada, Tok Ishizawa, Nob Ishizawa, Bowman Chung	
1948 Okada Insurance, S.L.C.	2849
Tad Sako, Sho Hirazumi, Maki Kaizumi, Dr. Jun Kurumada, George Kishida	
1949 Robertson's Nursery, L.A.	2808
George Kobo, George Takeuchi, Ye Nomura, Kaz Katayama, George Yasukochi	
1950 Towata Flowers, Alameda	2899
Dick Ikeda, Tad Sako, Chy Kawakami, Gish Endo, Fuzzy Shimada	
1951 Sequoia Nursery, Redwood City	2792
Dick Ikeda, Tad Sako, Chy Kawakami, Gish Endo, Fuzzy Shimada	
1952 Marigold Arcade, Chicago	2823
Tom Hashimoto, Tome Fuji, Watts Uchida, Bob Miyakawa, Sock Kojima	
1953 Sequoia Nursery, Redwood City	2912
Dick Ikeda, Gish Endo, Chy Kawakami, Tad Sako, Fuzzy Shimada	
1954 Marigold Arcade, Chicago	2922
Tom Hashimoto, Tome Fuji, Watts Uchida, Bob Miyakawa, Sock Kojima	
1955 Coffee Strawberries, Sacramento	2842
Jim Matsui, Joe Hom, Gil Ishizaka, Tsuto Hironaka, Dubby Tsugawa	
1956 Gayway Bowl, Caldwell, Idaho	2843
Shig Nishimoto, George Saito, Tony Miyasako, Geo. Vaughn, Bill Nishioka	
1957 Standard Produce Salt Lake	2754
Speedy Shiba, Choppy Umemoto, George Sakashita, Bob Shiba, Harry Imamura	
1958 Sequoia Nursery, Redwood City	2960
Dixon Ikeda, Gish Endo, George Furuya, Tats Nagase, Fuzzy Shimada	
1959 Southwest L.A. JACL	2855
Tak Ushiyama, Rich Young, George Uyehara, Sus Kyono, Yuki Uradomo	
1960 Granada Fish Mkt. No. 1, Denver	2953
Shun Nakayama, Jim Ota, Sam Inai, George Nagai, Willie Hasegawa	
1961 Tahiti Sports Center, San Jose	2931
Roy Santo, Sappo Emoto, Wright Inouye, George Takata, Mich Shiomoto	
1962 Electrical Contractors, Pocatello	2968
Joe Sato, Shin Kawamura, Will Kawamura, Ace Mori, Steve Sato, Tom Kibayashi, Honolulu	3008
1963 Dave Kanno, Ed Mori, Tim Kibayashi, David Muramoto, Sanford Kaneshiro	3262
1964 Hawaii Perennial Stars	3262
Alfred Papas, Gary Shindo, Merle Kidoguchi, Taro Miyasato, James Akasaki	
1965 Premiere Lanes, S'ta Fe Spgs	2922
Gary Yamauchi, Hit Ohara, Ken Uchida, George Iseri, Haj Fukumoto	
1966 Premiere Lanes, Santa Fe Springs	2824
Gary Yamauchi, Hit Ohara, Ken Uchida, George Iseri, Yosh Fujita	
1967 Craig Automotive Parts, Honolulu	3004
Atsushi Hasebe, Harry Kimura, Sanford Kaneshiro, Ken Ishiki, Gene Silva	
1968 Hickory Hut, Seattle	3100
Jim Terada, Ernie Nagai, Gordy Hirai, Don Ohashi, Kaz Fujita	

MEN'S ALL EVENTS

1947 Shig Hironaka, Ontario	1719
1948 Shorty Tanaka, Chicago	1786
1949 Harley Kusumoto, L.A.	1779
1950 Dick Ikeda, S. F.	1809
1951 Shun Nakayama, Denver	1777
1952 Ken Yee, Sacramento	1837
1953 Henri Takahashi, S.F.	1902
1954 Rocky Yamanaka, Chicago	1834
1955 Ko Akihara, Long Beach	1789
1956 Fuzzy Shimada, S.F.	1880
1957 Yulene Takai, Sacramento	1815
1958 Henry Aragaki, Honolulu	1907
1959 Moose Furukawa, Gardena	1822
1960 Shun Nakayama, Denver	1849
1961 Tok Ishizawa, L.A.	1881
1962 Sho Torigoe, Honolulu	1937
1963 Bill Okubo, Denver	1938
1964 Taro Miyasato, Hawaii	1881
1965 Hal Kim, Hawaii	1863
1966 Gary Yamauchi, Gardena	1863
1967 Geo. Hirabayashi, Sacto	1980
1968 Hal Kim, Hawaii	1910

VETERANS ALL EVENTS

1961 Gish Endo, San Leandro	1796
1962 Sam Kawanishi, L.A.	1796
1963 Ace Mori, Pocatello	1770
1964 Ken Yee, Sacto	1877
1965 Moon Kataoka, L.A.	1775
1966 Gary Yamauchi, Gardena	1863
1967 Hiro Kayasuga, Gds	1880
1968 Fuzzy Shimada, S.J.	1875

OVERALL EVENTS

1963 Al Ah Sam, L.A.	3095
1964 Taro Miyasato, Hawaii	3267
1965 Mac Sugano, L.A.	3155
1968 Hal Kim, Hawaii	3125

WOMEN'S SINGLES

1947 Betty Kurokawa, Salt Lake	526
1948 Amy Konishi, Denver	510
1949 Mase Ikebuchi, Salt Lake	533
1950 Maxine Kato, Ogden	551
1951 Chuckie Watanabe, L.A.	546
1952 Aiko Fujimoto, L.A.	551
1953 Chiyo Tashima, L.A.	586
1954 Yo Shigehara, Chicago	581
1955 Emi Murotsune, San Jose	563
1956 Lois Yut, Seattle	565
1957 Sumi Sasaki, Richmond	603

1958 Kay Yuto, Eastbay	608
1959 Nobu Asami, Oakland	652
1960 Mats Ito, Denver	596
1961 Amy Konishi, Rocky Ford	598
1962 Lucy Minamishin, San Jose	608
1963 Lillian Sato, Honolulu	607
1964 Nobu Asami, Albany	674
1965 Mary Yuba, L.A.	609
1966 Sumi Shimizu, Mountain View	614
1967 Amy Hayashi, L.A.	732
1968 Yuri Miura, Sacto	615

WOMEN'S DOUBLES

1947 Rosa Higashi - Eiko Watanabe, Denver	1030
1948 Amy Konishi - Helen Murasaka, Denver	993
1949 Julia Wong - Mickey Tsuruta, Denver	993
1950 Iris Weinfurter - Toshi Mizuno, Los Angeles	1033
1951 Yoyo Konishi - Fumi Lee, Seattle	989
1952 Lois Yut - Kazie Yokoyama, Seattle	975
1953 June Jue - Chiyo Tashima, Los Angeles	1041
1954 June Jue - Chiyo Tashima, Los Angeles	1022
1955 June Jue - Chiyo Tashima, Los Angeles	1108
1956 Mary Matsumura - Mas Fujii, Los Angeles	1092
1957 Maxie Kato (Ogden) - Rosa Mayeda (Denver)	1130
1958 Mickey Oyama - Lois Yut, Seattle	1120
1959 Chiyo Tashima - Judy Sakata, Los Angeles	1171
1960 Beverly Wong - Dusty Mizunoue, Los Angeles	1159
1961 Lillian Sato - Betty Ramirez, Honolulu	1153
1962 Shiz Nakazawa - Judy Lee, Los Angeles	1112
1963 Nancy Fujita - Sumi Shimada, Eastbay	1159
1964 Muts Lym - Edie Fujioaka, San Francisco	1258
1965 Jeanne Kusumoto - Alice Fong, Los Angeles	1111
1966 Mari Matsuzawa - Judy Lee, L.A.	1140
1967 Amy Hayashi-Pauline Louie, L.A.	1204
1968 Nobu Asami, Richmond, Lois Yut, S.F.	1146

WOMEN'S ALL EVENTS

1947 Rosa Higashi, Denver	1394
1948 Amy Konishi, Denver	1501
1949 Julia Wong, L.A.	1594
1950 June Jue, L.A.	1585
1951 Chiyo Tashima, L.A.	1504
1952 Chiyo Tashima, L.A.	1544
1953 Chiyo Tashima, L.A.	1668
1954 Yo Shigehara, Chicago	1635
1955 Chiyo Tashima, L.A.	1747
1956 Doty Andrade, Hawaii	1645
1957 Lois Yut, Seattle	1667
1958 Nobu Asami, Eastbay	1760
1959 Nobu Asami, Oakland	1814
1960 Mats Ito, Denver	1741
1961 Judy Sakata, Los Angeles	1755
1962 Lucy Minamishin, San Jose	1734
1963 Mari Matsuzawa, L.A.	1824
1964 Muts Lym, S.F.	1877
1965 Sayo Togami, San Jose	1777
1966 Mari Matsuzawa, L.A.	1733
1967 Amy Hayashi, L.A.	1844
1968 Lois Yut, S.F.	1701

VETERAN'S ALL-EVENTS

1961 Judy Sakata, L.A.	1755
1962 Lois Yut, Seattle	1713
1963 Nobu Asami, Richmond	1794
1964 Muts Lym, S.F.	1827
1965 Sayo Togami, San Jose	1727

JACL Bowling Tournament Records

MEN'S DIVISION

Event	Score	Holder	Year Made
Team	3,262	Hawaii Perennial Stars	1964
Doubles	1,418	Hit Ohara, L.A. and Gary Yamaguchi, Gardena	1964
Singles	738	Mas Kinoshita, L.A.	1967
All-Events	1,980	George Hirabayashi, Sacramento	1967
Veteran			
All-Events	1,877	Ken Yee, Sacramento	1964
Overall-Events			
(15g)	3,267	Taro Miyasato, Hawaii	1964
6-Gm Singles	1,417	Ted Nomura, Lodi	1964
Ragtime Dbls	1,503	Ashley Hung - Alfred Papas, Hawaii	1964
High Game	288	Gary Yamauchi, Gardena	1964
High Series	787	Gary Yamauchi, Gardena	1964

WOMEN'S DIVISION

Jewels by George, L.A.	1967
Muts Lym - Edie Fujioaka, San Fran	1964
Alice Fong, Los Angeles	1964
Judy Lee - Gary Yamauchi, L.A.	1967
Dorothy Andrade, Hawaii	1960
Amy Hayashi, L.A.	1967
Muts Lym, San Francisco	1964
Judy Sakata, Los Angeles	1964
Alice Fong, Los Angeles	1964
Judy Lee - Gary Yamauchi, L.A.	1967
Dorothy Andrade, Hawaii	1960
Amy Hayashi, L.A.	1967

Los Angeles	2870
Dusty Mizunoue, Pat Nakahara, Heidi Inouye, Mari Matsuzawa, Judy Sakata	
1968 Imperial Lanes, Seattle	2618
Tomo Mizuki, Pat Tanagi, Fumi Yamasaki, Hattie Hiroo, Alicia Mar	

SPECIAL EVENTS

MIXED DOUBLES

1947 Grace Ota (SLC) - Shorty Tanaka, Chicago	1064
1948 Amy Konishi - Sam Kawanishi, Denver	1080
1949 Julia Wong - Stanley Wong, Los Angeles	1051
1950 Yoyo Konishi - Tak Shibuya, Seattle	1083
1951 Marge Miyakawa - Pluto Shimamura, Los Angeles	1192
1952 Julia Wong - Dixon Ikeda, San Francisco	1133
1953 Inez Kama (Honolulu) - George Kobo (Los Angeles)	1067
1954 June Jue - Easy Fujimoto, Los Angeles	1110
1955 Chiyo Tashima (L.A.) - George Inai (S.F.)	1174
1956 Lois Itano - Roy Kubosumi, Boise Valley	1127
1957 Nobu Asami (Berk.) - Fuzzy Shimada, San Francisco	1139
1958 Carol Suguro (Seattle) - Cliff Ichimasa (Honolulu)	1176
1959 Mas Fujii - Tad Yamada, Los Angeles	1164
1960 Mats Ito (Denver) - Harold Sogi (Hawaii)	1140
1961 Muts Lym (S.F.) - Richard Yokoyama (Hawaii)	1220
1962 Mats Ito - Ken Matsuda, Denver	1157
1963 Doris Seto - Kin Mune, San Jose	1191
1964 Dusty Mizunoue (L.A.) - Jim Yasufake (Gardena)	1267
1965 Toshi Inahara - Rich Shigemura, Chicago	1208
1966 Lois Yut (S.F.) - Dixon Ikeda, Santa Clara	1171
1967 Judy Lee - Gary Yamauchi, L.A.	1350
1968 Eiko Nomura, L.A. - Dick Shigemura, Denver	1144

MEN'S 6-GAME SINGLES CLASSIC

1949 Frank Sebara, Denver	1384
1950 Clarence Matsumoto, Honolulu	1568
1951 Taki Taketomo, L.A.	1081
1952 Tats Nagase, S.F.	1296
1953 Fuzzy Shimada, S.F.	1300
1954 Shig Nabeta, Chicago	1261
1955 Angel Kageyama, Sacto	1246
1956 Taki Taketomo, L.A.	1205
1958 Dick Ung, L.A.	1243
(George Iseri, Long Beach, tied with 1243 but lost in 6-game roll-off to Ung)	
1959 Sol Tringali, L.A.	1253
1960 Dick Ikeda, S.F.	1219
1961 Howie Wong, Sacramento	1261
1962 Tak Kojima, Salt Lake	1261
1963 Ron Fujii, L.A.	1278
1964 Ted Nomura, Lodi	1417
1965 George Iseri, Long Beach	1256
1966 Roy Santo, San Jose	1234
1967 Gary Yamauchi, L.A.	1361
1968 Ken Takeno, SLC	1233

WOMEN'S 4-GAME SINGLES CLASSIC

1953 June Jue, L.A.	736
1954 Chiyo Tashima, L.A.	730
1955 Chiyo Tashima, L.A.	753
1956 Mickey Oyama, Seattle	770
1957 Judy Seki, L.A.	814
1958 Nobu Asami, Eastbay	800
1959 Mats Ito, Denver	780
1960 Judy Sakata, L.A.	823
1961 Lillian Sato, Honolulu	799
1962 Mas Fujii, L.A.	825
1963 Dusty Mizunoue, L.A.	795
(Judy Lee, L.A., tied with 795 but lost in 4-game rolloff.)	
1964 Alice Fong, L.A.	885
1965 Alice Fong, L.A.	805
1966 Jean Sato, Denver	793
1967 Judy Sakata, L.A.	822
1968 Rutie Yamamoto, L.A.	807

RAGTIME DOUBLES (Handicap Included)

1952 Hy Sechi - Frank Ota, L.A.	1245
1953 George Gee - Fuzzy Shimada, San Francisco	1418
1954 Ede Yamauchi - Shig Chicago	1308
1955 Hit Ohara - Mas Nakashima, Los Angeles	1313
1956 Not Recorded	
1957 Sus Loka - Tad Nakagiri, Los Angeles	1274
1958 Fuzzy Shimada - George Furuya, San Francisco	1348
1959 Al Ahsam - Dave Kanno, Hawaii	1353
1960 Miki Toda - George Tomomitsu, Denver	1358
1961 Michi Iwata - Sam Inai, Denver	1358
1962 Ken Fukuhara - Tom Moroya, Denver	1362
1963 Hy Sechi - Yutch Horl, Los Angeles	
1964 Ashley Hung - Alfred Papas, Hawaii	1503
1965 Ken Takahashi - Yosh Akiyama, Denver	1317
1966 Sachi Takenaka-Kaz Adachi, S.F.	1326
1967 Tak Rikimaru, L.A. - Ken Matsuda, Denver	1499
1968 Ken Tome-Larry Kunishige, Hawaii	1349

MIXED RAGTIME

1965 Ken Takahashi - Mats Ito, Denver	1321
1968 Fumi Yamasaki-Dick Yamasaki, Seattle	1317

DOUBLES SWEEPERS

1965 Lil Terasaki - Sarge Terasaki, Denver	1463
(limited to bowlers 40 and over)	



Auxiliary Honored

MRS. DENBY NAKASHIMA, West Los Angeles JACL Women's Auxiliary president, receives National JACL Certificate of Recognition from Kumeo Yoshinari, recognitions chairman. The group was cited for its special support of several JACL projects.

—Pat Itatani Photo.

Recognition Pins

Each of the various jeweled JACL pins has a distinctive significance, and those who have qualified for those awards are recognized as men and women who have given outstanding leadership and loyal support to JACL through its history.

Diamond Pin

The high honor of the diamond-studded pin is reserved for those who have served the organization as its National President.

Dr. Thomas T. Yatabe
Jimmie Y. Sakamoto
Walter Tsukamoto
Saburo Kido
Hito Okada
Dr. Randolph M. Sakada
George J. Inagaki

Dr. Roy M. Nishikawa
Shigeo Wakamatsu
Frank F. Chuman
K. Patrick Okura
Kumeo Yoshinari
Jerry J. Enomoto

Ruby Pin

The ruby-studded pin symbolizes considerable personal sacrifice while giving outstanding leadership and service to our organization and in behalf of persons of Japanese ancestry.

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George J. Inagaki
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Kiyu Nomura
Mas Oshinomi
George Sakamoto
Frank Kishi
Ruth T. Miyada
Dr. Milton Inouye
Shig Takeshita

Sapphire Pin

The sapphire-studded pin recognizes an outstanding active member whose record of loyalty to JACL covers a period of at least ten consecutive years, with at least half of the service beyond the confines of one's own chapter.

George Abe Selma
Yasuo Abiko San Francisco
George Azumano Portland

George Baba Stockton

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Mrs. Frank Chuman SWLA
Father Clement DTLA
Ichiro Doi Salt Lake
Ken Dyo Pasadena
Jerry Enomoto San Francisco
John Enomoto Sequoia
Mrs. Joyce Enomoto Sacramento
William Enomoto Sequoia
Masuji Fujii Berkeley
Peter Fujioka Detroit
Sam Furuta East Los Angeles

Harold Gordon Chicago

Rupert Hachiya Salt Lake
John Hada Portland
Abe Hagiwara Chicago
Mrs. Esther Hagiwara Chicago
James Hashimoto Cincinnati
Frank Hattori Seattle
Akira Hayashi New York
Tom Hayashi New York
Dr. Tokuji Hedani San Francisco
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Tom Hirashima Santa Barbara
Fred Hirasuna Fresno
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Noboru Honda Chicago
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Vernon Ichisaka Seabrook
Toru Ikeda Reedley
Haruo Imura Alameda
Geo. J. Inagaki Venice-Culver
Mrs. Geo. Inagaki Venice-Culver
Roy Inouye San Luis Valley

Yukio Inouye Idaho Falls
Tom Iseri Snake River
George Ishihara Boise Valley
Frances Ishii Long Beach
Haruo Ishimaru San Jose
Dr. Chas. Ishizu Oakland
Jin Ishikawa Fresno
Arthur Ito Hollywood
Tom Ito Pasadena
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Z. Jense Kanegaye Denver
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Wayne Kanemoto San Jose
Henry Kasai Salt Lake
Mrs. Alice Kasai Salt Lake
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Hiro Mayeda Chicago
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Henry Mitarai Mt. Olympus
Dr. David Miura Long Beach
Dr. George Miyake Fowler
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Hiroshi Miyasaki Rexburg
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Ginji Mizutani Sacramento
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Dr. Al Morioka St. Louis
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Kiyomi Nakamura Seabrook
Ted Nakamura Snake River
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Patrick Okura Omaha
Mrs. Patrick Okura Omaha
Jack Ozawa Philadelphia

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Joe Saito Snake River
Dr. Randolph Sakada Chicago
Mrs. Randolph Sakada Chicago
Sam Sakaguchi Idaho Falls
Toru Sakahara Seattle
Dr. Frank Sakamoto Chicago
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Eiichi Sakauye San Jose
Kiyoshi Sakata Rexburg
Wilbur Sato Gardena
Yone Satoda San Francisco
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Henry Shimizu Sonoma County
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Kaz Yamane Puyallup
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Akiji Yoshimura Marysville
Kumeo Yoshinari Chicago
Mrs. Kumeo Yoshinari Chicago
John Yoshino Washington, D.C.
Mable Yoshizaki East L.A.
Mrs. Betty Yumori Venice-Culver

RECOGNITION

Who's Who

National JACL, since 1946, has conferred Scrolls and Certificates of Appreciation or Recognition and personalized copies of the Japanese American Creed to individuals and organizations for meritorious and outstanding leadership or contribution to the welfare of persons of Japanese ancestry in America.

The Pacific Citizen compilation, therefore, may be regarded as a "Who's Who" of those who have been most helpful to the cause which JACL has long espoused — "For Better Americans in a Greater America".

Scroll of Recognition

Presented by the National Council

Dean G. Acheson, secretary of state, 1949-52, for introducing principle of conciliation in the Japanese peace treaty, and as JACL counsel in 1947-48 in the Oyama and Takahashi cases before the U.S. Supreme Court; at San Francisco 1952 Convention.

AMF Pinspotters, Inc., for its encouragement to the National JACL bowling tournaments and annual presentation of two gold watches for all-event winners; at Sacramento 1964 Bowling Tournament.

Clarence T. Arai, attorney, for his pioneering efforts in organizing the National JACL in 1928-30; at Seattle 1962 Convention.

Holmes Baldrige, asst. U.S. attorney general, 1948-52, for humanitarian insight in administering the Evacuation Claims program for the Justice Dept.; at San Francisco 1952 Convention.

Roger C. Baldwin, founder-director of American Civil Liberties Union, for being among first to challenge constitutionality of Evacuation and fighting to retain civilian control of War Relocation Authority, wartime JACL National Sponsor; at San Francisco 1952 Convention.

Roger C. Baldwin, ACLU founder and executive director, for life-long dedication for human freedom and civil liberties; at Detroit 1964 Convention.

Capt. Allan R. Bosworth USN (ret.) of Roanoke, Va., for research and writing a documentary on the Evacuation, "America's Concentration Camps"; at the Chicago 1967 Joint District Convention.

Pearl Buck, Nobel Prize novelist, JACL wartime National Sponsor, for calling attention of the public to international repercussions of Evacuation; at San Francisco 1952 Convention.

Carnegie Corp. of New York, for encouragement and financial support of the JACL Japanese History Project; at New York 1967 special luncheon.

Oscar L. Chapman, Secretary of the Interior (1950-52), for his distinguished leadership in securing minority rights; at the Chicago 1950 Convention.

George C. Doub, asst. U.S. attorney general (1956-60), for the successful termination of the administrative phases of the Japanese American evacuation claims program; at the Salt Lake 1958 Convention.

Ralph Edward, TV pro-

ducer, in recognition of "This Is Your Life—Mike Masaoka" program telecast nationwide on Jan. 2, 1957; at the Orange County 1957 District Convention.

Enoch E. Ellison, chief of the Japanese Claims Section, Dept. of Justice, for the successful termination of the administrative phases of the Japanese American evacuation claims program; at Salt Lake 1958 Convention.

Edward J. Ennis, attorney, for organizing 100 distinguished Americans into a Committee for Equality in Naturalization and as JACL counsel drafting legislation embodying principles of citizenship for all qualified resident aliens regardless of race, color or creed; at Los Angeles 1952 Testimonial.

Richard W. Gano of Salt Lake City, president of American Bowling Congress, for his personal devotion in promoting democracy through bowling and encouragement to JACL National Bowling Tournament; at the Los Angeles 1959 Tournament.

Chief Justice Phil S. Gibson (ret.) of San Francisco, California Supreme Court, for his decisions invalidating the anti-miscegenation law in 1948 and the alien land law in 1952 and promoting the cause of human rights during his 25 years, of which 24 were as chief justice, on the state supreme court; at San Francisco 1966 District Session.

Harold R. Gordon, Chicago attorney, for a decade of JACL leadership and inspiration to promote the welfare of Japanese Americans; at Salt Lake 1958 Convention.

Robert K. Gray, secretary to President Eisenhower's Cabinet, for being most helpful and cooperative with the Organization to promote the welfare of Japanese Americans; at the White House, Sept. 24, 1960.

George J. Inagaki of Los Angeles, for 30 years of continuous leadership and service to fellow Nisei, two-term national JACL president (1952-56), businessman; at San Jose 1968 Convention Testimonial.

Rep. Walter H. Judd (R-Minn.), for leading the successful drive to breach the archaic anti-Oriental exclusion laws; at the Chicago 1950 Convention.

Rep. Walter H. Judd (R-Minn.), for authoring his Equality in Immigration and Naturalization bills for all peoples, which became the Asian

provisions in the 1952 Act; at the Los Angeles 1952 Testimonial.

Saburo Kido of Los Angeles, for 40 years of continuous leadership and service to fellow Nisei, co-founder of National JACL, three-term national president (1940-46), attorney and newspaper publisher; at San Diego 1966 Convention Testimonial.

Rep. Cecil R. King (D-Calif.), for effecting passage of 1962 legislation declaring evacuation claim awards as nontaxable; at West Los Angeles 1963 District Convention.

Mrs. Ruth Kingman, Pacific Coast Committee on American Principles and Fair Play, San Francisco, for dedicated efforts to sustain the spirit of Japanese Americans during their darkest days of 1942-45 and arousing the conscience of America to welcome home evacuees to the West Coast; at Detroit 1964 Convention.

Sen. Thomas H. Kuchel (R-Calif.), for effecting passage of 1962 legislation declaring evacuation claim awards as non-taxable; at San Francisco 1964 Testimonial.

Ben Kuroki, Nisei WW2 aerial gunner, for inspiring demonstration of 58 bombing missions over Europe and the Pacific and his 59th Mission at

home — a personal crusade against racial bigotry; at Detroit 1964 Convention.

Read Lewis, director of Common Council for American City, JACL wartime National Sponsor, for enlisting aid of national organizations in the wartime plight of Japanese in America; at San Francisco 1952 Convention.

Sen. Scott Lucas (D-Ill.), Senate Majority Leader, for giving vitality to the word, Democracy, in seeking passage of Issei naturalization laws; at the Chicago 1950 Convention.

Mrs. Haruye Masaoka of Los Angeles, for initiating JACL's national scholarship program in 1946; at San Diego 1966 Convention.

Mike M. Masaoka, Washington JACL representative, for his leadership which culminated in congressional enactment of Immigration and Nationality Act of 1952 over a presidential veto; at Los Angeles 1952 Testimonial.

Sen. Pat McCarran (D-Nev.), for co-authoring the Immigration and Nationality Act of 1952, repealing the Oriental Exclusion Act of 1924 and permitting Issei to become naturalized; at Los Angeles 1952 Testimonial.

John J. McCloy, asst. secretary of war, 1941-45, for organizing the 442nd RCT and

use of Nisei troops in all theaters of operation, for preventing the military from assuming control of War Relocation Authority, and testifying after the war in support of evacuation claims and Issei naturalization; at San Francisco 1952 Convention.

Sen. Ernest W. McFarland (D-Ariz.), Senate Majority Leader, for leading fight and standing firm to act on Immigration and Naturalization Act in 1952; at Los Angeles 1952 Testimonial.

Rep. George P. Miller (D-Calif.), for arranging the congressional tribute to the Nisei of the Armed Forces; at Oakland 1963 District Session.

Moses Lake (Wash.) High School, for being the first to institute a Japanese language class under JACL program; at Moses Lake, 1964.

Dillon S. Myer, director, War Relocation Authority (1942-46), for ably administering the WRA under the most difficult of circumstances and against the most vicious of opposition; at the New York 1946 Testimonial.

Vice President Richard M. Nixon, 1952-60, for leadership as chairman of President's Committee on Government Contracts, and contributions to Japanese Americans while in (Continued on Next Page)

Japanese American Creed

Presented by National JACL

Ernest Besig, San Francisco ACLU, for upholding American principles of fair play during World War II; at San Francisco 1952 Convention.

Allen C. Blaisdell, director, International House, Berkeley, for upholding American principles of fair play during World War II; at San Francisco 1952 Convention.

Eugene Block, San Francisco Jewish Community Relations Council, for upholding American principles of fair play during World War II, at San Francisco 1952 Convention.

George B. Collins, California state assemblyman, for upholding American principles of fair play during World War II; at San Francisco 1952 Convention.

William Davis, associate director of Stiles Hall, Univ. of California at Berkeley, for upholding American principles of fair play during World War II; at San Francisco 1952 Convention.

Mrs. William Davis, San Francisco International Institute, for upholding American principles of fair play during World War II; at San Francisco 1952 Convention.

Josephine Duveneck, of American Friends Service Committee, San Francisco, for upholding American principles of fair play during World War II; at San Francisco 1952 Convention.

Dr. Galen Fisher, chairman, Committee on American Principles and Fair Play at Berkeley, for services to Japanese Americans during World War II; at San Francisco 1952 Convention.

Dr. Alfred Fisk, professor of philosophy, San Francisco State College, for upholding American principles of fair play during World War II; at San Francisco 1952 Convention.

State Sen. Gerald O'Gara,

then San Francisco attorney, for upholding American principles of fair play during World War II; at San Francisco 1952 Convention.

Rep. Frank Havenner (R-Calif.), for services to Japanese Americans during World War II, at San Francisco 1952 Convention.

Edward Howden, director, San Francisco Council for Civic Unity for upholding American principles of fair play during World War II; at San Francisco 1952 Convention.

Rep. Daniel K. Inouye, (D-Hawaii), on being elected the first Nisei congressman; at San Francisco 1965 Reception.* (Original Copy)

Harry L. Kingman, director of Stiles Hall, Univ. of California at Berkeley, for upholding American principles of fair play during World War II, at San Francisco 1952 Convention.

Mrs. Harry L. Kingman, San Francisco International Institute, for upholding American principles of fair play during World War II; at San Francisco 1952 Convention.

Takeshi Kubota of Seattle, in recognition as three-times chairman of the Washington Alien Law repeal campaign (1960, 1962, 1966) with final success; at Gresham-Troutdale 1967 District Convention.* (Original Copy)

Seaton W. Manning, executive, San Francisco Urban League, for upholding American principles of fair play during World War II; at San Francisco 1952 Convention.

State Sen. George Miller, Jr. (D-Alameda County), for upholding American principles of fair play during World War II; at San Francisco 1952 Convention.

Rep. George P. Miller, (D-Calif.), for authoring bill restoring rights of Nisei civil service workers denied by

Evacuation; at San Francisco 1952 Convention.

The Rt. Rev. Edward L. Parson, of San Francisco, National wartime Sponsor, for upholding American principles of fair play during World War II, at San Francisco 1952 Convention.

Earl Rabb, San Francisco Jewish Community Relations Council staff member, for upholding American principles of fair play during World War II; at San Francisco 1952 Convention.

Rabbi Irving F. Reichert, for upholding American principles of fair play during World War II; at San Francisco 1952 Convention.

Fred Ross, director, California Federation of Civic Unity, for upholding American principles of fair play during World War II; at San Francisco 1952 Convention.

Rep. John Shelley (D-Calif.), for services to Japanese Americans during World War II; at San Francisco 1952 Convention.

Ira Shimasaki of Washington, D.C., for longtime efforts as chairman of JACL National Arlington National Cemetery Committee; at Cleveland 1963 Joint District Convention.* (Original Copy)

Stephen Thierman, of American Friends Service Committee, for upholding American principles of fair play during World War II; at San Francisco 1952 Convention.

Annie Clo Watson, executive director of San Francisco International Institute, for upholding American principles of fair play during World War II; at San Francisco 1952 Convention.

Franklin Williams, NAACP executive, for upholding American principles of fair play during World War II; at San Francisco 1952 Convention.

Scrolls —

(Cont. from Previous Page)

public service as congressman and senator; at Sacramento 1960 Convention.

Hito Okada of Salt Lake City, for organizing in 1943 and continuing to administer the National JACL Credit Union; at 1964 Detroit Convention.

Clarence E. Pickett, executive director, American Friends Service Committee, Philadelphia, for spearheading the National Student Relocation Program during the war years; at the San Francisco 1952 Convention.

Clarence Pickett, executive director, American Friends Service Committee, for making the difficult Japanese American Evacuation experience a lesson in democracy in action; at Detroit 1964 Convention.

Robert Pirosh, film writer-director, for his honesty and integrity in portraying the Nisei GI in the film, "Go For Broke!"; at the Chicago 1950 Convention.

Chief Justice George Rossman (ret.), Oregon supreme court, for his decision invalidating the state alien land law in 1949, exposing it as racial discrimination against resident Japanese; at Puyallup Valley 1965 District Convention.

Dore Schary, MGM producer, for exposing the evils of discrimination through the medium of motion pictures; at the Chicago 1950 Convention.

Tokutaro N. Slocum, for efforts in obtaining citizenship for Oriental veterans of World War I; at Seattle 1962 Convention.

Mrs. Adelaide Stagbar, Honolulu, for early efforts to gain nonwhite admittance into the Women's International Bowling Congress; at San Jose 1961 Bowling Tournament.

Gen. Joseph M. Swing, Commissioner of Immigration and Naturalization, 1952-60, for leadership in expediting Issei naturalization opportunities; at Sacramento 1960 Convention.

Mrs. Marion T. Tajiri, Salt Lake City, for her lyrics of the "JACL Hymn"; at the Salt Lake 1958 Convention.

The Rev. John W. Thomas, as American Baptist Home Mission Society official for arousing churches to social and economic needs of evacuees, and as director of National Japanese American Students Relocation JACL Council wartime National Sponsor; at San Francisco 1952 Convention.

The Rev. John Thomas, secretary of the Dept. of Cities of American Home Baptist Mission Society, whose Christian devotion gave meaning to America's democratic ideals; at Detroit 1964 Convention.

Norman Thomas, Socialist Party leader, for being first prominent American of national importance to publically question the legality of the Evacuation and being the first in spring 1942 for government compensation for evacuation losses, JACL wartime National Sponsor; at San Francisco 1952 Convention.

Norman Thomas, Socialist Party leader, for dedication and leadership in the cause of

(Continued on Next Page)

Certificate of Appreciation-Recognition

Presented by National JACL Board

strict Session (posthumously).

Alan Hart, Portland attorney, for outstanding services in having the Oregon alien land law invalidated by the state supreme court; at Portland 1963 District Convention.

Philip Hayasaka, of Seattle, for substantial efforts in the successful 1966 campaign to have the Washington alien land law repealed; at Gresham-Troutdale 1967 District Convention.

The Rev. Aaron A. Heist, Huntington Park minister and chairman of the ACLU branch in southeast Los Angeles, for wartime and postwar services to Japanese Americans; at Los Angeles 1954 Convention.

Heitaro Hikida of Seattle, for substantial efforts in the successful 1966 campaign to have the Washington alien land law repealed; at Gresham-Troutdale 1967 District Convention.

Frank Hisayasu of Spokane, for substantial efforts in the 1966 campaign to have the Washington alien land law repealed; at Gresham-Troutdale 1967 District Convention.

Dr. John Kanda of Puyallup Valley, for substantial efforts in the successful 1966 campaign to have the Washington alien land law repealed; at Gresham-Troutdale 1967 District Convention.

George Kawasaki of White River Valley, for substantial efforts in the 1966 campaign to have the Washington alien land law repealed; at Gresham-Troutdale 1967 District Convention.

William Kent, Hollywood, for fighting anti-Nisei discrimination within the American Legion; at Los Angeles 1954 Convention.

Takeshi Kubota of Seattle, for leadership in two campaigns on Washington alien land law repeal; at Portland 1962 District Convention.

Fr. Hugh T. Lavery, M.M., superior of Maryknoll Mission at Los Angeles, for wartime and postwar services to Japanese Americans; at Los Angeles 1954 Convention.

Lever Bros. of Chicago, for encouragement of and consideration to JACL National President Shigeo Wakamatsu (1958-60); at Seattle 1962 Convention.

E. B. MacNaughton, president of First National Bank of Portland, for faith in Americans of Japanese ancestry and courage in upholding the principles of democracy as JACL wartime National Sponsor, at Portland 1957 District National Sponsor; at Portland 1957 District Session.

Thomas A. Maloney (R-San Francisco), state assemblyman, for his leadership in placing Prop. 13 (to repeal the alien land law) on the ballot; at San Francisco 1956 Convention.

S. C. Masterson, state assemblyman from Salinas, for securing passage of the old age assistance to Issei bill; at Salinas 1955 District Council session.

James Matsuoka of Seattle, for substantial efforts in the successful 1966 campaign to have the Washington alien land law repealed; at Gresham-Troutdale 1967 District Convention.

Loren Miller, NAACP legal counsel, for wartime services to Japanese Americans; at Los Angeles 1954 Convention.

Robert Mizukami of Puyallup Valley, for substantial efforts in the successful 1966 campaign to have the Washington alien land law repealed; at Gresham-Troutdale 1967 District Convention.

George Murakami of Puyallup Valley, for substantial efforts in the successful 1966 campaign to have the Washington alien land law repealed; at Gresham-Troutdale 1967 District Convention.

Mrs. Burton W. Musser of Salt Lake, volunteer social worker, for faith in Americans of Japanese ancestry and courage in upholding the principles of democracy as JACL wartime National Sponsor; at Salt Lake 1958 Convention.

Mrs. Kimi Nakanishi of Seattle, for substantial efforts in the successful 1966 campaign to have the Washington alien land law repealed; at Gresham-Troutdale 1967 District Convention.

Nebraska Psychiatric Institute of Omaha, for encouragement of and consideration to JACL National President K. Patrick Okura (1962-64); at Omaha 1967 Twentieth Anniversary.

Joe Nishioka of Idaho Falls, co-chairman of successful Idaho SJR 1 campaign, to give Oriental citizens the right to vote; at Salt Lake 1963 District Session.

W. W. Norton & Co., of New York, in appreciation for publishing Capt. Bosworth's "America's Concentration Camps"; at Chicago 1967 Joint District Convention.

Fern Orme, state senator of Lincoln, for co-authoring and securing passage of bill to repeal the Nebraska anti-miscegenation law; at Omaha 1964 Installation.

Henry B. Owen, Seattle civic leader, for leadership and dedication as chairman of the Washington Statewide Citizens Committee for SJR 20 to have alien land law repealed; at SJR 20 Victory Banquet, Seattle, 1966.

James G. Patton of Denver, national president, Farmers Union, for faith in Americans of Japanese ancestry and courage in upholding the principles of democracy as JACL wartime National Sponsor; at Omaha 1957 District Convention.

James L. Paxton of Omaha, Paxton-Mitchell Steel Co. pres., for faith in Americans of Japanese ancestry and courage in upholding the principles of democracy as JACL wartime National Sponsor; at Omaha 1957 District Convention.

Clarence E. Pickett, Nobel Peace Prize winner and executive director of American Friends Service Committee, Philadelphia, for faith in Americans of Japanese ancestry and courage in upholding the principles of democracy as JACL wartime National Sponsor; at the Chicago 1957 Joint District Convention.

Merrill Pollack, managing editor, W. W. Norton & Co., of New York, for seeking out and commissioning Capt. Bosworth

in writing the Evacuation documentary, "America's Concentration Camps"; at Chicago 1967 Joint District Convention.

Prudential Insurance Co. of America, for its sponsorship of "The Twentieth Century" documentary on "The Nisei — the Pride and the Shame" ably narrated by Walter Cronkite on CBS-TV; at the Chicago 1967 Joint District Convention.

Bishop C. S. Reifsnider, retired Episcopal bishop at Pasadena, and a National JACL Sponsor, for wartime and postwar services to Japanese Americans; at Los Angeles 1954 Convention.

Joseph I. Rikimaru, pioneer Issei, for promoting the welfare of the Japanese American community and leadership in postwar JACL legislative program; at San Francisco 1968 Fortieth Anniversary Installation.

Orville Robertson, lobbyist for the Washington State Assn. of Realtors, of Seattle, for substantial efforts as a member of the Washington Statewide Committee for SJR 20; at Seattle 1967 Installation.

Rosenberg Foundation, San Francisco, for its invaluable assistance in re-establishment of JACL Office in San Francisco in 1946 to assist returning evacuees; at San Francisco 1956 Convention.

Toru Sakahara of Seattle, for substantial efforts in the successful campaign to have the Washington alien land law repealed; at Gresham-Troutdale 1967 District Convention.

Sauce Shimojima of White River Valley, for substantial efforts in the 1966 campaign to have the Washington alien land law repealed; at Gresham-Troutdale 1967 District Convention.

Robert F. Smith, Oregon state representative, for leadership in passage of Oregon's no tax on evacuation claim awards; at Boise 1963 Convention.

Charles A. Sprague, former governor of Oregon, editor of The Statesman, Salem, for faith in Americans of Japanese ancestry and courage in upholding the principles of democracy as JACL wartime National Sponsor; at Portland 1957 District Session.

Dr. Robert L. Stearns, president of Univ. of Colorado, for faith in Americans of Japanese ancestry and courage in upholding the principles of democracy as JACL wartime National Sponsor; at Omaha 1957 District Convention.

George Sugai of Snake River Valley, co-chairman of successful Idaho SJR 1 campaign, to give Oriental citizens the right to vote; at Salt Lake 1963 District Session.

Mrs. Sarah Sugimoto of Puyallup Valley, for substantial efforts in the 1966 campaign to have the Washington alien land law repealed; at Gresham-Troutdale 1967 District Convention.

Monroe Sweetland, state senator and publisher of Milwaukee (Ore.) Review, for faith in Americans of Japanese ancestry and courage in upholding the principles of democracy as JACL wartime National Sponsor; at Portland 1957 District Session.

Charles P. Taft, mayor of

(Continued on Next Page)

Pacific Citizen Chronology

News Capsules: 1968

1967

Dec. 9 — Karen Nomiya, 19, of Chicago indicted for 2nd degree murder for double stabbing murder of Duluth (Minn.) society matron and daughter.

Dec. 26 — San Francisco Chinatown youth problems among grievances presented to City Human Rights Commission.

Dec. 27 — Chicago Board of Education approves principle of bussing plan from spring semester; Chicago JACL supports plan.

1968

Jan. 2 — UCLA immunologist Dr. Paul Terasaki says heart from Negro transplanted into white man could be better tolerated than heart of white man's own brother.

Jan. 3 — William "Mo" Marumoto of La Habra named to 1968 Outstanding Young Men of America.

Jan. 5 — Gov. Reagan appoints Dr. Sachio J. Tanaka, Monterey Park, to State Board of Medical Examiners.

Jan. 5 — Judge Wayne M. Kanemoto elected presiding judge of nine-department San Jose-Millipitas municipal court for 1968 term.

Jan. 12 — Seibu Dept. Store, opened in 1963 on L.A.'s Miracle Mile, sold to Ohrbach's, Inc.

Jan. 12 — Washington Gov. Evans appoints Rev. Mineo

Katagiri of Seattle to new State Advisory Council for Urban Affairs.

Jan. 19 — Ken Eto, 47, No. 1 man in bolita numbers racket in Chicago arrested.

Jan. 27 — "Cooperative education" role (where suburban schools enroll children from inner city) urged by Civil Rights Commission staff director William Taylor at Washington, D.C., JACL installation.

Jan. 30 — New York City's first Oriental principal, David W. Lee, 42, named to PS 178 of Ocean Hill-Brownsville experimental school district, Brooklyn. (This district was hub of subsequent teacher strike which ruined fall semester activities.)

Feb. 2 — Tom Okawara of Fresno commended by State Assembly for completing 50 years of service as an attorney.

Feb. 6 — Carson incorporates as city, between Long Beach and Gardena, Calif.; Sakae Yamamoto elected to city council with 3,916 votes.

Feb. 6 — White racism rapped hard by Hawaiian Nisei on Chicago WBBM Town Meeting of the Air program. (Text in Mar. 22 PC)

Feb. 9 — California Poll finds 48 pct. still approve Evacuation, as compared with 98 pct. in 1942.

Feb. 9 — Gov. Reagan appoints Mas Oji, Yuba City, to

Farm Labor Service Citizens Commission.

Feb. 16 — James Goei, sixth-grade teacher at Grand Rapids, Mich., named in complaint for quoting from Bible, Confucius and Mohammed.

Feb. 16 — Sab Kido recounts his 40 years inside JACL at San Francisco JACL's 40th anniversary installation.

Feb. 16 — Orchardists, including 8 Nisei, file \$1 million suit in Fresno for damages due to alleged negligent application of spray chemicals to 800 acres of peach trees.

Feb. 17 — Coach Bill Kajikawa of Arizona State University inducted into Arizona Basketball Hall of Fame.

Feb. 18 — Bantam Books releases Capt. Bosworth's "America's Concentration Camps" in paperback form.

Feb. 18 — Columbia Basin JACL, Moses Lake, Wash., reactivated to become National organization's 92nd chapter.

Feb. 22 — Sen. Daniel Inouye's autobiography, "Journey to Washington," is published; in condensed form in Reader's Digest.

Feb. 22 — Valley Forge Freedoms Foundation honors Gardena Nisei VFW Memorial Post 1961 with George Washington Medal of Honor in community programs.

Feb. 23 — Buddhist Churches of America national council selects Canada-born Rev. Takashi Tsuji as new bishop, to succeed Dr. Shinsho Hanayama; assumes office on May 26 at San Francisco.

Feb. 24 — UC Berkeley establishes Berkeley Fellows, honorary society of 100 in celebrating its centennial; Dr. George K. Togasaki, class of 1920, selected among charter members.

Feb. 25 — Washington Post relates widespread belief among urban Negroes the U. S. is preparing to evacuate Negro ghettos if rioting sweeps the cities this summer.

Feb. 26 — Grayson Taketa, 33, San Jose attorney, is first Nisei to seek seat in House of Representatives; succeeds at primaries as Democratic candidate against Rep. Charles Gubser.

Mar. 1 — Japan Air Lines admits losing about 1,000 prospective customers after President Johnson appealed Jan. 1 for reduction of travel outside Western Hemisphere.

Mar. 2 — Japanese Ambassador to United Nations, Senjin Tsuruoka, cites heroism of 442nd as instrumental to forming good U.S.-Japan relations at New York JACL installation.

Mar. 4 — After three earlier attempts to close debate, U.S. Senate votes cloture 65-32 on pending Civil Rights Bill.

Mar. 4 — Oriental Actors of America, New York, complain with state commission on human rights about hiring of non-Orientals to portray Orientals in theater, movies, TV, commercials as discriminatory.

Mar. 4 — Sky Pilots, Inc. religious group headquartered in Aurora, Colo., files \$125,000 breach of contract suit against Capt. Mitsuo Fuchida, pilot who led Japanese attack at Pearl Harbor.



SAN JOSE CITY COUNCILMAN Norman Mineta and his wife May read text of his 1968 Nisei of Biennium award in recognition of his lay leadership symbolizing "the goal which those involved in the field of human rights strive in a lifetime" for the cause of justice and equality.

Mar. 8 — Pat Hagiwara of Seattle, playing guard at Claremont - Mudd College, named to all-Southern California Intercollegiate Athletic Conference first team in basketball.

Mar. 11 — Donna Miyasaki of Sugar City, Idaho, competes in 1968 National Junior Miss pageant at Mobile, Ala.

Mar. 15 — William Tanaka (D) of Merced appointed by Gov. Reagan to serve on local Selective Service Board 64.

Mar. 25 — Dr. Tod Mikuriya, former NIMH researcher, upholds use of marijuana for therapeutic use.

Mar. 28 — Japan Cultural and Trade Center dedicated in San Francisco (across street from Nat'l JACL Hq.)

Mar. 29 — Edison Uno named to San Francisco Mayor's Committee to study crime in city.

Mar. 29 — Nisei PTA president Mrs. Mitsui Oba of Roosevelt High School, L.A., opposes walkouts and riots to resolve grievances by Mexican Americans at eastside area schools.

Mar. 30 — Makoto Sakamoto, USC, wins all-around championship in NCAA gymnastics.

Apr. 2 — Paul Fuji, Hawaiian Nisei, wins world junior welterweight boxing championship in Sapporo, Japan; KO's Robert Cruz of the Philippines in second round.

Apr. 5 — JACL Planning Commission releases Executive Reorganization proposal; generally accepted by delegates at San Jose convention in August.

Apr. 5 — Los Angeles city schools have 25,775 (3.5%) students of Oriental ancestry.

Apr. 6 — Several Japanese American businesses in Washington, D.C., looted and vandalized in weekend riot after Dr. Martin Luther King's assassination.

Apr. 9 — Harry Iseki, mayor of Parlier, re-elected to City Council.

Apr. 10 — Nisei cartoon firm, Murakami-Wolf, wins Oscar for "The Box" in best cartoon short subject category.

Apr. 11 — Hawaii's hardest hit by Pentagon's call-up of military reserve; 100th Infantry of 442nd Regt., among units to be federalized May 13.

Apr. 11 — Japanese American groups plant 150 trees at Lincoln Park lagoon in Chicago in appreciation for hospitality to evacuees 25 years ago.

Apr. 11 — President Johnson signs Civil Rights Act of 1968, to cover 80 pct. of all housing by 1970; does not pre-empt state housing laws, like California's Rumford Housing Act. (See Apr. 19 PC.)

Apr. 12 — Jr. JACL presents \$1,300 to Peace Corps for school partnership program; to build school at Guachipilin, El Salvador.

Apr. 12 — "Japanese cultural explosion" in American universities noted at the fourth U.S.-Japan Cultural Conference at Washington.

Apr. 14 — TV writer David Rintels aims gripe at JACL mass protest squashing showing of FBI segment, "Will the Real Traitor Please Stand Up?" in fall of 1965.

Apr. 15 — Univ. of Hawaii students air feelings about

(Continued on Next Page)

Certificates —

(Cont. from Previous Page)

Cincinnati, for faith in Americans of Japanese ancestry and courage in upholding the principles of democracy as JACL wartime National Sponsor; at Cincinnati 1956 District Convention.

Tom Takemura of Puyallup Valley, for substantial efforts in the successful 1966 campaign to have the Washington alien land law repealed; at Gresham-Troutdale 1967 District Convention.

George D. Thomas, executive director, Los Angeles County Conference on Community Relations, for wartime and postwar services to Japanese Americans; at Los Angeles 1954 Convention.

Carroll Thompson, Omaha JACler, for his "behind the scenes" activities to have the bill repealing the Nebraska anti-miscegenation law sponsored; at Omaha 1964 Installation.

Dr. Terrance Toda of Seattle, for substantial efforts in the successful 1966 campaign to have the Washington alien land law repealed; at Gresham-Troutdale 1967 District Convention.

Edward Tsutakawa of Spokane, for substantial efforts in the 1966 campaign to have the Washington alien land law repealed; at Gresham-Troutdale 1967 District Convention.

Turtle Wax, Inc., of Chicago, for encouragement of and consideration to JACL National President Kumeo Yoshinari (1964-66); at Chicago 1967 Joint District Convention.

Dr. Sam Uchiyama of Puyallup Valley, for substantial efforts in the successful 1966 campaign to have the Wash-

ington alien land law repealed; at Gresham-Troutdale 1967 District Convention.

Mamoru Wakasugi of Snake River Valley, for leadership in passage of Oregon's no tax on evacuation claims awards; at Boise 1963 District Convention.

Annie Clo Watson, executive director, San Francisco International Institute, for her warm friendship and her courage in making meaningful the principles of democracy as a wartime JACL National Sponsor; at San Francisco 1956 Convention.

Msgr. Nicholas H. Wegner, director, Boys Town, for faith in Americans of Japanese ancestry and courage in upholding the principles of democracy as JACL wartime National Sponsor; at Omaha 1957 District Convention.

West Los Angeles JACL Women's Auxiliary, in recognition of special support to the JACL History Project, National Youth Council, Civil Rights Fund; at San Jose 1968 Convention.

A. L. Wirin, Los Angeles, legal counsel for the S. Calif. branch, American Civil Liberties Union, for wartime and postwar services to Japanese Americans; at Los Angeles 1954 Convention.

Kaz Yamane of Puyallup Valley, for substantial efforts in the successful 1966 campaign to have the Washington alien land law repealed; at Gresham-Troutdale 1967 District Convention.

Arthur Yturri, Oregon state representative from Malheur County, for leadership in passage of Oregon's no tax on evacuation claim awards; at Boise 1963 District Convention.

Scrolls —

(Cont. from Previous Page)

human dignity for over 50 years; at Detroit 1964 Convention.

Marcell Tyrell, Salt Lake City, for composing the music to the "JACL Hymn"; at the Salt Lake 1958 Convention.

Rep. Francis E. Walter (D-Pa.), for co-authoring the Immigration and Nationality Act of 1952, repealing the Oriental Exclusion Act of 1924 and permitting Issei to become naturalized; at Los Angeles 1952 Testimonial.

Roy Wilkins, executive director, NAACP, for leadership in the civil rights struggle for more than 30 years; at Detroit 1964 Convention.

Dr. Thomas T. Yatabe of Chicago, for 40 years of continuous leadership and service to fellow Nisei, organizer of Fresno American Loyalty League in 1919, co-founder of National JACL national president (1934-36), dentist; at Sacramento 1960 Convention Testimonial.

Suma Sugi Yokotake, first JACL lobbyist for Cable Act amendment in 1931, for restoring citizenship to Nisei women married to Issei men; at Seattle 1962 Convention.

Chronology

(Cont. from Previous Page)

draft; Oriental students burn their draft cards.

Apr. 16 — Gardena city council elects Ken Nakaoka mayor.

Apr. 16 — Pacific Club ends 117-year-old racial policy by admitting two Orientals; top Honolulu private club had allowed Caucasians, Hawaiians, and part-Hawaiians.

Apr. 19 — JACL Endowment Fund passes \$500,000 mark, as of Dec. 31, reports fund chairman Dr. George Miyake.

Apr. 19 — Sculptor Isamu Noguchi commissioned by National Arts Council to do \$90,000 black granite piece for Seattle Art Museum.

Apr. 19 — Seattle City Council unanimously passes open housing ordinance.

Apr. 23 — Brig. Gen. Francis Takemoto, 55, first Nisei general officer, commanding Hawaii 29th Infantry Brigade, announces retirement.

May 3 — American public opinion (Gallup) continues mixed on Japan.

May 10 — Seattle Nihonmachi property owners in wait and see mood as Fifth and Yesler area considered prime spot for \$40 million domed stadium.

May 10 — Raymond Uno of Salt Lake City files as Democratic candidate for state senate seat.

May 11 — Attorney General Ramsey Clark continues to reject House Un-American Activities Committee suggestion to reopen detention centers for black nationalist guerrillas on ABC's "Issues and Answers."

May 15 — First Nisei jockey George Taniguchi retires at Golden Gate; seeks racing official post.

May 16 — K. Patrick Okura installed president of Omaha Urban League, calls for cooperation between races instead of stress on conflict and differences. (Text in July 26 PC.)

May 19 — Dr. Harry Kitano declares melting-pot idea for America being replaced by "cultural pluralism" in address to NC-WNDC JACL.

May 20 — Council on Oriental Organization, L.A., elects the Rev. George Nishikawa as first president; to probe vandalism and use of drugs by young Orientals; sponsor conference on Oriental concerns.

May 21 — Denver Nikkei redevelopment group organized; Kaz Sakamoto of Granada Fish, president.

May 24 — Gardena teenager, Mark Tanaka, arrested for 10th time by police during 4-year period; charged with furnishing dangerous drugs to minor at school.

May 26 — National JACL commemorates 20th anniversary of first two Nisei GI interned at Arlington Cemetery.

May 30 — JACL participates in 100th anniversary of Memorial Day observance at Arlington National Cemetery.

May 31 — JACL committing hara-kiri without stress on civil rights, MDC youth commissioner Ross Harano declares at Detroit. (Text in June 21 PC.)

June 6 — Sen. Robert F.

Kennedy assassinated in Los Angeles; Dr. Thomas Noguchi, county coroner, heads autopsy team; Deputy District Attorney Morio Fukuto of trials dept. calls in witnesses to testify before grand jury.

June 7 — Japan National Tourist Office in New York bombed by Cuban refugees; U.S. State Dept. issues regret.

June 7 — Henry Morozumi, 30, Japanese to reach South Pole, selected among Ten Outstanding Young Men of America.

June 14 — Kenji Kasai family of San Francisco establishes \$500 memorial scholarship within JACL program effective 1969.

June 15 — JACL initiates summer youth intern program; Don Hayashi, Portland Jr. JACL president, hired.

June 15 — Artist Mine Okubo abandons self-imposed exclusion by entering latest work at Stockbridge (Mass.) Image Gallery.

June 16 — The Rev. Taro Goto of Loomis, longtime superintendent of old Pacific Japanese Provisional Conference of Methodist Church, retires.

June 17 — U.S. Supreme Court 7-2 decision in Jones vs. Mayer upholds Negro rights to buy and rent real estate on same basis as whites.

June 22 — Denver Community Relations Commission director Min Yasui robbed and assaulted during racial disturbance at Five Points area.

June 25 — San Fernando Nisei soprano Shigemi Matsumoto wins 15th annual San Francisco Opera auditions.

June 26 — President Johnson reveals Chief Justice Earl Warren's resignation with nomination of Abe Fortas to top post; Fortas nomination subsequently withdrawn as Senate fails to act; Nisei efforts to have Warren "publicly apologize" for role in 1942 Evacuation begins.

June 28 — Bonin Islands returned by U.S. to Japan; ends 13-year effort; Mike Masaoka in Washington aided. (Bonins include Iwojima.)

July 1 — Immigration Act of 1965 eliminating Asia-Pacific Triangle and national origins system becomes effective.

July 13 — Kashu Mainichi publishes its 10,000th edition.

July 18 — Violence rocks Seattle central area; estimate \$16,000 in damages to Nisei-operated stores.

July 19 — Japan Air Lines office in Los Angeles ripped by bombs placed by anti-Castro refugees.

July 20 — JACL's oldest member, Nisaburo Aibara, 99, of Cortez decorated by Japanese government for his 20 years teaching Nihongo before 1942.

July 23 — Attorney Mikio Uchiyama appointed judge of Fowler Judicial District.

July 29 — Prentice-Hall college textbook, "California Government and Politics," declares U.S. Supreme Court ruled Evacuation illegal; Edison Uno, San Francisco, views error as deliberate; authors will rectify.

Aug. 3 — Nobuo Miyazaki of Sapporo becomes Japan's first



Sandy Shimasaki lays JACL wreath at gravesite of a Nisei GI interned at Arlington National Cemetery during 20th anniversary observance of the first two Nisei soldiers reburied at the cemetery.

—PC Photo by Dave Kasamatsu.

heart transplant case, Dr. Juro Wada performs operation; dies in October of respiratory complications.

Aug. 14 — Judge John Aiso declares next two years most critical in U.S.-Japan relations. (Text in Oct. 11 PC.)

Aug. 20 — Oriental influx to Monterey Park, east Los Angeles suburb, deplored by Negro resident; wants "out" if it's going to be Oriental "ghetto"; anonymous threats over phone to some Nisei families follow.

Aug. 24 — Twentieth biennial National JACL Convention hosted by San Jose draws over 1,000 delegates; Urban League executive director Whitney Young Jr. issues challenge "to really show how great America is." Executive reorganization adopted to include president-elect on board from 1970, dues raised to \$6.50 to meet \$177,000 budget, young activists appear, call for repeal or amendment of Emergency Detention Act, Jerry Enomoto re-elected president.

Aug. 27 — Sen. Dan Inouye presents keynote speech to Democratic National Convention at Chicago.

Aug. 30 — Yosh Hotta, asst. nat'l JACL director, resigns; joins Berkeley travel agency.

Sept. 15 — Official Chicago version of disorders during Democratic National Convention, produced by Henry Ushi-

jima, broadcast nation-wide on radio and TV; one-hour show titled, "What Trees Do They Plant?", an excerpt from Sen. Inouye keynote.

Sept. 20 — Calif. Finance Dept. estimates 390,000 Orientals in state.

Sept. 20 — Shigeo Yamada, JAL district manager at Los Angeles, is aboard hijacked Eastern Air Lines plane diverted to Havana in Puerto Rico-Miami flight.

Sept. 21 — Gov. Agnew's "fat Jap" remarks to a sleeping Nisei reporter on press plane to Hawaii draws strong JACL protest, apology made publicly many times since incident.

Sept. 26 — Seattle School Board orders Washington Jr. High closed because of racial disturbance and breakdown of classroom discipline; 15 pct. of student body is Oriental, 73 pct. black.

Sept. 27 — St. Louis architect Gyo Obata unveils revolutionary design for Dallas-Ft. Worth regional airport.

Oct. 1 — Seattle businessmen organize to save its International District.

Oct. 2 — Labor strife at Kitayama Bros. greenhouses at Brighton, Colo., on since July 1, shifts to Stapleton International Airport to protest shipment of flowers.

Oct. 3 — Gen. LeMay's remarks on nuclear bombs (upon acceptance of vice-presidential candidacy on American Independent Party ticket at Pittsburgh) dismays Hiroshima mayor.

Oct. 3 — Gov. Reagan appoints Mrs. Toshi Yamamoto of East Los Angeles to State Board of Barber Examiners.

Oct. 5 — Dayton JACL plants 154 cherry trees at Eastwood Park.

Oct. 5 — Plane carrying Seattle City Councilman Wing Luke to death in May, 1965, found on Merchant Peak waterfall, Snohomish County.

Oct. 8 — Estimated 13,000 Zengakuren militants stage violent anti-American protests in Tokyo; nation-wide demonstrations of Oct. 21 regarded as worst in years.

Oct. 16 — Chicago judge approves government confiscation of life insurance policies of "Tokyo Rose" (Mrs. Iva Ikuko D'Aquino) for paying off unpaid \$10,000 fine for treason.

Oct. 17 — Yasunari Kawabata, 69, of Japan awarded Nobel Prize in literature; third Japanese to be accorded international honors.

Oct. 18 — Downtown L.A. JACL approves new Neighborhood Development Program approach to redevelop Little Tokyo.

Oct. 23 — Japan decorates JACL leaders Saburo Kido and Dr. Tom T. Yatabe at Meiji Centennial observance; Mike Masaoka decorated Oct. 31 by Premier Eisaku Sato with Order of Rising Sun, 3rd Class.

Oct. 24 — Gilroy anti-litter ordinance requiring precinct workers to secure permission may be tested in court by congressional candidate Grayson Taketa of San Jose.

Oct. 25 — Gov. Reagan appoints Judge John Aiso to State Court of Appeals, 2nd District.

Oct. 28 — Resurgence of anti-Oriental feelings in California feared by Chinese American school teacher, due to liberalization of immigration law.

Oct. 31 — Los Angeles abandons \$4 million golf complex and terminates controversial \$300,000 design contract with Umemoto-Perkinson Associates.

Nov. 5 — Hawaii Nisei congressional incumbents, Sen. Dan Inouye (188,438), Rep. Sparky Matsunaga (161,357) and Rep. Patsy Mink (148,630), reelected. Shunichi Kimura elected mayor of Hawaii County council, Island's first Nisei mayor. Ray Uno (9,958) defeated by 147 votes in his first bid for Utah State Senate Dist. 1. Grayson Taketa of San Jose (73,530) defeated by 2-1 margin in first Mainland Nisei bid for seat in House of Representatives. Moonray Kojima of New York (4,171) bows 3-1 to Democratic opponent in bid for state assembly seat. Tom Hom (32,556) becomes third Oriental elected to California Assembly, defeating incumbent James Bear (30,293) of San Diego. Seattle Atty. Warren Chan elected King County superior court judge, first Chinese American to sit on Washington bench. (Numbers alongside name indicate votes received).

Nov. 7 — City halts condemnation procedure of Little Tokyo to widen E. 1st St. until Community Redevelopment Agency master plan is approved.

Nov. 12 — Seattle robberies increase six-fold over same 12-day period of last November in central area; Japanese among those victimized.

Nov. 12 — Councilman Norman Mineta elected San Jose vice mayor.

Nov. 14 — Sen. Inouye tells County Supervisors Assn. of California "white face not popular in Vietnam." U. S. must change its attitude on Asians.

Nov. 19 — Chicago JACL signs Joint Action Board statement calling for police and citizen responsibility of public order.

Nov. 26 — Dr. S. I. Hayakawa, 62, appointed acting president of San Francisco State College; orders classes closed due to student strife for three weeks to reopen Dec. 2.



Vice President-Elect

Gov. Agnew's unwitting utterance of "fat Jap" in midst of the fall election campaign may have all but buried its use in public by men in public life.



Arrival of Wakamatsu Colonists at Gold Hill, 1869

First emigrants from Japan land in San Francisco in May, 1869

(Continued from page A-1)

Six Japanese women, including Mrs. Schnell, and four young children were with the pioneer colony. Two of the children were the daughters of Mr. and Mrs. Schnell, and the remaining two were daughters of Japanese families.

The original party arrived at San Francisco aboard the side-wheeler "China" of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company on May 27, 1869, proceeded to Sacramento by riverboat, and thence wagoned to Placerville and Gold Hill where Eduard Schnell had arranged to purchase 160 acres for the farm colony.

With them came 50,000 three-year old mulberry trees for silk farming, large quantity of bamboo roots for food and craft industry, tea seeds, wax tree stocks, grape seedlings and other varieties of plants and seeds of their native land.

Sizeable shipments of cuttings and plants were also to be received at Gold Hill after initial preparations had been completed. However, restrictive or limited, the Japanese people were now traveling between California and their homeland of Japan in the interest of their agricultural undertaking at Gold Hill.

No Money, No Water
Immediately upon their ar-

rival, the settlers set out to build their homes and clear and plant their crops on the land purchased from Charles M. Graner, and for over a year it appeared that they would be rewarded for their determination and many sacrifices.

However, combination of dry climate of the area, scarcity of irrigation water, lack of funds and failure of financial assistance to come from Japan as promised doomed the pioneer project in less than two years.

Beset with money and other problems, Eduard Schnell left the colony with his Japanese wife and two minor daughters with assurance to the colonists that he would return with much needed funds, but he failed to do this and thus abandoned his Japanese followers to their own fate in a strange and often hostile land.

As dictated by necessity and self-preservation, the settlers sold most of their valuables and belongings to ward off hunger while patiently waiting for their leader who never returned, and ultimately each was compelled to go his own way.

Some were able to return to Japan and others moved elsewhere where employment was more promising.

Two Stay Behind

From every indication, only Matsunosuke Sakurai, a samurai, and Okei Ito, nursemaid to the Schnell household, remained behind at Gold Hill where they were befriended and employed by the early pioneer family of Francis Veerkamp.

His descendants are to be found in the Gold Hill-Coloma area where they are engaged in farming and business.

Okei is said to have died of fever at the age of 19 in the spring of 1871 and was buried at the knoll of a hill which she frequently climbed to watch the setting sun and gaze in the direction of her homeland.

Her headstone reads both in English and Japanese, "In Memory of Okei, died 1871, aged 19 years, a Japanese girl."

Matsunosuke Sakurai faithfully served the Veerkamp family until his death on February 25, 1901, and he now lies at rest in the Vineyard Cemetery at Coloma, the historical site of Marshall's gold discovery and a few miles from Gold Hill.

Veerkamp Interviewed

With its tragic ending, the colony soon passed into oblivion, and its very existence was lost and forgotten until after World War I.

Unquieted rumor persisted that a Japanese girl, who died in the gold-rush period, was buried at Gold Hill near Coloma.

A search was undertaken by several Sacramentans, and the first person they interviewed was the 75-year-old Henry Veerkamp, son of the pioneer settlers who befriended and gave shelter and employment to Okei Ito and Matsunosuke Sakurai, the last of the colonists to remain at Gold Hill.

He was a year older than the Japanese girl he knew as "Okei San" and, in vividly recalling the past, he told the story of the tea and silk farm, its Japanese pioneers and their hopes, industry, disappointments, suffering, hardships and ultimate abandonment of the colony.

He pointed out the site of the settlement and the location of Okei's grave, and thus the Wakamatsu Tea and Silk Farm Colony was rediscovered.

(End of biographical sketch in application)

Constant Vigil

Understandably, 1969 will be a climatic year for those who had indulged in time-consuming and painstaking research on the Wakamatsu Colony and for others who have come to love this phase of California's early history.

For them it has been one of constant vigil to keep the

delicate story of the first immigrant group from Japan of a century ago from again fading away and passing into oblivion.

Over the years, not all words were kind or complimentary on the subject of this writing, and it was looked upon as "much ado about nothing."

But in recent times and noticeably within the last several months, more persons concerned with or interested in the heritage of the Japanese people of America have come to the realization that with the dawn of 1969 will come the Centennial Year not only for the early pioneers of the ill-fated Wakamatsu Tea and Silk Farm Colony of Gold Hill, El Dorado County, but also for all Japanese who chose to make some place in America their home.

The last paragraph of the Historical Landmark application sincerely expressed, and still does express, the minds and hearts of its co-sponsors and may imbue the readers with the same sense of spiritual tribute for the people of Wakamatsu Colony and their dramatic but short-lived venture and others who took leave of Japan a few years later and made possible, through hope, pride, patience and industry, our world of today.

"Although the Wakamatsu Tea and Silk Farm Colony

was short-lived and suffered its tragic ending, it signaled the coming of Japanese pioneers to America and the beginning of their notable contribution to the agricultural industry of California.

"During the past three-quarters of the century, they have left their marks in the teeming valleys throughout the length and breadth of this great state.

"Many descendants are carrying on the work of their pioneer forebears with the same devotion, determination and skill which helped to make California the most productive farming state in the United States and the greatest agricultural region in the world.

"This, it is befitting that the land which was once the Wakamatsu Tea and Silk Farm Colony be historically recognized as the site of (a) the only silk and tea farm in this State and (b) the first venture into agriculture by Japanese immigrants in the United States and (c) where the important participation of the pioneers from Japan to California's agriculture had its beginning."

Two Major Events

Two major events are now being scheduled and planned for 1969 on the theme of the "Centennial Year." There undoubtedly will be announce-

ment of others.

Coloma-Lotus Boosters Club, sponsor of the annual Gold Discovery Celebration at Coloma Gold Discovery State Park, El Dorado County, has dedicated the 1969 celebration in tribute to the Wakamatsu Colonists of Gold Hill and in honor of all Japanese people on the occasion of their 100th anniversary.

Coinciding as closely as possible to the day John Marshall discovered gold at Sutter's sawmill, 1969 celebration will take place on Saturday and Sunday, Jan. 25 and 26, with emphasis on the latter.

Five Japanese American communities represented by Stockton, Marysville, Placer County, Florin and Sacramento JACL Chapters will marshal their talents and resources to bring a bit of history of the Japanese people of America, their culture and other subjects of interest.

Story of the Wakamatsu Tea and Silk Farm Colony and hopes and tribulations of its people, girl "Okei" and her lonely grave at Gold Hill, other immigrants from Japan to follow, contribution of the Japanese people to California's agriculture and general growth will be told by means of displays and exhibits.

Other active participations will be bonnai and flower arrangement, doll displays, ken-

do and judo exhibitions, Japanese cookery, pamphlets on Japanese culture and values, music and dancing.

Dedication in June

The deferred dedication of the Historical Landmark Plaque in recognition of the Wakamatsu Tea and Silk Farm Colony of Gold Hill as an important episode in California's early history will take place on a day yet to be announced in June 1969.

Other complementary activities are being planned. Northern California-Western Nevada District Council will oversee the programming and financing in behalf of all sponsors.

Gold Trails Grammar School, which is a part of what was once the Wakamatsu Colony farm, has been tentatively approved and selected for the placement of the Historical Monument. Dedication will have civic and religious overtones and may be followed by social and festival programs at the Coloma Gold Discovery State Park.

People of Japan, and in particular the City of Aizu Wakamatsu, have long revered the legendary story of the Japanese pioneers of a century ago to Gold Hill, and are said to be moving ahead with plans to commemorate 1969 as (Please turn to next page)

Clearer JACL role in U. S. mainstream asserted

By MASAO W. SATOW
National JACL Director

SAN FRANCISCO—While the basic purpose of the Japanese American Citizens League to promote the welfare of persons of Japanese ancestry in the United States is still valid, the temper of these times and the increasing participation of our members in the mainstream of American life call for a clearer definition of the role of JACL as an organization, beyond our Japanese American communities, dedicated as it is to "a Greater America" and our members to being "Better Americans."

This is especially urgent in the present ferment for equal opportunities for all Americans regardless of race and color. In our forthcoming Biennial we hope to assess in detail what the National organization can do in this area of bettering human relations and how Chapters can involve themselves at the local level to bring our practical commitments in keeping with our pronouncements.

Civil Rights

We are still relatively at the post on moving toward meaningful involvement in civil rights. Several Chapters have made some beginnings. To what extent Chapters have engaged this biennial in such programs was to be shown from a survey conducted by

National Civil Rights Committee Chairman Patrick Okura and reported at the Convention.

The Northern California-Western Nevada District Council has funded this summer tutorial programs in San Jose and San Francisco. During the past several weeks various District Councils have prepared position papers on civil rights which have appeared in the Pacific Citizen, and we have continued our "education" approach in the P.C.

A series of sensitivity discussions were carried on in Los Angeles under the direction of Jeffrey Matsui at national expense to prepare lay leaders to be of assistance to Chapters in the area of civil rights.

Also, under the push of the Southern California Office and the Pacific Southwest District, a number of JACL groups personally visited the new business venture in Watts of "Green Power" and called upon JACLers nationally to support and encourage this with voluntary donations.

Nationally in connection with our support of the National Leadership Conference on Civil Rights, our Chapters participated in the national legislative push for the 1968 Civil Rights Bill with special emphasis upon open housing.

Incidentally, we upped our financial support to the National Leadership Conference this biennial to \$1,000 per year from \$500. National Legal Counsel William Marutani's second trip to Bogalusa was as an official representative of National JACL. We contributed \$250 to the Protestant Church Council of Los Angeles as an assist in this group's preparations to alleviate the aftermath from possible rioting.

Alien Land Law Repeal

Because it was the third try after two unsuccessful attempts in 1960 and 1962, the repeal of the Washington State Alien Land Law in November of 1966 by the electorate was one of the most satisfying victories for JACL.

Plenty of credit goes to the dogged efforts of Tak Kubota who served as Chairman for the repeal campaign for the third time, and the support given by the Pacific Northwest Chapters. This third time attempt was pushed originally by the Seattle Chapter, and endorsed and supported by National JACL in both the 1964 and 1966 National Conventions.

A different strategy was added to the 1966 campaign by the organization of a State-wide Citizens Committee of prominent citizens other than Japanese, notably among

whom were Joe Davis, Father F. B. Costello, Orville Robertson and William F. Devin. Many felt that this was an important factor in the different payoff of the 1966 campaign.

Miscegenation

Historically, National JACL's position on the repeal of anti-miscegenation statutes has been to wait for a good case which might be reviewed before the United States Supreme Court. However, because of special circumstances and efforts of individual JACLers, National has supported the successful repeal of such laws in Idaho, Utah, Wyoming and Nebraska in the past.

During this biennial Loving v. State of Virginia provided the best case we have been looking for. National Legal Counsel William Marutani was assigned to prepare an amicus brief in behalf of JACL, and was also allowed time for oral arguments before the Court, the first Nisei to argue a civil rights case before the U.S. Supreme Court. His painstaking research paid off in that the Court made liberal use of his points in its final unanimous decision in June of 1967 declaring all anti-miscegenation statutes of the several States, some 17 in all, unconstitutional. The total cost of \$5,000 for preparing and print-

ing the amicus brief was taken from the National JACL Reserve Fund, this amount having been budgeted for the purpose in a previous biennial.

Proposition 14

Reported the previous biennial was the action of the California Supreme Court in declaring Proposition 14 which would have prevented any official government agency from passing regulations controlling housing as unconstitutional. JACL joined with 85 other human relations organizations in a joint amicus brief. The California Real Estate Association appealed the decision to the U.S. Supreme Court, and the highest Court upheld the decision of the California Supreme Court.

Meanwhile in December of 1966, the National Director appeared in testimony before the California Governor's Blue Ribbon Commission holding hearings on the subject of open housing, stating JACL's strong support of the Rumford Fair Housing Act as the very minimum necessary.

In April of 1967 JACL joined with other groups in a rally at Sacramento against a watering down or repeal of the Rumford Fair Housing Act.

Bosworth Book

The appearance of Capt. Allan Bosworth's book,

"America's Concentration Camps," in 1967 was timely to make the 25th year after Evacuation. Through arrangements made with Merrill Pollack of W. W. Norton & Company, publishers, National JACL bought 6,500 copies of this book at a special price to enable us to offer this \$5.95 book to our members for \$5 and for \$4 to Chapters wishing to donate copies to local libraries and to individuals for public relations purposes.

(We understand Norton & Company printed up and sold 18,000 copies of this book.)

Seventy Chapters bought 1,632 books for contributing to libraries.

There were 298 books contributed to public libraries in cities of 50,000 or more in the east, midwest and south where there are few, if any, Japanese Americans.

Citizen 13660

By chance we learned recently that Mine Okubo's "Citizen 13660" is out in reprint and available. Headquarters has had more inquiries about this one book than any other immediate post war book on Evacuation now out of print.

Our records indicate that in 1947 when Headquarters handled this book, less than 100 copies were ordered. In view of the above and the reason-

able price to us on lot order, (books sell for \$6), we have ordered 1,000 copies, all of which will be handled by National Headquarters.

We are offering the book to members at \$5.

PR Brochure

During this biennial, the original JACL Public Relations brochure, published in 1952, was updated by staff as to content and completely rewritten by Bill Hosokawa. Selected pictures were added and 25,000 copies printed up.

Ed Tsutakawa, active Spokane Chapter JACLer, made up the format and did the printing at his Litho Art Printing Company.

A copy of this brochure was sent to every JACL member family through the mailing facilities of the Pacific Citizen in December of 1967. Copies were also distributed to members of the Junior JACL Chapters.

On Mike Masaoka's suggestion, copies with individual covering letter were sent to major federal department heads and to each U.S. Senator and every member of the U.S. House of Representatives. Many of these were warmly acknowledged.

The brochure was also included with the Bosworth Book in mailing to the public libraries in the east, midwest

and south. 300 copies were taken and distributed in important contacts in Japan with the JACL Japan Tour.

In addition, 16 Chapters purchased about 1,000 copies for public relation purposes in their communities. We have about 2,300 on hand at Headquarters.

The cost of printing and mailing out these brochures to our membership amounted to \$3,666.80, this amount taken from our JACL National Reserve account as provided at the 1966 Convention. Charges for distribution for public relations purposes amounted to \$1,260.77, this amount taken from the Bosworth Book profits as voted by the National Board.

'Kokufuku' Film

In May of 1967 San Francisco Station KRON-TV produced and televised "Kokufuku," "The Return" on its Assignment Four documentary series to mark the 25th Anniversary of the Evacuation.

National Headquarters was consulted on this half hour color presentation in which the National Director appears. A copy of this film was purchased by Headquarters and a number of Chapters have made use of it.

This biennial we have had more requests for material (Turn to Page C-5)

Urge public relations role for Fowler JACL

By THOMAS TOYAMA

When Dr. Edwin Reischauer, former U.S. ambassador to Japan, spoke at the Fresno State College declaring that the Japanese are the "most racist group," it stunned many Central California JACLers who heard him.

This invites every American of Japanese ancestry to have a greater understanding of the problems facing society today. The chapter on human relations and human rights in the "Great Books of the Western World" can be most helpful in attaining this understanding.

Delving into the area of general education, the Issei in my home town of Fowler generally had completed the sixth grade. The Nisei completed high school, some went to college. The Sansei today have the best record—nearly 90 percent of them having attended or completed college.

Americans of Armenian and of Japanese ancestries were in the majority at Fowler High School during the 1940s. The first Nisei to be graduated was Fred Hirasuna in 1928. Twenty-five years later, the racial composition at Fowler High is heavily Mexican American. For the first time in school history, Fowler had its

first minority uprising on campus last year.

As to homes, prewar the Japanese were living on the westside of Fowler. Today it's the so-called ghetto area. And the Nisei have moved to the eastside of town.

Conversation Problem

In the area of communication, the Issei were hard-pressed when they first came in the 1900s. Even my parents, who came from Okinawa, had trouble understanding the people from Hiroshima because they used so much slangy Japanese. My grandfather taught one Hiroshima man how to read and interpret the newspapers.

And my parents were always correcting my Japanese since I was associating with so many who spoke Japanese Hiroshima style. This also reminds me of one Fresno Nisei who returned home from his studies in Japan to berate his parents for speaking incorrectly.

Today, one Nisei mother complained she cannot reach her college-bred son because he uses big words. Communication is essential, therefore, to foster closer family relations.

There is a role for Fowler JACL today in the light of poor communications and lack

of a public relations program within our community. History of the Japanese in Fowler also indicates the present need for JACL here.

When the Issei first came in the 1900s, Japanese farm labor was welcome. Twenty years later, however, the real estate group didn't want to sell them land. Immigration from Japan was cutoff. Naturalization was denied them. By 1940, the taxpayers association and the Grange were trying to get us off the land.

After the 1942 Evacuation, farm groups opposed the return of Japanese Americans. In the 1950s, local prejudice against Japanese Americans was still strong. Against this backdrop of history, the Fowler JACL was organized in 1952.

In the subsequent 15 years, the conditions have changed for the better. Nisei are in service organizations, leading scout organizations, active in PTA and other community affairs.

Improved Situation

In the 1960s, Floyd Honda became the first Nisei city councilman. Tom Shirakawa followed suit. Howard Renge was named assistant city attorney. Mikio Uchiyama, this year, was appointed judge of the Fowler Judicial District after serving as city attorney. Hiram Goya, CPA, audits the city finances. Seico Hanashiro was editor of the Fowler Ensign before joining the Fresno

post office. Setzu Kikuta was the first Nisei postman in Fowler.

Japanese Americans are now employed and serving on the medical staff of the Fowler Community Hospital.

Local Nisei who have gone elsewhere to work include Dr. William Ginoza, Fowler's Nisei Ph.D., now at Univ. of Pennsylvania; Charles Toyama is the first engineer now working for Douglas Aircraft in California; George Toyama, Tom Nagata, Mike Yoshimoto, Barney Sano and Jack Matsuoka are now with the State Highway Division as engineers. Joe Hanashiro is the first Nisei from here to work with IBM.

School Trustees

Serving in various capacities at the educational level are Harry Hiraoka, State College board of trustees; Harley Nakamura, Fowler Elementary School board of trustees; Judge Uchiyama, Reedley College trustee; Dr. George Miyake, Los Angeles College of Optometry trustee;

Greetings

Clovis
JACL

Greetings!

Fowler
JACL
Chapter

Taketa

Continued from Previous Page
the Centennial Year in honor of the Japanese people in America.

A memorial was dedicated in 1957 to the girl "Okie" and others of her Wakamatsu Colony at a site known as "Gold Hill" located on a plateau of the mountain overlooking the City of Aizu Wakamatsu. The monument is a replica of Okie's gravestone at Gold Hill.

Records from Japan
Aizu Wakamatsu is the home of "Byakkotai," the legendary boy warriors of the civil war which spawned the Wakamatsu Colony of Gold Hill, and the girl "Okie" now has been given an immortal place in the hearts of its people.

Almost total destruction was inflicted upon the community in the civil war, and, therefore, no source material remained to enable its historians to tell the story about the Wakamatsu Colony at a place called Gold Hill in distant America.

The history of their own

people who ventured forth in 1889 has now been greatly enriched by such records, documents, reprints and other pertinent matters of research recently contributed by the writer and his associates.

History belongs to everyone, and we are pleased to be able to share our knowledge with the community of Aizu Wakamatsu.

The history of our own Japanese people of America has had its beginning, however humble and of short duration, with the arrival of the Wakamatsu Colonists at Gold Hill in June 1889.

Our heritage goes back to these early pioneers and others who were soon to follow and give so much of themselves to their adopted country.

Wise and timely advice has come to us from persons in positions of knowledge and authority to the effect that 1969 is about to present a "golden" opportunity of a lifetime, and only fools would permit the year to slip by without doing something both meaningful and deserving.

We are reminded that the next centennial year is a full century away. With a little motivation and ado, every Japanese American community could undertake a memorial service or observance, each in its own way, during the same June weekend to be assigned for the Historical Landmark Plaque Dedication at Gold Hill.

Thus, by so doing, we shall help to make the year of 1969 a simple but a memorable Centennial Year in honor of the pioneers to America from Japan of the past one hundred years.

FOOTNOTES

(*) Bunjiro Taketa, former Sacramento; Tsuyoshi (Ki) Kimura, author of "Meiji Restoration"; Soichi Nakatani, Sacramento; Sajima Furukawa, Aizu Wakamatsu; Fern R. Sayre, Sacramento; Henry Taketa, Sacramento.
(**) Gojima Lotus Boosters Club; El Dorado County Historical Society; John B. Hassler, Coloma; Japanese American Citizens League; Northern California and Western Nevada District; Japanese American Citizens League chapters of Florin, Marysville, Placer County, Sacramento and Stockton; Soichi Nakatani, Sacramento; George Oki, Sacramento; Fern R. Sayre, Sacramento; Munichi Miyasaki, Auburn; Henry Taketa, Sacramento.

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SAN JOSE 'ICHIBAN' CHAPTER COMPLETES A FRUITFUL YEAR IN THREE ENDEAVORS

By PHIL MATSUMURA

San Jose

The year 1968 proved to be very fruitful for San Jose JACL. It gained national recognition in, at least, three endeavors.

1—Its current membership of 1,778 is the all-time national high for single chapter membership, climaxing some thirteen years of consecutive increases. Mrs. Phil Ajari, membership chairman, with assistance of her sister, Evelyn Watanabe, goes through the arduous task of processing the record-breaking membership year after year.

Through the efforts of 1000 Club chairman Henry Yamate, San Jose's number climbed from 52 to nearly 100 this year.

2—San Jose gained national recognition by spearheading the participation in a tutorial program for the culturally de-

prived pre-school children. The move for a pilot program was started by James Ono, civil rights chairman of San Jose chapter and the Northern California - Western Nevada District Council.

Many Junior JACLers participated in the head-start program in the East San Jose area. A plaque in appreciation to the Junior members was presented by Dr. Walt Simon, assistant superintendent of Eastside Union School District, during the convention.

3—The local chapter hosted the successful 20th biennial national convention last August at the Hyatt House. They said it couldn't be done in San Jose, but under the able leadership of general chairman Dr. Tom Taketa, assisted by Sharon Uyeda (youth chairman) and all his hard-working committees, San Jose's senior and junior JACL was

able to utilize the limited facilities of our city to its optimum advantage.

For the youth, it was their second biennial event. Chairman Taketa knew that we did not have adequate facilities that would compare with those of larger cities, but he stated "we try harder" and that, in a nutshell, was the secret of success.

It was really heart-warming to have received so many letters from JACLers everywhere who enjoyed the convention and took time out to let us know... and these are the notes that make us feel that the whole thing was worth it, after all.

The youth convention went off very smoothly, and the youngsters are to be commended for conducting it efficiently. I must admit that their hard work, enthusiasm and confidence paid off. Their advisers Beverly Takeda and

Richard K. Tanaka are to be congratulated for their guidance of the youth group.

Robin Eto, who handled the youth convention publicity, did an outstanding job of covering the events, and to me, she is a real discovery from the convention... a good Sansei writer.

Rainstorm — A Blessing

That unprecedented rainstorm, which seemed a disaster at the time, proved to be a blessing in disguise for it washed down the town, cleared away the smog, dropped the temperature to air-condition the whole city and helped Bob Okamoto and his outing committee clean the tables and settle the dust at Blackberry Farm, the site of next day's outing.

It did, however, tax Shin Mune and Ken Kitajima's transportation committee to the very hilt to accommodate

the sudden deluge of calls for transportation.

While I am on the subject of the convention, I would like to complete some of the acknowledgements that were inadvertently not made during the convention.

We express thanks for the generous contribution of \$100 by Yoshio Katayama, San Jose attorney, toward the purchase of trophies in the golf tournament, for the extra courtesies and refreshments provided by George Yamaoka (co-owner of Silver Pines Golf and Country Club) during the tourney, to Bank of Tokyo and Sumitomo Bank for various material donations, to Hank Tsukamoto and Frank Shimada for their assistance in setting up the tournament.

Appreciation Expressed

James Taketa, in charge of booster events, conveys the appreciation of the convention board and himself to all who

helped to make the opening mixer an outstanding success... George Takagi of Takamum Nursery: for the lovely corsages for all the hostesses... James Hirabayashi for making all the signs, CYS Band for the enjoyable hour they provided.

San Jose will sponsor the 23rd annual national JACL bowling tournament jointly with the local Nisei Bowling Association the first week of March 1969 at the Futurama Lanes. Ozzie Shimada is general chairman.

San Jose has had one winner in the national tournament and that was in 1961 when the Tahitia Sports Center took the title in a upset victory over a very strong field that included the strongest teams of Hawaii. On the championship team were Roy Santo, Mich Shimoto, Sappo Emoto, Rich Takata and Wright Inouye.

Satow...

(Continued from Page C-1)

about Japanese Americans than ever. Besides the usual requests from students — high school, college and graduate, inquiries have come from professional writers and several school districts wanting this material to incorporate into regular curriculum.

Mrs. Anne Loftis of Palo Alto, Calif., has been writing a book on Japanese Americans commissioned by McMillan Publishing Company, and has depended upon us for checking of details and incidents.

Warren Slate Productions of New York City, producers of visual materials for high schools, asked for pictures of Japanese Americans and especially of the Evacuation period to be made into slides for visual display in the schools with an accompanying commentary. With the cooperation of Harry Honda, PC Editor, we have been able to refer them to such pictures for their satisfaction.

In view of such requests we have in mind a general brochure on Japanese Americans similar to our JACL PR brochure with a bibliography of material readily available, as well as a short bio of several outstanding Japanese Americans.

Elk's 'White Only' Clause

A number of instances where prominent JACLers have been personally invited by their Order of the Elks member friends to join and have been denied membership on the basis of the Elks' "white only" clause, have been brought to our attention this year.

We have known of this discriminatory clause and other JACLers in the past who have had similar experiences.

Up to now we have felt that this matter of discrimination by a social group should be taken care of by Elks members who feel deeply about this discrimination. However, certain National JACL officials feel that National JACL has a responsibility to try to correct this and have instructed the National Director to document all such known cases, which we are presently in the process of doing.

The program of Scholarships administered by National JACL is carried out by National Youth Director Alan Kumamoto.

We are deeply grateful to the Sumitomo Bank of California for its contribution of four \$500 annual Scholarships beginning this year in marking its 15th year as a chartered bank in the State of California. Two of these are for graduating high school students and two for scholars already in college.

Because of the amounts of the Sumitomo Bank Scholarships, with National Board approval, the amount of Pvt. Ben Masaoka Memorial Scholarship now in its 23rd year, was upped to \$500 with the addition of \$100 annually henceforth from National JACL.

Kasai Memorial

National JACL also received this year \$10,000 for its Scholarship Fund from the estate of the late Kenji Kasai of San Francisco, long time active JACL supporter and prominent Issei in this community. This will provide one \$500 Scholarship beginning in 1969.

To unify our National Scholarship program and to aggressively seek funds for additional scholarships, the National Board at its 1967 Interim meeting approved the establishment of a National JACL Scholarship Foundation.

An Interim Committee to organize this Foundation was set up composed of Buddy Iwata of Livingston as Chairman, Tom Shimasaki, Henry Kanegae, Yone Satoda, Fred Hirasuna, Alan Kumamoto and the National Director as staff resource.

Two meetings were held and the following proposals have been approved by the National Board:

- 1—National JACL Scholarship Foundation Board to consist of seven members each serving 6-year terms on a staggered basis:
- 2—Functions of this Board:
 - (a) Solicit and receive monies and other resources for the National JACL Scholarship Foundation,
 - (b) Serve as trustees for such funds,
 - (c) Periodically review the administration of the JACL Scholarship program.

The present status of the

National JACL Scholarship Foundation is to select people to serve on the Board. This was to be done at the National Board meeting at the Convention.

Study in Japan

In 1967 Japan Air Lines announced the sponsorship of four Fellowships for summer study in Japan as a public service, and National JACL was invited to administer the program in selecting the recipients.

The Fellowships consist of round trip transportation to Japan, tuition, housing and board at Sophia University in Tokyo, field trips in connection with the courses, and a final field trip to places of interest before returning to the States.

A nucleus committee was organized for this with Akiji Yoshimura of Colusa as chairman, and Jerry Enomoto, Yone Satoda and Dr. Tom Taketa as members with the National Director. The nucleus committee set up the method of selection, judging criteria, prepared suitable application blanks, and was responsible for the panel of judges to determine the final recipients.

37 Applicants

In 1967 a total of 37 applicants were processed by the respective District Councils in accord with the decision to have each District Council submit two finalists. The four finalists in 1967 were Mrs. Mary Sabusawa, Chicago; Kennon Nakamura, Seabrook; Shirley Matsumura, San Jose, and Edward Kakita, Los Angeles Progressive Westside.

Serving as judges were Shig Kameda, Japan Air Lines; James Stewart, Asia Foundation; Dr. Wilson Riles, California State Board of Education, and JACL National President Jerry Enomoto and Akiji Yoshimura.

We prevailed on Akiji Yoshimura to continue as the chairman of this project for 1968. Serving on the Nucleus Committee were Jerry Enomoto, Yone Satoda, Tad Hirota, Shirley Matsumura, with Shiro Hotta coordinating as staff, and the National Director as consultant.

The judges were Tomoichi Tsuge, Japan Air Lines; Lucy Schulte, San Francisco YWCA; Susumu Nakamura, UC Berkeley, Shio Sato, UC Boalt Hall

and Shirley Matsumura, 1967 recipient. Selected as the 1968 recipients were Mrs. Sophie Toriumi, Pasadena; Mrs. Diane Ooka, Seabrook; Rev. Isao Horinouchi, Sacramento and Ann Bacnik, Cleveland. There were 39 applicants for 1968.

Wakamatsu Colony

Year 1969 will mark 100 years since the first group of colonists came from Japan, arriving in El Dorado County in northern California to grow silk and tea on June 8, 1869.

A girl in the group, Okei Ito, passed away at the age of 19 and is believed to be the first Japanese who passed away in this country. Her grave, the celebrated Okei grave, is the only physical evidence remaining of this colony.

From prewar days National JACL leaders have talked about some fitting monument or memorial for the grave. In recent years, the El Dorado Historical Society and several independent researchers including Mrs. Fern Sayer of Sacramento, also Soichi Nakatani and Mr. Yamasaki of Placer, have been keeping alive an interest in the Okei

grave and Wakamatsu Tea and Silk Colony.

Henry Taketa of Sacramento has given much time and effort to cultivate the Veerkamps, descendants of the family who originally welcomed the colonists and on whose property the Okei grave is located.

The No. Calif.-Western Nevada District Council with National support has been among the groups indicating interest and cooperation. In recent months things have become crystallized to the point where all the interested groups and individuals have come together. James Murakami of Sonoma County has been named coordinator for the project with the approval of all concerned.

Centennial Plaque

Meantime, through the efforts of Henry Taketa and supporting statements by several groups, including National JACL, the California State Legislature has designated a plaque to commemorate the 100th Anniversary.

NC-WNDC will spearhead a campaign to raise funds to (Turn to Page C-7)

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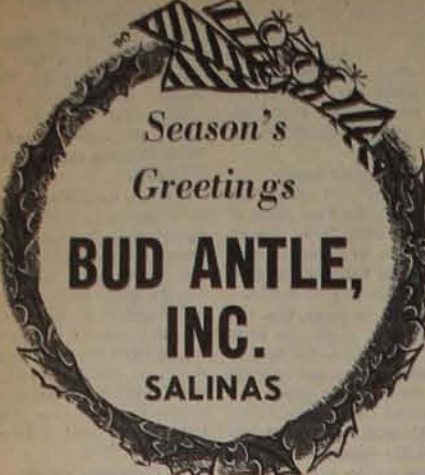
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Satow...

(Continued from Page C-3)

provide a marker on which the plaque will be mounted on the County school grounds adjacent to the Veerkamps property where the Okei grave is.

In soliciting the assistance of Washington Representative Mike Masaoka for a special commemorative U.S. postage stamp for the Wakamatsu Colony, Mike has suggested that the celebration be expanded to nationally recognize the 100th Anniversary of the coming of the first group of immigrants from Japan to the United States. This was to be considered at the Convention National Board meeting.

JACL Japan Tour

The 1967 National JACL Japan Tour can be considered a success from all aspects. A total of 99 persons went on tour from Oct. 14-Nov. 5.

We were fortunate in having a good nucleus of active JACLers with 11 National Officers, 11 present and former chapter presidents, 15 others who have served their Chapters in official capacity and 23,000 Clubbers. In the group were two Issei, two teen-agers, three non-Japanese, and one 7 year old.

With the tour oversubscribed five months before takeoff, we were able to concentrate on the Tour organization with the assistance of Japan Air Lines, Japan Travel Bureau, and the cooperation of JACL owned and operated travel agencies. Much credit to National JACL officers Pat Okura, Dr. David Ishimura, Tad Hirota and Haruo Ishimaru as Chairman of the National Cultural Heritage Committee.

Special Arrangements

We are especially indebted to Mike Masaoka for making special arrangements for the Tour, especially the special reception in Tokyo by U.S. Ambassador U. Alexis Johnson and aided by Hank Goshio, the meeting with Japan's Foreign Minister Takeo Miki, courtesies from Mikimoto Pearl, the visit to Mr. Nomura's private Japanese garden, and special arrangements to view the famous Katsura Palace in Kyoto. Saburo Hiraide of the Japan National Tourist Organization Office in San Francisco was also very helpful in seconding the arrangements for the Katsura Gardens visit.

John Nitta of Philadelphia made special arrangements for us with Takashimaya Department Store, and Tom Hayashi of New York arranged for special courtesies with the Japanese Camera Industry Association. Sumitomo Bank hosted us for luncheon and the show at Takarazuka Theatre, and we were guests of the Bank of Tokyo at Kokusai Theatre.

We are sure that JACL's objective of encouraging Nisei to visit Japan has been given great impetus through this Tour, not only through the good publicity in the PC by Harry Honda, who was a member of the Tour, but also from the recounting of Tour members to their friends, so much so that we have been getting numerous inquiries as to when JACL will sponsor another Tour to Japan.

A complete detailed report with recommendations has been submitted to the National Board for consideration of another possible tour to be sponsored by National JACL.

Programs and Activities

With the establishment of this year of the biennial George J. Inagaki Citizenship Award for Chapters through the efforts of the Venice-Culver Chapter in promoting the 1968 National Convention Testimonial for George Inagaki, this places a responsibility to work out both the criteria for determining the Chapter each biennial with the best program of citizenship and community service, as well as a method of obtaining complete reports from the Chapters.

We have asked National Program & Activities Committee Chairman Emi Somekawa and her Committee to work on a quarterly report form which will be fairly easy to fill out and which will give a true picture of a Chapter's activities.

We believe it is preferable to get periodic reports from all the Chapters over a possible lengthy end of the biennial blank which might be filled out only by those Chapters feeling they have a chance to obtain the Award.

In short, we are proposing to utilize the establishment of the George J. Inagaki Citizenship Award to refine Chapter reporting, and this will also indicate where and which

Chapters need staff help. We consider this to be the true purpose of the establishment of this particular Award.

Bowling Tournament

During this biennium the 21st and 22nd Annual National Bowling Tournaments were conducted in Los Angeles Holiday Bowl and Imperial Lanes in Seattle. Easy Fujimoto chaired the 1967 Tournament and Imperial Lanes proprietor Fred Takagi headed the 1968 Tournament. 78 men's teams and 30 women's teams participated in the 1967 pinfest and 64 men's and 28 women's teams in 1968.

The matter of Tournament eligibility was resolved and placed in operation beginning with the 1967 Tournament. Under this ruling all participants must be JACL members from the year prior to the Tournament in which they are participating, and four members of each team must be Japanese Americans, and one member of each doubles team.

Serving on the National JACL Advisory Board on Bowling are Nobu Asami and Gish Endo - Eastbay; Lois Yut and George Inai - San Francisco; Yoyo Mikami and Fred Takagi - Seattle; Choppy Umemoto and Dr. Jun Kurumada - Salt Lake; John Noguchi and Jean Matsuda-Denver; Bob Matsuda - Chicago; Dubby Tsugawa and Bubbles Keikoon - Sacramento; Sayo Togami and Mike Murotsune - San Jose; Sho Torigoe - Honolulu; Eiko Nomura, Sumi Kamachi, Lloyd Hahn and Easy Fujimoto - Southern California.

The 1969 Tournament will be held in San Jose with Ozzie Shimada as Chairman, and we go to Denver in 1970.

Nineteen JACL gold medals in recognition of perfect 300 games in regular play were given. At the 1968 meeting, the Advisory Board adopted a policy that hereafter such gold medals would be given only to those who are JACL members.

At the 1967 Tournament special plaques were presented by the Tournament to Judy Lee for winning the National WIBC Queen's Tournament and the 1966 National Women's Professional and placing on the 1966 National Women's All American Bowling Team; and to Lois Yut as a member of the 1966 U.S. Women's Team winning first place in the 4th Inter American Championships at Guatemala.

National Recognitions

While the National Recognitions Committee will be issuing a biennial report, this summarizes various recognitions given by National JACL or given by the Chapters with the assistance of National Headquarters.

JACL Jeweled Pin Recognitions: Ruby Pin - 1 pin from National; Sapphire - 11 given by 11 Chapters and 4 given by National JACL; Silver - 72 pins presented by 29 Chapters.

Special National JACL Scroll Citations: 8.

JACL Personalized Form Citations: 28 by National JACL; 9 by 2 District Councils; 43 by 17 Chapters.

Personalized Japanese American Creeds: 14 by National JACL; 8 by 6 Chapters. A special form "Certificate of Recognition" has been prepared recently by Headquarters for use in recognitions to Japanese American organizations by local Chapters in recognition of their efforts toward the same purposes as JACL, i.e. promoting the welfare of persons of Japanese ancestry in the United States, fostering good citizenship, and public relations for Japanese Americans.

Oratorical and Essay

We supplement the National Youth Director's report on these to refer to the establishment of the Larry Tajiri Memorial Awards for the winners of the National Essay Contest by the Pacific Citizen in memory of Larry Tajiri, Editor of the PC, 1942-1952.

We also acknowledge with thanks the generous consideration of the Hiura Family, members of whom have been long active members of JACL, in providing for the first prize U.S. Government Bond of \$300 to the winner of the National Oratorical Contest and to continue each biennial.

We call attention to the need for both National staff and local Chapters to encourage and assist the participation of our youth in both of these contests by providing written material on JACL's background and policies and any other helpful way, these to be provided before the youth themselves request such material.

Chapters and Membership

In all the foregoing as well as other programs and functions of the National organiza-

tion reported by the various National Committees, the heart of JACL is composed of Chapters and members of the organization. During this biennium we have added three Chapters with the activation of the new Riverside Chapter in PSW and the reactivation of San Gabriel Valley Chapter in PSW and Columbia Basin Chapter in PNW.

Membership-wise we are gratified for the continued support of our members and the addition of new members. Our National Membership this year has hit a new all time high.

Membership Kit

This year the National Membership Committee chaired by James Kasahara of Hollywood and with the assistance of staff member Jeffrey Matsui, prepared and made available to the Chapters a considerable amount of material designed to be helpful to Chapters on their membership campaign. A review of the effectiveness of this material, costs and improvements was discussed at the Convention Membership Committee meeting.

The 22,603 membership as of August was the highest in JACL history. The 1,711 members for the San Jose Chapter to Aug. 1 is the largest number of members ever in one Chapter.

A study of the membership composition for 1967 shows about one half of our total membership composed of couples with some 13 Chapters showing 70% or more couple memberships. Pacific Northwest, 43%; No. Calif., West Nev., 57%; Central California, 27%; Pacific Southwest, 40%; Intermountain, 51%; Mountain Plains, 60%; Midwest, 51%; and Eastern DC, 53%.

National 1000 Club

Under the driving impetus of National 1000 Club Chairman Dr. Frank Sakamoto, the 1000 Club membership roster shows a higher increase than any previous biennium.

While at this writing it is touch and go as to whether the contemplated 2000 goal of current members by Convention time will be reached. As of August 14, there were 1,998 current members.

This biennium we added nine Life Members; seven by lump sum payments - Patti and Chris Inagaki, Victor Carter, Venice-Culver; Yoshihiro Uchida, San Jose; James Michener, Philadelphia; George Tabuchi and Jusuke Agari, Stockton; and two by conversion: Fred Ota, Progressive-Westside and Masayoshi Harada, Twin Cities.

National Board

We have been fortunate this biennium in having a group of working National Board members headed by one of our most active National Presidents, Jerry Enomoto. Serving as past National Presidents have been Immediate Past President Kumeo Yoshinari who has doubled in the very responsible role of Chairing the National Recognitions Committee; and Dr. Roy Nishikawa, heading the Advisory Committee to oversee the Southern California Office.

Tom Shimasaki as National First Vice President has been especially helpful in assisting to draw up plans for the National Scholarship Foundation, National Second Vice President Dr. David Miura has given stability to the Pacific Southwest District and was invaluable to the National Membership Committee. National Third Vice President Henry Kanegae's down to earth viewpoints have been most helpful, but he has also spent considerable time up in the air flying to various District meetings on his own.

National Treasurer Yone Satoda rounds out his second term in this capacity after previously serving two terms as National Assistant Treasurer, as well as heading the National Personnel Committee and serving as Treasurer for the JACL Japanese History Project. While Secretary to the National Board Dr. Tom Taketa was extremely busy this biennium as Chairman for the 1968 Biennial, this responsibility has not detracted from his role as a Board member. Dr. Frank Sakamoto has given a great deal of time and effort in creating interest toward pushing for the 2000 member current 1000 Club goal.

William Marutani has been most generous with his time on legal matters of the organization as National Legal Counsel. His effective oral arguments before the U.S. Supreme Court in *Loving v. Virginia* was one of the highlights of this biennium, and he has constantly brought his own experiences in civil rights to

bear on JACL's involvement in this field.

Of active assistance to the National Board besides keeping us posted on their major responsibilities have been Roy Uno, Chairman of the Pacific Citizen Board and Kay Nakagiri as National Youth Commissioner overseeing our important youth program, with the able assistance of Co-Youth Commissioner Mike Suzuki, whose social work background and involvement are contributing increasingly to this program.

District Governor

We have continued to have a good group of District Governors. In the East has been Kaz Horita who continued to serve nationally as Chairman of the National Planning Commission, and Dr. Warren Watanabe who also took on a special assignment of updating certain national documents.

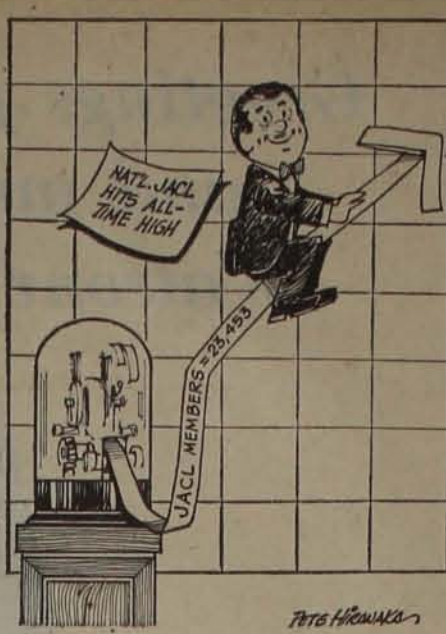
The Midwest District has continued strong under District Governors Hiro Mayeda and Henry Tanaka, both of whom have carried on the Midwest tradition of the Governor visiting all the Chapters in their District.

Lily Okura, Mountain Plains District Governor for the second term has had to continue into her third term because of the particular circumstances in this District, and has ably fulfilled this District Council's responsibility for judging the National Scholarships and chairing the National Nominations Committee.

The continued steady support of the Intermountain District has been under the leadership of Governors Tatsi Misaka of Salt Lake and Ronnie Yokota of Pocatello with regular quarterly meetings.

The Pacific Northwest District has been ably served by Governor Emi Somekawa who also doubled as Chairman for the National Program & Activities Committee, and Henry Kato, one of our long time JACLers who also served as Governor during the 1958-1959 Biennium.

Our largest Northern Cali-



Growth Stock

fornia - Western Nevada District has been in the good hands of lively Tad Hirota and Attorney Grant Shimizu.

James Kubota and Tokuo Yamamoto have given leadership to the Central California District Council. This is the only District which holds its meetings on a week night.

The Pacific Southwest, like our other two California Districts, has its Governor serve for one year but Governor Shiozaki was reelected, and the District has shown steady growth, adding two new Chapters and upping its membership for the past three successive years.

Committee Chairmen

Boistering the above very active JACLers have been the following National Committee Chairmen other than those already referred to in this report: Pat Okura who has continued in the difficult Civil Rights Committee Chairmanship; Akiji Yoshimura; our al-

ways dependable Public Relations Committee Chairman; Harold Gordon who has called attention to the important Legislative and Legal matters of the organization; Shig Kakumatsu who now sees his long tenure as Chairman of the Japanese History Project coming to a very fruitful termination in the year ahead, and Dr. George Miyake who has added responsibility as we transferred our National Endowment Fund trusteeship from the Bank of America to several other institutions. All will be reporting in detail on their specific responsibilities.

National Staff

In our Southern California Office Jeffrey Matsui came on our staff in December of 1966 as Associate National Director with a background of social work to give invaluable assistance and encouragement to our members and Chapters in this area and added his insights for the national good.

National Youth Director Alan Kumamoto has seen his responsibilities widen as youth move out of the Junior program into young adulthood.

With the help of Don Hayashi whom we put on this summer as Youth Intern, we are assured of the publication of the Youth and Adult Advisor's Manual by Convention time.

Harry K. Honda going on his 16th year as Pacific Citizen Editor has been of increasing helpfulness beyond his special responsibility by virtue of his experience as well as knowledge of the JACL organization. He has contributed many of the ideas and much of the paperwork in the Executive Reorganization proposal.

Mrs. Esther Hagiwara as Midwest Office Secretary continues to be helpful to National Committee Chairmen located in the Midwest and especially on the paper work involved in the National 1000 Club. The proposal is to extend the helpfulness of the Midwest Office to various National officials and Chapters in the East.

Washington Office

Despite the increasing pressures in his own work, Mike Masaoka as our Washington Representative on retainer basis continues to give the help and suggestions and contacts and work on various National problems as only he can out of his many years with JACL and his rich background and know-how in the Nation's Capitol.

In April of last year Yoshio Hotta joined our Headquarters staff with priority to assist the Northern California District Council and service its Chapters, and to assist on a number of national projects.

Also, at National Headquarters, Chiz Satow continues to hold the fort as office manager, bookkeeper, stenographer, typist, and what have you, assisted part time in routine matters by Mrs. Nao Sugiyama with CPA Jack Hirose checking our financial figures and preparing various financial reports on a retainer basis. Mrs. Mary Isoye rounds out our personnel in this office on a part time basis in efficiently administering the NC-WN DC group health plan, financed entirely by the plan.

Office Review Due

While our major problem is under-staffed, we have also embarked into exploration of making the best use of our personnel and equipment to fulfill the many assignments National Headquarters is called upon.

Tom Kawaguchi, JACL member and a business efficiency expert has offered to help us in this by reviewing our overall functions, staff assignments and supervisory relationships, and then to suggest what mechanical aids would be required so Headquarters can be of maximum service to our Chapters and members.

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Bill Hosokawa:

Mission Accomplished, Mission Incomplete . . .

(Following is the text of the principal address delivered by Bill Hosokawa, associate editor of the Denver Post, at the 2nd National Reunion of the Veterans of Military Intelligence Service held Nov. 9-11 at the Ambassador Hotel, Los Angeles.)

For many of the past 24 hours, it has been my very great privilege to be a guest of your reunion, to break bread with you, to enjoy your reminiscences, to meet old friends and make new ones. Yet I have not been able to share these experiences totally with you, nor will I ever be able to do so, because you are joined together by the common and precious bond of Military Intelligence Service to the United States.

This is an opportunity that I did not have, and standing on the outside, I view with envy the comradeship that binds each of you to the others.

And so I consider it an extraordinary honor that you have invited me to be a part of your reunion, and to chat with you about some of the things that are on my mind.

Before I go further, however, I wish to say a few words about Judge Aiso, who introduced me so graciously. I have known his name for more than 30 years. I have corresponded with him, but I had not met him personally until yesterday.

I know a great deal more about John Aiso than he thinks I do, and tonight before this gathering I want to say that I have admired him for a long, long time as a Nisei who has demonstrated the highest type of Americanism as a soldier in time of war, as a barrister and judge in his profession of law, as a member of his community and as a family man.

Many of you undoubtedly are not aware of the crushing setbacks that John Aiso experienced because of race in his younger days. America is fortunate that he was

not embittered, that he did not turn away in protest. America is fortunate that he was inspired by its opportunities rather than discouraged by its affronts.

For your many, many accomplishments, Judge Aiso, for your dauntless spirit, for your leadership and the example you have set for us Nisei, I salute you.

'Mission Accomplished'

This leads me into the subject of my talk tonight, which I have chosen to title: "Mission Accomplished and Mission Incomplete."

The first has to do with the role you veterans played in the winning of World War II. It is not necessary for me to detail the tremendously valuable part you had in bringing victory to the Allied Forces in the Pacific, in shortening the conflict, in averting far greater loss of life on both sides.

This is history, and although your feats have not been adequately publicized, those in a position to know are profoundly grateful.

On your part, you should feel a deep sense of satisfaction in knowing that not only did you contribute mightily to the nation's war effort in a role that few Americans could fill, but you were greatly instrumental in freeing the Japanese people from the domination of the militarists, and starting them down the road of peaceful democratic progress.

In a very real sense you played a key role not only in the defense of the United States, but in the liberation of the Japanese people.

I wish it were possible for each of you to visit Japan at this time and see for yourselves what an astonishing transformation has taken place in that country in the less than a quarter of a century since the end of the war.

The Japan that many of you knew was nearly paralyzed

by defeat. The economy had been shattered. The people were ragged and hungry, often to the point of desperation. The nation was stunned by the reality of defeat.

Everything the Japanese had been taught to believe lay in shattered ruins, and a lesser people might have given up the struggle right then and there.

Benevolent Conqueror

Fortunately the conqueror was a benevolent nation, the United States, and the occupation army was quick to forget the bitterness and savagery of war. The Nisei in manifold ways helped to ease the shock of that occupation.

And so marvelous things began to happen. The Japanese people rose out of the ashes of defeat, and under the guidance and helping hands of the United States, they set out to rebuild their civilization.

Today it is a civilization matched by no other Asian nation. The economy of Japan today is exceeded in volume of output and vigor only by those of the United States and the Soviet Union. What a remarkable thing this is.

The material evidence of Japan's comeback is visible at every hand, even here in the United States. Japan's industrial production ranges from exquisitely tiny electronic components to the world's largest ships.

She has what is undoubtedly the finest train in the world, the Hikari that runs the 320 miles between Tokyo and Osaka in three hours and ten minutes, with two stops along the way. Not only does this train maintain its schedules to the minute, it makes money, two things that few American railroads can do.

Living Standards

Japanese living standards are higher than those of many European nations. Her infant mortality rate is considerably lower than that of the United States. She has been able to stabilize her population.

The average Japanese family has the equivalent of a year's income put away in savings accounts and how many American families can make that claim?

The farmers of Japan are no longer peasants. They have labor-saving devices to make their work easier. They have the money to install pressure water systems and telephones and television sets, refrigerators and washing machines for their wives, pickup trucks to replace ox carts, and still have enough left over to take vacation trips.

Japan today is a prime example of what an educated, ambitious, energetic, intelligent people can do for themselves given a measure of political stability.

But let it not be forgotten that all this progress was made under the protection of the American military umbrella, for the American-dictated constitution limits Japan to defensive forces only, and her integrity is guaranteed by the United States under the mutual security pact.

This, then is the Mission Accomplished. What you veterans started in 1945 with the destruction of Japanese militarism has grown into a mighty, progressive, peaceful national specimen for the world to see and admire. And not least of her accomplishments is the spirit of her people, treasuring the new freedom and jealously guarding the national integrity.

(Turn to Page C-11)



DIDN'T I tell you over and over that, no matter what, there must be no quarreling at today's party. . . .

A Tale of Japanese Immigrant Life Kanakanaka

By Naoto Nakashima

Translation copyright 1968 by Naoto Nakashima

AS A result of his sudden mental derangement, my older brother had been run over and killed by a freight train one night. Two weeks later we were to carry his ashes back to Japan. Six of us were to go, leaving Father and Uncle to follow later.

The night before leaving, we held a farewell party.

After sunset, when the two monkey-pod trees, which over- spread the key-shaped house from each side like umbrellas, began to darken, three hanging lamps started to brighten the interior. Lanterns and farewell gifts of money in hand, people came in scattered groups from ten or so neighborhood houses.

In the beginning, the reception had been intended for our circle of intimates only. But before we knew it the news of the gathering must have spread; acquaintances came by twos and threes from town, from beyond the cane fields, and from far beyond the harbor.

"Good evening."

"Good evening."

With these words, they came in the wide entrances on each side of the house. And they went in and out with expressions seemingly tinged with loneliness.

Then someone pushed through the yard gate and said thickly, "Huh—hullo, Mama."

It was Laka, our next door neighbor.

Of course Laka had been included among those to be invited. But when I had gone to call her awhile ago, perhaps because she was taking a nap, the door had been locked from the inside and would not open.

The only other member of her household was Milu, the dog. And Milu, as if dazzled, sat slowly wagging his white tail by the entrance entwined with flowering vines.

But now, talking as if she had taken a drink or two, Laka was berating Mother for not having invited her — she, the next door neighbor. When Mother explained, Laka said, "Oh, Naoto Boy. All right, all right." She nodded jovially, over and over, patting Mother lightly on the back, as if consoling her.

Mother led her towards the main house where the others were gathered.

How was it possible to know the age of Laka. Her head was eighty percent white, and besides the white pits which spotted her broad face, innumerable wrinkles were carved in it like lines on a relief map. So she was called "old lady Laka." And some said she was already fifty, while some said she had passed sixty.

When she went into the sea like a seal, with a bag of bait in one hand, and gurgling to herself as she ate with relish the raw shrimp she held in the other hand, we might call out to her. "You cold?" She would say, "No, no cold. Japanese all salt."

brother, she had been the only guest who was drunk. She was a hopeless drunkard.

THE PARTY had become hilarious.

"Say there, say there, Mama! Sing something. Sing a song. Isn't this a farewell party?"

Mr. Oka, the vegetable peddler, turned to Mother and pleaded with her.

A sour expression was on her face. Mother had been talking in a low tone to Mrs. Maehara, and with Shige San who raised ducks.

"That's right. That's enough talk, Mama. Come on, play the samisen."

Mother stopped talking, put on a smile, and studied the facial expression of Father.

Father was concerned that the sorrow of losing my brother might dampen the party. His thick brows raised especially high, he had been entertaining the drinking crowd. But when he heard the whole company cheering, he said, "Go ahead and sing for them."

It was truly rare for him to direct her to perform in public.

Mother took on her lap the samisen which had been borrowed from somewhere. She began to sing in an unusually soft tone.

"HOORAY, hooray!"

"Hey, Mamma Nakashima —!"

"Wh-e-e! Wh-e-e-t!"

Together with the whistling, everyone applauded her. From all directions they threw to her paper-wrapped gold coins and unwrapped silver coins — "hana" tokens of appreciation.

Mother was completely abashed and did not know what to do with herself. She simply sat there and smiled at these actions. To show gratitude, she had to play the samisen again.

As she sang her voice gradually cleared and rose in pitch. The plates of dainties that had been spread on the U-shaped table had been almost completely devoured. The white tablecloth was stained with sake. In the lamplight, the faces of the forty or so guests were a pleasing red. The comical entertainment each had provided according to his bent had animated the party.

Then Laka appeared near the entrance leaning on the post that held up the porch roof. A let was around her neck, and she was completely drunk.

At once, she crawled up into the room, arose, put her

hands on her hips, and began to hula. At first the others were somewhat taken aback at this spectacle. But her antics as she sang and danced, gasping for breath the while, soon had them holding their sides and rocking with laughter.

Then a man stood up, sake bottle in hand, and went before Laka. He began to dance in a burlesque of her movements. The reverberating screams and boisterous laughter rose to a peak. Tobacco, hats, scraps of paper flew one after another.

At that moment, Laka abruptly stopped dancing. At the same time, Uncle, face crimson, leaped forward and began raining blows on the head of the man who had been dancing with her. Curses and howls of rage arose. A chill fell on the party.

Father rushed from the kitchen and shouted bitterly at Uncle, "Koroku! Didn't I tell you over and over that, no matter what, there must be no quarreling at today's party! Now, of all things, you're the one who started it. You fool!"

Laka had fallen in a heap, and was sobbing in mortification. But soon she confronted the man with whom she had

been dancing and began to pick a fight with him. Several persons soothed her. She was led outside, still weeping bitterly.

Uncle said, "Oh, I'm so sorry! But Laka was going to all this trouble to dance for us. And when I saw that fellow pouring sake on her head — just thinking of the nature of this occasion — it made me so mad I felt I wanted to cry."

Then he burst into tears. Father simply looked back at Uncle. Then he cheered up the gathering which had become completely subdued. Father and Mother play the samisen again.

WE WERE scheduled to leave home next day to board the ship that would sail from Honolulu in the evening. At eleven in the morning, we six piled up on Father's wagon the baggage we had readied, and he quietly started the horse. We rocked along and approached the hilly road that runs alongside the canefields behind the house. Here, as if she were chasing someone from the estate of Laka, someone called towards our wagon at the top of her lungs. In silence we looked back.

(Turn to Page C-11)

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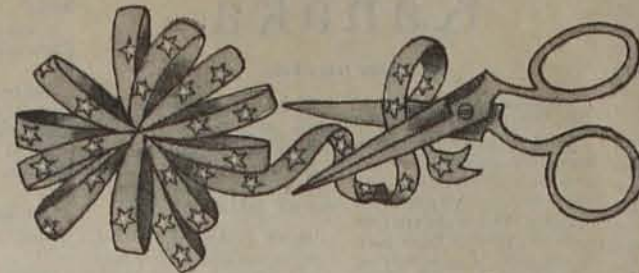
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Kanaka

(From Page C-9)

It was the Laka of yesterday tottering towards us through the broad backyard of the estate. She was pale of face now, and a white bandage was wrapped around her head.

But we were in haste, and because of the hour we did not stop the wagon. Each of us simply raised a hand in farewell.

Laka ran as far as the fence calling, "Bye bye . . ." over and over. And for a long, long time she waved her white handkerchief.

ABOUT THE AUTHOR

In 1936, Naoto Nakashima collected into a volume, "Hawaii Monogatari" (Tales of Hawaii), some of his nostalgic stories of the idyllic Oahu countryside where he had spent his boyhood. Yasunari Kawabata, later to win the Nobel Prize for literature, wrote in the preface that so great was the love of Nakashima for Hawaii that he could write of nothing else.

Hosokawa

(Continued from Page C-9)

What has taken place in Japan is true to a somewhat lesser degree in Korea. Here the aggressor was the Communists, and many of you returned once more to combat service in the costly effort to throw out the invaders.

U.S. Aid in Korea

South Korea, too, has made vast forward strides, thanks to the sacrifice of American blood and American treasure. South Koreans today are enjoying a better way of life than at any time in their history.

I would, however, be less than realistic if I declared the peace is won in Asia. Regardless of what happens in Vietnam and in the Paris peace talks in coming weeks — and I pray that we can reach an honorable peace soon — there is a long, difficult struggle ahead before Southeast Asia ceases to become a world trouble spot.

This is a part of the globe that stood still while Europe and North America raced into the wonders of the Twentieth Century.

This is a part of the world that has been catapulted from the oxcart age directly into the jet age, and the adjustment from that jolting experience has not been easy.

So long as there is poverty and disease, hunger and insecurity in that part of the world, there will be agitators to fan unrest into what Mao Tse-tung has cynically called wars of national liberation. And these will be with us for a long time to come.

The fighting in Vietnam broke out in earnest even before the guns were silenced in Korea. Already we are seeing signs that history is about to repeat itself, for both Thailand and Burma are faced with insurrections fomented by foreign agents in their border areas.

Can we, now, turn our faces away claiming weariness with the burdens of leadership?

Can we abandon these people after urging them to stand up against aggression?

No, I'm afraid not, and it troubles me when I hear well-meaning Americans protesting that we have sacrificed enough, advocating that we abandon Asia to the aggressors and let the little brown men work out their own salvation in the face of overwhelming odds while we enjoy safety in our continental citadel.

Can Secure Peace

No, I am not a warmonger. The idea I want to get across is that there is a great deal we can do in the troubled areas of the world before we are forced to throw in combat battalions. Violence should be only the last resort. I am con-

For though Nakashima wrote in Japanese, he had been born on Waipahu Plantation, where his parents had settled in 1902 after coming from their native Kumamoto Prefecture, Japan.

Most of Nakashima's memories of childhood center around Waiala, near Pearl City, where the family moved while he was still young. His older brother was killed there; "Kanaka" shows how this tragedy helped induce the family to return to Japan.

Mrs. Nakashima and her five children left Hawaii Oct. 19, 1917. "Kanaka" deals with the eve of their departure.

In Japan, Naoto attended elementary and high school. He graduated from Waseda University and spent ten lean years as a writer.

In 1937 he returned to a Hawaii greatly changed from the leisurely one he had left twenty years earlier. In 1939, he went to Gilroy, California where he became principal of a Japanese language school.

Having gained but a shadow of the recognition to which his talent entitled him, he died in an automobile accident Dec. 13, 1940.

fident that if we pursue the cause of peace with the resources and the total dedication necessary to win a war, we can avoid war.

Our greatest efforts must be directed against poverty and disease, hunger and fear, and if we win this war against the forces of misery—as we must—the peace will take care of itself.

A few years ago I happened to be in the Mekong delta country of South Vietnam. Some of you, I think, are familiar with the area. It is as flat as the floor of this room as far as you can see.

And it is a sort of topsyturvy land, for the fields are under water and where there should be roads the countryside is criss-crossed by rivers and canals.

The villages are perched on little islands and the climate is unbearably hot and humid.

At the time I was there we had only about 20,000 American troops in all South Vietnam. Today we have more than a half million.

Our troops were mostly advisers then, and they weren't supposed to fire unless fired upon.

One day I flew into a small American base in a dirty little fly-specked village, and there I interviewed an American sergeant who had just come back from a patrol. He had been wallowing through the rice paddies all that morning with a platoon of South Vietnamese troops. His fatigues were wet up to his armpits, and the slimy mud of the paddies still clung to his pantlegs.

I talked to him as he ate a hurried lunch, and having heard that the sergeant had only recently volunteered for a second tour of duty in Vietnam, I asked him why.

"Well," he said, "I'd like nothing better than to go home to the States to see my wife and two children. But on the other hand I'm a professional soldier. I've got a duty to perform, and I think my duty is here. These poor Vietnamese, they have so little. They know so little. If my contribution toward helping them is teaching them how to fight, to defend their villages and their families, then I feel that I belong right here with them. I have a responsibility that I cannot turn away from."

After he said this, he excused himself, picked up his rifle and joined his platoon. He had another patrol to go out on; he had a duty to perform.

Ladies and gentlemen, that sergeant was an American Negro. His skin was as black as coal, and chances are that in the Deep South town where he grew up, he was denied a decent education. It is altogether likely that if he had ever had the brassiness to try to vote, he was denied that right in his home town. And yet he was proud to be

25 Years Ago

In The Pacific Citizen, Dec. 18, 1943

Arizona anti-evacuee law declared invalid (Dec. 13) in unanimous state supreme court decision on Tsutomu Ikeda Case . . . Utah Gov. Maws lauds evacuee farm workers at opening of labor camp . . . West Coast congressmen ask ouster of WRA Director Dillon Myer . . . Lt. Gen. Emmons declares (Dec. 13) Army policy not changed regarding return of evacuees to West Coast, reveal 16 wives and children of Japanese-Caucasian mixed marriage allowed to return to west coast

Nisei evacuee Patrick Noda, 23, named principal of Galt (Iowa) High School of 15 students . . . First three Nisei inducted Dec. 13 at Denver into WACs: Iris Watanabe of Santa Cruz, relocated to Chicago; Bette Nishimura of Rocky Ford, Sue Ogata, La Salle, Colo. . . Calif. assembly committee told VFV would refuse membership to Japanese Americans . . . Eleven Episcopal bishops back Attor-

ney General Biddle's stand on rights of Japanese Americans . . . New York Times regrets furore over WRA "bathub" incident in Dec. 7 editorial . . . Home Missions Dept. of Methodist Church asks Selective Service Act reclassification of Nisei from 4-C . . . Paul Hagiya resigns as student-body president of Southwestern University of Kansas due to local American Legion pressure . . . San Diego County Ministerial Assn. affirms faith in Nisei loyalty . . . Dec. 18 PC carries L.A. Times "Jap Poll" questions.

Nisei USA: Race Tensions in Arizona (of 1934).

Editorials: Losses in Evacuation (on Korematsu case); Role of the WRA (on Biddle's remarks to Dies Committee Dec. 9); Gannon Committee (on viewing desire of west coast citizens who seek justice for loyal Nisei as 'Communist plot'); Heart's Yellow Perils (on Nisei heroes in service).

an American soldier, and he was sacrificing his right to come home because he felt it his duty to be in Vietnam. This is the kind of dedication that will win for us in the end.

'Mission Incomplete'

And this brings me to the second part of my subject—the Mission Incomplete.

Our mission in Southeast Asia is not complete, but there is another even more urgent incomplete mission right here at home.

I refer to the matter of civil rights.

It is an issue that has divided the nation already and threatens to rip it apart.

It is an issue that is fanned to white heat by the angry impatience of black militants who seek instant revolution after centuries of waiting, and the angry stubbornness of whites who, understandably, resent being pushed.

There is no easy solution, and no one understands this better than we Nisei who have been on both sides of the fence.

We Nisei know the meaning of discrimination based on race prejudice. We have experienced its whiplash. We were degraded and humiliated. We were denied job opportunities even though we had the education and the skills that were being sought. We could not buy homes outside the Oriental ghettos.

The crowning indignity, the cruelest violation of our civil rights, was the mass Evacuation, on the basis of race alone, of Japanese Americans on the extremely shaky grounds of military necessity.

It is not necessary for me to remind you of how we were hustled out of our homes, tossed behind barbed wire, guarded by troops in watchtowers, and denied the right to hear charges against us, to face our accusers, or to have our day in court.

All that is changed in a near-miraculous swing of the pendulum. Since 1942 we have won a large measure of acceptance. Our parents were given the right to become citizens of this country. We can live where we please. The doors of job opportunity are open to us and only our God-given limitations — not the arbitrary judgment of some racist — determine how far we can go.

In very large measure, it was the valor of Nisei men in military service that dramatized the injustice, helped us get started on the long road back, and made certain that our loyalty never again would be challenged on the basis of race.

We who were civilians can never forget what you men in uniform did for us.

Today we are out of the line of fire. Others are the primary targets of the bigotry that remains to poison America.

We, in a word, belong with the majority.

We, if we desire, can ignore the struggle, enjoy our security for whatever it is worth, grow prosperous and hope the problem will go away.

Complex Problem

But I think it is obvious by now, even to the most complacent of us, that this problem will not go away of its own volition. It is too complex a problem, too emotion-ridden, too deeply involved in the fab-

ric of American fears and aspirations, too essentially a part of the American dream and the promise of democracy, to disappear of itself.

It is a problem whose solution requires the understanding, the active effort of all men and women of good will.

It is an issue which we Nisei, who have a special understanding of civil rights problems through bitter personal experience, we who bear the scars of struggle, we who know the meaning of frustration and rejection, we who have tasted the fruits of fulfillment, are singularly equipped to attack.

The problems that bar the way to a full realization of opportunity for all citizens demand not only the passive interest, but the active united concern of all Americans. And for us, it is not enough to say: "We made it on our own, why can't they?"

The truth is that we did not make it entirely on our own. We had a lot of help when we needed it most, and in this room are some of the men and women who convinced a doubting nation that we were worthy, and then gave us the opportunity to go out and prove ourselves. Let us not forget this, ever.

Size Up Opportunity

This grand reunion is an occasion for reliving the warm and happy memories of the past, when you accomplished a mission, and for enjoying the pleasures of the urgent present. I wish you much luck and happiness, and many more such wonderful reunions.

But in closing, I would also urge you to make these occasions something more than a time of cheerful complacency. I would urge you to seize the opportunity to dedicate yourselves to the Mission Incomplete, to the solution of problems that continue to vex and perplex the nation.

This is no pipe dream when I say to you that your peculiar background and your unique experience, intelligence and know-how provide you with an opportunity to help this nation, once again, in a way that no others can.

Do not make the mistake of under-rating your abilities, your potential for accomplishment, your capacity for getting things done.

I hope you will keep in mind that although we are a nation of 200 million strong, America needs the skills, the energies, the understanding, the active goodwill of every last one of us, now as in the 1940s, if our domestic ills are to be overcome, and we Nisei must not be found wanting in this new time of crisis.

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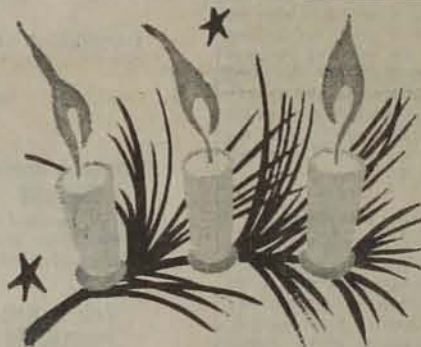
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Section D



Illustrated by Michi Asawa

Jim Henry:

THE SNOW MAIDEN OF JAPAN

Many stories are told of the snow woman in a very wide area in the northeastern part of the main island of Japan, notably Niigata, Akita, and Yamagata Prefectures. These stories or rather legends differ from one district to another but there are many characteristics in common, such as that a certain snow woman is one-legged or that a person coming across a snow maiden meets a mysterious death.

In Japan this maiden is believed to be the spirit of the snow. In some cases she is described as an ordinary woman, other times as a beautiful woman or a young girl.

Many romantic stories have been written about her.

One of the most famous involves Ariwara-no-Narihira, a great lover and celebrated poet (886-941).

Narihira once went on a snow viewing expedition to a place called Katane and came across a "Yuki-Hime" (Snow Princess) after he had wandered about in the wilderness until he was exhausted.

In his romantic encounter he spent the night with the Snow Princess in a snow-bound solitary house in the wilderness; and from reports they apparently spent a pleasant time together. At dawn however, the Snow Princess vanished with the first ray of the sun.

Famous author Lafcadio Hearn wrote about a young man who married a snow woman under peculiar circumstances.

An old woodcutter named Masaku of Musashi Province was killed under the spell of a snow woman and buried in the snow. His son, Minokichi, young and handsome, however, was spared. But the snow woman made him pledge never to reveal what he saw that night. Otherwise he shall die.

Later Minokichi met a young girl who was very beautiful and called herself O-Yuki (Miss Snow). It happened on a snowy night the following year, and subsequently he fell in love with her and married her. The couple were favored with ten children, both boys and girls. A number of years pass and O-Yuki is just as young and beautiful as when he married her.

One day Minokichi reveals to O-Yuki what happened to his father years before as he recalls it. He tells O-Yuki of the snow woman who also vanished like a phantom.

It is then that O-Yuki announces she is the snow woman. She reminds Minokichi again that she will still keep her promise to kill him if he reveals anything of that night. However, she realizes that she cannot kill him since they had children between them and he must bring them up. She can only leave him. Thus she vanishes into the night, her last words sounding faint like the wind and promising to make good her threat unless he made their children happy.

Stories of snow women are also adapted into the famous

Noh dramas. Like the dance number titled "Yuki" (the snow) in which a snow woman meets a traveling priest and performs a dance in his honor.

In contrast to the many romantic stories told in literary works and dramas, the legends handed down in the snow country along the Japan Sea coast are often severe in nature.

A snow woman can be beautiful like the snow, but cold of heart just like the snow. It is feared a snow woman may kill a man just as people often meet accidents in the snow, such as an avalanche.

In olden times people in snow countries were afraid of the snow woman much the same as they were afraid of ghosts and such legendary animals in Japan as the fox and the badger that are supposed to have strange occult powers.

One of the strange things about the snow woman is the belief in many districts that she makes her appearance just before the spring thaw sets in, rather than in mid-winter when snowfall is heaviest.

She is known by different names in the various parts of the snow countries. Yuki-musume (the snow maiden), Yuki-onna (the snow woman), Yuki-joro (the snow woman—although the word "joro" in different circumstances means prostitute.)

In Niigata and Akita Prefectures, people cannot be kind to a strange woman, especially on a snowy night. She might be a snow woman.

A snow woman will accost a passerby on a snow-covered road in a lonely place, asking him to do her a small favor.

A typical request is, "I hate to bother you, but would you hold my baby for a moment? I have lost something around here, and must look for it."

If the person agrees and holds the baby, woe betide him.

The woman would thank him profusely and then somehow disappear looking for the thing she claimed she had lost.

But the baby is heavy. It grows heavier and heavier. The man cannot continue standing, holding the very heavy baby. As he tries to squat down, he loses his balance on account of the baby's weight, and sinks into a snow drift. Then the snow falls like innumerable deadly butterflies. He is buried under the snow to his death.

In the trance between life and death, the man would hear the song of the snow woman. "The snow baby," she chants weirdly, "please hold him! The snow baby, please hold him on bended knees!"

Too late the man would realize he had fallen prey to the snow woman.

Sometimes it is something other than a baby she asks a passerby to hold, but the outcome is always the same. In the Akita district, sometimes on a morning after a heavy

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Washington JACL Office activities slow down in '67-'68

By MIKE MASAOKA
Washington JACL Representative

(Written Aug. 2, 1968)

This is the Washington JACL Office Report—1966-68. Biennium — to National JACL Council Delegates assembled at the 20th Biennial National Convention, Aug. 20-24, at San Jose, Calif.

During this past 1966-68 biennium, the activities of the Washington JACL Office as such were not as numerous and as productive as they have been in many past two-year periods.

There are many reasons for this.

To begin with, there was a real slow-down, as it were, in congressional consideration of civil rights, human relations, social justice, urban and ghetto, economic and educational opportunities, and other similar legislation in the First and Second Sessions, especially when contrasted to the unprecedented accomplishments in these same areas of the predecessor 89th Congress. The Representatives and the Senators elected in November 1966 were much more conservative than the one which was elected when President Johnson won the presidency in his own right two years earlier.

Internationally, the frustrating war in Vietnam continued to divide the American people, and Congress cut back on foreign aid and similar programs.

'Black Power'

Domestically, the tensions and the unrest of the racial ghettos and urban centers exploded in greater violence than ever before. So-called militants and activists seemed to take control of much of the social revolution that appears to be taking place, with the tragic assassinations of the Rev. Martin Luther King and Senator Robert Kennedy, among others, seeming to confirm that violence is too often the outcome of aggressive protest. Black nationalism and separatism seemed to have replaced integration as the goal of many Negro leaders, and "black power" has become a force to be reckoned with in American life and politics.

Mexican Americans and American Indians too seemed to have emerged from their previous quiet to demand their rights and opportunities as citizens.

Also, the so-called poor have become an identifiable factor in the movement toward a better and more equitable future.

As the disadvantaged and the deprived became more active in their insistence in sharing the common heritage, so too developed the inevitable backlash reaction. While this backlash reaction has remained relatively subdued, the frustrations caused by the continuing conflict in Southeast Asia added to the general discontent and disillusionment have contributed to a graver and greater divisiveness among the American people than any we can recall in our times.

Economic Crisis

Complicating these momentous national political and social problems, an economic crisis threatened because of the twin demands of the military and of the "Great Society."

And, in mid-spring, President Johnson dramatically renounced his anticipated bid to seek reelection, hoping thereby to help heal the divisions among the people and to speed a peaceful settlement of the Vietnam debacle. As a lame-duck Chief Executive, though a most active one, his once dominating leadership of the Congress dropped to a record low.

Through most of the summer, Resurrection City and its implications also affected the climate of the nation's capital. As did the riots, the looting, the arson, and the violence that tore apart the inner city in the wake of the murder of the Rev. King.

All of these factors, and many more, are reflected in the work schedule of the Washington JACL Office.

Among other factors are that 1968 is the Centennial Year of the Meiji Restoration in Japan, which marked the beginning of modern Japan and its relations with the United States, and that this year also commemorates a hundred years since the first Japanese immigrants landed in the then Kingdom of Hawaii.

Civil Rights

Two years ago, when the

19th Biennial National JACL Convention was being held in San Diego, Calif., the House passed an Administration-sponsored civil rights bill relating to jury trials, "preventive relief" to assure constitutional rights, fair housing, protection for civil rights workers, and desegregation of public schools. Unfortunately, after a resort to filibuster by its opponents, the Senate failed to pass this legislation in 1966.

In the First Session of the 90th Congress last year, two minor civil rights bills were approved and signed into law. One extended the life of the United States Commission on Civil Rights and the other outlawed discrimination in employment against persons between 40 and 65 years of age.

Also, last year, the House approved in August 1967 a stripped-down Administration bill limited to protecting civil rights workers and those seeking to enjoy their constitutional rights by a three-to-one margin, but only after some anti-riot amendments

were added to the basic measure.

After Four Attempts

Then, early this year, after three unsuccessful efforts to invoke cloture against the filibuster, by a one-vote margin the fourth attempt succeeded in gaining the necessary two-thirds of those present and voting to close debate and to permit a vote on the bill itself. After almost three months of filibustering, a compromise civil rights bill that has been described as a "miracle" was finally passed by the Senate. Then, the House accepted the much stronger Senate version without sending it to a "Conference" to reconcile differences in the two versions.

When the President signed this bill into law this past mid-April, JACL's Washington Representative was among those invited to witness the ceremony for a statute that had been considered impossible of enactment just two months earlier.

Open Housing Section

The Civil Rights Act of 1968 features a three stage

open housing section, so this law is more commonly referred to as the Fair Housing Act of 1968.

The first stage, already effective, provides that all racial and religious discrimination be banned in the sale and rental of federally owned, financed, or insured housing, except for single family dwellings, covered by the 1962 Executive Order on Equal Opportunity in Housing.

The second stage, which becomes effective Dec. 31, 1968, extends the prohibition to apartments of five or more units and to all real estate developments.

The third and last stage, which becomes effective Jan. 1, 1970, further extends the prohibition against discrimination to the sale and rental of single family homes by a real estate broker. A sale by the owner himself is exempted unless he uses discriminatory advertising.

Enforcement is authorized by the Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD). By 1970, the reach of this legislation will be that an

estimated 80% of all housing in this country will be subject to this non-discrimination order.

Significance to Nisei

For JACLers and persons of Japanese ancestry, this fair housing proviso should have real significance and meaning, since there appears to remain some racial discrimination against Asians in the sale and rental of housing, usually in so-called tract developments for sales and in so-called moderate-priced apartments in the upper-middle-class areas for rentals.

During the past biennium, the JACL maintained its memberships in the National Leadership Conference on Civil Rights and the National Civil Liberties Clearing House. JACL is a charter member of both organizations, the former being organized in 1948 and the latter in 1947. Each includes more than 150 national organizations of churches, veterans, labor, civil rights, liberal, and minority organizations.

Urban Coalition

On Aug. 24, 1967, JACL was

among 1,200 invited leaders of American life that met at an Emergency Convocation of the Urban Coalition.

Established in response to the urgent need for action on behalf of the nation's cities, the Urban Coalition is composed of business and professional organizations, as well as federal, state, and municipal officials and labor, religious, and civil rights groups.

Local units of the Urban Coalition are to be organized in every major community in the country where racial and social tensions exist.

Immigration

After a three-year phase out period, on July 1, 1968, the Amendments to the Walter-McCarran Immigration and Nationality Act of 1952, signed into law by President Johnson at the foot of the Statue of Liberty on Oct. 3, 1965, became fully operative.

It is to be recalled that the JACL was among those primarily responsible for the elimination of race as a quali-

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Howard Henjyoji:

Quiet Dignity

A unique story of how a single Japanese American's life was developed by the curious mixture of heritages

Chapter 1

THE HOSPITAL was safe now. The Communists had retreated and they didn't even bother to pick up their mortar which lay by the ravine where the carrier had dropped it. Slowly, the rest of the soldiers in my unit made their way toward my post overlooking the deep ravine which was west of the hospital. The Communists had fled north along the ravine, but no one seemed interested in pursuing them. The day and night vigil that Chik Kawamoto and I had stood over our post was over.

In that one day and one night we became closer than we had ever been before. Now Chik seemed to be asleep, lying calmly on a large rock in the river at the bottom of the ravine.

Chapter 2

MY EARLIEST recollection of Chik was an experience he had when we were in kindergarten. Chik contracted ringworm playing with a stray cat. A preliminary diagnosis was not conclusive so Chik had to have his hair cut very short to have a thorough examination of the infected area. Under an ultra-violet lamp, the doctor could see the patches of infected skin and advised Chik's parents as to proper medication and treatment.

The day after his visit to the doctor, Chik came to school wearing a red and white lumberjack hat. He normally wore a brown leather one which was shaped like a baseball hat, but with fur ear muffs which folded up. When the last bell had rung, he was sitting at his desk still wearing the hat. Mrs. Martin, our teacher, wasn't disturbed, so most of us didn't worry about it.

At recess, when we all went to get our jackets, Chik lagged behind until everyone else had gone outside, except for Ernie Washington, a little colored boy, and me. I was zipping up my jacket when I heard a yell.

"Hey, gimme back my hat!"

"What are you wearing that stocking for? Hey, why's your hair so short? Man oh man!"

Ernie had snatched up Chik's hat and was shocked to see what it was hiding. Chik's head was shaved to bareness and he had on a nylon stocking, tied at one end, that came down to his ears. Ernie stepped back with his eyes wide open and with the hat held tightly in his right hand.

"OK, you asked for it!" Chik said in a half whisper. He had a cold, determined look in his eyes and moved towards Ernie. He attacked

awkwardly with little threat of imposing serious injury, but his pride was hurt and he wanted revenge. He didn't stop to pick up the hat which Ernie dropped as he backed away, but went right on to get the culprit who had humiliated him. When Mrs. Martin came running in, Ernie was on the floor crying with Chik on top of him swinging his fists as fast as he could.

"All right, let's not have any of that," she said, pulling Chik off Ernie. "Put your hat back on, Chik. I'm sure Ernie didn't mean any harm, did you, Ernie?"

"No, Mrs. Martin," he sobbed, "I just wondered why he didn't take it off."

"Well, that's none of your business, so don't you worry about that, Ernie. You tell Chik that you're sorry."

Ernie was standing up now and she put her hand on his neck and gently pushed him toward Chik. Chik had adjusted the hat over his shaven head, but still glared at Ernie. His fists were still clenched and he breathed quickly. Before Ernie could say a word, Chik had run out of the room.

He ran all the way home and saw his mother who was hanging laundry in the back yard.

"Why are you home so early?" she asked quietly, sensing that he was upset. He didn't answer, and went inside. She finished hanging up the sheets and carried the laundry basket inside. Mrs. Kawamoto was a gentle, patient woman, but could be very firm with her children. She rarely resorted to spankings, but never hesitated if it was to combat an outright refusal to help with household chores.

When she went into the living room, Chik was sitting in an armchair staring out the window. There was a bitter look on his face and she guessed that it had something to do with his hat. She walked over to him and knelt down by the armchair.

"What's the matter, Chik, did they make fun of your hat?"

"Ernie took it from me so I got in a fight with him," he said, still irritated.

"What? . . . Chik, you should know better than to lose your temper over a little thing like that! You ought to be ashamed of yourself!"

With that she left the room, and he continued staring out the window. It didn't do much good to talk to him at length when he was angry, for nothing much registered. He would simply sulk and not say much. The next day he would be back to normal, but he would never forget the incident.

For the next month or so

Chik came to school each day wearing his red and white lumberjack hat and no one seemed to notice. He never said much, because he had just begun to learn English. His parents were from Japan and had migrated to the United States before the war. They still spoke very little English and consequently could not teach Chik anything but Japanese. In school he was a model student, Mrs. Martin never had to scold him.

When I look back on the incident, it seems to be so typical of the way Chik always was. He never seemed to enjoy being the center of attention, but worked hard, all the same, to outdo everyone else. But the minute someone insulted his pride, he reacted impulsively, almost without thinking.

Chapter 3

THE KAWAMOTOS were among the many Japanese families that had settled in western America, but in their case, the prime motive was not to seek a better life. Reverend Kawamoto was a young divinity student, beginning his post-graduate studies at Koyasan College in Japan when he was sent to Los Angeles. The Shingon Buddhist Temple in Los Angeles needed another minister to assist in teaching the various cultural pursuits.

Reverend Kawamoto's career as a teacher in Los Angeles was brief, as his services were needed in northern communities where a large number of Japanese families began to migrate. For a few years, he headed a branch temple in Stockton, California, after which a headquarters was established farther north.

He returned to Japan to marry Mrs. Kawamoto before moving to the northwest, and their first son, Kazuyuki, was born there. The main living room of their house served as a make-shift temple with an elaborate altar which Reverend Kawamoto had brought with him from Japan.

This small temple served as headquarters for the growing numbers of Shingon Buddhists in the northwest. And the Reverend Kawamoto made monthly visits to each area where a service was needed.

Fourteen months after he was born, Mrs. Kawamoto gave birth to a daughter, Keiko. A few months later the Kawamotos and all other families of Japanese descent were evacuated from the western states in response to a rise of racial prejudice against the Japanese. Reverend Kawamoto continued his monthly visits to various centers of Shingon Buddhist following, but his travels were

confined to inter-camp trips. Just before Keiko's second birthday, the Kawamotos greeted a second son, Jun-ichiro.

Life in the relocation center was hard for everyone, but Reverend Kawamoto enjoyed a great deal of freedom to move from camp to camp preaching to his followers, consoling the troubled, and performing special duties such as officiating at funeral ceremonies and weddings.

For the duration of the internment Mrs. Kawamoto endured the difficulties of rearing her three children with uncompromising perseverance. Shortly before the evacuees were allowed to return to their homes, Chikara, their third son, was born.

The years following the internment were difficult and the Kawamotos encountered a mixture of apologies and further prejudice when they returned home. Unlike most other families, Reverend Kawamoto had enlisted the services of a truly loyal friend in their lawyer, John Daniels. Mr. Daniels had rented out the Kawamoto home during the Evacuation and it was thus saved from government confiscation for overdue tax payments.

Once again the Kawamoto household was bustling and within a few years another arrival pressed Mrs. Kawamoto's already full schedule. Noriko, the second daughter and fifth child, was born on Memorial Day almost two years after the end of the war. Needless to say, the Kawamoto household never lacked activity.

In itself their home was like a segment of Japan tucked neatly into a quiet American city. Japanese was spoken exclusively until the children began elementary school. Japanese food was served, sometimes with American dishes, and sometimes by itself.

Breakfast was usually in the traditional American style while lunches and suppers retained a distinct Japanese flavor. Chopsticks were easier to manipulate than knives and forks, though silverware was always available.

In short, everything about the house had a distinct Japanese accent to it and whatever Americanization the children experienced, Reverend and Mrs. Kawamoto had experienced to a much lesser degree. This became increasingly evident as the children began entering school.

Every day Mrs. Kawamoto encountered a new problem which one of them would bring home about American society or about them as Japanese — legally no different from their classmates for they were all citizens of the United States, but in physical appearance, in feeling, and in experiences worlds apart.

Chapter 4

WHEN THE Kawamoto fourth child was born, all signs indicated the emergence of a strong, healthy youngster. Of the Kawamoto children he was the heaviest at birth and this was in spite of the below

normal conditions of camp life.

Thus it was not strange that his name, Chikara, means strength in Japanese. Ironically enough, he was the most bed-ridden of the six children. He caught pneumonia, measles, chicken pox and dozens of common colds before he even entered kindergarten, and he missed a third of his first grade due to illness.

And yet, in spite of apparent physical frailty, his spirit lacked nothing, except perhaps the wisdom to control it properly. The notion of shame manifested itself in Chik from the time his mind began to function.

The slow process of painfully learning to control his emotions, as is so characteristic of Japanese, led to a hyper-suppression of them. His encounter with Ernie Washington represented the beginning of this tendency.

When he came back to school wearing his red and white lumberjack hat, I tried to approach him, but he was too shy. I was pretty good friends with Ernie though, and every once in a while we'd bump into Chik on the playground. You really couldn't tell whether or not he carried a grudge against Ernie, but we never kidded him about the hat — no one even mentioned it.

Later on that year the kindergarten schedule was changed. There was an overflow of new students that year — the start of the wartime baby boom — so there were two sessions. For the first half of the year his class came to school in the morning. After Christmas he went in the afternoon. One afternoon in late February, snow began to fall and everyone rejoiced. There wasn't much snow in our town, so when we got it we really liked to take advantage of it. They let us out of school early, just in case it accumulated so much that transportation would become a problem.

As usual, Chik didn't seem to be excited, but he was as happy as I'd ever seen him. We all went over to the long closet inside the classroom to get our jackets. Chik was one of the first ones to leave, wearing a bright red fur-lined jacket and his brown leather hat with the funny ear muffs folded down over his ears. Ernie and I were not far behind him and since he lived in the same direction, sometimes we walked with him.

Today, one of the older boys, a second grader, was talking with Chik. Jim Thompson was a tall, skinny blond who liked to joke around. He lived close to Chik and would sometimes play with Chik's brother, Jun.

The snow was coming down in a powdery downpour as the four of us passed through the gate to the fence that surrounded the school grounds. Ernie and I walked a couple of yards behind Chik. Chik didn't seem much amused at Jim's jokes. He had lost the happy look that he had when we left the classroom. We continued walking away from school and finally came to the one busy street on our way home. Ernie

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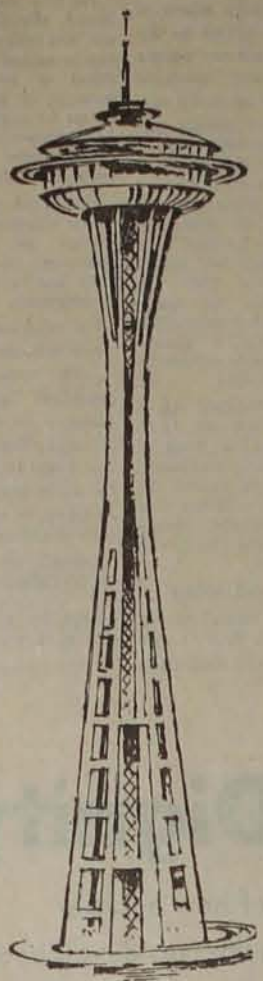
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Quiet Dignity

From Page D-1

turned to go his way and I missed the light as I turned to wave at him. By now there was about a three-inch accumulation of dry powdery snow.

Chik and Jim had stopped about a block ahead in front of a closed-down stucco warehouse which was right up to the sidewalk. Between the sidewalk and the street, there was a small snow-covered patch of grass and a large, leafless tree. Jim was speaking as I approached.

"I bet I know why you don't like snow, you just don't know all the neat things you can do with it. When it's powdery like this you can't make snowballs and if you can't make snowballs you can't make a snowman. So, do you know what you could do with it?"

Chik was confused, but he could tell by the tone of Jim's voice that something was not quite right. He shook his head, looking Jim straight in the eye.

"Have you ever heard of washing someone's face out with snow? Here, I'll show you..."

Jim grabbed for Chik's coat collar, half expecting him to run. Chik didn't say a word. He just stood there in passive defiance. He wouldn't run, for he thought that Jim wanted him to. Nor would he struggle, for the longer he did, the longer Jim would satisfy himself.

Jim had backed Chik up against the wall of the warehouse and began rubbing snow about his face.

"You see, it doesn't hurt, does it? It's just a joke, see..."

Chik didn't see and Jim knew it. Chik's eyes were half-closed to keep the snow out, but they stared at Jim with a cold, defiant look that quickly erased any trace of humor that Jim saw in the incident.

"I wasn't trying to hurt you... It was just a joke." Jim backed up slowly. He wasn't smiling now. Chik kept staring and brushed off the snow. Without a word, he turned and walked away.

Had this happened earlier that same year, no doubt a fight would have ensued, but Chik was learning to control his pride. He could respect himself for having stood up to Jim the way he did. Actually the outcome was essentially a victory of spirit over physical action. Chik was still mad, but he couldn't help feeling that Jim wasn't such a tough guy after all.

Chapter 5

WHEN we were in Miss Davis' first grade class, I saw Chik react in a way that I'd never seen before. Miss Davis could play the piano well, and a lot of times we'd sing patriotic songs like "America the Beautiful" and "My Country 'tis of Thee." After the songs Miss Davis told us about the "American Way" and what we should do to be good Americans. One day she read to the class from a book that in America, people were supposed to be treated equally regardless of race, creed or color. A little freckle-faced girl in the front row asked: "Miss Davis, what does that mean?"

"It means that in America you'll be treated the same no matter whether you come from Germany, Africa, or the moon; no matter whether your skin is brown, black, yellow..." She paused for a moment as she noticed that Chik was turning red. He felt hot all over and tried to look straight ahead, but stole glances out of the corner of his eye to see if people had started looking his way.

"Or even blue!" continued Miss Davis.

Chik never really could understand why he reacted like he did that day. He couldn't remember being overly conscious of being Japanese, or for that matter, that he was any different from any of his friends. The only thing that separated him from the rest of the class was that he was never scolded, he always brought home a good report card, and that he preferred listening to the teacher to talking.

When we joined the Cub Scouts together in the third grade, we began to be much closer friends. Chik had opened up a little, but still talked only when he really had to. At that time he seemed very sensitive about being a little chubby, especially since his

brother used to tease him about it. He hated any kind of teasing and responded irrationally to it. Once he wrestled his brother into a very painful hold to force him to promise not to call him "Porky."

No matter what he did, it seemed, Chik had to be praised or cited by someone in authority. On the other hand, he never went looking specifically for a favorable remark on a good grade. In a quiet, patient manner, he would spend hours trying to build an article of scoutcraft to such a degree of perfection that it would be better than anyone else's.

Whereas most of us quickly tired of working on a single project for any length of time and usually ended up playing together, Chik worked diligently until he was done. And when the den mother came over to look at his craftsmanship, he would shy away, for his extra effort didn't always produce the desired degree of excellence. What confidence he had, he kept well hidden, for fear that a premature show of confidence could result in an awkward turn of events. He never really would commit himself to being satisfied with something he had done until he received definite approval.

Like most Japanese, Chik was very sensitive, not only to his own emotions, but to others' feelings too. He felt so totally at a loss in awkward situations that he could never wish to put anyone in one if he could at all help it.

As a seventh-grader, he caught some taunting remarks about "liking" Sue Mills. Even before he had been teased about Carla Wilson "liking" him. From these experiences he began to interpret "liking" girls as a weakness at which people laughed.

So, he began devoting new energy to prevent such a drift of his emotions.

It reached the ridiculous point that even as captain of the Safety Patrol he hemmed and hawed before muttering a quick "hi" to one of the girls who was a lieutenant, as they passed along the hall.

Chapter 6

DURING the earlier years of his education, Chik spent most of his out of school hours at home. Reverend Kawamoto was always working on some do-it-yourself project and he invariably needed the assistance of his sons. Kaz and Chik were the most adept at handling the work, so when Reverend Kawamoto was away, they were responsible for getting the work done. There always seemed to be a means of "earning" a few hours of free time and the more household duties that were accomplished, the more likely was there to be an opportunity to play when such an opportunity was sought.

It seemed that any time Walter White and I went over to the Kawamoto's, they were working in the garden, sweeping the temple or fixing up the house. Occasionally Walter, who was a year younger than Chik and me, would just wander over and help them until Chik and Jun could go play.

One Sunday, after supper, the boys had all gathered around the television to watch "You Are There." The only time they watched this particular program was when war was the subject. Once again, it involved an American force battling the "inscrutable" Japanese, and in their traditional good humored rivalry, Walter began needing Chik and Jun.

Like many of their Caucasian friends, Walter had a natural tendency to associate Chik and his brothers and sisters on the side of native Japanese.

"You know why you never win, don't you? It's because you're so short. Look at how short Keiko is—she's so tiny."

Walter always liked to play up how tall he was.

"Wow, look at all those bombs! You guys just don't have a chance!"

The scene was an American bombing attack on a Japanese-held island in the South Pacific. The few anti-aircraft installations on the island had been hit so the flow of shells was virtually a one-way descent onto the island. At the planes flew in lower, few signs of life could be seen. An invading force of Marines was

confidently waiting a few miles offshore to storm the island and to recapture its air-strips.

As the smoke of the bombs cleared away, stillness pervaded the island and the numerous small troop carriers jockeyed in close to shore. As the Marines raced up the beaches they were cut down by Japanese gunfire and suffered their greatest defeat in history.

"Why those sneaky little Japs! They must have been hiding in caves or something."

Walter was somewhat amazed and lost a little of his cocky air.

"Well, what do you expect?" replied Chik. "You think we're dumb enough to sit around and get killed? Look, those guys are too smart for a bunch of stupid Marines to beat them."

"I guess we have to let you win some of the time. But just wait till next time. One of these days we'll really get you."

"Maybe so, but we were a lot tougher than the Germans and the Italians. I'll bet if they hadn't dropped the A-bomb, things would have been different."

Nothing harmful ever resulted from their friendly arguments except perhaps a sense of closer identification with the Japanese. Chik, in particular, began to develop. It became a natural defense mechanism for him to talk about the very good products that Japan produced any time someone began cutting up cheap "Made in Japan" articles.

Furthermore, he became more and more aware of those characteristics which were looked upon and respected as typically Japanese. Simply by exhibiting his suppression of emotion, his gentle manner, his strong spirit and his fatalistic acceptance of life made him unique from most of his Caucasian friends. Perhaps his most respected trait was his self-reliance; the ability to manage without calling on anyone else for help, but always ready to assist anyone who asked him.

It must have been confusing for Chik to think and feel as "Japanese" as he did and yet to be taught how to be a "good American". In many ways he was vastly different from my other friends, but he always seemed to be just as proud of being American as anyone else.

Even while Reverend and Mrs. Kawamoto were gone, there were small chores like washing and ironing clothes for the coming school day, or cleaning house which had to be done. Each one began learning to fend for himself at an early age. Consequently, each acquired a kind of independence.

As much as he realized this independence was necessitated by their daily lives, Reverend Kawamoto disliked the way in which it made his family drift apart. There were occasional clashes between various members of the family.

Each time they began mounting to an intolerable degree, Reverend Kawamoto summoned a family conference to iron things out. In such meetings his primary point was to maintain solidarity within the family for the sake of the future. Should a time arise when anyone in the family needed help, the others should support him until he got back on his feet. This he described as a family obligation — one that no one, not even the closest of friends, should be called upon to fulfill. Anytime anyone in the family was in trouble, it was for the sake of the family honor that the others "bail him out."

To the children, family honor was at first a very nebulous idea. In order to bring it down to more concrete terms, Reverend Kawamoto inculcated within them the close association between a disgrace to the family and personal dishonor.

By the time the children were able to make rational judgments as to the value of a certain pattern of behavior, they had grown to despise the thought of being humiliated or put to shame by anyone. Of all

the others, Chik was perhaps the most sensitive and thus safeguarded his honor by working more than just when it was expected of him and by encountering any kind of authority with the utmost of caution.

By the time he entered high school, there was almost nothing bad that one could say about Chik, except that perhaps he was too much of a "Goody-Goody." Through a full year as Junior Class Vice President and then one semester as Student Body President, Chik not only retained this image, he added to it a definite mood of activism. The authority was pledged to him by fellow students and he took advantage of it by "priming" students even while they sat in assembly audiences, if they needed it.

Chapter 7

During his term as Student Body President, the high school football team was making a strong bid to finish the season with a respectable record. To muster up spirit for the games, a rally was held in the auditorium, led by the cheerleaders. It was at one of these that Chik first singled out a group of students for misconduct.

"At this time I guess the rally squad would like to close the assembly by having everyone sing the Alma Mater. Will everyone please stand."

Chik backed away from the podium to present the choir members who usually led the singing. Above the rustling of students rising to sing the alma mater was a low moaning.

"Oh, no! Not again!"

Chik returned to the podium before the singers were situated and calmly began to speak.

"There seems to be some reluctance on the part of the Junior Class to join in with the rest of us in singing the alma mater." His voice began to show the anger that had come over him now. "Any of you Juniors who don't have enough pride and respect in our school to want to sing our alma mater shouldn't be at these assemblies. I'm sure there are plenty of empty classrooms and faculty members available so any of you who would like to leave, please do so with as little commotion as possible."

There was an applause from the rest of the student body and several red faces could be spotted in the Junior section. There was never another incident which showed a lack of pride in the school for the rest of the year.

Chik never really understood what made him scold the student body and his classmates as much as he did. None of the officers did. Perhaps it was still uncontrollable impulse — more likely it was his way of defending principles which he valued highly. By now he was quite sure of what was right and what was wrong; sure enough, anyway, to speak out in public against those who disagreed with him.

This was the culmination of Chik's endeavors. His diligence in performing homework assignments, his shy but now friendlier manner, and his strong sense of moral righteousness had somehow set him apart from the other students. Or at least this was how he interpreted his relationship with his fellow students.

But now he grew more and more dissatisfied with commanding respect and began to seek the intimacy in friendships that he had too rarely experienced before. This desire to make his companionships more personal had acquired great momentum as he finished his term of office, but it erupted the previous summer during a one-week student council workshop.

The camaraderie which had developed among the 150 or so students in the brief time that they had together impressed Chik. But the most significant acquaintance which he had made was Sandy Tyson. I was surprised that he began thinking seriously about her, because he was extremely cautious about any serious entanglement with a Caucasian girl.

I didn't really understand this until I talked to Jim Takeuchi, a close friend of Chik's and a seasoned veteran as far as dating went.

JIM WAS a third generation Japanese American and seemed to be unconscious of being anything but American. When Chik was vice-president of the junior class, Jim and I really pushed him to go to the Junior-Senior Date Dance.

After much protesting, he finally admitted that there was a girl in his French class that he wanted to take out, but that he needed some good advice as to how to approach the whole situation. Chik had never gone out before, so Jim and I began to coach him. Jim had a great sense of humor and offered it as a reasonable way of setting a date off in good style and no doubt it was due in great measure to his influence that both Chik and I developed a fairly sharp wit. Jim was a mastermind at getting Chik squared away for his first encounter, but apparently it was to no avail. Two weeks later, at the Junior-Senior Date Dance, Chik showed up with a very pretty Japanese girl, who went to another high school.

I was a bit reluctant to ask Chik about the coaching and advice, so I talked to Jim. He avoided the issue as much as he could, but we were pretty good friends and I kept after him as much as I could until he finally told me all he knew.

Apparently Jim had run into Chik a few days after our coaching session.

"What happened?" Jim asked, anticipating a positive result.

"It was kind of a funny thing," Chik answered slowly. "It's not quite as easy as it sounds, I guess. Anyway, I found out where her locker was and casually walked past it after school was out. She was with a friend, but I tried to be at ease, and began talking to her. Then her friend disappeared. We kept talking, but I couldn't figure out what to say to ask her out, so I didn't, and we parted at the door. That night I called her and explained my situation, and that I needed a date for the dance, but she said her mother didn't want her going out with a junior since she's only a freshman. Does that sound like a reasonable excuse?"

"Well, I suppose it could

be," said Jim, trying to be as encouraging as he could. "Does this girl Tammy, or whatever her name is, go out at all?"

"That's the thing, I asked a friend of hers if she goes out and she told me that Tammy does date. Maybe she doesn't date juniors though. And then again, maybe..."

"Maybe what?" Jim pursued.

"Well, I don't know," Chik paused for a minute and then began speaking more seriously. "Have you ever taken out a Caucasian girl, Jim?"

"Sure, a lot of them," Jim answered quickly. "The girl I'm going out with now is the first Japanese girl I've ever taken out."

"Don't you feel kind of funny when you're with a Caucasian girl?" Chik asked awkwardly.

"I guess I did at first, but not anymore."

"Well, don't you ever get the feeling that she may not want to go out with you, or that maybe her parents don't especially want you taking her out?"

"Sure, but if they really don't want to go out with you, they won't!" Jim said emphatically. "And you can tell when the parents don't like you, because they just don't say much and get all nervous when you show up. Most of the time it doesn't really matter, but every once in a while you run into someone who doesn't like Japanese. But it's usually pretty easy to spot these people, so you just learn to stay away from them."

"Now let's get back to the main issue, what are you going to do about a date for the dance?"

"Well, I guess I just won't go. I really didn't want to go anyway."

"Wait a second! You can't do that! Of all people in the class you should be going. I'll even get you fixed-up with this good looking sophomore I know."

"I don't know, Jim," Chik replied unenthusiastically. "You've been around a lot and can go out just to have a good time, but I'm not ready to go out with someone I don't even know. Maybe someday I'll begin to think more like you do, but right now it takes a long time for me to like a girl enough to where I'll even think about asking her out."

"All right, Chik," Jim began firmly. "We've already argued this point too many times, so let's forget it for now. Tammy might have shot you down because she doesn't want to go out with you or because her parents might object or it might have been based on the fact that you're Japanese. The main problem is that your pride is hurt and you don't want to risk hurting it again right away. Well, you can't let your pride enter into a stupid little thing like this when you clearly have an obligation as a class officer to go to this dance. I'll call Carol tonight and see if she'll go to the dance with you and then speak to you later on tonight."

Chik submitted meekly to Jim's oration and called Carol later that evening. Although it was a blind date, both of them

seemed to enjoy themselves immensely at the dance.

From this point on, Chik for the first time, felt somewhat at a disadvantage socially because of his "Japanese" descent. He became increasingly conscious of differences in his immediate environment and the surroundings in which his Caucasian friends lived. His pride forced him to become very cautious about approaching girls, especially those who might not want to go out with him because of his descent.

Chapter 8

When he first met Sandy, he reacted to her like he had done in many earlier situations. He felt an emotional attraction for her, but tried to suppress the feeling, hoping that in time it would go away. Once he took close to six months for one such emotion to subside, but Chik avoided any face to face encounter with the object of his hidden infatuation and eventually broke away from it.

With Sandy the whole complexion of the problem had somehow changed. He remained extremely cautious about his motives, but still managed to dream up an excuse to visit her as school opened their senior year. The entire time they were together, he attempted to suppress any desire to see her again, but by degrees lost all control and by the end of the evening wished with all his heart that he could visit her again. As he prepared to leave the Tyson household, he whispered in a firm, but gentle voice:

"Now, I'm going to be awfully mad if you don't come to see me again!"

Chik stood there for a moment dumbfounded. He hardly knew what to say and began to stammer.

"Don't worry, I will. Can I call you this week sometime?"

"Sure!"

"When is it convenient for you?"

Well, let's see... how about Wednesday?"

"What time?"

"Oh, 9 or so, I guess."

"OK, I'll call you at 9 on Wednesday then. Thanks for letting me look through your yearbook."

Turn to Page D-4

CHIK WALKED down the driveway to his car, scooted in quickly and drove home in high spirits. Could it possibly be that she really liked him? It was evident to him that he was letting his emotions get the best of him. For some reason, he had developed a very cynical attitude toward any relationship he had with girls, no matter how casual they were. This was especially so, if he felt a strong desire to

somehow develop a relationship to a more intimate level.

At first Chik called Sandy religiously on Wednesday nights and went to visit her on the pretext of helping her with her physics homework on the weekend evenings. For nearly a month he went over once and sometimes twice a week without even once having actually gone out on a date with her.

Then, one autumn day, a wind storm swept the city causing considerable damage to the whole state. Electricity was lost in many areas as was telephone service.

Chik couldn't get through to Sandy, but he assumed that she would expect the dance to be postponed. It was to be their first real date, but "fate" had intervened to prevent it. The next day Jim drove Chik close to Sandy's house and then went back home. Chik had not told anyone at home about Sandy yet, and he still felt reluctant about letting anyone know.

As he approached the Tyson house, Sandy and her younger brother were cleaning some fallen brush and tree limbs. He hitched in to give them a hand and was invited by Sandy's grandmother to stay for supper. Her parents were on vacation and not due back for another day or two.

At about 10 o'clock, Mr. and Mrs. Tyson came home, having cut their vacation short to check on the storm damage. The younger of the Tyson children greeted their parents and after a brief conversation, were sent up to bed.

Sandy cleverly avoided any long discussions with her mother that evening by keeping Chik and herself in the living room by the fire. Mrs. Tyson was tired, but managed to extend some warm greetings to Chik as she always did.

"Well, look who's here! Hello, Chik. I hope you didn't suffer much damage at your place from the storm. Are things OK down your way?"

"We don't have any electricity, but everything is pretty much under control. We're cooking on a camp stove and have no heat, but it'll all be over pretty soon, I hope."

"Oh, Mom, before you go

Turn to Page D-4



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Quiet Dignity

From Page D-3)

to bed, may I use the car to take Chik home?" Sandy interjected. "His brother gave him a ride up and might not be home right now."

"Well, why don't you stay over tonight, Chik? You could sleep in Jesse's room if you'd like."

"Oh, I couldn't do that Mrs. Tyson. Thanks anyway, but I probably should get home, if it's OK for Sandy to take me."

"Oh, why of course, Chik. But if you're going home, you should get started soon, it's almost eleven now."

"We will Mom. Thanks."

"Well, good night kids."

"Good night," Sandy and Chik spoke in unison.

It was quiet now except for the low murmur of voices coming from the living room. They talked about French which they were both taking. Sandy was in her fourth year, and Chik in his second.

"Wait a minute, Sandy, that's supposed to be pronounced 'A-vez-vous,' like in 'Bath.'"

"No it isn't. It's 'ah-vez-vous' like in 'father.'"

"My teacher told us that most French 'a's' are pronounced like in 'bath' and that exceptions are broad 'a's' like in 'father.' So this should be 'a' like in 'bath!'"

"Uh-uh! 'Ah' like in 'father' she whispered firmly."

"Nope! 'A'."

"Ah!"

"Ah!"

"Hey, wait a minute, you're cheating! You're not supposed to tickle! Oh well, it doesn't matter anyway because I'm not ticklish." He grinned his teeth and held his breath to keep from laughing.

"Chik Kawamoto! You're always doing that!"

"What do you mean?" he said still grinning his teeth and now breathing out slowly.

"You're always hiding your emotions. You never let people see what you really feel. Why do you always do that?"

She kept her hands on his ribs ready to tickle again.

"I don't know why I do it."

He began to relax a little. "Some people think it's characteristic of Japanese; I don't know what causes it."

Her hands no longer gripped his ribs, but relaxed a little and suddenly she held him and kissed his lips.

"Chik, I love you!" she whispered.

"Don't say that," he returned. "You can't really know right now, and you might be sorry you said that later."

"Oh, you silly rabbit!" she cried, hugging him tightly.

"What do you mean by that?"

"I don't know." She looked him in the eyes. "You've got such funny little eyes and a funny little nose, and your tennis shoes and your blue sweatshirt, and you're always so dignified, but you're always doing such crazy things — you're just a silly rabbit." She kissed him again.

When she mentioned his eyes and his nose, Chik was hurt a little, but he felt so warm and good all over that he hardly noticed.

He had often felt so full of love for Sandy that it was a real struggle to resist snuggling her up in his arms and kissing her, but he suppressed this desire even more relentlessly than he did other emotions. At this point he still felt that any kind of physical rapport between him and Sandy should occur when their relationship was an extremely serious one. He couldn't allow himself to release a sudden outburst of emotion.

Time passed by quickly. It was well past 12 when they left for Chik's house. After spending an hour or so observing the destruction which the storm had caused Reverend Kawamoto's temple, Sandy finally arrived home at 3:30 a.m.

As she entered the house her mother was waiting and punished her rather severely, forbidding her to go out for the next three weeks. She could still accept calls and he could visit her until 10:00.

After Chik made a formal apology in person to Mrs. Tyson, the smoke had essentially cleared. He was never really in the "doghouse" though, for Mrs. Tyson was primarily upset with Sandy.

When she was finally allowed to go out again, she and Chik began to go out, and on occasion went downtown to enjoy a movie together. They had gone out before, to a

dance, but Chik disliked fast dancing so they had a spent most of the evening just wandering about alone. Even then he felt a bit uneasy that people were looking at them, somehow not approving of them being together. As Chik and Sandy drove into town, the same nervousness once again gripped him.

He found a parking place a few blocks from the theater, and after the car was parked they walked up the busy street to the end of the line which had formed at the entrance.

Before entering the line, they had to walk up to the box office and buy tickets. As they passed the line, Chik felt all eyes watching Sandy and him and began to feel a bit warm under the collar. He tried to keep talking, but felt as if he were performing in front of an audience.

Once the tickets were purchased, they quickly made their way to the end of the line and melted into the crowd. As the line passed into the theater, progress to the seats was hampered a bit by people who were leaving. They found themselves in front of a full length mirror which reflected a scene half-way familiar to both and yet today, somehow, the contrast which seemed so incidental at the Tyson's home, was accentuated to an unimaginable height. Instead of challenging this nervousness which he felt when he and Sandy were in public, Chik bypassed it by confining his dates with her to visits at her home.

AROUND Christmas time Mrs. Tyson began asking Sandy to invite Chik over to enjoy some of the cookies and pastries she always made during the holiday season.

"I really shouldn't," Chik argued over the phone with Sandy. "I don't want to wear out my welcome at your house."

"Don't worry about that. After all, Mom's the one that's inviting you."

"Yeah, but I'm not even supposed to be celebrating Christmas!"

"Mom," Sandy turned her voice away from the phone, "Chik's trying to refuse your invitation. He says he does not want to wear out his welcome and that he's not supposed to celebrate Christmas."

"Well, tell him that I make these pastries for our friends and that we love him even if he is Japanese."

Mrs. Tyson's last statement bothered Chik, but he tried to ignore it by saying he would go. When Chik arrived, Mr. and Mrs. Tyson were just preparing to leave. Jesse and Jill had been gone all day, so the house was left to Chik and Sandy. After a supper of sandwiches, potato salad, green vegetables and milk, they went into the living room to watch T.V.

But before they turned it on, they began a discussion that lasted into the evening. Chik walked away from the T.V. without having turned it on and sat down on the couch next to Sandy. He spoke very seriously.

"Sandy, are you sure your parents don't mind me coming over all the time?"

"Of course not. If they did, they wouldn't invite you over so much."

"Well, do you mind me coming over as much as I do?"

"Why do you ask me that?" she replied a little puzzled.

He paused a long while, and then began to speak a little nervously.

"Well, remember on the night of the storm when we were sitting on the couch? And remember that I told you not to say what you did? Well, I have this theory called the 'trend' which is kind of a cycle that people fall into. It is sort of like a sine wave because it starts at zero, builds up to a maximum and then tapers off to zero or even to a negative value."

"I don't really understand."

"Well, this is what we're in right now. When someone starts liking someone else, this is the 'trend.' And the degree to which he feels attached to this person can be represented by some point on the sine wave. If you think you love someone, you'd be at the highest point on the sine wave, and unless it's stretched way out, you may be heading down the curve out of the 'trend.' But no matter where you are in it, if you have to get out before you're ready to, then people get hurt. The way I look at it, as long as you like someone and as

long as that someone likes you, you should keep seeing each other. It's really hard to fight your emotions—the best thing to do is just ride them out."

"Maybe I'm just being cynical about our relationship, but somehow I get the feeling that somewhere in the future our sine wave is going to hit zero, but until then I think we ought to just keep enjoying ourselves. Right?"

The whole discussion had been brought on by recent developments in their relationship which Chik never really questioned. More than ever, he seemed to be relying on his quiet trust in fate. Jack Barber had begun to ask Sandy out and the two boys were vying for her affection. She didn't really know whom she liked the best and refused to make a choice. After much painful deliberation, Chik decided that all would be best if he disappeared. He tried to explain how he felt as well as he could.

"You're right about us being too young to know what love really is. Remember the night of the storm? Well, I guess that's sort of what I meant then. I know it's unfair

to make you decide between two people like Jack and me, but I guess I'm too selfish to share you with anyone else."

"Jack's really a fine person, and some day something may become of your relationship with him. It's different with us. Just because I'm who I am, there's probably less of a possibility that our relationship will be any more than what it is now."

"Does that mean I'll never see you again?" she asked with tears forming in her eyes.

"It doesn't have to," he answered nervously, afraid that he'd lose the courage to carry out his decision, "but we'd better not see each other for a while. Otherwise things'll get bad for me."

"What do you mean?"

"Well, I've got to convince myself that what I'm doing is best for both of us, and it's very difficult to do that when I'm around you."

"All right, it's your decision, but don't forget to call me sometime."

She walked him to the door and tried to smile, her eyes sparkling from a few tears. He tapped her nose gently and began leaning toward her to

kiss her. But he caught himself and moved back toward the door.

"Good night, Sandy."

"Good-bye, Chik," she answered, thinking that he would probably never call her again.

Chapter 9

FROM THE time he was very young, Chik had begun to feel a sense of association with Japanese and with Japanese culture. This feeling was in no way a particularly personal identification with the Japanese, for Chik never knew many of them until his later high school years. He had just been caught up in the nebulous stereotype that white Americans had developed of the Japanese immigrant.

Regardless of how tightly he fit into this stereotype, it became more and more evident to him that his Japanese heritage was an important factor of his life. It was shortly after his encounter with Tammy, the girl in his French class, that he first began to look upon his heritage as having a negative value.

Taiwan be treated on the same basis for admission to the United States as refugees from the Middle East.

Incidentally, because there are some two million prospective Chinese refugees in Hong Kong and Taiwan and because many times as many Chinese are now entering the United States than Japanese in recent years, it is anticipated that within a few years there will again be more Chinese in this country than Japanese. When the 1960 Census was taken, there were approximately twice as many persons of Japanese ancestry in the United States as those of Chinese ancestry.

Supreme Court

Although the announcement of the retirement of Chief Justice Earl Warren at the close of the 1967-68 term this past June overshadowed the activities of the Supreme Court this past biennium, at least five of the decisions of the nation's highest tribunal these past two years have great impact on JACL and those of Japanese ancestry.

Two of the major opinions involved so-called housing rights.

In what many observers of the American scene described as one of the most sweeping and important decisions of the past decade, a divided seven-to-two majority in *Jones v. Mayer Company*, decided on the last day of this term, June 17, 1968, that a statute originally enacted in 1866 as part of the post-Reconstruction civil rights laws prohibits discrimination based on race in the sale or leasing of real property, including homes.

This decision, which goes beyond the Housing Act of 1968, is based on the 1866 statute that provides that "all citizens of the United States shall have the same right, in every state and territory, as is enjoyed by white citizens thereof to inherit, purchase, lease, sell, hold and convey real and personal property."

It may be of significance to JACL that, according to Associate Justice Potter Stewart who delivered the majority opinion, the 1866 statute does not cover discrimination on the ground of religion or national origin.

Prop. 14 Upheld

The second of the major housing decisions was in the case of *Reitman et al. v. Mulkey et al.*, May 29, 1967, in which the Supreme Court in a 5 to 4 opinion declared unconstitutional voter-approved initiative amendment to the California Supreme Court that affirmed the right of owners of real property to discriminate in its sale and rental.

The nation's highest tribunal upheld a ruling by the California Supreme Court that this amendment, more popularly known as Proposition 14, was more than a mere repeal of existing fair housing legislation because it established a state constitutional right to discrimination. Thus, adoption of the amendment was deemed to be "state action" in violation of the Equal Protection Clause of the Fourteenth Amendment.

The JACL was actively interested in both cases, and participated as amicus curiae in the latter Proposition 14

All through grade school and through three years of high school, Chik had studied various stages of growth and development in America. None of the stories he read or the movies he saw had glorified the role of the Oriental, let alone the Japanese, in building America out of a raw frontier.

There seemed to be nothing that one could call a Japanese-American heritage and Chik found it more and more difficult to lay a claim on his American heritage, simply because there was no logical link between him and the historical roots of the United States of America. Although his teachers often emphasized the "melting pot" theory and that ideally America was simply such a melting pot where all races and creeds would assimilate together, Chik could feel a strong sense of alienation, of somehow not belonging.

As a high school junior, Chik began to feel ashamed that his parents were "foreigners" and that somehow they just didn't belong. His feelings on this issue grew

stronger the more he had to experience face-to-face encounters with his Japanese heritage.

Instead of just celebrating Christmas, which the Kawamotos had accepted as an American holiday, the congregation at the Kawamoto temple also held an Immense New Year celebration.

A few days before New Year the annual "mochitsuki" would be held. The congregation would gather to make "mochi" (rice cakes) for all members who wanted to have some for the coming year. The "mochi-tsuki" was probably the busiest day at the Kawamoto temple and consequently Chik and Jun along with the other Kawamotos had to be on hand to help.

When Walter called to see whether or not Chik and Jun could go to a movie, Chik always had a difficult time explaining exactly what they were doing and why they couldn't go. It seemed that there was an endless list of customs that the Kawamotos observed that no one else did and this made Chik all the more self-conscious about being Japanese.

The more Chik began to learn about the comforts of middle class American society, the more he felt distressed at his family's situation. They were not at all wealthy, and were unsophisticated. The lack of sophistication frequently showed in Chik during a class discussion on some fundamental American tradition which was inculcated in children at home. Chik never knew about them, but was often too embarrassed to admit that he didn't know.

Toward the end of his junior year in high school, Chik felt more and more at a loss about life in general. He felt an uneasiness within, which began provoking serious questions as to the nature and value of his existence. Though he was Buddhist, Chik felt almost no notion of a religious doctrine which specified a purpose in life. A sense of inadequacy overpowered him. Nothing seemed to be going quite the way it should.

His search for a girl to take to the Junior Prom had ended unsuccessfully and to this he began blaming his Japanese descent. He developed a fear

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Masaoka Report

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fication for naturalization in the 1952 law.

These 1985 Amendments complete the start made in 1952 in abolishing race as a qualification for immigration too, by repealing the National Origins Quota System of 1924 and the Asia-Pacific Triangle formula of 1952.

For the first time since 1907, when the so-called Gentlemen's Agreement was promulgated to control immigration from Japan, Japanese and other Asian immigrants are eligible for admission to the United States on the same basis as others from Europe and the rest of the Eastern Hemisphere or the Old World.

Under the now operative 1965 law, the alien-spouses, minor children, and parents of United States citizens, regardless of place of residence, may enter the country without reference to any numerical limitation (non-quota under old law).

1965 Law

For Old World Immigration, however, a hemisphere total of 170,000 immigrants has been specified, with no one country being authorized more than 20,000 immigrants a year. (This compares to 185 quota immigrants per year for Japan under the old law).

Seven preference and one non-preference categories have been established, with immigrants to be selected without reference to race or ancestry on a first-come, first-served basis, on the registration rolls of the several countries. To assure that immigrants from all categories, with the possible exception of nonpreference immigrants at this stage, may enter each year, each of the preference categories have numerical limitations too.

Moreover, labor clearances are required of immigrants in the third (professional and skilled), sixth (labor in short supply), and nonpreference (new seed) categories.

'Unused' Quotas Used

As a matter of general information, during the three-stage operation through the use of the "unused" quota numbers of certain West European countries, the close relatives on the waiting lists of all nations, including Japan, but one have been cleared from their respective registration rolls. Indeed, were it not for this new statute, close relatives previously registered with American consulates in Japan would not have been given visas for the United States until the next century.

Also, as a matter of general information, the labor clearance provision has proved to be more restrictive and burdensome than expected or

intended. So the JACL is already on record as urging its liberalization or repeal.

120,000 Limitation

The 1965 Act also imposed an annual 120,000 numerical limitation on immigrants from the New World or Western Hemisphere, an area which formerly enjoyed non-quota privileges, except for the "immediate relatives" of American citizens.

Furthermore, no preferences were set up for these immigrants and labor clearances are required of all Western Hemisphere immigrants except those not subject to numerical limitations (immediate relatives).

The Asia-Pacific Triangle discrimination that required those of Japanese ancestry residing anywhere in the world to qualify for one of Japan's 185 annual quota numbers no longer applies. They are subject to labor clearances, however, where applicable.

Public Law 90-369 provides for the expeditious naturalization of the surviving spouse of a United States citizen who dies while serving in an active duty status in the armed forces of the United States. This is to permit the alien wife of an American serviceman killed in Vietnam and elsewhere to become a naturalized citizen and to enjoy the privileges of citizenship.

Soldiers in Vietnam

Both the House and the Senate have passed different versions of a bill to provide for the expeditious naturalization of aliens serving in the United States armed forces during the period of the Vietnam war. This is similar to special legislation sponsored by the JACL for the alien Japanese who served in World Wars I and II and in the Korean conflict.

The Senate has approved a special bill that provides for the admission of certain inhabitants of the Bonin Islands who desire to be admitted to the United States because their ties are more with this country than with Japan, even though they enjoy Japanese nationality and even though these island chains are now under Japanese jurisdiction, having reverted to Japan this summer after being under American control since World War II.

AICC

As a continuing member of the American Immigration and Citizenship Conference, JACL was among the 16 national organizations affiliated with the Conference that supported legislation that would liberalize the labor clearance provisions of existing law, return Western Hemisphere immigration to its historic non-quota status, and further humanize the exclusion and deportation proceedings of the current code.

JACL also joined with Republican Senator Hiram Fong of Hawaii in urging that refugees from Hong Kong and

appeal. The JACL also opposed the Proposition 14 in the initiative election, which was approved by more than a two-to-one majority of the State's electorate.

Miscegenation Ruling

In *Loving v. Virginia*, decided by a unanimous Court on June 12, 1967, Virginia's miscegenation laws prohibiting interracial marriages were declared unconstitutional as violating both the Equal Protection Clause and the Due Process Clause of the Fourteenth Amendment. This decision apparently dooms similar laws in 15 other states.

JACL was one of the prime participants in this matter, not only filing a friend of the court brief but in having its National Legal Counsel, Philadelphia Attorney William Marutani, participating in oral arguments before the nine justices.

Marutani's appearance was the first by any person of Japanese ancestry in a civil rights matter. Incidentally, the unanimous decision quoted parts of the JACL brief.

In *Alroy v. Rusk*, in a 5 to 4 decision, the Supreme Court on May 29, 1967, held that Congress was without the power to terminate citizenship without the citizen's voluntary renunciation. In this decision,

Jim Henry -

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snow, there are found spots where the snow has sort of dents in it and a tiny mound. The dents are the snow woman's foot-steps and the mound is the remnant of the snow baby.

At one time, a man from the then capital city of Kyoto traveled in the Japan Sea coast area. Nothing special happened throughout the long winter. But, one morning in February he was awakened in the small hours; he went to relieve himself and accidentally saw something strange.

Some distance away at the northern end of a bamboo grove, he saw a woman about ten feet tall.

The complexion of her skin was so white it seemed as if her skin was transparent. The white dress she wore was made of silken material unknown in Japan at that time; the silken threads were so lustrous that they illuminated the woman. She looked about 20 years of age, and was immensely beautiful. Only her hair was also utterly white.

Curiously, the man from Kyoto went toward the woman to ask who she was. At this point she walked into the bamboo wood, and eventually disappeared. It was dark again after she was gone.

After hearing of the man's strange experience the villagers assured him he had seen a snow woman, who sometimes makes her appearance after an especially heavy snowfall. He could still not understand why she did not appear in mid-winter, true to her name, rather than almost spring which it was.

The villagers explained that flowers bloom the most beautiful, just before they fall, such as cherry blossoms, and a candle becomes brightest just before it goes out. Likewise a snow woman would be

it reversed an opinion issued ten years earlier (*Perez v. Brownell*) upholding the loss of citizenship for voting in a foreign election. In the 1957 case, a naturalized citizen 26 years after his naturalization voted in an election for the Israeli Legislature.

Yen Debt Claim

In *Honda v. Clark*, decided by a unanimous Court on April 10, 1967, with Justice Tom Clark refraining from participation since he was the Attorney General when this litigation began and since his son, Ramsey, as the then Attorney General was the defendant, held that the technicalities raised by the Government that certain pre-World War II yen certificate depositors in the Yokohama Specie Bank had lost their right to recovery because of the statute of limitations were invalid.

By its action, the Court validated the claims of some 4,100 Issei and Nisei depositors against the Office of Alien Property by reversing the adverse decisions of two lower courts.

Attorney General Thomas Lynch of California filed a memorandum as a friend of the court urging the Supreme Court to accept the case on appeal and subsequently filed

a masterly amicus curiae brief supporting the claimants.

Pre-War Yen Rate

Subsequently, a tentative consent decree and judgment was agreed to by attorneys for the claimants and for the Office of Alien Property, which Consent Decree and Judgment became final this past summer under which these claimants will be paid at the pre-war exchange rate of about four yen to the dollar, instead of the post-war exchange rate of 360 yen to the dollar.

JACL has been actively involved in this matter and is currently assisting in trying to locate all of the claimants to the 11 million dollars available to pay these claims. The first payments are scheduled to begin about October.

While Chief Justice Warren's decision to retire from the Supreme Court after 15 years on the nation's court of last resort was headline news, it should not be overlooked that Thurgood Marshall, the first Negro to serve as Solicitor General of the United States, became the first non-white person to be appointed to the Supreme Court in 1967.

As the chief counsel for the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People

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seen just before the thaw set in.

In other cases, even more strange things have occurred. Like the old farmer and his wife living in Yamagata Prefecture. One night a beautiful girl of about 17 or 18 knocked at the door of their remote cabin in the wilderness. She was standing in the deep snow. She asked to be warmed at their fireside.

Once inside and warming herself, they suggested she stay for the night, but on touching her the farmer noticed she was abnormally freezing cold. The old man let go of her and suddenly a gust of north wind blew into the hut, carrying snow.

Then he witnessed a strange thing. The girl rose to go and turned into snow herself after which the snow became something like a vapor, danced above the fire and vanished out into the open through the roof ventilator together with the smoke.

It has been said since olden

times that if one makes a fire to keep a Yuki-Musume warm, a north wind comes for the girl.

Thus the wind was up. The soft spring snow covered the thatched roof of the old couple's hut. The snow maiden was gone once again. Likely on her way further north as spring was on its way.

Fact or fiction? In the snow country of Japan it is quite a deep subject. As deep as the snow itself. The answer can only lie hidden in the heavy drifts.

For while other locales have their abominable snow man, leave it to the ingenuity, cleverness or research of the Japanese to come up once again with something unique — an adorable snow woman.

It even caused one young man to suggest, some years ago, that an international marriage might be arranged between the snow man of the Himalayas and the snow woman of Japan — which is, of course, fantasy . . . or is it?

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JUNIOR JACL CHAPTERS

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CHILDREN ARE TAGGED — A Bainbridge Island (Wash.) mother had trouble holding back the tears as the Army moved

her and her three children from the island home to California in the first step of the Evacuation of the island by the Army.

ples of individual disloyalty prove group disloyalty and justify discriminatory action against the entire group is to deny that under our system of law individual guilt is the sole basis for deprivation of rights."

Japanese Nationals
The Court's reliance upon investigations made subsequent to the exclusion that "confirmed" the retention of loyalties to Japan failed to investigate deeper into the issue.

The Court's statement that "approximately 5,000 American citizens of Japanese ancestry refused to swear unqualified allegiance to the United States and to renounce allegiance to Japan failed to note that the question had also been asked of the first generation Japanese."

These people, the Issei, by law could not become U.S. citizens, but despite this, almost all of them had planned to make a home here and possibly to return to Japan in their sunset years.

After the Evacuation, they feared deportation back to Japan in the long run, so to renounce allegiance to Japan would leave them stateless people without a country. Since Japanese family ties were traditionally strong, the Nisei, or American-born Japanese, also replied negatively, with the fear that a positive answer would separate them from their parents.

Justice Roberts' Dissent

Mr. Justice Owen J. Roberts, in his dissent, stated flatly, "I think the indisputable facts exhibit a clear violation of constitutional rights."

Since he headed the investigating committee sent to find the reasons for the disaster at Pearl Harbor, he knew that the "fifth column" accusations of the military were fables.

In looking to the future, Mr. Justice Jackson stressed the danger to the nation of undermining constitutional guarantees.

"Much is said of the danger to liberty from the army program for deporting and detaining these citizens of Japanese extraction. But a judicial construction of due process clause that will sustain this order is far more subtle blow to liberty than the promulgation of the order itself. . . . Once a judicial opinion rationalized such an order to show that it conforms to the Constitution, or rather rationalize the Constitution to show that the Constitution sanctions such an order, the court for all times has validated the principle of racial discrimination in criminal procedure and of transplanting American citizens."

Emphasizing a point, "the principle then lies about like a loaded weapon ready for the hand of any authority that can bring forward a plausible claim to an urgent need." He concludes by stating that "the courts exercise only the judicial power, can apply only law, and must abide by the Constitution, or they cease to be civil courts and become instruments of military policy."

War Powers

In summary, the court failed to adequately follow the "ex parte Milligan" majority of 1864, whereupon exclusion would have to stand or fall upon its individual merits as particular exertion of the war power, to be judged in the light of all relevant circumstances.

The Milligan majority affirmed the war powers granted by the Constitution but also declared that at no time will its exercise justify the suspension of the Constitutional guarantees and limitations, with the single exception of the privilege of the writ of habeas corpus, which had not been suspended by President Roosevelt at the time of the Evacuation. Jacobus tenBroek, in his book, "Prejudice, War and the Constitution" declares these to be the relevant circumstances that the court should have utilized in adjudging the Korematsu case:

1—If there was a great danger of invasion by the forces of Japan.
2—If ethnic affiliations with the Japanese people determined their loyalty as American citizens.
3—If the circumstances were such that persons loyal to Japan could and were likely to perform acts helpful to Japan and harmful to the United States.

4—If curfew or exclusion as the chosen method of prevention was appropriate to achieve that end.

5—Finally, If there were . . . To infer that exam-

Stuart Takeuchi--

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that the Evacuation was "reasonably related" to the war effort.

If the Court had used a more stringent review procedure, the clear-and-present danger rule, for example, it would have inevitably become involved in a closer and more careful examination of the Evacuation.

Military Sustained

Thus, in abandoning the clear-and-present danger test that Chief Justice Holmes had laid down years before, the Court failed to consider whether less drastic measures might not have reasonably been deemed adequate to meet the situation, and also accepted without qualification the military reasons brought forward by military officials to support the evacuation policy.

The Court's examination of Evacuation was significantly less rigorous than its review of other wartime acts of both civilian and military agencies in conflict with civil liberties. The Court, in its majority decision on the case, seemed to validate the Evacuation largely on the grounds that it was carried out by the War Department. Miss Dembitz commented that the Korematsu opinion "indicates that there is no basis for invalidating war-time actions by military authorities, save perhaps by a showing of malice and a lack of good faith on the part of the military." This seems to agree with Assistant Secretary of War McCloy's earlier statement that it was indeed "a military decision."

Regarding the "military decision" that the majority seemed to accept, Mr. Justice Jackson argued that "in the very nature of things, military decisions are not susceptible of intelligent judicial appraisal" and that the courts "cannot be made to enforce an order which violates constitutional limitations even if it is a reasonable exercise of military authority."

He also condemned court practices that "distort the Constitution to approve all that the military may deem expedient." The Court "may as well say that any military order will be constitutional and have done with it."

On the point of distortion of the Constitution, the Supreme Court, through its judicial carried it to the point of ju-

dicial abdication to the military.

British System

In accepting the military reason that "it was impossible to bring about an immediate segregation of the loyal from the disloyal," the Court failed to employ its access to a large amount of information, including the experience of Great Britain in screening German and Austrian aliens, that indicated the feasibility of administering an exclusion program on an individual rather than on a mass basis.

To the reply that an "immediate segregation" would not have been possible, it must be pointed out that the need for an "immediate" segregation was never pointed out, and the fact that the Evacuation itself was not completed until five months after its authorization by the President and until eight months after Pearl Harbor tends to belay that demand.

Justice Black, in voicing the majority opinion, did not question in any way the evidence presented in DeWitt's Final Report to the War Department by asserting that "Korematsu was not excluded from the Military Area because of hostility to him or his race."

This manifests the inactivity of the Court to investigate the military decision, as they seem to ignore DeWitt's "a Jap's a Jap" statement and the comments made by the Governor and Attorney General of California, as well as the Mayor of Los Angeles.

Justice Murphy's Dissent

Along these same lines, the Court ignored Justice Murphy's opinion that:

"In support of this blanket condemnation of all persons of Japanese descent, however, no reliable evidence is cited to show that such individuals were generally disloyal, or had generally so conducted themselves in the area so as to constitute a special menace to defense installations or war industries, or had otherwise by their behavior furnished reasonable ground for their exclusion as a group."

Also, the Court failed to note the parallel between the rise of public opinion for Evacuation with the development of pro-evacuation feelings by the Army. In its unqualified ac-

ceptance of the Army's opinion, the Court seems to have ignored the facet of the theory of judicial review by not separating legal considerations from public considerations.

Thus, in its failure to separate the two, the Supreme Court made a social judgment in favor of the Evacuation, in addition to its adoption of the weak standard of review.

Investigation Lacking

Along with the Court's failure to question the social aspects of the military decision, it also failed to investigate those areas which the War Department utilized to justify the "military necessity" of the Evacuation.

As was pointed out earlier, no one pointed out the chronology of settlement of the Japanese into "strategic areas," in regards to DeWitt's charge that Japanese had settled around "every single point of military value along the coast."

Also, there was the failure to inquire into the substance of the remark by Colonel Bendetsen to the effect that since no sabotage had yet taken place, this was all the more reason that such action would be taken at a later date.

Protective Custody

Further, the Court failed to notice the statistics relating to the stress on the protection of the Japanese from the rest of the population. In regards to this "protective custody" justification, Justice Murphy declared that "this dangerous doctrine of protective custody, as proved by recent European history, should have absolutely no standing as an excuse for the deprivation of the rights of minority groups."

Also, the Court ignored a public opinion poll conducted by the University of Denver in February of 1942 that showed that public opinion did not favor such a drastic and un-American step such as Evacuation even after being under pressure from the Hearst press and other like influences.

False Publicity

According to Bradford Smith, "it took a great deal of false publicity and over three months of time to produce public sentiment for Evacuation. There was nothing spontaneous about it."

With regard to the majority opinion that "there was evidence of disloyalty on the part of some," it was later found that after all the investigations, only one Japanese, Tsutomu Obana, was sentenced to a term of two to six months on a charge that he violated the Foreign Agent's Registration Act to cover business dealings involving the Japanese Government.

He had attempted to register, but Japanese red tape had held him up. "Obana was the only person of Japanese blood to get even a light conviction."

Further, in response to this disloyalty charge, the dissent Justice Murphy pointed out:

" . . . To infer that exam-

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AND A JOYOUS HOLIDAY TO ONE AND ALL

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NOTICE

Some of the One-Line Greetings are listed with their Chapter Display Ads on other pages of the Holiday Issue.

For those Chapters which ordered space "bulk rates," every effort was made to "squeeze" the One-Line Greetings within the Chapter display.—Editor.

Stuart Takeuchi--

From Page D-5

no alternative methods of prevention which would accomplish the military objectives, and, at the same time, individual and civil guarantees of the Constitution.

It, says TenBroek, the Court could answer these circumstances satisfactorily, then exclusion was a constitutionally authorized exercise of the national war power. TenBroek says that if these conditions did not exist, and as pointed out, many facets of those conditions did not, then exclusion was unconstitutional as going beyond the granted war power and as transcending the guarantees and prohibitions of the Constitution.

IV

After the Fact - America's Attempt to Right a Wrong

On the very same day that the Supreme Court handed down its Korematsu decision, it also adjudged the case of "ex parte Endo."

In the Endo case, the Court unanimously ruled that detention of the petitioner by the civilian War Relocation Authority was unconstitutional (all evacuees were similarly detained).

According to TenBroek, the program for the wartime detention of the Japanese American population resulted not from a judgment of military necessity made by the military, but from a judgment of social desirability made by civilians. A statement from General DeWitt's Final Report bears this out:

"Essentially, military necessity required only that the Japanese population be removed from the coastal area and dispersed in the interior . . . that the evacuation program necessarily and ultimately developed into one of complete Federal supervision, was due primarily to the fact that the interior states would not accept an uncontrolled Japanese migration."

Since (Miss) Endo had not been detained by a military authority, and thus justified by the exercise of war powers, but by the civilian WRA, the Supreme Court ruled that the petitioner be given her liberty.

The important fact here, in addition to the observation that the decision was handed down the day after the Evacuation order was revoked, is that the Court handed down a decision that, in essence, condemned the social judgment involved in the Evacuation and detention, although, in the words of Justice William Douglas, in voicing the Endo majority opinion: "In reaching that conclusion we do not come to the underlying constitutional issues which have been argued."

1948 Decisions

In the cases of Oyama vs. California and Takahashi vs. Fish and Game Commission in 1948, the Supreme Court of the United States declared that the equal-protection clause of the Fourteenth Amendment of the Constitution invalidated two California statutes which employed classifications based on descent.

In the words of Justice Frank Murphy, in concurring on the Oyama case, the statutes had been "Spawned of the

great anti-Oriental virus."

The Oyama case involved the fact of the California Alien Land Law that prohibited Issei, those Japanese ineligible for citizenship, from giving land to their children, the Nisei. In the words of the Court, "in our view of the case, the State has discriminated against Fred Oyama; the discrimination is based solely on his parents' country of origin."

In the opinion expressed by Chief Justice Fred Vinson, the Court implied a negation of their opinion in the curfew case:

"... only the most exceptional circumstances can excuse discrimination on that basis (of racial descent) in the face of the equal-protection clause and a federal statute giving all citizens the right to own land . . . Distinctions between citizens solely because of their ancestry are by their very nature odious to a free people whose institutions are founded upon the doctrine of equality."

The Court failed to find any "exceptional circumstances" for upholding the constitutionality of the provision of the Alien Land Law.

The Takahashi case tends to agree with this "exceptional circumstances" standing of the Court. It declared unconstitutional the California statute, enacted in 1943 and amended in 1945, which excluded aliens ineligible for citizenship from earning a livelihood, as commercial fishermen, in the coastal waters. Here, as in Oyama, no emergency factor was present.

The Court's opinion: "The Fourteenth Amendment and the laws adopted under its authority thus embody a general policy that all persons lawfully in this country shall abide in any state on an equality of legal privilege with all citizens under non-discriminatory laws."

1952 Decision

The Supreme Court of California, in 1952, even went further than Oyama did, in its opinion that declared unconstitutional the Alien Land Law of 1920. This time the Court hit at the main provision of the law (that prohibited citizens ineligible for citizenship from owning land), in throwing it out on the grounds that it violated the due process and equal protection clause of the Fourteenth Amendment.

With regard to the Immigration laws enacted against the Japanese, first excluding all Orientals and then setting unfair quotas, the United States went a long way in righting that wrong.

On Oct. 3, 1965, President Lyndon Johnson signed into law a new immigration bill. This bill cast out for all time the "national origins" system (that counted immigrants by national origin with no regard for what country they came from; each immigrant thus was counted against the quota established for that particular country), and will permit 350,000 persons per year to come into the United States.

Immigration

Basis for entrance will not be on creed, race, or nationality, but on a fair and equal judgment of their skills and relationships to emigrants already here.

For the first time, Asiatics will be given an equal chance

against those from Europe.

In 1948, President Harry Truman signed into law a bill drafted by the War Relocation Authority to compensate evacuees for their losses, which, according to the Federal Reserve Bank in San Francisco estimated in 1942 to be \$400 million.

Up to 1965, this compensation was not much. The average rate of settlement was ten percent of the amount asked, based on the value of the 1941 dollar.

No one has ever been paid for losses due to death or personal injury, personal inconvenience, physical or mental hardship, or suffering.

Neither was anyone ever compensated for the money he might reasonably have been expected to earn from business profits or gainful employment during the period of detention.

How closely the 10% rate has been followed is illustrated by the fact that when the last claim was adjusted on Oct. 1, 1965, the Government has authorized payment of \$38 million to 26,580 claimants.

Regarding the matter, Mike Masaoka, the Japanese American Citizens League Representative in Washington said:

"While the Congress is to be thanked for enacting this legislation and appropriating the funds to pay the approved claims, it should be kept in mind that this was neither a generous program nor an expeditious one . . . Nevertheless (it) represents a major triumph, not only for the JACL, but also for the American way (and at tests) to the ability of our system to correct, in part, our mistakes and blunders."

A more "generous and expeditious" program was enacted on April 10, 1967, with the Supreme Court's decision that 4,100 Japanese Americans, who for one reason or another, were late in filing for return of their savings under the 1948 legislation, should receive them anyway.

Voting 8 to 0, the Court reversed the lower court decisions that dismissed the suit on the grounds that Japanese Americans waited too long before pressing their claims.

As a result, the government was expected to return from \$4 to \$8 million to the claimants; money that was deposited in the California branch of the Yokohama Specie Bank, Ltd. and seized by the U.S. government as enemy property on Dec. 7, 1941.

Warren Apology Seen

Presiding over the Court was Chief Justice Earl Warren, who as Attorney-General of California in 1942 had been vocal in demanding the Evacuation. Also on the bench was Justice Abe Fortas, who as wartime Under Secretary of the Interior had protested the mass eviction.

Justice Tom Clark, who had been the head of the War Relocation Authority, did not participate in the decision. It is perhaps through this unanimous decision that Chief Justice Warren has partly apologized for his actions.

Los Angeles Attorney A. L. Wirin, who, in Mike Masaoka's words "has been involved probably with more cases involving the wartime discrimination of Japanese Americans than any other lawyer," had this to say of the decision:

"This decision brings to an end the last injustice visited by the United States Government on Americans of Japanese ancestry during World War II."

The Japanese American Citizens League, Time and Life magazines, apparently are not

satisfied. In this decision, the Supreme Court, as in all previous cases, has sidestepped the problem of the legality of the Evacuation. That precedent remains intact. Says Life, (April 28, 1967):

"Yet a sorry memory remains. Wartime certainly justifies moving against individuals suspected of sabotage or espionage, and it was probably practical to

move enemy aliens from the neighborhood of vital defense installations. But it was wrong to detain indiscriminately thousands of people, without charge or trial, and it is regrettable that even in making restitution, the highest court has not pressed judgment on whether the mass evacuation itself was legal and justified."

Quiet Dignity

From Page D-4

of asking out Caucasian girls and as a result there were very few girls whom he could ask out, and of these none that he particularly cared for.

His studies seemed to have been going along well, as usual, but he became increasingly discontented with his whole outlook. Up to now he had maintained a self-reliant stature which commanded the utmost of respect. But deep introspection yielded a picture that was extremely depressing.

There seemed to be no apparent logic to life. Chik studied diligently, but didn't understand why. He felt very dissatisfied with his life, for he could see beyond the surface of personal motives and what he saw was not at all attractive.

Most of the time he tried to do things to win friends. Nothing he did seemed to him solely based on eventually benefiting someone else, but in benefiting someone so that the latter would like him.

The more he saw of himself, the more he began to hate the personality embodied in his character. Nothing he did seemed good enough or motivated by the right kind of influence. At the same time he became dissatisfied with his station in life and felt somehow that life presented too much of a struggle. His friends always had free time to enjoy themselves, but he always had to go home and work. He felt that death could help relieve all this apparently senseless struggling to exist and yet looked upon suicide as a coward's way out.

Chapter 10

WHY CHIK began losing his self-confidence at this stage of his life is rather puzzling, but with it came a silent wish that there were no such thing as a Japanese heritage for him. It seemed to divide his world into two uninhabitable parts.

Intimate friends were still virtually unknown to him, perhaps because he still refused to open himself up to anyone but himself. All of this began to change one day after school at his part-time job, when he had to approach one of the secretaries in the front office.

"Hello there," she said in a very friendly tone. "What can I do for you?"

"Well, I just came in to get some stamps for the parcel post," he stammered turning a little red and handing her the stamp tray. He hadn't expected such an open, friendly manner.

"Oh, that's Cathy's job. Here, Cathy, can you get him some stamps?" She handed the tray over to Cathy and he gave her a list of the ones he needed.

The company where he worked was owned and managed by a Japanese family and they hired about ten high school girls for secre-

tarial work as well as about thirty high school boys for warehouse work.

Chik, Jim and I worked there our junior year as well as our senior year. Chik and Jim worked parcel post while I assembled orders on the second floor.

The girl who had greeted Chik was Vicky Turner, an attractive, but homespun, Catholic girl. She was a year older than us and was engaged to a guy in the service. After the first day that Chik saw her, he made a point of going into the office whenever he could, though he never really talked to her until a couple of weeks later.

At first they exchanged notes, each writing cynically about silly things going on at work. The notes soon lost their frivolity and acquired a more serious tone.

Gradually they worked into each other's confidence and though it was a blow to Chik that Vicky was engaged, he was overjoyed to have her as a friend. She was always nice to him and he seemed to light up whenever he ran into her at work. He learned to be much more at ease around girls and actually just around people in general because of her.

His meeting Vicky came at the most appropriate time imaginable. In a short time she began to convince him that he wasn't such a "villain" after all, and let him prove it to himself through their friendship.

Chik's capacity for platonic love as in this case was incredible. There was no end to the little things he was willing to do for Vicky, and what made it so rewarding to him was the way that she was always genuinely grateful.

Each of them made life seem much less bleak for the other and it seemed precisely those characteristics that had kept him from making close friends before that brought him close to Vicky. His shy, reserved manner prompted her to become almost forward in getting to meet him. And yet she accomplished this with such sincerity that he never questioned her motives. From the outset he knew about her boy friend, so winning her "hand" was not his objective in their relationship. He appreciated her confidence in him and especially coveted the way she trusted him with her personal secrets.

When Chik first discussed his problems with her, he had taken a great step toward resolving them for himself. By bringing his personal shortcomings into the open, he had for the first time learned that in this apparent dependence on someone else lay the foundation of intimate friendship. No longer was it completely desirable to rely on oneself, as introspection and self-criticism can often get out of hand without a neutral party to observe and judge the merit of the resulting evaluation.

Perhaps a fitting conclusion is found in the Washington Post newspaper of Oct. 9, 1965:

"The injustice done to the Japanese Americans will remain forever a stain on American history. There is some comfort however, in the general knowledge of this injustice and in the conscientious effort that has

been made to provide restitution for the property losses suffered by the evacuated citizens . . . Restitution or reparation of this sort is always of course, pitifully inadequate . . .

"And there is no way, obviously, to make amends for the loss of liberty and of dignity and of faith in American principles. The best that can be hoped for from this

tragic story is an understanding by Americans that it must never happen again . . . that men are never to be judged in categories or by the color of their skin or the slant of their eyes. Loyalty to the United States is loyalty to an ideal; and an indispensable part of that ideal is recognition of individual guilt and individual responsibility."

The one thing Vicky persistently expressed to Chik was her undying confidence in his ability to accomplish anything he set out to achieve. She emphasized the fact that his qualities made him unique at least among all the boys she knew. It pleased him to have someone whom he thought of so highly to think that way about him. The closer he came to her, the more self-revealing they both became.

For the first time in his life, Chik began to depart from his machine-like existence.

Chapter 11

AT THE same time that Chik passed through this phase of his "identity crisis," and finally felt some significance in life, he began associating more and more with Japanese Americans.

As close a friend as Vicky was, Chik hardly ever spoke of the sensitivities he had developed concerning his ethnic background. Somehow he had learned to believe that one's racial heritage was something not to be discussed. He thought that Americans carried the banner of a "melting pot" to the point that they would perhaps shrug their shoulders impatiently at anyone who thought the theory to be faulty.

When he first joined the Junior Japanese American Citizens League (Jr. JACL), his motives were clear: to meet Japanese American girls. But even though he was about to finish his junior year in high school, he was hardly what one would call a "man of the world" as far as girls were concerned.

At the dances which the organization usually held once a month or so, he usually found himself standing on one side of the room with all the other guys peering across the floor at the girls who sat on the other side waiting to be asked to dance. Many of the boys who belonged to Jr. JACL were friends he had met at his judo lessons, but with whom he hadn't actually been close friends.

As he became better acquainted with some of the members of the organization, he discovered that many of the feelings and sensitivities concerning his heritage that he had kept hidden inside were shared by other Japanese Americans. There were few members who were Nisei like Chik. Most of them were Sansei, whose parents were born in America, as they were. They might still have grandparents alive who had initially migrated from Japan.

Many of his Japanese American friends had been doing well in school as he did, and apparently required little disciplinary action. They seemed to be popular at the various schools that they attended, but preferred, for some reason, the social functions which brought Nisei and Sansei together.

There seemed to be an overall feeling of uneasiness in social situations where they were in the minority. They too seemed to have responded to pride in trying to avoid

situations which might hurt it. They seemed to be very shy in general, but were, perhaps, less so when they attended social functions of the Jr. JACL.

What made them so successful at school and so well accepted was probably the way they always minded their own business, yet worked diligently and could answer questions well whenever called upon. There seemed to be little resistance to the idea of schooling and this might in part be due to the subtle way in which the parents convinced them that education is very important for the future and that in order to compete with the white Americans in this world, Japanese Americans must work three times as hard.

When Chik began seeing Sandy, his Jr. JACL friends used to tease him about being too good for them. He thought they were being unfair to tease him; that they were probably motivated a little at

least by jealousy that he had chosen to enter this realm of white American society and had been accepted.

Even while he visited Sandy every week and maintained his close friendship with Vicky, he became more and more cognizant of the fact that Japanese Americans, at least the ones he knew, were building themselves quite a reputation. With this growing awareness of something to be proud of in his cultural heritage, Chik began some serious questioning as to why Japanese Americans were the way they were.

A little after he had "broken up" with Sandy he wrote a paper for his history class on the Evacuation. At the time he knew nothing about the relocation of the 112,000 or so Japanese Americans from the West Coast states to inland centers during World War II. His parents never discussed the matter at any great length until he began asking

Turn to Page D-9

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Season's Greetings

DETROIT CHAPTER JR. JACL

Our Christmas Thoughts for 1969

"Return to Open System of Bio-Existence"

- T—Those who accept the Teutonic-Nordic culture of enclosed system of Bio-Existence
- H—Help themselves to adapt their eyes to chronically affect the boy and mind
- E—Ever to manifest into various chronic condition of hypoxic origin, particularly USA
- S—Sinners are they who prefer this enclosed culture of unwholeness
- A—And who maintain their body continuously with materialistic aid and replacement
- S—Showing their greatest philosophical laxity and ignorance towards preservation
- A—And wholeness of life through naturalism and humanism based solely on open system
- K—Known by the Eastern philosophers prior to an invasion of a desirable enclosed culture
- I—including the health practice and healing arts developed from such a culture
- S—Surely, this practice of enclosed existence is a violation of nature and God's law of life unlike the righteous one

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Season's Best Wishes From All Of Us To All Of You

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Masaoka Report

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ple for many years, Marshall participated in the historic civil rights cases in which JACL was also concerned.

Marshall filed briefs against the constitutionality of Evacuation, of the alien land law, of the prohibition against licensing of Japanese fishermen, etc., as counsel for the NAACP.

When Warren announced his retirement, many newspapers and others recalled that as the then Attorney General of California in 1942 he was among the principal civilian advocates of the Evacuation.

Though he has never explained his attitude explicitly regarding that arbitrary mass military movement, nor acknowledged his error more than a quarter of a century ago concerning the loyalty of Americans of Japanese ancestry to the United States, there are those who claim that his wartime experience with those of Japanese origin contributed to his liberal outlook as Chief Justice on racial and individual matters.

The Warren Court

Appointed Chief Justice in 1953 by then President Eisenhower, there is little question that the last decade and a half will be known as the Warren Court, for the Californian has left his mark on some of the most epochal and momentous decisions ever handed down by the Supreme Court.

At a time when the legislative and executive branches refused to move on civil rights matters, the Warren Court outlawed the concept of "separate but equal" and forced the desegregation of public schools, public facilities, and public accommodations, as well as juries, through a series of historic and courageous opinions.

With rural areas providing most of the lawmakers on the national and state levels while most of the population resided in urban centers and suburbs, with the resultant lack of concern for the growing problems of the metropolis, the Warren Court entered the previously precluded "political thicket" and issued its "one-man, one-vote" edict on legislative apportionment.

When conformity was the order of the day, the Warren Court proclaimed the right of petition and of dissent. And, safeguards were defined for the criminals, for children, and others whose personal rights and freedoms were being subjected to jeopardy.

In social and political matters, the Warren Court was liberal, and in economic matters it was moderate, though the pendulum in more recent years and months appeared to be swinging toward a more conservative interpretation.

The landmark precedents set by the Warren Court will determine the course of American history, individual lives, and corporate operations for decades to come.

As always, the Washington JACL Office was involved in so-called public relations activities to promote the image of Americans of Japanese ancestry and of JACL itself.

While these concerned many areas of human activity and many individuals and organizations, to illustrate the importance and the diversity of these public relations activities some of the better remembered ones are mentioned.

"America's Concentration Camps." This semi-documentary about the Japanese in the United States, and featuring the 1942 Evacuation and its aftermath, was written by retired Navy Captain Allan R. Bosworth and published by W. W. Norton & Company. It has been published in five hard-back editions and one paperback to date since it was first released in February 1967.

Because of Norton's widespread promotional campaign, hundreds of book reviewers in every part of the country wrote about the Evacuation and of the loyalty of Americans of Japanese ancestry in World War II. Thus, hundreds of thousands, millions perhaps, who had either forgotten or not known about that 1942 tragedy or who are of another generation, read about our World War II travails.

"Journey to Washington." This autobiography of Senator Daniel K. Inouye of Hawaii, the first American of Japanese ancestry to be elected to the United States Congress, published in the fall of 1967, is the inspiring story of a Japanese American who overcame prejudice and great odds to become a national political leader.

Printed in abridged form in the "Readers Digest," millions read about this Hawaiian Japanese American, many of whose experiences and exploits are similar to those experienced by most other Japanese Americans.

JACL-UCLA Japanese American Research Project. The Washington Office contacted 16 western and intermountain Senators and requested that they support the application of the JACL-UCLA Japanese American Research Project for funds from the National Institutes of Mental Health, of the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare (HEW), to carry out this unprecedented nationwide, three generational research of a hundred years of the Japanese in the United States.

Moreover, perhaps a hundred Congressmen from the Pacific Coast, Intermountain, and other areas where there are centers of Japanese population were also alerted to this definitive sociological and historical study, which JACL believes will be a significant contribution to American democracy, to interracial problems, and to international relations. In December 1966, some \$221,690 was appropri-

ated for this purpose and in November 1967 an additional \$118,000.

Nisei in G-2. Cooperation was given to the publishing and publicity of "Reports of General MacArthur," prepared under the direction of General Charles A. Willoughby, the Five-Star General's intelligence chief throughout the Pacific campaigns of World War II and the Korean War, and published by the Department of Defense, because they documented the many and great contributions made by the Japanese American who served in the military intelligence against the Japanese enemy during World War II and in the subsequent Occupation of Japan.

San Jose Convention in

"Congressional Record." To inform members of Congress of the 20th Biennial National JACL Convention in San Jose this year and to help publicize this week-long event, Democratic Congressman Don Edwards of California extended his remarks on this subject in the "Congressional Record" for July 16, 1968.

Drew Pearson Slander. When nationally syndicated columnist and radio and television commentator Drew Pearson slandered the loyalty of the Issei, particularly those in Hawaii in his newspaper columns in the fall of 1966, the Washington JACL Office refuted the allegations and documented a lengthy reply that was made available to members of the Congress who

might have read the "grossly unfair and offensive" remarks, to quote a Senator who took the famed Washington expose news reporter to task for his unfounded charges against those of Japanese ancestry in this country.

Chicago Bugle & Drum Corps in Washington. When, early in September 1966, the Chicago Nisei Ambassadors Drum and Bugle Corps, sponsored by the Nisei American Legion Post in that midwest city, visited Washington, the JACL Office arranged for them to participate in special wreath laying ceremonies at the Tomb of the Unknown Soldiers; the Masthead Memorial of the Battleship

Maine which, when it was sunk in Havana Harbor to spark the Spanish-American War that followed, carried as members of its crew some six Japanese servicemen; and at the individual gravesites of the more than 20 Nisei war heroes who are interred in Arlington National Cemetery.

Also arranged for them was the privilege of playing a concert on the steps of the United States Capitol Building and to receive the American Flag that flew over the House of Representatives that same day, as well as a special visit to the House gallery, where Congressmen Sidney R. Yates of Illinois and Spark M. Matsunaga of Hawaii paid tribute to their patriotism on the

House floor. They were also received by Senate Republican Leader Everett Dirksen of Illinois.

National JACL President in Washington. When National JACL President Jerry Enomoto of Sacramento paid his official call to the nation's capital in mid-July 1967, it was arranged for him to meet President Johnson, Senators Thomas Kuchel and George Murphy of California, Daniel Inouye and Hiram Fong of Hawaii, Warren Magnuson of Washington, Joseph Clark of Pennsylvania, and Majority Leader Mike Mansfield of Montana and Minority Leader Everett Dirksen of Illinois. In fact, he and his party were luncheon guests of Californ-

ia's Senior Senator.

He also met with Congressmen Spark Matsunaga and Patsy Takemoto Mink of Hawaii, John Moss, George Miller, and Ed Roybal of California, Sidney Yates of Illinois, Dean of the House and Chairman of its Judiciary Committee Emanuel Celler of New York, and Majority Leader Carl Albert of Oklahoma; Congressman Sparky, an active 1000 clubber and JACLer, hosted a luncheon for the National President and his party.

The National President also conferred with Attorney General Ramsey Clark, Director

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Quiet Dignity

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about it.

What impressed Chik the most was the apparent passivity with which these Japanese families cooperated with the government in carrying out the executive order which authorized the action. Two-thirds of the interned Japanese Americans were United States citizens and the only grounds upon which the people were relocated was their Japanese descent.

Still, instead of just re-nouncing the America that had turned its back on them, these Japanese Americans wanted an opportunity to prove their loyalty. After many months of legal battling, Nisei were allowed to fight in a segregated unit — the famous 442nd Infantry Central Postal Directory which was one of the most highly decorated units of all three services during World War II.

Government response to the Nisei struggle to prove his loyalty was to begin drafting Nisei out of the relocation camps. This action was met in some cases with strong opposition. Throughout the war and the great post-war period, the Japanese Americans tried to earn the trust and confidence of their fellow Americans. Nothing was demanded, nothing even expected without offering some form of concrete evidence that the Japanese American did indeed deserve to be respected and to be trusted.

THE MORE Chik read about Japanese Americans, the prouder he became that he was one. The strong feeling of despair that he had felt earlier was completely overpowered by this emerging pride in his ethnic background.

Not only was he proud, he wanted to identify with it and to truly deserve whatever rewards he attained. When he completed his term as student body president, he felt dissatisfied over the achievements of his cabinet in spite of many comments that he had been one of the strongest and most effective presidents the school had ever elected. He felt that

somehow it wasn't quite good enough.

Deep introspection led him to the conclusion that his feelings of under-achievement in such instances were triggered by a desire to be unique by attaining complete superiority.

It wasn't until he entered college that his desire began to mellow and to acquire a more rational form. The quality of being unique however could never be separated from him.

In America he was different in physical appearance, in heritage and perhaps in emotion from his fellow Americans and yet he could enjoy all that America had to offer as much as any white American.

In Japan where he could blend into the populace more readily than he did at home, he was nonetheless distinct in his American heritage. In discussions with native Japanese he often found it necessary to speak at length in defense of the American way of life.

Chik once told me that it was a Japanese characteristic to side with the underdog, and it seemed that he always did.

Chik never thought that his desire to be unique emanated from his ethnic heritage, but he began to realize that it was twice as easy for him to be separated from others because of his cultural background.

Some of his "characteristically Japanese" qualities made him stand out among his Caucasian friends, while other "typically American" qualities made him unique among his Japanese friends.

Chapter 12

EVERYONE knew that Chik would be accepted at a good college, so when he finally decided to enter Harvard, it wasn't much of a surprise. His friends were very happy for him and I was especially pleased since I was going to be in the East at West Point.

Jim was at Portland State simply because he didn't take the initiative to apply elsewhere. He and Chik were much closer to each other than they were to me, but I still wrote to both of them now and then.

Our first year away from home, Chik came down to West Point to wrestle in the Freshman Eastern Invitational Wrestling Tournament. We didn't get to see each other much, but we managed to do a lot of talking.

Chik really opened up to me this time and told me exactly how he felt about college. He hadn't been dating because the only way to meet girls was by going to non-date dances and choosing a dancing partner from the crowd.

Chik didn't enjoy dancing fast so if there was a girl he thought he might like, he'd wait for a slow number and then ask her to dance.

Every so often a girl would say no, and once again he would feel conscious of his ethnic heritage. As time passed, he began attending mixers just as a pastime, with no intention of finding anyone to date. Wrestling kept him occupied on many weekends so that he wasn't always going to these mixers.

For once his studies were not of prime importance and he enjoyed indulging in almost everything that kept him away from his school work.

Suddenly people were important, and he began associating with them as much as he could. He was completely fascinated by the various geographic parts of the country which were represented at

Harvard, and by the many friends he began to make. Although he made a conscious effort to remember names of people he met, it was almost an impossible task.

It seemed that he was always passing someone who knew his name and yet he could not remember. In the food line at the dining hall the checkers seemed to remember his number, but not the numbers of many of his friends. He began to think that being Japanese was making it easier for people to remember him.

Many of the friends he met his first year knew a little about Japanese customs and often would question Chik about these things. Chik tried to answer them as best he could, but began to realize how little he really knew. Even the structure of written Japanese was unknown to him, as were the basic doctrines of Buddhism. Many times people asked him about the importance of the family unit and this began to really hit home.

He was ashamed that he knew so little about his Japanese heritage and that he had not appreciated his family as much as he should have before. He found himself wanting to be closer to everyone in his family when he went home for Christmas vacation.

He also became increasingly aware of the wide gap that existed between him and his parents and realized that if he were ever to bridge this gap he must first become fluent in Japanese.

It seemed to me he was becoming very conscious now of relating to other people. Education was necessary to prepare him for some as yet undetermined role in the future, but he was most interested in getting along well with people.

The more he learned about American impressions of Japanese culture, the more he began to wonder how influential this Japanese culture was in shaping his character. Even as we talked together at the tournament, I could sense this feeling of pride in the Japanese, beginning to emanate from him. It wasn't until three years later that I had another opportunity to talk to him and I was amazed to find out just how deep his interest in his Japanese heritage had grown.

Not only had he studied three years of Japanese, but he had spent a summer in Japan visiting relatives, making friends and learning more about Japanese culture. What he found out had made him grateful of his dual heritage to the extent that he began thinking seriously of giving

up medicine in favor of some sort of government work in Japan-U.S. relations. But the few opportunities that existed, like the foreign service, were not at all appealing to him.

IN A SENSE, he began to discover how truly Japanese he was and began to equate his modest successes, to a great extent, to that mysterious force which propels the spirit of the "inscrutable" Japanese. The most fundamental elements of this force seemed to be the attitudes toward obligation, gratitude and religion.

On all levels of philosophical ideology, Chik's beliefs seemed to contain at least a smattering of both American and Japanese traditions. Jim Chik and I discussed some of these issues at dinner on New Year's Day during our fourth year in college. We had been discussing religion, and of the three of us, Chik was the only one who actually could explain his beliefs.

"I suppose that I never have been very religious and probably never will be," he began, "but the ethics in which I believe are really based on a Buddhist kind of rationality. Any time I feel disappointed in something I do, like losing a wrestling match, or getting a poor grade on a test, I start trying to think positively. I try to be thankful for just being able to be a starter on the varsity squad, or that I'm at Harvard in the first place, and try not to be sorry for myself."

"There are a lot of people around who will feel sorry for themselves no matter what they achieve. They never stop to consider the poor people who for one thing may never go to college, or for some reason will never reach the stage where they will even understand the type of problems that these warriors are always kicking around. A lot of times the problems are ones that have already occurred and still these guys persist in worrying. It does absolutely no good to them, and might even distort the 'lesson' that they should be learning from the problem."

"I suppose in a sense that I live by sidestepping disappointment, or at least by thinking about them as little as possible. It may be a peculiar method of approaching life, but it keeps me happy. You just keep thinking about the bright side of life, even if you have to invent one to think about. There just isn't enough time in life to waste by thinking yourself into unhappiness when it's so easy to think your way to happiness."

"That sounds all well and good," I said, "but how do you 'think' your way out of being

unhappy at not getting accepted at your first-choice medical school?"

"Well, I've become pretty good at introspection and at taking a real deep look at what motivates me and what I did first was to analyze my disappointment. I convinced myself that the reasons I wanted to go to these particular schools was in large measure to gain prestige and not solely on the quality of the education offered."

"Certainly it would be better than what is offered at the state medical school."

"But getting all worked up over having your pride hurt is really not a very respectable attitude to take. I mean, it's not like I won't be able to be a doctor. If I work hard, I'll be as good a doctor graduating from a state school as I would be if I went to Stanford."

"Hey, Chik?" Jim said in a questioning tone. "Where's the Buddhist end of it fit in?"

"Oh yeah, I almost forgot. Last year I wrote a paper comparing Buddhist suffering and Christian despair. They were pretty much alike, but I was very impressed at how close to my own thinking the Buddhist concept of suffering was. One of the authors that I quoted summed up Buddhism as a way of life which ultimately seeks to avoid frustration by not desiring what can't be attained. It's amazing how that doctrine can really work."

"But the fundamental dogma of Buddhism is that there is suffering in the world. These are categorized and include all forms. These forms are all in the end caused by wanting to be in some particular state that one is not in at that particular moment. Acceptance of whatever state

one happens to be in is what is necessary to sort of overcome this suffering. Once one begins to understand the nature of this suffering, one can become compassionate and try to help others bear with it."

"If I were to analyze my outlook on life, I'd have to conclude that I've just become a master of rationalization. Any time anything goes wrong, I can find a way to rationalize it and to convince myself that what has happened is in some way logical. Maybe the part of me that listens is very naive and glib, but it is a very effective method of keeping myself happy. I think it's partially because of this that I need a humanitarian outlet. Somehow it doesn't seem right that I can go along with my happy-go-lucky way without doing something to help other people. But, I hate to help people unless they deserve it or unless they are genuinely grateful for the help."

"Isn't there some complex system of obligation and showing one's gratitude in the Japanese culture?" Jim asked. His parents often commented about it and about how Jim seemed to know little of the respect and gratitude he should have for their struggle to bring him up.

"Yes, there is," Chik replied emphatically. "As a matter of fact, it's so complex that it would really take a long time to explain it, let alone understand it."

"There are various levels of obligation which the Japanese feel, and the degree to which one is committed to some repayment of the obligation is determined by that level."

"The one thing that all these levels of obligation ac-

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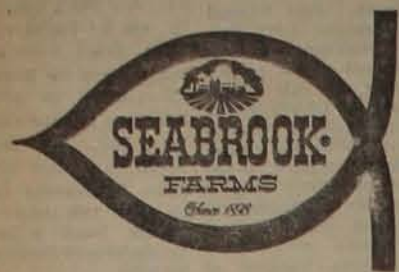
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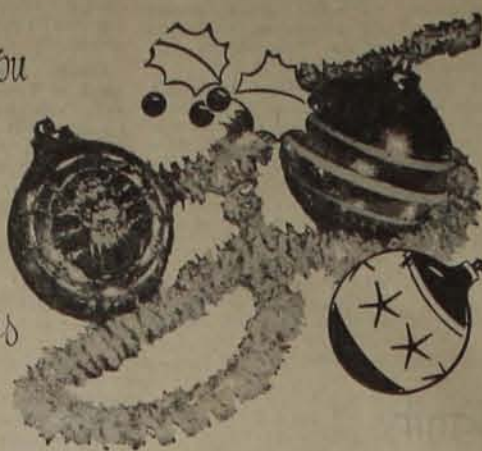
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Quiet Dignity

From Page D-8

compulsory to form a tight network of often doing favors for people not because they ask you, but because you feel some kind of responsibility for their welfare. Besides, it makes you feel a lot better to help someone who's in trouble before they ask you than to respond after they're forced to ask.

"It's all mixed up, but it makes me very reluctant to ask a favor of anyone unless I've done something for them in the past. I'm also very careful not to ask a big favor of someone for whom I have only done a little one. I guess this is almost like a simple system of justice, and you try acting toward others as you would like them to act toward you.

"It's really funny the way I've learned a lot of these things and have lived by them, and then all of a sudden learn at school that they're characteristic of the 'Japanese way.' All of this has made me very thankful to my dual heritage for making me this way—making me consciously strive to be 'benevolent' not so much because it's a way to make friends, but because I know how sensitive I would feel in various uncomfortable situations and would really appreciate having someone there to help me out. This may sound stupid, but being benevolent is like ringing up a credit on all mankind which you might want to draw upon at any moment in your future life. But, ideally you'll never have to seek a helping hand, because it'll always be there before you start looking."

BY NOW we were all pretty high and thought it best to return home. The next day I went to the airport to see Chik off. I didn't have to be back for a few more days, and I wanted to see him before he left. Jim was already there when I arrived, so the three of us went to a little coffee shop in the main terminal building. Chik had come early with Jim to get his ticket and his family was coming to see him off in about an hour. Our discussion picked up where it had ended the night before, and drifted onto the subject of girls.

Chik had finally come around to Jim's point of view and had even taken up social drinking which he had completely opposed when we were in high school. I was most curious about his attitude toward dating now and so I began pouring questions at him.

"Are there many Japanese girls in Boston, Chik?" I asked, knowing already that there weren't.

"Not many at all, and the ones that there are, aren't much to look at."

"What do you do about dating then?"

"Well, I guess I've accepted Jim's philosophy now. I've been going out on a lot of blind dates, usually with Caucasian girls, and every once in a while with Orientals, especially with Chinese."

"Do you still feel funny when you go out with Caucasians?"

"Not anymore. I suppose I'd still rather go out with a Japanese girl, but if my date is not Japanese, it doesn't really matter what she is. I mean I don't prefer to be with a Chinese girl over a Caucasian — actually it is probably the other way around. I usually have a lot in common with someone who's Japanese, but if the girl is anything else I won't choose a Chinese girl because she's similar to me in physical appearance. A lot of times Chinese girls speak English with kind of a harsh accent and I guess it just goes against my 'Japanese' love of gentle sounds to listen to someone speak English with Chinese intonation."

Chik was kidding around a bit, but I could tell that he really meant what he was saying.

"Do you ever feel self-conscious at being Japanese anymore? I mean really self-conscious, like that time when we were in first grade?" I kept pursuing the topic because I was personally interested and he didn't seem to mind at all. "I don't think I'll ever stop being self-conscious about being Japanese, but I don't get 'hot under the collar' nearly as much as I used to. We joke around about the Japanese a bit at school, but I usually start getting defensive if my friends start jumping on them too much. I guess I'm just too proud to let them look bad."

Chik still smiled and didn't seem bothered at talking about his feeling so I went further.

"Do you think you'll end up marrying a Japanese girl?" "Well, I'll tell you," he said, pausing a little, "my parents, like most Japanese parents, would like very much to have me marry a Japanese girl. But even as traditional as they are, and as close to Japanese culture as we are, they seem to be very neutral on the subject."

"My Mom in particular seems to have strong, but mixed feelings. She keeps telling me that I should choose a girl on the basis of the qualities that would make her a good wife and not just looks, and that it would be nice for me to marry a Japanese girl. However, I guess she understands the influences that we have experienced by growing up here in America, because she keeps reassuring me that if my choice of a wife on the basis of her domestic qualities is a wise one, she and my father would never stand in the way of any plans I made."

"Right now I'd probably prefer to marry a Japanese girl," he continued. "I'm sure that if I loved a girl, even if she wasn't Japanese, I'd marry her. I'd just have to be awfully certain that I wanted to spend the rest of my life with her."

"You know, Chik," I said thinking about his answers, "I don't think I could honestly say what you just said. I wish I could, but it may take some time for me to unlearn some of the prejudices I've picked up." I took a swallow of coffee and then saw his family approaching.

"Well, here comes your family. I guess we'd better move down toward the gate."

At the departing gate, Chik shook hands with his father and then with Jun, the only brother still in Portland, and finally with Jim and me. This was as much affection as he ever expressed — even to his family. He turned toward the plane and I reached out and tapped him on the shoulder.

"Hey, Chik, when are you going to be back in town?" I asked a little awkwardly.

"I guess in June after graduation. Why?"

"Oh, I don't know," I offered nervously. "I just thought that if you had a chance you might look after Joann for me. You know, maybe take her out now and then. I won't be back for quite a while once I get my orders this June."

"You mean your sister? You've got to be kidding!"

Chik said in amazement. "She must be one of the prettiest girls at Portland State. She doesn't need anyone like me to take care of her. I'll bet she could have a date every night of the week with a different guy every night all year long if she wanted."

"You're probably right, Chik, but that's not what she wants and you know it. She really would like to go out with you, and would probably split my skull if she finds out I told you. Anyway, you've got six months to think about it, so decide when you get back home, OK?"

Chik nodded and shrugged his shoulders, then turned again toward the plane. From the door to the cabin he waved to us and smiled. He never kissed his mother or sisters good-bye as most Americans do, but perhaps this was another manifestation of his emotional suppression.

Chapter 13

IF CHIK ever asked Joann out, they did a good job of keeping it a secret from me. He had gone over to visit my family a few times and my parents had invited Jim and Chik over for dinner a couple of times.

For the next four years I was home only once, and that was very briefly. My position in the Army's hierarchy was growing in proportion to the war and I was kept very busy. Chik was away for the entire ten days I was there, at a medical conference to discuss some research he had been doing at the medical school.

My sister didn't say any more about him than that she had before, but she began asking me what the chances were of him getting drafted after he graduated from medical school. I told her the whole situation rested on the progress of the war, but that even if he did I might be able to keep him away from Vietnam.

But, a year later when he did graduate, the Red Chinese had begun infiltrating into South Vietnam in great numbers. Draft quotas were increased across the nation and the need for doctors was even greater. Although he had not even completed his first four months as an intern, the Army called Chik up and after a month of general training he was sent to Vietnam.

Joann had written me to see what I could do, but Chik had requested Vietnam; not that there was much doubt that he would be sent elsewhere. I promised Joann that I'd try to look after him, so I requested him for my unit.

At that time those in command weren't too opposed to complying with such requests as they often helped raise morale. At that time my unit was assigned to guard a large hospital where the wounded were cared for and then sent to Saigon where they were put on planes for the United States.

The hospital was situated in a clearing about 100 yards from a deep ravine, at the bottom of which ran a swift river. The large, jagged rocks which dotted the river made the water splash and foam. Against the rich green background that was everywhere, it was a very beautiful sight.

Shortly after Chik arrived, the bulk of my unit was sent up to the front lines to help capture a strategic hill that the Communists controlled. We were about one-third strength and evidently the information had leaked out.

Late one night, a band of terrorists attacked, but they had been spotted and beaten back before any serious damage was done.

Just before dawn, the terrorists attacked again, this time backed by machine gun fire. As they closed in on the hospital though, we began cutting them down. We had machine guns situated on both flanks of the hospital facing north along the river which the Communists had not seen. Chik and I had taken up an observation post close to the river and about 500 yards farther north along the river than the hospital.

When the shooting stopped, we noticed that the terrorists had brought up a mortar unit and that during the last attack, they had advanced it just short of effective firing range on the hospital. By moving up to our position, the mortar would be in perfect range and would be under the cover of a hill and some trees. They stopped advancing when they spotted Chik and me, and we immediately took cover under a hail of bullets.

The hospital was pretty well protected with a machine gun at either end of the hospital itself, and two on each side of the hospital grounds. As far as we could tell, there were two Communists manning a machine gun, two men on the mortar and three of the six who had first attacked.

Our positions were not at all tenuous, for we had prepared these protected posts in advance for attacks of this nature. On the other hand, the Communists were in a very strategic position too. The hospital was isolated from the main stream of things, and our radio had been knocked out during the first attack. All we could do was to wait until they left, or to destroy their mortar. Once it was out of commission, they would have little hope of destroying the hospital, so they would probably leave.

FOR THE next day and night, Chik and I maintained our vigil of the strategic site close to the river, and fired at the Communists any time they began to advance. During that time, we stayed up all night by talking to each other to avoid being taken by surprise. It was during this long talk that I began to understand some of the things that I had seen Chik experience from the time we were kids.

At about dawn the second day, there was a man dressed in U.S. Army clothes stooping cautiously as he made his way along the river toward the hospital. We yelled at him to watch out for the terrorists, but he only quickened his pace.

As he came between us and the Communist mortar unit, a burst of gunfire echoed through the warm morning air. The soldier tumbled to the ground by the bank of the ravine at the foot of a large tree. He began to moan in pain and Chik started up. "Don't be a fool, Chik! They'd cut you down in a second!"

"We've got to do something! We can't just leave him out there! The sun'll kill him! Maybe I can get to him by crawling along the wall of the ravine."

"OK, Chik, I'll try to cover for you." I answered very skeptically, "but if you can't make it, don't risk your fool neck trying!"

Slowly and painfully Chik made his way along the upper wall of the ravine, using the rocks, small trees, shrubs and anything else he could hold on to for support. As he reached the tree where the soldier lay, he pulled himself up onto the thickly overgrown soil. As he crawled up to level ground, the soldier suddenly raised up to his knees and leveled an M-14 at him.

"All right, friend," he said in perfect English, "put your hands up." As Chik raised his hands, the soldier, who was Oriental, backed up to the tree and then stood up using it for cover.

"Hey, you!" he yelled toward me. "I've got your buddy over here, so tell your men to hold their fire! If anyone makes a false move, your friend is a dead man!"

With that he turned to the other member of the mortar unit and signaled him forward. He scurried over to the tree with the weapon slung over his right shoulder

and some mortars in his left hand. The soldier looked at Chik again and realized he was not a Caucasian.

"What are you, friend?" he asked in a condescending tone.

"What do you mean?" Chik returned, not understanding the question.

"You know, what nationality are you?"

"I'm an American," Chik answered proudly.

"No, I mean where is your family from?"

"My parents were both born in Japan, but my mother is a naturalized American citizen," Chik had put his hands down now, and watched the man with the mortar coming toward them.

"What's a dirty, 'peace-loving' Jap doing over here fighting for the war-mongering, capitalistic Americans?" the soldier asked tauntingly. "You Japs haven't fought a good war since you beat us. If you had any brains, you'd be helping us beat these imperialistic Americans that dropped the A-bomb on your country. But then again, maybe we would not want any cowardly Jap scum to join our gallant forces."

Chik was clearly irritated, but what bothered him the most was the impending threat to the hospital. If the mortar were successfully

moved up to my post, the hospital would no doubt be destroyed completely. Chik looked at the soldier again and spoke.

"Are you Chinese?" Chik already knew he was, judging from the soldier's comments on the war.

"What if I am? Do you think you will live to tell American newspapers how the Chinese are helping the Vietnamese people on the battlefield? Well, you needn't bother yourself with such trivialities, for you're going to be the first installment toward avenging all the Jap atrocities in China. You'll be lucky, though, you'll die quickly."

The soldier's companion had now joined them under the tree and spoke to the soldier in a foreign tongue. He seemed worried about moving forward using only Chik as a shield. But the soldier seemed to realize that Chik's friends would not fire upon them as long as Chik's life was in danger.

Chik's heart started beating very quickly now, and he seemed to be trembling. He stood with his back to me, facing the soldier who remained in the protection of the tree. Close to his left was the man carrying the mortar. The soldier inspected the mortar and shells and nodded in approval. He tipped his head slightly

and waved his rifle in the direction of my position, and stepped away from the tree.

"Let's go!" he yelled at Chik, who hadn't turned around yet. "Come on, Jap, you're not afraid are you!" The soldier was now about five feet from Chik and held the rifle at his waist aimed at Chik's chest. I thought for a moment that Chik might do something stupid like just stand there, forcing the soldier to shoot him so that we could open fire at them, so I yelled at him.

"Chik, do what he says!"

As the soldier glanced up, Chik dived for the soldier's knees, hitting the M-14 away with his left hand as it went off. Chik had eluded the soldier's left knee with his left arm and at the same time had grabbed the mortar carrier by the right knee with his right arm and locked his hands together.

Under the wild swinging of the rifle on him, Chik maintained a certain degree of control over the two, both of whom were a little shorter than he was, shaking them up when he could, to keep them from striking him, and then tumbling on the ground after losing his balance.

Neither side could shoot for fear of hitting their own man, and no one advanced for fear

of being picked off by enemy soldiers still under cover.

As Chik regained his balance, he noticed that the soldier had dropped the rifle and that the mortar and shells too had been discarded. He still had his hands locked about the two men's knees and through the space between their bodies he could see the open air of the ravine lying about ten yards away.

As the two men tried to regain their balance, Chik threw them down backwards now tripping the soldier's right foot, now his companion's left foot. Slowly and strenuously he moved them toward the ravine. When he was within a yard of the ravine, he let out a loud cry like he always did at a judo practice and lifted the two men off the ground.

As he did so, they regained their balance and drew out their knives. He felt one enter his back as he stumbled forward. Instead of trying to throw them off, he clutched tighter and let out another yell as he stepped over the edge. The yell was muffled by another knife entering a lung.

WHEN I walked down to the bottom of the ravine to where Chik's body had washed up on the rock, I knew he wasn't asleep. His face was bruised, but he had a thin smile of satisfaction on his lips.

Masaoka Report

From Page D-9

of the United States Commission on Civil Rights William Taylor, and the Executive Assistant to the Commissioner of Immigration and Naturalization James Hennessey, as well as Ambassador of Japan Takeso Shimoda.

Members of the Enomoto party were Kaz Horita of Philadelphia, then Governor of the Eastern District Council; Joe Ichiji of Rockville, Maryland, Vice Governor of the EDC; Kaz Oshiki of Washington, D.C. Chapter; and Washington JACL Representative Mike Masaoka.

"Rights of Men in Uniform." Aware that many sons of JACLers and many others of Japanese ancestry are likely to be called to their country's service, JACL has been concerned about the various programs to "improve" and "change" the draft or the selective service system for selecting inductees.

In addition, JACL has joined with many other civic and patriotic organizations which are studying the "Rights of Men in Uniform," including not only the term of actual military service but also after their discharge from service. Questions of military justice and even an international code of "Bill of Rights" for men in uniform are under consideration.

United States-Japan Relations. U. Alexis Johnson, who addressed the 1962 National JACL Convention in Seattle, became America's Ambassador to Japan in July 1966.

When the first National JACL Tour visited Japan last fall (1967), Ambassador Johnson honored the group with an official briefing and reception.

In July 1967, Takeso Shimoda was designated Japan's Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary to the United States, that country's sixth post-war envoy. In this first official public address, after presenting his credentials to President Johnson, he spoke to the Joint EDC-MDC Convention Banquet in Chicago over the Labor Day weekend a year ago.

U.S. Consul at Fukuoka. Late in 1966, Toshio G. Tsukahara became the first American of Japanese ancestry to be appointed an American Consul in Japan, being named to the post in Fukuoka.

The Bonin Islands which have been occupied by American naval forces since the end of World War II were finally returned to Japan this summer after President Johnson and Prime Minister Sato last fall agreed to this reversion of former Japanese territory to its motherland.

On July 12, 1966, in a historic address President Johnson announced the beginning of the Pacific Era and an American policy of giving equal consideration to the problems of Asia with that of Europe.

As Americans of Japanese ancestry, too long suffering under a "Europe First" policy that so often neglected or ignored Japan and the Far

East that those of Japanese origin in this country suffered prejudice and discrimination as a consequence, this official announcement heralded the dawn of a new day when United States interests in the Pacific would be given the priority consideration they deserve.

Already, however, with the Johnson Administration nearing its end and with candidates campaigning for the White House, America's concern for Asia is being downgraded as every candidate for the presidency who has expressed himself thus far has urged a return to the traditional "Europe First" policy.

Meiji Centennial. Thus, on the centennial of the Meiji Restoration that marks the beginning of United States-Japan relations and of the first Japanese immigrants to land in Hawaii, official United States policy again seems to be reverting away from Asia to Europe.

As one who happens to agree with the historians and the social scientists who claim that the acceptance of Japanese Americans in this country depends to a substantial degree on the image enjoyed by the land of their ancestry in official and private circles, we are strong advocates of promoting and encouraging a friendly, cooperative, and mutually profitable partnership between the land of our citizenship and the land of our ancestry.

Since it is important to the United States that Japan remain an ally on our western frontiers that challenge the two main communist powers, we see this as the special obligation and responsibility of those of Japanese ancestry in this country.

Furthermore, since America is a pluralistic and multicultural society, we believe that the greatest contribution that we may make to the culture of our land is by advancing the cultural, educational, and social ties between the two Pacific powers, together with commercial and political associations.

Hand in hand with JACL's greater involvement in the "larger" problems and activities of the community and nation in which we reside, we personally would urge that JACL also become more involved in so-called United States-Japan relations.

Because of our ancestry, no other group has a greater stake in continuing friendly relations or is in a more advantageous position to assist both countries and their peoples to understand and appreciate each other's hopes and aspirations.

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And, unless we move in this direction too, JACL may soon have no particular reason for being, for a general civil rights organization need not, and should not, be primarily of one racial or nationality or ethnic minority.

Coming Biennium. The coming biennium may be of far-reaching consequence to Americans of Japanese ancestry, as well as to Americans and to Japanese, for in 1970 the ten-year old Treaty of Mutual Cooperation and Security will terminate unless it is extended.

Under this Treaty, in this decade, Japan has moved forward to become the second major industrial nation in the Free World, with its democratic system of government and its free enterprise system of economy the showcase of Asia.

It has become America's closest and strongest ally in the Western Pacific, with mutually advantageous trade and commerce that has made Japan the biggest overseas customer for United States exports and America Japan's largest export market.

Season's Greetings. Today, "things" Japanese have become more popular than ever, with many aspects of Japanese culture and industry becoming an accepted part of Americana. Whether in two years Japan decides to permit the Treaty to continue, with or without adjustments or modifications, or to allow it to terminate, will — in the opinion of most Far Eastern experts — determine the course of Japan-United States relations for many years to come.

Whether Japan is willing to continue along the unprecedented course as a cooperative partner that was established after the devastation of war and defeat and which has enabled Japan to enjoy today more than even its World War II military might could ever conceive, or whether Japan will gamble its freedoms and destiny by transferring its primary alliance to those ideologies and governments that most Americans abhor, or whether Japan will chance impossible neutrality in a tension-filled and troubled world — those will be heatedly debated during this coming biennium not only in Japan but also in the United States.

With so much at stake, in this period of "agonizing reappraisal" for both the country of our citizenship and the country of our ancestry, will it not be natural for Americans, including those of Japanese origin, to look to JACL for guidance and counsel?

Future of JACL. And, unless JACL accepts this obligation, will the JACL waive its hard-earned leadership as the acknowledged spokesman for those of Japanese ancestry in the United States, not only in this but also in other areas of common concern?

And, if JACL defaults its leadership in this coming biennium when the fate of United States-Japan relations, and possibly of Japanese Americans in this country, for decades to come may be charted, does JACL lose its meaning and its reason for existence not just for those of Japanese ancestry but also for other Americans?

Special Commendations. In concluding our biennial report, may we express our special appreciation, and that of JACL, to Harold "Tokuzo" Gordon, of Chicago, Chairman of the National JACL Legislative Committee, and William Marutani, of Philadelphia, National JACL Legal Counsel and Chairman of the National JACL Legal Committee.

Gordon and Marutani both understand the unique characteristics of the JACL and its members, while also understanding the need for meaningful and constructive action for a more just and hopeful future for all Americans.

Their advice and guidance during this past biennium of special problems, together with those of other National JACL officers and leaders, were most helpful in implementing the responsibilities of the Washington JACL Office.

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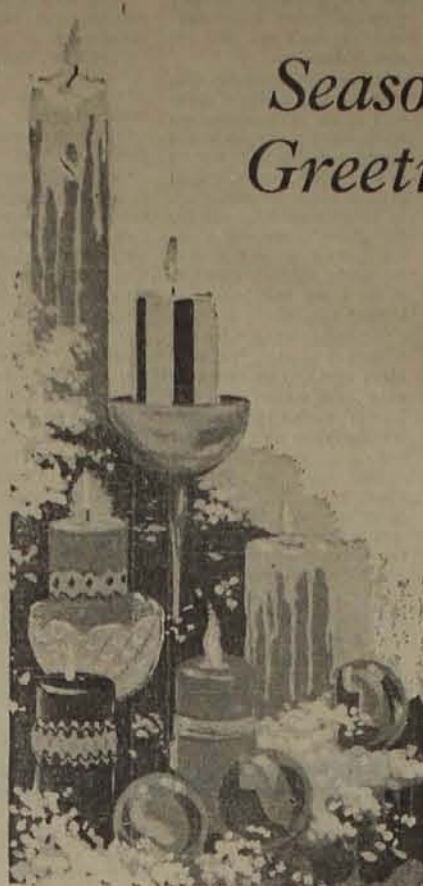
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