

Inouye Title Repeal bill, S 1872, co-sponsored by 21 senators

Special in The Pacific Citizen
WASHINGTON—Twenty-two Senators, Democrats and Republicans, from 17 states joined in co-sponsoring S. 1872, the bill introduced by Senator Daniel K. Inouye of Hawaii to repeal the Emergency De-

Per spec tives

By JERRY ENOMOTO
Nat'l. JACL President

Sacramento
Spent a recent weekend with the Executive Committee of the Japanese American Research Project, popularly known in years past as the "Issei History Project". It is hard to believe that more than four bienniums have come and gone since this ambitious undertaking jelled under the

JARP

administration of Shig Wakamatsu.

Shig chaired the meeting and we were able to discuss first hand with Bill Hosokawa the plans for promotion, distribution, etc. of his forthcoming popular history of the Japanese in America. The pros in the publishing business are very pleased with Bill's book, and its publication in this centennial year of the immigration of the Japanese to the United States is a public relations bonus.

With the release of this book, a big part of the Project will be finished. The later release of the scholarly work on the same subject, by Dr. Robert Wilson of UCLA, will wind up this tremendous tribute to our Issei parents and grandparents.

Meanwhile, the UCLA staff, headed by Dr. Gene Levine, continues to work on sociological works that will result from the various scientific surveys done. However, this will be an ongoing project that was born through JACL, but will continue after the JACL job is done.

A productive session was held with Dr. Levine, Deans Rolfe and Sommers, Dr. Wilson and Joe Grant Matsuoka of the UCLA staff. A well deserved compliment was accorded Joe for his major contribution to the Project as a business manager and "trouble shooter".

The early scholarly contribution of Dr. Scott Miyakawa of Boston University was properly noted by Past National President Frank Chuman, who is also writing a legal history of the same era.

JACLers who have struggled through feast and famine on this project are now on the threshold of success. Chairman Shig, Treasurer Yone Sato, Frank Chuman, Sim Togasaki, Akiji Yoshimura, Mike Matsuoka, Mas Sato, and Bill Marutani who did a lot of the unglamorous spade work deserve our thanks.

CENTENNIAL

National Cultural Heritage chairman Haruo Ishimaru, doubling as Chairman of the Immigration Centennial Celebration, joined us part of the time to discuss plans for this project. Dr. Roy Nishikawa, Past National President, also chipped in on his ideas relative to an event in Los Angeles in the late fall.

SECREARY FINCH

Former California Lt. Governor and now Secretary of HEW, Robert Finch, recently demonstrated a kind of vision unfortunately missing in too many public officials lately.

Commenting upon college troubles, he made the point that many institutions of higher learning had contributed to their present plight by allowing themselves to fall behind student needs instead of anticipating them.

To quote Secretary Finch, "In all truth, many academic institutions have brought much of it on themselves. They have not always responded to the clear need of any viable institution for constant self-examination and self-renewal. In the quest for more and better research grants, they have not always attended to their primary objectives as teaching institutions. In attempting to serve many masters — government and industry among them — they have tended to serve none of them well."

Mr. Finch's attitude is a welcome contrast to the hysterical over reaction to the destructive acts of a few, and apparent continued inability or unwillingness on the part of legislators to do something constructive to help colleges and universities become more responsive.

6310 Lake Park Dr.
Sacramento, Calif. 95831

tion Act, which is Title II of the Internal Security Act of 1950, according to the Washington JACL Office.

Introduced on April 18, the bill simply reads: "Be it enacted by the Senate and the House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Emergency Detention Act of 1950 (50 U.S.C. 811-826) is repealed."

In addition to Senator Inouye, the following Senators joined in co-sponsoring the legislation:

George Murphy and Alan Cranston of California, Frank Church and Len Jordan of Idaho, Eugene McCarthy and Walter Mondale of Minnesota, Jacob Javits and Charles Goodell of New York, Harold Hughes of Iowa, Joseph D. Tydings of Maryland, Lee Metcalf of Montana, Harrison Williams of New Jersey, E. Everett Jordan of North Carolina, Stephen Young of Ohio, Claiborne Pell of Rhode Island, Karl Mundt of South Dakota, Ralph Yarborough of Texas, Frank E. Moss of Utah, William Proxmire of Wisconsin, and Gale McGee of Wyoming.

Earlier this week, Senator Henry Jackson of Washington received the unanimous consent of the Senate to add his name to the co-sponsors of the legislation.

Senator's Explanation

In introducing the bill, Senator Inouye made the following explanation to the Senate:

Mr. President, today I am introducing a bill to repeal title II of the Emergency Detention Act of 1950, popularly called the McCarran Act.

Title II of the Internal Security Act gives the President the power to proclaim an internal security emergency, and in so doing, to declare that the following: First, invasion of the territory of the United States or its possessions; second, declaration of war by Congress; and third, insurrection within the United States in aid of a foreign enemy, justify the declaration of an internal security emergency. Title II gives the President or his representative the power to detain persons "if there is reasonable ground to believe that such a person will engage in or probably will engage in acts of espionage or sabotage. Following the person's arrest, title II details the procedures for the continued detention of a person. Generally, this course of action is at odds with normal judicial procedure."

Rights Violated

As you may remember the Internal Security Act of 1950 became law over President Truman's veto. In referring to the great majority of the provisions of this act, President Truman declared that they "would strike blows at our own liberties." Title II, I believe, violates a number of our established freedoms and constitutional rights. The procedures detailed in the act are at odds with our established judicial procedure.

In addition, widespread rumors have circulated throughout our Nation that the Federal Government is ready to concentrate camps to be filled with those who hold unpopular views and beliefs. These rumors are widely circulated and believed in our urban ghettos. Additional credence was added by a House Un-American Activities report of May 1968, which contained a recommendation for the possible use of these detention camps for certain black nationalists and Communists. Many dissidents in our society fear the use of title II. It stands as a barrier of trust between some people and our Government.

As President Truman stated in his veto message:

"It is not enough to say that this bill would not be done. The mere fact that it could be done shows clearly how the bill would open a Pandora's box of opportunities for official condemnation of organizations and individuals for perfectly honest opinions."

Evacuation Recalled
Many would respond to these rumors of concentration camps with the refrain "This couldn't happen in America." However, in times of stress and crisis, American justice has not always withstood these pressures. I am naturally reminded that during World War II, the Japanese American community were arrested, their property confiscated and they were detained in various "relocation camps" for most of World War II.

The constitutionality of title II of the McCarran Act, unlike that of title I, has never been tested in the courts. It is believed by

most lawyers that someone must be detained under this bill before there is just cause for judicial review. Therefore, I propose that it is the Congress responsibility to repeal title II, and I am introducing this measure to accomplish this purpose.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The bill will be received and appropriately referred.

The bill (S. 1872) to repeal the Emergency Detention Act of 1950 (title II of the Internal Security Act of 1950) introduced by Mr. Inouye (for himself and other Senators), was received, read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Sen. Murphy's Comments

California's Senior Senator, George Murphy, in announcing co-sponsorship of the Inouye Bill, said that, while Title II, enacted in 1950, obviously was not the cause, "it does remind us of one of the sorriest chapters in American history—the relocation of 110,000 American residents during World War II, of whom 70,000 were United States citizens by birth."

The parentage, he said, was their only crime. Relocating Japanese Americans from their homes to "relocation centers" was "contrary to our tradition and constitutional procedures."

He said that "Title II of the Act clearly is not needed and should never have been placed on the books in the first place. California was the home of many of these Japanese Americans. In California today, however, there is no better example of the distance we have come since the wartime discrimination against Japanese Americans. They are among our most distinguished citizens."

"That the suspicion and hostility which existed can be erased in such a short span is encouraging in a world that so desperately wants peace and understanding," Senator Murphy concluded.

Ann Nakadate running for queen of Rose Festival



Ann Nakadate
By DON HAYASHI

PORTLAND — Major happenings of interest to Japanese Americans here in Oregon run in streaks and this time it's beauty contestants.

Ann Nakadate, 17, daughter of Dr. and Mrs. Katsumi Nakadate, became a Rose Festival princess last week (April 22) representing her Wilson High School, where she is an honor student.

Probably the most publicized event in the state, the Rose Festival runs from June 6-15, culminating with the Grand Floral Parade on the 14th.

The 5 ft.-3, 103 lb. Sansei beauty is believed to be the first Japanese American named to the court. Previously, in 1946, a Chinese girl (Ruth Fong of Commerce High) had been selected as the first of Oriental descent.

Miss Jr. JACL

Last summer, Ann was chosen Miss San Jose JACL at the San Jose convention. JACL, as historian and honor society president on campus.

There will be 13 contestants vying for Rose Festival queen, each representing a local high school. Each princess is selected on the basis of beauty, poise and to a degree on academic achievement. The student body chooses its candidates after the state is narrowed down by a panel of judges.

The queen selection and coronation will be held on Monday, June 9.

Blossom Day Princess

One of the Hood River Valley Blossom Day princesses reigning at Hood River festivities last Sunday was Jean Tamura, Mid-Columbia Jr. JACL president and daughter of the Harry Tamuras.

Thousands of Oregonians followed signs along a 35-mile drive circling the valley where the apple and pear blossoms are now at their whitest and best.

In recent years, a bevy of princesses were added to greet the visitors.

Gardena lass crowned Nisei Relays queen

ANAHEIM — Joyce Ureda of Gardena Valley was selected queen of the 1969 Nisei Relays with Lori Yamashita of East Los Angeles as runner-up. A total of 13 Jr. JACL chapters were represented.

SEARCH STARTS FOR OLDEST ISSEI ON MAINLAND

JACL Also Seeking Oldest Mainland-born Japanese American

LOS ANGELES — A search for the oldest living Issei in the continental United States and the oldest mainland-born Nisei has been initiated by JACL, which is celebrating the Issei Immigration Centennial this year.

Inquiries were also directed to Issei organizations, Kenjinkai officials and JACL chapters for an estimate of the number of Issei over 80, over 90 and those over 100.

The information is being requested by the JACL Issei Immigration Centennial committee, attention Dr. Roy Nishikawa, 234 S. Oxford Ave., Los Angeles 90004, or it may go to the So. Calif. JACL Office, 125 Weller St., Los Angeles 90012.

1969 Centennial Year

The JACL, at its national convention last summer at San Jose, resolved to publicly commemorate 1969 as the centennial of Japanese immigration to the United States. Governor Reagan and the California State Legislature have officially cited 1969 in a similar vein.

The first group of immigrants from Japan arrived through the Port of San Francisco in 1869 and settled near Coloma in El Dorado County, founding the Wakamatsu Tea and Silk Farm Colony which only lasted two years.

This humble beginning has been recognized by the Japanese in America who, in the subsequent 100 years, have made many and great contributions to the Nation in spite of persecution, discrimination and travail unprecedented in American history.

The inaugural event of JACL's Issei centennial celebration is the dedication of the State Historical Landmark plaque at the Gold Hill Elementary School June 7, near the grave of Okel-san, a member of the Wakamatsu colony, and the banquet at Sacramento's El Dorado Hotel that evening.

A gala JACL celebration climaxing the centennial is scheduled in the late fall at Los Angeles.

Judge Kurata may run for alderman as 'vindication'

TORONTO, Ont. — Provincial Judge Lucien Kurata said last week he may run as an alderman in Toronto's new Ward 1 in the municipal election in December.

The judge, who is now the subject of a judicial inquiry into his conduct on the bench, said he feels he has been prejudged on the charges against him and wants to run a "vindication" campaign so the people can judge him for themselves.

The judicial inquiry was established by Attorney General Arthur Wishart on the recommendation of the Province's Judicial Council, a body of senior court and legal officials.

It was set up to investigate complaints that the judge had indecently assaulted a policewoman in his chambers at the old city hall.

Other complaints against him included attempting to interfere with the course of justice and attempted suicide.

All the evidence has now been submitted and a decision will probably be handed down soon by Justice Donald Keith, the one man board of inquiry.

'Racial' Issue

Judge Kurata said last week he felt all his troubles and the inquiry had sprung from the fact he's Japanese.

"It's been a racial issue right from the start," he said. When City Council voted to do away with the Board of Control and increase the number of wards in the city from nine to 11.

Ward 1 takes in the former village of Swans where Judge Kurata served as reeve before it was amalgamated into the city and he was appointed a magistrate by the Province.

Judge Kurata said his one big problem in trying to run for council would be money. He intimated that most of his money had gone for expense connected with the inquiry.

Renew JACL Membership

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PSWJC hears two sides of now-generation problems

By HARRY HONDA

ANAHEIM — Dr. S. I. Hayakawa made history by appearing before a JACL convention for the first time here last weekend but equally historic was the presence of an anti-Hayakawa picket in front of Disneyland Hotel.

Japanese Americans in the Southwest, for the first time, openly displayed their opposition against another Japanese American (though a Canadian by birth).

The Pacific Southwest District Council's 11th biennial convention, which was hosted by the local Orange County JACL, attracted nearly 650 adult and youth members and friends for the Saturday banquet, which the noted semantologist addressed extemporaneously.

Taking umbrage to Hayakawa's commentary on the role of Nisei today, the PSW District Youth Council lunched on the following day served as an antidote as Yuji Ichiohka, instructor in Asian studies at UCLA, addressed nearly 250 youth and adult delegates in the closing event of the three-day convention.

'Harrassment' Charged

Unlike the Japanese American picket which graced the Hayakawa dinner at San Francisco Feb. 21, which was marked by its peaceful atmosphere, some JACLers charged they were subjected to "harrassment" by persons believed to be private security personnel, who tried to keep the corridors and sidewalk clear.

Many persons attending the banquet were not aware of the demonstration out front as they were entering the banquet room by another entrance from within the building.

The district council, the following morning during the closing session, was surprised when Dr. David Miura, chairman of the Ethnic Concern Committee, related what had occurred as a personal witness. "It was a case of over-reaction as the demonstration which lasted a little over an hour was a peaceful effort," he commented.

Some of the picketers described themselves as "Asian American Young Democrats" and Asian American Political Alliance members.

'Like Fantasy'

Ichiohka prefaced his lunch address by observing Hayakawa's talk to JACLers was appropriately scheduled — at Disneyland for "it was like a fantasy" — and proceeded to berate the main points of the Saturday speech.

Hayakawa's "confession that it was wrong to resist JACL" was in Ichiohka's words, "shallow honesty."

The San Francisco State College president admitted he didn't think it was wise or logical for him to go for JACL involvement in the assimilation process in 1952 — but that in 1961, after discussions with a Chinese American colleague in Topeka, Kans., who maintained his associations with the Chinese American Citizens Alliance (a fraternal lodge), agreed with him there were parallel paths which could legitimately penetrate the American mainstream.

The two paths taken, according to the Topekan being quoted, found some Chinese Americans having moved out of their ghettos into the suburban community (which is still a Nisei hope) and nearly rejecting their entire past, while others have remained to improve their own local ethnic community.

Hayakawa defended his acceptance of the job of president at State College because "academic freedom was at stake." He saw the violent unrest on campus as an initial effort by student radicals to foment anarchy or create distrust in government, alluding to the youth movement in the 1920s when the Weimer Republic eventually gave way to the rise of Adolf Hitler. He scorned the "neo-Naziism" he sees in the action of the student radicals.

Academic Freedom

"Academic freedom," Hayakawa declared, "is the most important value of my life" as a professor in English — though he recalled in the late 1930s after securing his doctorate in American and English literature at Wisconsin, how difficult it was to land a teaching job because of his ancestry.

Hayakawa also charged the student radicals were afraid to fight against "white racism" as represented by the KKK and lily-white trade unions. These students, Hayakawa further asserted, have not tor-

mented the so-called conservative colleges but only those institutions which, he saw, were in the "forefront of educational change and progressive liberalism."

The colleges he cited included Columbia, UC Berkeley, Brandeis, Harvard, San Francisco State College — and now Cornell.

Unique AJAs

Dwelling for his own personal background, Hayakawa stressed the uniqueness of his Japanese ancestry and heritage. In comparing the experiences of other immigrant groups here and their American-born children with those of the Issei and Nisei, Hayakawa said the feudal virtues brought from Japan by the Issei and taught to the Nisei enabled them to command respect and eventually gain acceptance from the white majority. The Negro, on the other hand, have been shorn of their heritage by slavery.

Hayakawa's review on Japanese American cultural heritage and history was followed by its interaction with other Americans or human relations.

Because the Issei were only able to secure menial jobs when they first came to America, they strived to be the best at it and be recognized for it, Hayakawa continued. "But the Sansei despise this virtue and call it Uncle Tomism." But the maintenance of personal dignity by the Issei and Nisei, in spite of the vast injustices, made Americans ashamed and Hayakawa now

believes Japanese Americans will never again be demeaned as a group.

'Yellow Power'

Hayakawa linked "yellow power" — a concern of some Sansei — as being imitative of "black power" and employing a technique which some Negro view as manifesting success. Rather, he challenged, the Sansei should utilize the Issei-Nisei technique for acceptance and success by striving to be the top in their studies, being thrifty and industrious.

"The Sansei should not be copying the Negro but should be telling them to imitate the Nisei today," Hayakawa said. Because American culture recognizes accomplishment, regardless of race, color or national origin, Hayakawa predicted American will become less racist in time.

America is also learning from the confrontations, pickets and demonstrations that it must adjust to each other. "We are a learning culture," as Hayakawa put it.

Concluding Hope

And out of this current confusion, all minorities in America — the Blacks, Mexican Americans, Chinese, American Indians, Japanese, etc. — eventually will share in this hope of a greater America, Hayakawa concluded.

He also declared his optimism that San Francisco State will establish a model of dynamism of American life. While the audience was on its

feet applauding him (of course, unmoved individuals remained seated), Hayakawa pulled out his tam o'shanter, wore it momentarily and shouted, "Banzai!"

Ichiohka regarded Hayakawa's advice to the Sansei they should tell the Blacks to imitate the Nisei as the "height of idiocy."

It was a "clever" scheme for Hayakawa to pat the Nisei on the back to win adherents, Ichiohka continued. Hayakawa's superiority complex came through clearly when he labeled the Sansei "children" and betrayed his total lack of understanding of the youth's search of identity and related problems. "And he's supposed to be a Ph.D. — a learned man," Ichiohka mused.

Asian American Studies

On the main theme of Asian American studies, Ichiohka described it two ways — what it was not first and then what it is.

It is not for "yellow" exclusivity or being nationalistic. That Hayakawa referred to Sansei and Yonsei as having at least a cultural heritage and a place to go back to if dissatisfied whereas the Blacks don't have such a specific place, Ichiohka noted. Hayakawa conveniently skipped the matter of American birth-right or citizenship.

Asian American studies is not to drag the dirt from the past for its own sake, Ichiohka explained. And it is not to knock the Nisei about

Continued on Page 4



FOR CENTENNIAL — The 17-ton granite rock is ready to be hoisted aboard a truck for its eventual placement at Gold Hill. The boulder will be cut and fitted by Abner Rukhala for the memorial plaque commemorating the 100th anniversary of the founding of

the ill-fated Wakamatsu Tea and Silk Farm Colony. Witnessing the removal operation are Hike Yogo (left) and Ellen Kubo, Placer County JACL representatives on the committee, and George Yamasaki, Auburn nurseryman and landscaper.

—PC Photo by Kay Miyamura

3 rocks hewn for plaque

ROCKLIN — Stone masons here began cutting and fitting a 17-ton piece of granite April 17 for a memorial monument to be dedicated at Gold Hill, El Dorado County, June 7 to the first Japanese immi-

grants in California. Removed from a field of nearby Loomis, the massive boulder along with two smaller granite outcroppings will form the Wakamatsu Tea and Silk colony state landmark

monument. It will commemorate the centennial anniversary of the founding of the colony by Japanese immigrants led by Edward Schnell, who had held an important post under the feudal lord Matsudaira of Aizu-Wakamatsu.

The three rocks will represent the three main islands of Japan.

The colony, established on June 8, 1869, lasted for less than two years. It perished because of a dry climate, lack of water and financial support.

George Yamasaki of Auburn is landscaping the monument area which is on the Gold Hill school grounds on Cold Springs Rd., near Coloma.

DENTIST REFUTES CHARGE NOGUCHI TOOK DANGEROUS DRUGS AND PILLS

LOS ANGELES — Dr. Yoshio Yamaguchi, a practicing dentist and lecturer at the UCLA Dental School, was the opening speaker at the public meeting held April 22 on behalf of Dr. Thomas T. Noguchi at Union Church.

Dr. Noguchi, who was dismissed from his job as chief medical examiner-corer of Los Angeles County, will have his case heard by the Civil Service Commission on May 12.

Dr. Yamaguchi strongly refuted charges made by county chief administrative officer Lindon S. Hollinger that Dr. Noguchi took dangerous drugs. He stated that Dr. Noguchi was his patient and had prescribed vitamin and Davon pills to ease the pain of cold sores in his mouth.

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He strongly objected to the manner in which Dr. Noguchi was fired, pointing out that it violated the cardinal principle of democratic jurisprudence.

Continued on Page 4

Are We Stumbling?

To stage the Issei Immigration Centennial commemoration at Okel's Grave, the NC-WADC chapter voted to raise \$13,000. One dollar per member by May 15, 1969.

Received as of April 18
\$5,993.50

Remit contributions to: George S. Oki, Inc. chmn., Wakamatsu Centennial Comm., P.O. Box 7118, Sacramento, Calif. 95828
Checks payable to: JACL—Wakamatsu (tax deductible)
All invited to contribute

by Mike Masaoka

Inouye Bill To Repeal Title II

When Senator Daniel K. Inouye of Hawaii introduced S. 1872, a bill to repeal the Emergency Detention Act of 1950, Title II of the Internal Security Act of 1950, the campaign to seek the erasure of this concentration camp law mandated by the National JACL Convention in San Jose last August officially began.

Twenty-one other Senators from 16 states joined the Hawaiian World War II hero in co-sponsoring this legislation which has painful implications for those of Japanese origin in the United States because of the evacuation and exclusion of all persons of Japanese ancestry from the Pacific Coast in the spring of 1942.

It was particularly appropriate that Senator Inouye was the one to introduce this legislation. Not only is he probably the best known Japanese American, but he is also a recognized leader in the Senate and in national politics. A senior member of the Senate Armed Services Committee, he is also a ranking member of the Senate Commerce Committee. An assistant whip and a member of the Senate Democratic Policy Committee, he is, in addition, the Chairman of the Senate Democratic Campaign Committee. Moreover, he is remembered as the eloquent and effective Keynote Speaker for the last Democratic National Convention held in Chicago last summer.

It is an indication of the general concern of the Senators that both Democrats and Republicans, liberals as well as conservatives, Southerners, Northerners, Midwesterners, and West Coasters, all joined in co-sponsoring this repeal measure.

At the same time, such widespread concern is a tribute to the effective work of the National JACL Ad Hoc Committee to Repeal the Emergency Detention Act, which is based in San Francisco and is co-chaired by Ray Okamura and Paul Yamamoto.

Once that Committee was informed that Senator Inouye intended to introduce a repeal bill after the Easter recess, under the inspired and knowledgeable direction of Ray and Paul, every one of JACL 92 chapters were contacted and urged to write both their respective United States Senators to join in co-sponsoring the measure.

The response was the most overwhelming since JACL's historic lobbying era of the late '40s and early '50s when the objective was to secure legislation authorizing Japanese resident aliens, as well as other Asian aliens, to become naturalized citizens and repealing the Japanese, and other Far Eastern, immigration exclusion laws.

Though there was not much time for these letters to be sent out, first to the chapters and then to the Senators concerned, 21 Senators responded and co-sponsored the Inouye Bill.

And, we have been informed by several chapters that several other Senators would have been more than willing to join as co-sponsors had they been able to consider the legislation after returning to Washington after the Easter recess prior to its introduction two weeks ago.

By this means, we would like to thank all those who worked so effectively and expeditiously to contact the many JACL chapters, and the officers of the chapters who sent us copies of the letters sent to the Senators and any replies that they have received. These same thanks also go to the district and national officers for their leadership and cooperation in this project.

Truly, on this repeal campaign, democracy—JACL style—was in action.

Since the Inouye Bill was introduced on April 18, there have been reports that the Senate Judiciary Internal Security Committee, under the chairmanship of Mississippi's James Eastland, who is also the Chairman of the Senate Judiciary Committee, will recommend the repeal of Title II among several amendments that the Subcommittee will propose to S. 12, the so-called Internal Security Act of 1969.

S. 12 is an omnibus 94-page bill with ten titles, or major sections. It was introduced on Jan. 15 by Senators Eastland, Wallace Bennett of Utah, Alan Bible of Nevada, Robert Byrd of West Virginia, Norris Cotton of New Hampshire, Everett Dirksen of Illinois, Thomas Dodd of Connecticut, Paul Fannin of Arizona, Spessard Holland of Florida, Ernest Hollings of South Carolina, Roman Hruska of Nebraska, Len Jordan of Utah, Karl Mundt of South Dakota, George Murphy of California, John Stennis of Mississippi, Herman Talmadge of Georgia, and Strom Thurmond of South Carolina.

Three of the co-sponsors of S. 12 (Senators Jordan, Mundt, and Murphy) are also co-sponsors of S. 1872.

Title I of S. 12 has to do with wartime sabotage, espionage, treason, sedition, and subversive activities. Title II has to do with immigration and passport security. Title III has to do with immigration and passport security. Title IV has to do with courts, witnesses, and immunities. Title V has to do with federal personnel security. Title VI has to do with relief for certain employment applicants. Title VII has to do with riot control. Title VIII has to do with travel control. Title IX, miscellaneous, is a catch-all section that would, among other matters, create a State Department Office of Security provide inducements for the defection of Communists, etc.

While the Ad Hoc Committee, the Legislative Committee, the Ethnic Concern Committee, and the National Legal Counsel, among others, are studying the many titles of this major legislative overhaul of our internal security laws, JACL prefers that Title II be considered separately, and on its own merits. Without doubt, many of the provisions and the titles of S. 12 will be controversial, and some may be vigorously opposed by several of the Senators who are co-sponsors of S. 1872.

What might well develop, unless the Inouye Bill to repeal the Emergency Detention Act can be kept separate and apart from an amended S. 12, is another legislative situation where the JACL may be for one part of a bill but not for others. For it is a common tactic to add "sweeteners" to legislation in order to gain more supporters for the basic measure. In this particular instance, the "sweetener" is the repeal of Title II of the Internal Security Act of 1950, while the basic legislation itself may be generally against the principle of most of those who co-sponsored Title II repeal.

CALENDAR OF JACL EVENTS

Philadelphia—Folk Fair, Convention Hall, May 2-4
JACL Office, 1200 P St., N.W., Washington, D.C. 20004
May 2 (Sunday)
NC-WNDCC—2nd Quarterly, Livingstone-Mercer and Cortez JACL co-hosts
Stockton—Community picnic, Mickey's Grove
May 3 (Tuesday)
Seattle—Human Rel Comm Mtg. JACL Office, 1200 P St., N.W., Washington, D.C. 20004
Oakland—Bd-Gen Mtg. Sumitomo Bank, 720 P St.
May 3 (Friday)
Downtown L.A.—Mother of Year banquet, Man Jen Low, 6:30 p.m.
May 10 (Saturday)
Imperial Valley—Isabel Kaito-kai, St. Paul's Episcopal Church, 21

Centro, 7:30 p.m.
May 13 (Tuesday)
San Mateo—Bd Mtg. Sturge Presbyterian Church, 8 p.m.
May 14 (Wednesday)
Pasadena—Bd Mtg. Aki Abe's res. 8 p.m.
May 16-24
D.C.—Carnival
Stockton—Kabuki Theater—Restaurant party, San Gabriel Valley JACL, survey mtg. Comm. Jr. West Co. vint, 2 p.m.
May 21 (Wednesday)
Seattle—Bd Mtg. JACL Office, 7:30 p.m.
May 23 (Friday)
Contra Costa—Beno trip,

Helicopter crew chief earns 23 oak leaf clusters

FRESNO — Sp. 5 Abe K. Ohama has come home after a tour of duty of crew chief aboard a helicopter in both Vietnam and Southern Europe, his father George Ohama, of 1233 S. DeWolf Ave., reported.

The veteran flew with the 1st Air Cavalry near the DMZ and later between Saigon and Cambodia prior to his discharge.

While serving 17 months in Italy with the Southern European Task Force, he helped rescue flood victims near Florence, received a medal from Pope Paul and accompanied President Johnson during his 1967 Christmas visit at the Vatican.

Abe wore the papal medal during his tour of duty in Vietnam, his father added.

While in Europe, young Abe was also able to visit Brueyres, France, during their Liberation Day celebration. It was 22 years earlier to the day that his uncle, Abe G. Ohama, of the 442nd RCT, was killed in action near the city.

The trip was made possible through the efforts of Rep. Spark Matsunaga (D-Hawaii). What surprised personnel manning the discharge section were the number of awards conferred upon Abe: the Bronze Star and the Air Medal with 23 oak leaf clusters.

Richmond heads deeper into school crisis after vote

RICHMOND — With the resounding defeat of a proposed tax increase here April 15 to support the Richmond school system, the National Education Assn. voted national sanctions against the system last week (April 21).

The sanctions were equivalent to blacklisting of the district by teachers—making it all but impossible to recruit new teachers and keep old ones.

The Contra Costa JACL, in an unprecedented action, called for support of the \$2.50 increase in the school tax (see Mar. 28 PC), which was defeated 28,157 to 18,713.

16,000 Japan-born in L.A. County

LOS ANGELES — On the basis of 1968 alien registrations, there are 16,051 Japanese nationals in Los Angeles County, the Immigration and Naturalization Service reported.

The Japanese alien growth since 1960 (when it was 13,297) was the smallest with 21 pct. among Asian countries, which included China-Taiwan (8,037 or 149 pct.), Korea (2,948 or 242 pct.) and the Philippines (8,404 or 82 pct.).

D. C. members attend Lt. Henjiyoji burial rites

ARLINGTON, Va. — Some 20 members of the Washington, D.C. JACL led by Ira Shimazaki, chairman of the National JACL Arlington Cemetery Committee, were present here at the gravesite services Mar. 28 for Lt. Grant Henjiyoji.

Joining the family of the Sasei officer who was killed in Vietnam were Rep. Spark Matsunaga, who paid tribute to the Portland-reared soldier in the House of Representatives; Mrs. Mike Masaoka, Harry Takagi and the Rev. S. Honda.

PIONEER PROJECT SLATES WILDFLOWER DESERT TRIP

LOS ANGELES—A field trip by chartered bus for Issel to see the desert wild flowers has been planned by Pioneer Project for May 10.

Viewers must bring their own lunches. The Project will provide refreshments. The trip was made possible by community response to a recent rummage sale that netted nearly \$600. Among organizations putting on the sale were the Progressive Westside JACL, West Los Angeles JACL and Women's Auxiliary and Pasadena JACL.

Filipino influx

HONOLULU—Figures for migration to Hawaii in the first eight months of the law abolishing national quotas show that 60 per cent of all migrants are from the Philippines. Totals from July 1, 1968, to last Feb. 28 are as follows: P.I., 1,554; China, 282; Japan, 195; Canada, 117; Korea, 113; Britain, 68; Germany, 36; others, 210.

San Diego—Bd Mtg. JACL Office, 7:30 p.m.

May 24-25
NC-WNDCC—Contra Costa Jr. JACL hosts: Qtrly Mtg. Holiday Inn, Point Richmond; Sunday Mtg. Ft. Orient Restaurant, Dr. Barry Kitano, spkr.
May 24 (Saturday)
East Los Angeles—Emerald Ball, Golden Palace Restaurant.
Santa Maria—Installation dinner, Merrell's Steak House, 7:30 p.m.
Jeffrey Matsui, Alan Kusanoto, Patti Dohren, spkrs.
May 25 (Thursday)
Sacramento—Gen. Bd. Mtg.
May 29 (Friday)
D.C.—Memorial Day services, Arlington National Cemetery.
June 1 (Sunday)
Sacramento—Picnic, Elk Grove Park.

NEWS CAPSULES

Politics

A number of veteran Nisei school officials were returned to their post following the April 15 elections in California, but several incumbents were also replaced. In Lodi, vineyardist James Sasaki, 52, was the biggest single vote-getter with 4,599 votes to retain his seat on the Lodi Unified School District board of trustees. In the same San Joaquin county, Mrs. Kazuyo Ishimaru was unopposed for her seat in the Rindge District board. In Santa Clara county, attorney Edward Hoshino piled up 1,002 votes among the ten candidates vying for three seats on the Alum Rock elementary district to be re-elected. Only other incumbent running, Betty Sakai, who received 904 votes was re-elected and placed third. Harry Miyakusu was unopposed for a seat in the Orland District race.

Veteran trustee Eichi Sakaue received 1,233 votes in the Santa Clara Unified School district for No. 3 spot, but lost as 15 candidates battled for two spots. In the Oak Grove district, incumbent Frank H. Sakamoto tallied 206 votes to finish ninth in a 11-candidate race for three positions.

In Los Angeles County school district elections April 15, Akira Kitano was elected with 883 votes in the Paramount Unified School District.

In the April 22 school elections at Pasadena, Albert C. Lowe, a Chinese American businessman, defeated Tom A. Kelley, a Negro candidate, for the Office 3 post on the board.

Oakland City Councilman Frank Ogawa was beaming after Mayor John R. Reading won re-election in a three-way race by a 2-1 margin over his closest opponent, Lawrence Joyner, first Negro seeking the office. Ogawa was Reading's campaign manager.

Tom Kitayama was chosen mayor of Union City by his colleagues on the city council. A prominent nurse, he was Union City's first mayor when it was incorporated in 1959.

Attorney Edward Kakita was elected president of the Japanese American Republican Party of Southern California April 14 at a meeting conducted as the Republican party headquarters in Los Angeles. He and members of his cabinet were among those who sought to have the elections conducted as provided in their club charter last year and were then "suspended" by Mrs. Toshiko Yamamoto, who still heads JARSC. The so-called "suspended" members regard the move as a "farce."

The double election has created confusion among the Little Tokyo residents.

Mrs. Tochi Yamamoto of East Los Angeles was appointed to the Republican State central executive committee, according to Dennis E. Carpenter of Newport Beach, state chairman. The executive committee is comprised of 77 members, while the state central committee has 1,248 regular members.

Rep. Patsy T. Mink on Apr. 11 gave a bit of credence to the theory she is thinking about running in 1970 for the U.S. Senate seat of Hiram L. Fong. When asked about rumors that she was studying the question, Mrs. Mink said, "Let's just say it's a long way off."

Business

Wil Tsukamoto of Peoples Laundry and Cleaners was installed as president of the San Francisco Bay Area Dry Cleaners Assn., the first Nisei to head the group. He is also the third generation to head his firm founded by grandfather Tatsunori Tsukamoto in 1922.

Mrs. Mae Natori, who has been with the Seattle First National Bank for 32 years, first as a file clerk, was named assistant manager. She is chairman of the western group of the National Assn. of Bank Women, who number 6,300. (She is the sister of Chicago attorney Tom Masuda).

Japan Air Lines disclosed plans to establish an \$83 million hotel network in Japan, Southeast Asia, Honolulu and Paris. American Yazaki Corp. of Chicago, manufacturers and distributors of the Arrow Brand automotive instrumentation, became the first Japanese company to be involved with the sport of drag racing, awarding prizes to various class winners at the National Hot Rod competitions at Union Grove, Wis., on April 12.

Kikkoman becomes the first

Immigration

Do the children of lawful resident aliens from the Western Hemisphere require labor certifications to come to the U.S. to join their parents?

Question: My husband and I recently immigrated here from a country in the Western Hemisphere. We left our two teenage children behind so that they could complete another year of schooling. Now we would like to have them join us. Somebody has told us that because they will probably start working after they get here, they will have to obtain a labor certification under the new immigration law. Is that correct? Answer: No, your children, as long as they are under 21, do not require a labor certification. Under the law the children of lawful permanent residents and of United States citizen parents who come from the Western Hemisphere can enter the U.S. without such labor certifications. All you have to show the Consulate is that you are lawful residents in the United States. To establish this you file Form I-350 at your local immigration office together with a \$5 fee. Your children then will be able to immigrate without difficulty.

Japanese food product to be advertised nationally on a TV network. A total of 201 stations of American Broadcasting Co. began carrying 60-second spots from mid-April on three daytime shows: Bewitched, Dating Game and Dream House.

Medicine



Dr. Will Higashi (above), active Salt Lake JACLer, was named director of the Utah state board of mental health. He has been a psychologist with the department for the past seven years and was assistant director of Colorado's state mental health program for four years before coming to Utah in 1962. He said the main focus will be on close relations with the Utah State Hospital and to develop comprehensive community mental health centers. He is a graduate of Hawaii, master's from Baylor and Ph.D. in psychology from Univ. of Denver. He is married to the former Joyce Heine and they have one child, April. He served as chapter v.p. two terms and was membership chairman last year.

Dr. Mitsuo Inouye, active Venice-Culver JACLer, was elected to the Southern California Blue Cross board of directors, during overall operations of the Los Angeles-based plan with over 1½ million subscribers in the Southland. He is chief of the medical staff at Washington Hospital, Culver City, graduate of UC School of Medicine, San Francisco, and has been in private practice here since 1954.

Yoshiharu Honkawa, a Montana-born Nisei, was promoted to associate administrator of the Los Angeles County-USC Medical Center. A 1955 USC graduate in accounting, he served with the county auditor-controller's department and was hospital controller at the Medical Center since 1964.

Courtroom

San Jose State student Matsuo Furumasa, 18, who was arrested Jan. 23 during the mass demonstrations at San Francisco State College, was freed by a jury April 16 because of insufficient evidence to the charge of unlawful assembly, failure to disperse and disturbing the peace.

National-Braemar, Inc., owner of San Francisco Japanese Cultural Center, filed an anti-trust complaint in federal court April 18 charging Bethlehem Steel and Murphy Steel companies with price fixing, job allocations and bid rigging to private and public agency purchasers on steel rebars used in construction. As a result, the plaintiffs claimed they paid more for rebars than would have been the case in an open market.

Jo Ann Miyagawa, daughter of the T. Miyagawa of Milk River, Alta., is believed to be the first Japanese Canadian woman lawyer. She was called to the bar Mar. 21 at a Martin Luther King Jr.

the Law Society of Upper Canada convocation at Toronto.

It was Mrs. Alice Nishikawa, court clerk, who informed Sirhan B. Sirhan, the attorney for both sides and others in the court room the verdict of the jury on April 17 after the lengthy murder trial in Superior Court Judge Herbert V. Walker's court ended as well as decision of the penalty trial that followed. She is the wife of former national JACL president Dr. Roy Nishikawa.

Music

Honolulu baritone Gerald K.C. Ting was among 23 young persons competing recently in the national semi-finals of the Metropolitan Opera National Council's 1969 regional auditions in New York.

Ann Fujimoto, daughter of the Yuji Fujimotos of Arvada, majoring in piano performance at the Colorado University College of Music, teaches piano to youngsters as well as arrange concerts at several retirement homes in Boulder. She is a 1965 graduate of Alamosa High, plans to work for her master's at CU and then teach in a small college. Her senior recital is scheduled May 9.

Approximately 2,000 persons attended the recent San Diego Youth Symphony Orchestra concert at the Civic Theater to raise funds which will help its members travel to Zurich this summer to participate in an international music festival. The San Diego group was one of four American youth orchestras invited. Percussionist Patrick Kojima, 14, son of the Minoru Kojimas, 1230 Palmer Way, National City, has been selected to perform with the National Youth Orchestra Carnegie Hall on May 13.

Military

Gary T. Kaneshiro, son of the Wilfred Kaneshiros of Honolulu, was appointed to the U.S. Air Force Academy. A 1968 graduate of Iolani School, he has been attending the USAF Prep Academy in Colorado this past year.

Capt. Zensaburo Yamane, 82, who participated as a peasant soldier in the 1911 Mexican Revolution and remained in the military service until retiring as a captain, is back in Japan for the first time in 60 years — clad in his green Mexican army uniform with three medals. A widower, he is now living in Motterey where he is a florist.

Organizations



K. Patrick Okura (above) of Omaha was re-elected president of the Urban League of Nebraska, which was cited this past year by Omaha TV station KMTV for "outstanding service to the community." The league also established a Martin Luther King Jr.

scholarship fund to assist 138 students attend college. The former National JACL president, who is presently national chairman of the JACL civil rights committee, was also appointed assistant professor of psychiatry effective July 1 at the Univ. of Nebraska Medical Center.

Among the full slate of distinguished speakers addressing the Rotary International convention May 25-29 at Honolulu are Kiyoshi Miyawaka, member of the Japanese Diet and former minister of the economic planning for Japan, who will explore the market potential of the Pacific region in a symposium to be chaired by Sen. Daniel K. Inouye. Rotary president Kiyoshi G. Toiyasaki will open the 60th annual convention.

Seattle JACL president-elect Don Kasama is running unopposed to re-election to the Central Seattle Community Council vice-presidency. He is supervisory social worker for the Dept. of Public Assistance, a graduate in pharmacy and a master in social work from Univ. of Washington. Mrs. Minnie Ito is president of the Seattle Inter-racial Harmonics, organized in 1960 as a group to improve race relations through music.

Sports

Boston University hockey star Herb Wakabayashi of Chatham, Ont., was chosen all-American for the second consecutive years. The 5 ft.-3 in. center scored 35 points this season and had 20 assists, moving into second place at BU's all-time high in scoring 145 points and first place with an all-time high of 90 assists.

Yoshiaki Umetani, 25-year-old phys ed teacher from Hiroshima, romped home far ahead of the pack to win the 73rd Boston Athletic Assn. marathon April 21 in record time of 2h.13m.49s. He broke the 1967 mark of 2h.15m.45s. set by New Zealander Dave McKenzie. The L.A. Penthouse Lakers defeated the Sacramento Counts 109-93 in a North-South Nisei inter-racial basketball game played on the floor's court April 12. Wayne Shimizu and Dave Hokyo paced the victors with 27 and 24 points, respectively; while Satoshi Kojima tallied 18 points to spearhead the Counts.

About 700 frogmen are expected in Tokyo Aug. 9-23 for the ninth underwater world games, known as the "Blue Olympics." Each nation can send a team of up to 17 aquanauts to compete in three categories: flipper swimming (at the Olympic pool), underwater rally (off Atami in Sagami Bay) and spearfishing (in the subtropical waters at Hanasaki Shelf, about 1000 miles south of Japan).

Agriculture

Active Cortez JACLer Pete Yamamoto was elected 1st v.p. of the Growers Harvesting Committee of Modesto-Mercer, a voluntary group of growers coordinating recruitment and placement of harvest workers in northern San Joaquin valley.

It was a winter of discontent for the California farm-

ers who have battled floods and frost this year. Jack Oshita, a partner in Oshita, Inc., one of the larger vegetable producers and packers in Salinas Valley, said the floods have hurt the workers as much as the farmers. "We have about 60 field employees who normally work eight hours a day," he said. "Right now, they're working only two to three hours a day. The mountains above Salinas Valley this season had more than 16 inches of rain, better than five times the amount last year, which made the Salinas River overflow its banks. Total crop loss, according to the Monterey County agriculture commissioner, was something like \$10 million in artichokes, asparagus, green onions, and lettuce."

Crime

Sacramento police last week (April 24) arrested Albert McQuiston, 36, accused of murdering his Japanese wife, Kay Sadako, 38, and their children, Lillian, 11, and Anna, 10. The shooting occurred in a quiet middle-class, racially mixed neighborhood near the airport. UPI learned that he was apparently to have been served with divorce papers.

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Bill Hosokawa

From the Frying Pan

GATHERING OF THE CLAN — On a Friday evening a couple of weeks ago the members of an unusual brotherhood began to gather at the International Hotel just a long stone's throw from the Los Angeles airport. Mike Masaoka flew in from Washington, D.C. Bill Marutani jetted in from Philadelphia. Shig Wakamatsu caught a late plane from Chicago. The others traveled a lesser distance — Haruo Ishimaru from San Jose; Yone Satoda, Sim Togasaki and Masao Satow from San Francisco; Jerry Enomoto from Sacramento; Akiji Yoshimura from Colusa; Frank Chuman and Joe Grant Masaoka from Los Angeles itself. Others present for at least part of the meetings that followed were Harry Honda, Alan Kumamoto and Jeffrey Matsui of the Los Angeles JACL staff.

Most of the out-of-towners went directly from their planes to the hotel. When their mission was completed, they took the next available plane and returned to their homes. Travel is no longer a novelty for men of their ilk. Rather than flying around the country, they would prefer to spend their weekends at home with their families. They see little enough of them as it is.

Why, then, had they converged on Los Angeles? Not for money. Aside from the staff people, I was the only one with a business interest in the meetings that were held. Not for pleasure. The meeting the first night didn't break up until 1:30 p.m. Pacific Coast time—3:30 a.m. Chicago time, 4:30 a.m. Eastern time. Some of the members got together at 8 a.m. the next day for additional discussions over breakfast; the entire group convened again at 9 a.m. and plunged into the day's agenda. Ishimaru cancelled reservations on a morning plane to stay over for a working lunch—discussions over sandwiches delivered to the room.

What was so all-fired important to demand the attention of these busy people? First, there were plans to be made for the centennial celebration of Japanese immigration to the United States, to be launched with dedication of the Okel gravesite, near Coloma, Calif., as a state historical site. Second, there were key decisions to be arrived at regarding the JACL's role in the promotion of the book on the history of the Japanese in the United States, to be published this fall by William Morrow & Co.

And why were these people concerning themselves with these matters? Because they are busy-bodies? Because of a sense of importance and power? Hardly. Perhaps the answer is a sense of service. They feel that there is an important public relations need to exploit the centennial of Japanese immigration, and to take an interest in a book that will tell, for the first time, the comprehensive story of Japanese immigration to the United States and the exciting and significant things that developed as a consequence of that movement of men and women.

And understanding the need, they have stepped in to take a role in the shaping of plans and decisions. Listening to their deliberations, I had occasion to wonder about their remarkable dedication, their willingness to contribute their time and energies to the work they knew had to be done, their courage in hammering out decisions that will draw the criticism of those who evidenced no interest in helping to make them.

I suppose it's been that way with JACL leadership from the very origins—a few dedicated leaders bearing the burden because they cared. First it was the lonely days of the Thirties when only a few took the time to think seriously of the future. And it was a good thing they did, for soon the angry Forties were upon the Nisei. And after that the decade of fulfillment came to pass because the groundwork had been laid for the appeal to Congress for rectification of past wrongs. Now the battle of Nisei acceptance seems to be over and there are many pleasant matters to occupy everyone's time. But there are still a few who realize that much remains to be done, and some of that unrelenting number gathered in Los Angeles a few weekends ago. We're fortunate to have them.

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PARK DEDICATED — It was a very happy occasion as Salinas rededicated its 2.7-acre park on April 22 for its donor, John Urabe, 65, who stands behind the newly erected sign with grandson Vernon Itani. It was formerly Schneider Park.

—Phoebe Courtesy: Salinas Californian

375 students enroll at UC Berkeley Asian American studies; Ethnic Studies Dept. by fall quarter seen

BERKELEY—Asian American ethnic studies courses at UC Berkeley have been greatly expanded to meet increased student interest. A total of 375 students of Asian ancestry—Japanese, Chinese, Filipino—have enrolled in four Asian American ethnic studies courses.

In addition to the pioneer course, Asian Studies 100X, "The Evolution of the Asian in America," there are three new Asian studies courses being given in the Spring Quarter: Asian Studies 101X, "Special Problem Areas in Asian American Studies"; Asian Studies 102X, "Asian Student Movements"; Sociology 191B, "Asian Communities in America."

Special Problems

Asian Studies 101X is a continuation class for individual study and research. Faculty sponsors are Prof. Masao Miyoshi and Paul Wong. The 60 students enrolled are divided into three sections, each investigating a different subject area. Richard Aoki's section is doing a "Comparison of Japanese and Chinese Social Institutions"; Santa Piani's section is on "Asian American History"; and Bing Tom's section is on "Asian American Identity."

Asian Studies 102X is being sponsored by Professors Franz Schurmann and Varhach Harootian. The teaching assistant is Wai Kit Quan, and 75 students have enrolled for this class which will study revolutionary movements in Asia which were initiated and sustained by students.

Sociology 191B is the most popular course in the Asian Studies curriculum. Under the guidance of faculty sponsor Paul Wong and teaching assistant Ling Chi Wang, the 130 enrolled students will study and assist the Asian American communities. Of the 15 project groups, six will focus on the Japanese American community. Besides academic study, this class emphasizes involvement with the community.

Ethnic Studies Dept.

All of these courses, plus more to be developed, will be incorporated in the proposed

Seton Hall summer

Nihongo institute set

NEW YORK—Seton Hall University will conduct its second Overseas Language Institute this summer under a special U.S. Office of Education grant in conjunction with Sophia University in Tokyo.

Seton Hall will send 20 elementary and secondary teachers of Japanese for seven-week (July 1-Aug. 18) summer institute.

The teachers of public or private schools selected to participate in the Institute will be eligible upon application, to receive weekly stipends of \$75 plus \$15 per week per dependent.

Plan U.S. center for

world race relations

DENVER—A Center on International Race Relations, first of its kind in the United States, will be set up on \$150,000, three-year award from the Ford Foundation at Denver University. Dr. George W. Shepherd Jr., professor of international relations, will be director.

Among the crucial topics suggested for immediate attention of the center is the elimination of a "double standard in American foreign policy," which Prof. James A. Moss, associate dean of international studies at State Univ. of New York, has charged to be racist in application. He cited the World War II internment of American citizens of Japanese descent but not those of German origin, as an example.

News Deadline—Saturday

Department of Ethnic Studies. Chancellor Roger Heyns has indicated his desire to have the Department in operation by the Fall Quarter, 1969. University President Charles Hitch has given his approval for a Department of Ethnic Studies.

The University community is now waiting for the appointment of the Chairman of the Department of Ethnic Studies. A seven-man faculty committee, chaired by Prof. T. Y. Lin, and including Prof.

ASIAN EXPERIENCE IN AMERICA THEME OF UC DAVIS SYMPOSIUM

DAVIS—A symposium on the "Asian Experience in America" at UC Davis' Freeborn Hall sponsored by the campus Asian American Concern will be held May 4, 10 a.m. Among the featured speakers will be Jerry Enomoto, national JACL president.

The symposium will be statewide in attendance with prospects of 1,000 persons, according to students sponsoring the one-day meeting.

Other guest speakers include: Gordon Lau, candidate for supervisor, San Francisco; James H. Bayard, professor of anthropology, San Francisco State; Pat Salaver, PACE representative; attorney Joe San Felipe, San Francisco; and Isao Fujimoto, professor of sociology, UC Davis.

Purposes of Symposium

The three-fold purpose of the symposium is to:

1—Encourage an awareness of the difficulties confronting Asians today.

2—Establish and open lines of communication within and throughout the Asian American community.

Crime on streets most pressing task facing San Francisco supervisors

SAN FRANCISCO—Crime on the streets is San Francisco's most pressing problem, Supervisor Dorothy von Beroldingen told a group of 25 Nisei Voters League of San Francisco members at a dinner meeting at Ryotek Nikko April 11.

She was one of three city and county board members present at a "get-acquainted" gathering arranged by Don K. Negi, deputy city attorney and NVL president.

In answer to a question posed by Franklin Tokioka of National Braemar Corp., the glamorous lady supervisor said that how to deal with the crime problem is the city's No. 1 problem, ahead of taxes, housing, transportation, employment and other issues.

"We have voted to increase our police force, but our police department already has 60 vacancies that can't be filled," she pointed out.

Supervisors Ronald Pelosi and Robert H. Mendelsohn also attended the dinner. The latter, well-known to many Nisei since the time he was with the city redevelopment agency assigned to the Nihon-

ELA's Emerald Ball scheduled May 24

LOS ANGELES—The 15th annual East Los Angeles JACL Emerald Ball will be held on Saturday, May 24, at the Golden Restaurant in New Chinatown with Mrs. Kimi Akizoshi as dinner-dance chairman.

Proceeds are being allocated to the chapter scholarship fund for Sansei students in the chapter area attending Alhambra, Garfield, Mark Keppel, Montebello, Roosevelt and Wilson high schools.

The Melo-Mac's combo will play for the dance. Tickets are available from board members. Handling reservations are: Tatsuko Miyakawa (263-1714), Ritsuko Kawakami (723-0801) and Mrs. Akizoshi (263-6609).

Masao Miyoshi, was appointed by Chancellor Heyns to recommend a chairman for the Department.

The Asian American Political Alliance, as part of the Third World Liberation Front, participated in an eight week strike to back up demands for an Ethnic Studies School. The strike was suspended so that negotiations can take place, and will continue suspended as long as progress is being made toward the establishment of the department.

ASIAN EXPERIENCE IN AMERICA THEME OF UC DAVIS SYMPOSIUM

3—Alleviate the apathy which infects the Asian American community by providing an outlet in encouraging Asian Americans to come together in an atmosphere conducive to free thought and open discussion.

Some of the topics expected to be covered are (1) Chinatown, (2) Asian American ghetto, (3) Emergency Detention Act, (4) Asians and Politics, (5) Asians and Social Change, (6) Filipino urban and rural problems.

Special Program

Discussion groups, reports from statewide Asian American groups and a special program to commemorate the 50th anniversary of May 4, 1919 (and its significance to all Asians) are scheduled.

Symposium starts with registration at 9 a.m., includes lunch and concludes with remarks by 6 p.m. No dinner is scheduled. Further information may be secured by writing:

Asian American Concern, UC Davis Memorial Union, Rm. 264, Davis, Calif. 95616

Crime on streets most pressing task facing San Francisco supervisors

mach area, was invited at the last minute after two of the four originally invited could not attend.

Two Miss Dinner

Supervisor Robert Gonzales had to make a trip to the East Coast for a meeting in which he represented local Mexican-Americans, while James Mallard, a food broker, had a last minute business engagement—a dinner with officials of Kikkoman International about the soy sauce company's new \$400,000 nation-wide TV promotion campaign.

Supervisor Pelosi, who was chairman of the city planning commission prior to his election to the board in 1967, was asked several questions on his specialty.

He also explained his stand in favor of the grape-boycott, an action Supervisor von Beroldingen later said she did not approve.

The meeting was the first of four meetings with city and state officials Negi plans for the local NVL this year. The next will be in June and the two local state senators, Milton Marks, (R), and George R. Moscone, (D), will be invited.

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West coast human rights units back Title II repeal

SAN FRANCISCO—The San Francisco Human Rights Commission unanimously passed a resolution on April 24 supporting the repeal of the Emergency Detention Act (Title II of the Internal Security Act of 1950).

The JACL National Ad Hoc Committee to Repeal the Emergency Detention Act, led by spokesman Ray Okamura and Edison Uno, made a presentation to the Commission, and asked the Commission to take a stand in opposition to Title II.

Copies of the Evacuation Orders dated April 24, 1942 were passed out and references were made to this historic date. The JACL representatives stated that on this 27th anniversary of the Japanese American incarceration, all Americans should resolve that this must not happen again.

Earl Raab, chairman of the Community Participation Subcommittee, introduced a resolution "That the Human Rights Commission of San Francisco should utilize its available resources to oppose this measure, and strongly recommend to the Board of Supervisors of the City and County of San Francisco that they also affirm their opposition to Subtitle II of the Internal Security Act of 1950."

SEATTLE HUMAN RIGHTS BODY AGAINST TITLE II

SEATTLE—The Seattle Human Rights Commission recently adopted a resolution affirming its opposition to the Emergency Detention Act and has asked the Washington state congressional delegates, the state legislators and the Seattle City Council to also declare their opposition to Title II of the Internal Security Act of 1950.

"The mere existence of such an Act and for it to be in existence for nearly 20 years, is like the loaded weapon ready to be fired. We have too many guns now in this land of violence," the Commission's Bulletin for April commented.

Chuman talks on Title II repeal

GARDENA—Attorney Frank Chuman addressed the North Gardena Methodist Church social concern committee meeting on the controversial Emergency Detention Act last week (April 20).

Recalling the injustices of Evacuation, he discussed the act which has been termed an unjust law and the JACL movement to have it repealed.

George Maruya, attorney, was meeting chairman. Mrs. Asako Yamashita is social concern committee chairman.

Xylophone concert set for scholarship benefit

PACOMA—The San Fernando Valley JACL announced Yoichi Hiraoka, world-renowned xylophone virtuoso, will present a concert May 10, 8 p.m., at the San Fernando Valley Community Center for the chapter scholarship fund.

A program of classical, semi-classical and Japanese numbers has been planned with pianist Nobuko Fujimoto as accompanist. Admission will be \$3 adult, \$2 youth. Reservations are being accepted by chapter officers. Hiraoka is a 1000 Club member of the chapter.

Stockton picnic

STOCKTON—The Stockton JACL community picnic this Sunday, May 4, at Mickle Grove is being co-chaired by Teddie Saiki and George Matsumoto, assisted by:

Gary Hagio, gate; Duke Yoshimura, grounds; May Saiki, Mitzu Baba, prizes; Ralph Nitta, Jr., JACL race; Elmer Tsunokawa, sound; Nao Yabumoto, music; Warren Nitta, Mas Ishihara, transport; and George Baba, tickets.

1969 JACL Officers

NEW YORK JACL

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SANTA MARIA VALLEY JACL

Dr. Ken T. Oye, pres.; William Kashiwagi (Guadalupe), Herky Hiramaki (Santa Maria), v.p.; John Kawachi, sec.-treas.; Torii Miyoshi, memb.

Join the 1000 Club

ity Act of 1950 . . . "

After a short discussion, the resolution was passed unanimously. Other members of the JACL National Ad Hoc Committee delegation at the Commission meeting were:

Mary Anna Takagi, Katherine

Byers, Sandra Ouye, Phil Nakamura, Fred Abe, Dr. Kazuo Togasaki, Karl Yoneda, Rev. Dave Hawbecker, Stanford Ishihara, Ron Kobata, Rosalind Uno.

Text of Resolution

WHEREAS, as members of the San Francisco Human Rights Commission, with knowledge of the experience of Japanese American citizens in emergency detention, we recognize the danger of Subtitle II of the Internal Security Act of 1950 (Emergency Detention Act), to the civil rights of all Americans, and

WHEREAS, we, as American citizens of all nationalities, regret that sad part of our recent history, and

WHEREAS, the Emergency Detention Act provides that, during periods of "internal security emergency," any person who probably will conspire with others to "engage in, acts of espionage or sabotage" can be incarcerated in detention camps, and

WHEREAS, a person detained under the Emergency Detention Act will not be brought to trial

under law, but instead will be judged by a Preliminary Hearing Officer and a Detention Review Board, wherein the detainee must prove his innocence, but the government is not required to disclose evidence or produce witnesses to justify the detention, and

WHEREAS, said procedures violate all constitutional guarantees and protections, principles of democracy, and are unnecessary, as existing laws and procedures are available and are completely adequate to safeguard internal security, and

WHEREAS, such a law has enormous implications for the racial and ethnic communities because of past history and because of its approach to justice in group rather than individual terms, contrary to the best of American traditions, THEREFORE BE IT

RESOLVED, that the Human Rights Commission of San Francisco should utilize its available resources to oppose this measure and strongly recommend to the Board of Supervisors of the City and County of San Francisco that they also affirm their opposition to Subtitle II of the Internal Security Act of 1950 and that said Board take appropriate steps to exert their influence to bring about the repeal of the Emergency Detention Act with special attention given to sections 812 and 814 of said Act, and be it further

RESOLVED that copies of this resolution be sent to all members of the Congress and Human Relations Commissions.

URGE REPEAL OF TITLE II:

L.A. County Supervisors Take Stand

LOS ANGELES—The Los Angeles County Board of Supervisors unanimously passed a resolution on March 18 opposing Sub-Title II of the Internal Security Act of 1950.

The resolution was introduced by Supervisor Ernest E. Debs, who stated, "During my recent Washington visit, I discussed the so-called Emergency Detention Act with many members of our congressional delegation. The consensus is that this is an unjust law and should be repealed."

The vote by the Board of Supervisors followed a similar resolution adopted earlier by the Los Angeles County Commission on Human Relations. Jeffrey Matsui, associate National JACL director, was instrumental in getting the Human Relations Commission to take a stand against Sub-Title II.

TEXT OF THE RESOLUTION

WHEREAS, with knowledge of the experience of Japanese American citizens in emergency detention, we recognize the danger of Subtitle II of the Internal Security Act of 1950 (Emergency Detention Act), to the civil rights of all Americans, and

WHEREAS, said procedures violate all constitutional guarantees and protections and are unnecessary, as existing laws and procedures are available and are completely adequate to safeguard internal security,

NOW THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED that this Board hereby expresses its opposition to Subtitle II of the Internal Security Act of 1950 (Emergency Detention Act), and

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Ye Editor's Desk

MAKING HISTORY 'RELEVANT'

What began nearly a decade ago as the JACL Japanese History Project and a tribute to the Issei will bear fruit at a time when the convulsive impact on the American people is accompanied by the search for identity.

Shig Wakamatsu, who has chaired the JACL project all these years, commented during a quieter moment of his group which met two weekends ago: "Little did we realize when we started in 1960 that the definitive and popular histories of the Japanese in America are being published at a time when the call for ethnic studies is the greatest."

The popular history by Bill Hosokawa will be published this fall by Morrow & Co. The definitive history by Dr. Robert Wilson of UCLA is in the writing stages. These, and other studies being wrought by the Japanese American Research Project at UCLA, shall go a long way to meet the educational and research needs for Americans who now recognize that cultural pluralism has made our Nation vital and dynamic.

The value of history today—unlike in previous generations—shows the merit of man, the individuals as human beings and leading to the understanding of self and others. The stress is not upon accomplishments alone for concern with profits, goody-goody, material values are insufficient for the present-day generations.

Changes in the concept of history have also affected that noble Smithsonian Institution, established by the Congress in 1846. It has added a new bureau, the Museum of History and Technology—the first of its kind in the world—to reveal the social history of our Nation. It is the national museum of American cultural, civil and military history of science and technology.

With the theme of presenting truth in a social context, the new bureau concedes far too little has been done to delineate the history of ethnic minorities or to single out and describe their achievements.

While museums tend to be shunned by historians as petrified collections and cemeteries of material culture, the Museum of History and Technology has geared itself to becoming a "teaching museum" engaged in continuing research and with a staff of historians ready to shift and change the exhibits.

The Museum of History and Technology wants to "tell like it is." It does not want to show that everything was pretty and nice, that the notables in American history were all romantic and dashing and lived in a genteel manner. A famous example of this perversion was the burning by a zealous librarian years ago of some of George Washington's off-color letters.

The myth that Americans were all upper middle-class Protestant whites who lived like ladies and gentlemen is evident in most exhibits, which the Smithsonian says are "preservation traps" to which many a curator falls. Even the average historical restoration projects around the country, especially of colonial cities and historic houses, have tidied up reality and truth for sake of public acceptance, says the Smithsonian.

With history now being interpreted and represented as a distillation of ideas rather than a factual chronicle being related without bias, the Museum of History and Technology stands in the forefront to develop cultural and social history in all museums.

S. Dillon Ripley, secretary of the Smithsonian Institution, recently declared:

"We have failed to give the true historical picture and to describe the whole panorama of our cultures. Young people representing Negroes, Indians, Spanish, Chinese, Japanese and other subcultures are not given the evidence that they are part of the stream of history of the United States with a noble past, a vital present, and an unlimited future."

"If our Institution is to play a valid role in the Bicentennial of the American Revolution in 1976, we should be prepared to correct what is in effect a series of oversights in history, the history of our country and of the multiplicity of our peoples."

Museums, in showing the technological achievements by Americans, have tended to be racially anonymous or that these intellectual innovations were the prerogatives of the Anglo-Saxons, essentially Protestant of course. The American Indians, along with the Chinese or Mexicans, find their culture and mode of life discussed as curious subjects for anthropological research in the natural history museum, somehow related to zoology. African history is similarly glossed over.

That the Institution is committed to make history and museums "relevant", by emphasizing the accomplishments of everyday people should enhance the kind of racial understanding JACL and like organizations have long sought.

EDITORIAL: Philadelphia Tribune

Root Cause of Crime

The vast majority of Americans are seriously concerned about the mounting crime rate all across this nation. Unfortunately, too many refuse to face the fact that much of the crime which exists in our beloved country is because the law enforcement agencies ignore certain types of law violations. For ages the courts of this nation refused to enforce the laws which provided that there should be no discrimination against American citizens because of their race, creed or color.

Citizens were denied the right to vote because of their skin color. They were barred from public schools and colleges, and even today only a few are permitted to enter certain educational institutions. Black citizens are not permitted to enjoy equality of opportunity in the skilled crafts. They are discriminated against when they seek to purchase a home. Even religious institutions bar them as equals. Furthermore, law enforcement agencies give certain types of criminals preferential treatment. Embezzlers who give the poor, in many instances, are never arrested and if they are, they are discharged with a pat on the wrist. Many politicians have become rich by shady deals with contractors.

Logic decrees that as long as laws are not enforced, there will be disrespect for all laws. This newspaper is positively opposed to crimes of violence. However, it is perfectly clear that this nation will never have law and order until justice is assured to all citizens. Those who control government must concede that there is a double standard of justice—one for the rich and powerful and another for the poor and needy. Any program which refuses to face that basic fact will fail to abolish crime in our streets or anywhere else.

(The Philadelphia Tribune is a semi-weekly Negro publication.)

Name of Oregon's illustrious alumni revived—Matsuoka

By HENRY T. KATO
PNWDC Governor

Portland
In the recent issue of "Old Oregon" magazine of the Univ. of Oregon Alumni Association, the name of one time foreign minister of Japan, Yosuke Matsuoka, L.L.B. (1900) appeared.

Starting in 1933, the Old Oregon frequently referred to him as an "illustrious son of Oregon." He was called by Portland and Eugene newspapers

BY THE BOARD

pers as "Oregon's No. 1 Alumnus," "the little giant of the Japanese delegation to the League of Nations" and "Oregon's most famous graduate in the 1930s."

Mr. Matsuoka whose reputation was international and who at that time was shaping the destinies of a new nation was presented a plaque in recognition of his distinguished career, in the summer of 1936 by the Portland Alumni Assn. Japan began waging its so-called undeclared war with China from July 1937. Japan was pledged to bring a new order of peace and life for all people of the Far East for which he was criticized from abroad. Oregon opinion of him began to change.

Matsuoka took a leading part in bringing Japan into war with the United States. As foreign minister he negotiated the military alliance with Germany (1940), specifically aimed at U.S.A. It was under the terms of this alliance that Germany and Italy declared war on this country after Pearl Harbor.

Matsuoka was a civilian close to the Army. He achieved high office through their support. In the spring of 1941, he negotiated the non-aggression pact with Russia to protect Japan's flank in the coming drive to the South. He sent Admiral Nomura to Washington to persuade the American Government to sell scrap iron and other materials to Japan and to stop aiding China, Great Britain and Holland and to cease fortifying the Philippines.

When the American government recognized the extent of Japan's intentions, they froze all Japanese assets in the U.S. and placed a complete embargo on trade with Japan. Matsuoka was forced to resign from office by his Japanese colleagues. The Army liked him but an important segment of the civilian government did not.

In 1945, General MacArthur ordered Matsuoka to stand trial with 27 other Japanese by the International War Crimes Court. Matsuoka died before being brought to trial. The "Old Oregon", seeming a little embarrassed by the whole affair, never referred to infamous Matsuoka again until now.

PSWDC—

Continued from Front Page

his measures of success and how to achieve it but to criticize the Nisei for leaning on old solutions for new problems.

It is not for ethnic identity, either, Ichioka continued. Asian American studies, while pointing out racial stereotypes, exposes the problems that must be met. It would study how Orientals have been "used" by the white majority, such as the comment by Hayakawa that you praise the Orientals for being good and then suggesting the Blacks imitate and be like the Orientals, Ichioka noted.

Integration 'Dead'

Asian American studies, Ichioka said, would show what American society "ought to be" now that "we have seen how one-way the role of integration has become." "We'll accept you if you play the game our way," Ichioka declared. "Integration is now dead." The youth of America is saying the present way or integration is not working.

Asian American studies were also viewed as the Nisei desire to know what the Nisei want to forget—especially the hardships and injustice of Evacuation and the concentration camps.

The PSWDC convention last week was also historic from the sense that two speakers of opposing views were called to lend a balance of ideas. The Japanese American Research Project administrator Joe Grant Matsuoka also taped both speeches.

On a recognition note, the PSWDC convention extended certificates of appreciation to longtime supporters of Japanese Americans:

Albert H. Holland, Orange County farm adviser; Long Beach Mayor Edwin Wade, Mrs. Kay Daugherty and the late John A. Papp, both of Long Beach; Dr. Ralph L. Mahter, now retired executive secretary of the Los Angeles Baptist Mission Society; Keale Hironaka of the Riverside-Santa Ana Sister City Project; Robert Kuzler, Norwalk banker; Robert E. McClure, editor-publisher of the Santa Monica Evening Outlook; and columnist Myrnie Birge of the West LA Independent News.

Jim Kanno, former Fountain Valley mayor, ably toastmastered the Saturday banquet—which started late because of the last-minute rush of an unexpected number of attendees. Alan Nomura of Garden Grove emceed the Sunday luncheon. Jerry Enomoto, national president, extended greetings of the national JACL at both occasions.



'Speaking of undesirable reruns . . .'

Letters from Our Readers

Dr. Noguchi

Editor,

The Ethnic Concern Committee of the Japanese American Citizens League was established to promote greater understanding and co-operation among minority groups.

We are greatly encouraged by the support Dr. Noguchi has been receiving from the Black and Brown communities, for it is this kind of unity that is so badly needed today.

It is especially gratifying to find that the Black community did not buy that deliberate effort on the part of Mr. Hollinger to divide the minority communities by claiming that Dr. Noguchi called someone a "Black Bastard." We are becoming more alert to this tactic of pitting one minority against another.

Our ultimate goal of dignity for all is a strong unifying force that should withstand differences in our approaches. The show of support for Dr. Noguchi by Dr. Francisco Bravo of the Brown Community and the Los Angeles CORE and Herald Dispatch of the Black Community, goes beyond the individual. It speaks against a system that looks down on men of color, especially when he begins to raise above the crowd.

DR. DAVID M. MIURA
Chairman, JACL Ethnic Concern Committee

Asian American

Editor:

Many a tribute has been made to Ike's wisdom and foresight—the warning of the military industrial complex; the necessity for a balance in power between special interest, federal, and local governments, his role in the Suez crisis, etc. . . . and his personality that gave many a feeling of great honesty and sincerity seldom felt in a leading public figure. In addition, Ike's role as a great humanitarian should be pointed out.

In WW 2, Ike was against the "unconditional surrender" clause promoted by the politicians of the Western world. Ike felt that this would only prolong the war when our enemies were obviously beaten, causing an unnecessary loss of lives on all sides. The correct translation of unconditional surrender into German and Japanese was a difficult and confusing one. The extent that this contributed to the suicidal attacks in the last months of the war is only open to speculation.

Ike also was one of the few if not the only leader to question the use of the atomic bomb. As Ike expressed it, "I told him I was against it on two counts. First, the Japanese were ready to surrender and it wasn't necessary to hit them with that awful thing. Second, I hated to see our country be the first to use such a weapon." (See Newsweek, Nov. 11, 1963). It is ironic that these expressions should come from a man of military background and not from men of our politics. It is a great tribute to Ike himself, a man of humanity.

A-Bomb Devision

I think it is important for minorities to be aware of the decision process that led to the A-bomb drop. To a large extent, I feel, such a decision was easier to make because of a lack of cultural empathy with the Orient compared to Europe.

The effectiveness of communications can be illustrated by the experience of Secretary of War, H. Stimson in WW 2. The city of Kyoto, which was one of the prime targets for the A-bomb, was spared from destruction by H. Stimson (and a combination of pure luck) merely because he had happened to visit it and was impressed with its beauty and historical significance. (Refer to Groves, "Now It Can Be Told," 1962; and Aperiomovitz, "Atomic Diplomacy," 1967).

The need for Oriental history in the American education is an necessity, for the maintenance of a minimum of respect from the Far East. Today there is an ever present threat of racism implicit in our foreign policy toward Red China. Note the ABM controversy. Although Russia has contributed some

80 percent of the arms to North Vietnam, our State Department has made a great effort toward building bridges to her and hardly any effort is being made to Red China. Could this be in part due to the closer cultural empathy with Russia and the fear of "masses of Chinese" and their more "foreign" culture? Both Dean Rusk and Lyndon Johnson at one time made statements that suggested "yellow peril" to newsmen.

On Racism

I do not mean to say that such implications are calculated, but I do mean that a lack of identification, understanding, and communication may be based more on inherent cultural differences than political-economic ideologies. The Two-China policy that the State Department so vigorously promoted in the '50s has apparently been scuttled. For many of our leaders and newsmen say Chinese threat when they mean Red Chinese (I hope political and not ethnic threat). This borders on racism, it should be opposed. For prejudices when unopposed becomes a habit, a custom, a part of our culture and as Blacks say "institutionalized."

Black Americans will eventually obtain a fairer share of the "white power structure" because now organized, they have the political and economic leverage to make it possible.

Mini-minorities, as the Japanese Americans, often cannot exert such leverage, and therefore their fate is left to the benevolent or manipulative current of events and mass opinion. We should remember that being most law-abiding, most hard-working, and most middle-class valued did little to prevent Evacuation. Mini-minorities at best have to "Uncle Tom" their way into the dominant society.

As a matter of self-defense, mini-minorities must be aware of those forces that tend to demean and dehumanize, and influence mass opinion negatively. As recent polls indicate Blacks have made tremendous strides in changing mass opinion through the mass media of TV and movies alone. And yet in TV and movies Orientals have succeeded in taking over the "lucky" roles abandoned by the Blacks. It remains for Orientals to take over the villain roles to push them back toward the pre-WW 2 image.

Aside from mass media, government policy itself is an important influence on mass opinion. The recent (Sept. '67) change in status with regard to Russia produced from mass media a flurry of favorable documentaries on Russia, within a time span of one month. This almost reflective action in response to government policy, (perhaps unconscious, but taken collectively, votes on brainwashing. And under proper conditions could be detrimental to minority opinion.

Only through effective organizing could mini-minorities be expected to be heard. The Council of Oriental Organizations in Los Angeles is a step in this direction and should be duplicated elsewhere. If the PC could have a guest column for Asiatic writers, it would not only be interesting to hear their views, but it would be a contribution towards bridging the East and West.

R. NAKA

D. YMCA

Chicago 60605

East-West Players

Editor:

May I make a belated and overdue correction to my story on the East-West Players (Feb. 7 PC). Mr. C. Bernard Jackson, Black Cultural leader and Executive Director of the Inner City Repertory Theatre of Los Angeles, was incorrectly identified by a different name. Our profound apologies go to this very able, capable gentleman who has also been a sincere friend and guiding light to the E-W Players. Mr. Jackson was mainly responsible for obtaining the Ford Foundation partial grant of \$3,000 for the E-W Players.

MARY OYAMA
1056 N. DeGarmo Dr.
Los Angeles 90063

Random questions on prejudice—Japanese style

By JOE HAMANAKA

Seattle
Dr. S. I. Hayakawa is now very quotable—he was quoted in PC the other week. What he says and does makes news. Affects our image. He said: "I deeply feel that most Japanese have a certain residual prejudice against Negroes," he said. Oh?

"I don't know that I myself am entirely free, despite the fact that I have been deeply involved in Black causes since 1942."

AREA CODE 206

Thinking out loud: When the Negro does his "thing" do you look the other way? Judge him from a "majority" view? Shake your head?

Do you feel you have been there? That you got where you now are by more "honorable" methods? "Earned" it? Do you read yourself "out" of the word "minority" as used by the press? Would you say that the press uses the word to mean Negro?

Ever been in a Negro home, socially? A Negro in your home, socially? Are you identified with Negro causes? Negro groups?

Aren't we supposed to be in the same boat as the Negroes? Paddling for the mainstream? Are the Negroes in the rear of the boat? Are they rocking the boat? Bother you? Your prejudice?

Prejudiced upon, we turn and pass down prejudice to still others? To the less fortunate? We Japanese—we Japanese Americans?

If so, where did we get it? This prejudice? From the American mainstream? At home? In schools? From our parents? Our past experience? Prejudice, Japanese style?

Are the Japanese in Japan race-conscious? Proud? Nationalistic? Do the Japanese show any sympathy for the American Negro?

In Japan, are the Koreans treated like the American Negroes? Did they come on their own, or were they forced to immigrate? Are they subjugated? Are the Koreans winning their fight?

Why are Etas in Japan called "Yotsu" (four footed)? Because they engage in occupations related to animals? Forced to do the low and dirty work?

Might the Etas be compared to our American Indians? Second class citizens? Third class?

Can light-skinned Etas be checked? Discovered? How thorough is Japan's system of "koseki" register? Is there always a check into the family register? When entering schools? When looking for a job? When one marries?

And the Okinawans? Will a Japanese father approve his daughter's marriage to an Okinawan? Would it be comparable to a Caucasian in the U.S. marrying a Mexican American?

What about the "gaijin" foreigners married to Japanese? The illegitimate offspring fathered by foreigners? The darker the skins, the stronger the prejudice?

Could the Chinese in Japan be compared to the Japanese in the U.S.? About the same status? About the same degree of prejudice?

Is it in our blood? Is it from our past experiences? Our parents? How did we get it? Where? When? Could we have a "built-in" feeling—of pride and prejudice? How deep? How strong? This Japanese blood? This Japanese past?

Are we yet too close to Japan, the Nisei? And the Japanese ways? Do Sansei have less prejudice against Negroes than Nisei? Will our Yonsei and Go-sei be more tolerant? Is it because of our Issei? Their prejudices? Their experiences? Our experiences?

Is there a certain residual prejudice? Prejudice, Japanese style?

Noauchi—

Continued from Front Page

that a person is presumed innocent until proven guilty, and one man—Hollinger—was both prosecutor and judge in the case.

Defense Fund
"Anyone interested in the cause of justice and truth, regardless of his attitude toward Dr. Noguchi, should attend the May 12 hearing," he said. The hearings are scheduled in the Board of Supervisors' hall, 500 Temple St., at 10 a.m.

Many friends of Dr. Noguchi have volunteered to help with the cost of his defense which must be borne by him alone, it was pointed out at the meeting. Dr. Yamaguchi is chairman of the Defense for Dr. Noguchi Committee, which is accepting contributions at Box 774, Los Angeles 90064.

Moderator of the meeting was the Rev. Howard Toriumi, pastor of Union Church. A large number of Issei and Nisei ministers were present. While the Civil Service Commission has ruled it would not permit live TV coverage, Dr. Noguchi has requested such coverage and the question is now under study. The hearing is expected to take 10 days.



Wash Line

Roger Nikaido

Where Chickens Dare

Washington
According to a certain zodiacal system, we all made monkeys of ourselves last year; and not uncharacteristic of last year's symbol, we were blind, deaf, and dumb to the evils around us. This year, under the symbol of the chicken, or rooster should you be sensitive about your male prerogatives, promises no more than the sprouting of sterile wings and inheriting the dubious ability to henpeck every issue to the ground.

If, however, you place little credence in this and other zodiacal systems and their pronouncements of failure, as I do, you may be of the belief that the shortcomings on our lives are not predestined, but attributed to the moronic decisions we make on our own when confronted with problems.

Whatever the problem may be, many of us, caught up in a micro-world of mass hysteria and clumsily searching for some type of physis gratification for our suppressed desires, almost instinctively decide to take the wrong course of action. As some people are accident-prone, never learning from past mistakes, so are the sub-cretin super fools who complicate their lives with more complications, finding themselves riding First Class caboose on a Lionel circular track. As one great English poetess once exclaimed to the horridification of the Parliament, "Dammed are those who damn the damned."

For the sake of illustrating this point further, the following are three problem situations confronting us today and the reactions to each by the super-blooper.

The recent shooting of a U.S. spy plane by the North Koreans presents the Sansei draft-dodger with a complicated problem. Confronted with the possibility of another Korean War, which would increase his chances of receiving a "Greetings" notice from Uncle Sam, the draft-dodger must decide what action to take that will not offend his father's 442nd record of enlisting, but at the same time, publicly express his protest of violence and wars. In this problem situation, granted that the draft-dodger is a boob to begin with he will unwisely decide to stage a mild war protest by boiling his draft card in chicken broth as prescribed in a neo-leftist recipe.

While the lecherous soothsayers' visions of the Sunshine State smoldering in the Blue Pacific in mid-April were only mirages, there are seismologists who claim that California is now overdue for a major earthquake. With this threat dwelling beneath our feet, we see our panic-stricken moron friend rushing out to buy a 16-foot yawl and claiming his monthly loan payments on the boat as a legitimate tax deduction under the heading of "life insurance" premiums. But, if our friend tries to appear unnerved by it all, he may flaunt his pseudo-coolness by purchasing a new pre-fab home with a big bay window in every room.

While the Oriental zodiacal system categorizes its followers into no less than twelve physically unflattering symbols, from a hog to a dragon, this year has brought on a new dimension of ugliness for the Japanese people. Only last month, a once prominent Japanese Government official described his race as perhaps the ugliest in the world with the possible exception of the Pygmies and Hottentots.

Notwithstanding this over-exaggerated description, which has more overtones of masochism than racism, the Japanese people have long been known for being short-limbed, squint-eyed, and flat-chested.

Not leaving had enough alone perchance of getting worse, many of us are determined to regain some of our lost dignity this year by spreading our plumage to full advantage, but too often our actions overcompensate for our deflated egos, and we become an assortment of breast-beating bravuras and baby-faced schizoids.

In the process, the Japanese female rediscovers the esthetic value of her high school chemistry courses, covering-up unsightly blemishes with off-shade colored skin cream, accentuating the eyes with black and blue mascara, and teasing the hair and petrifying the elevated effect with hair spray. For the boy, however, the solution is simple—wear thin, pin-striped ties and basic black.

25 Years Ago

In the Pacific Citizen, April 29, 1944

Nisei 100th Infantry withdrawn from Cassino to storm Anzio beachhead . . . Young Japanese alien (Pete Noboru Nakamura) of Redfield, but born in Nagasaki) naturalized for service in U.S. Army . . . Japanese Americans serving with U.S. Marine Corps in Pacific . . . Army announces Nisei will not be used in combat against Japan . . . First unescorted evacuees arrive in San Francisco April 25, enroute home to Hawaii.

U.S. Supreme Court positions test cases on Evacuation to fall calendar: Ninth appellate court unable to decide on Mitsuye Endo case, testing legality of loyal Nisei in evacuation camps . . . Tremendous ovation greets Sgt. Ben Kuroki visiting Heart Mountain WRA Center on April 24 . . . L.A. Sheriff Bissuluz launches drive to tighten anti-alien land law . . . WRA replies to Ohio Governor's statement criticizing WRA release policy in wake of Nisei GI demonstration at Ft. McClellan; all GIs involved were drafted prewar, WRA explains.

Student relocation program reported a success, director C. V. Hibbard, retiring director . . . First evacuee hostel opens in New York area. Nisei USA: "Goodbye to Hashimura Togo" (on the rise of Oriental American writers and novelists). Editorials: "Two Race-Baiters: Commentator Larry Smith and John Lechner" (Smith in a purported expose of JACL declared over NBC that JACL was organized by the Central Japanese Assn.—Pearl Harbor, concentrating on denouncing Nisei); "Mail Order Bias" (on failure of Montgomery Ward to hire Nisei Denver's mail order house).

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Adviser assesses JACL role with youth

Sansei
Slant

By PATTI DOHZEN
Chairman, Nat'l Youth Council

Los Angeles
In recent years Jr. JACL has been confronted with an ever-increasing problem among its members. The problem concerns junior "die-hards." They are those hard-core active juniors who are 21 or over but remain in the organization beyond the official age membership.

Junior Die-hard Dilemma

There are two ways that one may become a victim of this predicament. First of all, it may have originated from a social interest in Jr. JACL during high school or in a chapter whose membership is mainly college age. As a result, an active member who has devoted at least three or four years of his time to the club before confronting the age limit problem. Because of this and personal attachment to the organization, it then becomes difficult to drop out.

There are many frustrations in being a perennial 21-year-old junior. Have been granted legal sanction as a full-fledged adult, he balks at having to conform to alcohol codes of ethics, midnight curfews, and parent consent forms. Although there may be weak protests to these "injustices," they are endured. The excuse is that there is no place for them to go.

These misplaced few complain of the lack of interest in forming a young adults organization for themselves. Sources from Orange County, San Francisco, San Diego, Arizona and Chicago have supported this statement.

A young adults group would, however, be the best probable solution to the problem. The first step is to acknowledge the age and interest difference between the younger members and the older members. The next step is to take action accordingly. Long-time active members in the Chicago chapter such as Lynn Watanabe, Rich Okabe, Karen Suzuki and Carol Nakagawa have regrettably realized their predicament and after much discussion, decided to drop out of their chapter to allow the newer, younger members the experience of operating on their own.

In many ways, the chapters benefit from these JACL procrastinators by providing organization experience which create club unity and stability. But in so doing, personal interest and goals are sacrificed in the interest of the younger members.

Truly interested members need not disappear completely from the junior scene. They could operate on different capacity levels in filling advisor and commissioner roles as done by ex-members Seth Watari, Tom Imaizumi, Larry Inokuchi, Russ Obana, Lorraine Sakota and Ross Harano. Past Jr. JACL knowledge could provide the input in improving the youth program in an effective manner.

Whatever route is taken, there is a necessity for "old-guard" juniors to breakaway and establish their own thing utilizing the organizational skills and ethnic exposure from Jr. JACL.

NC-WNDYC to meet May 24-25

RICHMOND — On May 24-25, the Contra Costa Jr. JACL will host the NC-WNDYC Second Quarterly Meeting. The big weekend will consist of a BBQ outing on Saturday afternoon. Swimming, boating, hiking, tennis, horseback riding, golf, and games will be some of the many highlights of the afternoon.

Saturday night, a Moonlight Cruise of the San Francisco Bay with the Ilusions will depart from Jack London Square in Oakland at 9 p.m. Registration and lodging will be at the Holiday Inn in Point Richmond.

Sunday, the district meeting, followed by a Youth Forum with Dr. Harry Kitano as chairman, will prove to be very interesting. And finally a China-meshi banquet, and a guest speaker, Dr. Kitano, at the Point Orient Restaurant.

Portland Jr. JACL set up Vietnam memorial fund

PORTLAND — A memorial fund has been established by the Portland Jr. JACL in memory of the Vietnam war dead. Among recent casualties were two who were active in Jr. JACL here: Lt. Grant Henjiyoji and Lt. Curtis Onchi.

Proceeds from a car wash at several locations were used to initiate the fund.

(The writer is the adult adviser to the Washington, D.C. Jr. JACL, whose message on the role of a JACL adviser is the most penetrating and precise published to date.—Editor.)

By GALE M. ASAKA

Washington
At this last installation dinner-dance, my Juniors presented a token of their appreciation to me for my services as their adviser. The thanks which I expressed then came nowhere near the emotions which I felt. It should have been I presenting a gift to them, for I am sure I have gained far more from my experiences with these young people than they, from me.

Believe me, my initial involvement with the Junior JACL did not begin out of any high ideals or intense desire to help shape young lives. I just happened to like the Juniors. Although I have been advising them for three years, it was not until this past year that I fully realized the magnitude of the task set before me. I have learned that as adviser it is my job to help my Juniors become better Americans.

Okay, I have identified my role. How can I hope to succeed where so many have failed? Our daily news is full of stories about

youths taking drugs and students disrupting campuses.

So with the realization of my task came feelings of fear and inadequacy. Then I stopped and looked at the Juniors. Here are great kids; there is no need to worry. My warm glow of security was soon doused.

The question, why are our Juniors still "good kids" came to my mind. My answer to this question is what has prompted me to submit these thoughts to the D.C. News Notes.

Dissident Youths

First, we should take a closer look at the aforementioned youths who are dissenting in every conceivable way. Young people today are faced with a world full of hypocrites and frustrations. Their ancestors were able to leave their troubled countries behind them and explore a new world, but today there is no place left to build anew.

The young people are asked to accept what the generation before them has established.

Considering the present world situation, is it any wonder that an ever increasing number of youths are escaping by taking "trips" on drugs and defying the establishment?

If this generation expects the next to face up to the problems of improving this world, it must pass on the know-how and the stamina. Yes, we are giving them the technical knowledge. Today's youth learn more and faster than any generation before them.

Issei 'Stamina'

So that leaves "stamina," the kind of stamina that brought the Issei to a strange land and sustained the Nisei during the harsh camp life and the postwar struggles to gain the comforts most have realized today. This kind of stamina stems from that one quality which the first generation of each ethnic group brought to America—Pride.

I must retract a part of that last statement; there is one group which was forcibly brought to America and stripped of its pride. As a result, today, its descendants search desperately for their identity and self-respect.

I will return now to my question, why are the Juniors still "good kids?"

I believe the answer lies in the fact that they are endowed with just enough of the Issei and Nisei pride to carry on. They have seen their parents struggle and so feel an obligation to at least try to live up to their expectations. Without completely understanding the force which motivates them, our young people continue to forge ahead.

I am confident that most will succeed, but because they lack this complete understanding of the qualities which motivate them and motivated their parents, they will not be well prepared to pass on their pride to the next generation.

In this way each generation can lose a bit of its identity and with it the reasons to be proud. There are already too many Americans in this country who have lost their pride. We cannot allow this to happen to our Juniors.

Youth Page

This is why I feel the JACL is so important to all Japanese Americans.

Only through the efforts of its concerned members, that is you and I, will the Sansei and succeeding generations be able to understand their Japanese American heritage well enough to draw from it the pride in themselves which will help them to build that greater America.

They're the Greatest

For this full realization of my responsibilities as an adviser and more selfishly as a parent I thank the Junior JACLers. They are the greatest; let's keep them that way!

Postscript: There is a recent article in the Pacific Citizen titled, "Do Sansei Identify with Crowd in Narcotics," (Feb. 28 issue) by Marc Fukai. Apparently we have already failed some of the Sansei. Read the article, it will make you think and worry.

JR. JACL CAN HELP SANSEI FIND SOME ANSWERS

By BEN MATSUURA JR.
Coordinator,
Tri-District Conference

Santa Clara
The "Age of Aquarius" has arrived. The youth of today wish to be part of the complex situation which has engulfed our society. The youth are seeking identity. They want to know where they are, where they are going. They want to know what "Yellow Power" is and what part in society they should play.

The youth are searching and Jr. JACL feels that it can help supply a dawn to an answer. The First Biennial Tri-District Conference of Aug. 23-24 given by NC-WNDYC, CCDYC, and PSWDYC wishes to dwell into these topics. By no means do we hope to accomplish a concrete definition of our society. We wish to lay a foundation for each individual to begin his building of thoughts and actions.

The Jr. JACL feels that this can be accomplished by presenting the opportunity to hear and question outspoken people on these topics. Then everyone will be given a chance to listen and express their views on pertinent topics.

Limited Attendance

To keep the atmosphere of the conference casual and intimate we hope to secure a private campground and limit the attendance. And we are planning social activities to make space to the creation of new friendships.

We know there are many JACLers who are interested and concerned as to what direction the Jr. JACLers can move. It is hope that these people attend our conference and give us their support. Large conferences such as these require much money.

Sponsorships have been sought from NC-WNDYC, CCDYC, PSWDYC and all chapters of these Districts. We hope and know that we will receive a great response. The Seniors are concerned with their youth and the direction that they will take.

Appeal for Funds

If there are any people who individually wish to sponsor our conference, any sum of money would be appreciated. And with this sponsorship, one obtains a conference booklet which contains valuable information of Jr. JACL and the varied views of Jr. JACLers.

If you wish to have any questions answered, fill free to contact your Jr. JACL District or Ben Matsuura Jr. Please make all checks payable to:

Jr. JACL Tri-District Conference
c/o Ben Matsuura Jr.
2175 Monterey Ave.
Santa Clara, Calif. 95051

One only appreciates being a part of society by participating in it. The oriental youth wants to be part of society. We want to learn the right identity, we want to learn our direction — help us to accomplish our goal. Thank you for being concerned, and we hope to see you at our first conference.

Udon luncheon a successful affair

By KAREN L. SUMIDA

SANTA BARBARA — April 20th was a busy, but successful day for the Santa Barbara Jr. JACL. The girls donated aprons and the fellows rolled up their sleeves for their Udon luncheon at the Bethany Congregational Church. Everyone who came left smiling, and (hopefully) with contented tummies!

The Jr. wish to thank the many business establishments and various individuals for their donations and support. Our special thanks go to Mrs. Caesar Uyesaka, Hideo Uyesaka, and George Ohashi for their hard work, and for giving of their time generously.

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Potshots

Don Hayashi

We Must Know Ourselves

"Regardless of what everyone is telling you, Japanese Americans are different," says one Sansei to his fellow Japanese.

"And different from what?" replies the Nisei.
"Well," replies the youth, "from the Black, the White, and from the Japanese Japanese."

These are comments which one often hears when in a Japanese gathering. Many Nisei and Whites feel that the Nisei have made it, and many Sansei are saying the same rhetoric. One often wonders why a few concerned Sansei are "knocking integration." The answers do not come easily, or at least they are difficult for many to understand.

Ten or fifteen years ago, the thrust of the American mainstream was that of integration, and when it came, the problems of race relations would cease. But after many civil rights marches, numerous legislative, and valiant efforts to assimilate into the American mold, many minority groups have expressed concern of losing their own identity in the process of "becoming like everyone else."

One significant sign that Sansei are part of this questioning process can be exemplified with recent studies by two Pacific Northwest high school Sansei. To fulfill a term paper requirement they both taken the topic of Evacuation and Japanese American history and assimilation into American life.

A message these two show on their own initiative is visual proof of interest in the future of Japanese Americans. It may come as a surprise to many Nisei parents who have explained events of Evacuation, but Sansei feel that their exposure to these events have been distorted and incomplete.

It is not that Nisei, but rather "tell it like it was," but rather that their knowledge of the

facts and consequences may be limited. The attempt by many parents is to show the tremendous progress Japanese Americans have made since the war, rather than presenting the wartime situation. Indeed it is a difficult task for anyone to do, and we should not burden the Nisei too much.

But the question still remains about what to do with these inquisitive Sansei and Nisei. The problem as expressed by the two Sansei students is that there is not enough written or told about Evacuation or Japanese American history. Second, Nisei and Sansei really have not thought about being Japanese that much.

It was at meetings like those with Dr. Harry Kitano, social psychologist from UCLA who can vividly describe the Japanese American community, that this search can be pursued and create new awareness. His recent talks in the Pacific Northwest brought much insight, but more importantly a desire to search even further. It was the realization that we, as Nisei and Sansei, are somewhat different. We have a history all our own, we do things a little differently, and our heritage is not one which came from Europe. Yes, we are a minority group, and no matter how much we sometimes wish it were otherwise, we are a people with characteristics all our own.

So, this is what the Sansei means when he says, "I've got to do my own thing." JACL should provide an opportunity for Sansei and Nisei to do their own searching. It may mean sponsoring speaker programs, showing films, and conducting discussions, or commissioning books to be written and research done. But in the end, it will mean that each of us must look at ourselves. For it is only when we know ourselves that we can be whole people and human.

Sansei not up to Issei-Nisei hopes

By GERRY MITSUNAGA

San Jose
As part of the wartime baby boom, those of Japanese ancestry are known today as the Sansei — the third generation.

This third generation, for the Issei and Nisei, meant a new life for the Japanese people in the United States. This was to be the group of Japanese who would receive and benefit from everything which those before them had never had.

YOUTH SPEAKS

These new chubby, crying, hungry, smiling babies would have more education, better jobs, and greater wealth; they would be the doctors, dentists, lawyers, teachers, and businessmen who would flood the labor market, not only in quantity, but quality. They were to be the show pieces for all Japanese people; placed before white America to admire.

But something is wrong! The Sansei isn't turning out to be the Issei and Nisei expected. What's wrong with these young people today? They have long hair; they're sloppily dressed; they do crazy dances to loud music; they hit speed, smoke pot; now they're even forming their own political groups.

What's happened to those chubby, smiling Japanese babies? Why haven't they kept the basic characteristics of the Japanese: demure, quiet, and introverted?

Basically speaking, the Sansei is caught up in a mass environment, mass in the sense that it is populated by greater amounts and different types of people, being mostly Whites.

The Issei and Nisei, unlike the Sansei were enclosed in a tight-knit, all Japanese society. This character didn't begin in Japan, but was created by the Issei on arrival to America. Knowing no one, they pulled together into their own small world, giving others the idea of being demure and quiet and introverted. They couldn't be outspoken because of their shaky economic position.

However, the Issei gained an economic results, not in a large sense, but results were just the same. Hoping that

their offspring could achieve even greater economic results, the idea was passed to the Nisei.

Basically, the Nisei grew up in a Japanese society, and with the camps, the society became closer knit. The Issei and the Nisei held a tight relationship, aiding in the development of the docile stereotyped Japanese. The characteristics of the Issei were then indirectly passed to the Nisei, and the Nisei took it as being part of their culture.

However, the Sansei's environment leads him into a relationship with all types of people. His education and influence comes from those about him, being mostly Whites, and not like the Nisei, Japanese.

Thus, the Sansei leads a life that is unfamiliar to the Nisei and Issei.

But then, one would ask, "If the Sansei isn't a Japanese of the Issei and Nisei type, is he then closer to being a White American type?" Now we have reached the crux of the matter.

Who are the Sansei? Unlike Dr. S. I. Hayakawa, who would probably consider himself to a mutated White; but the Sansei realizes his inability to ever become White; but the Sansei is a great distance from his cultural past as well.

The Nisei could say his background is Japanese, but not the Sansei. His background is a blend of two cultures. Who then is the Sansei?

This is the problem that many Sansei face today. He can't relate to society unless he first finds his own identity.

The problem is a real one. It's a problem that every Sansei is going to have to solve satisfactorily for himself.

Is the Sansei to become like the White American with no cultural ties? Is he going to remain the blend of two cultures never knowing which one he really belongs to?

These questions must be answered in order that the Yonsei will have some type of guidelines in which to follow.

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MATH — A COMMON DENOMINATOR BETWEEN THE U.S. AND JAPAN: Hiroko Miyasaka, 22, member of Volunteers to America, instructs a math class at one of the Los Angeles City Schools. At the same

time, she tells students about Japanese culture and customs of her native Japan. This type of cultural exchange is one of the most important aspects of the "Peace Corps in Reverse" program.

GARDENA VALLEY JACL-SPONSORED:

Chantes Continue Stress on Charity

GARDENA — The JACL-sponsored Chantes, a girls' service club, have been very busy since the formation of the group in October 1967. The girls have helped in the Danny Thomas Cancer march, Japanese Community Carnival, Gardena Valley JACL "Operation Youth" and Christmas Tree projects, and have

donated to the Keiro Home. Among the fund-raising activities were a car wash, candy sales, a public dance, two swap meets and senbei sale.

During the Easter holidays, Chantes donated and served steak dinners to some 80 cerebral palsy patients who have never tasted steak and have specially requested this treat. Plush animals were also donated by the club to the children of the L.A. Orthopedic Hospital.

Tray favors, the Chantes' traditional hospital service project for every major holiday were distributed to patients of the Harbor General, Gardena Memorial and Community Hospitals.

On Friday, May 16, a fund raising public dance will be held at the Rodger Young in Los Angeles. The club also plans to work with the Junior Blind Foundation and the Torrance Bureau for Charity.

Newly elected officers of the club are President Colleen Yasuda, Secretary Elaine Uyeda and Treasurer Sharon Morita.

Alien population

HONOLULU — The city's alien population of 49,642 represents 97 nations, islands, territories and possessions. It also is an increase of 1,760 over the 1968 alien population. The nation with the greatest number of aliens here is the Philippines with 23,410. Second to the Philippines is Japan with 15,320 registered aliens. The immigration service said that of the 49,642 aliens here, 5,627 are in the U.S. temporarily.

Parents without partners organize

LOS ANGELES — A unique group for parents without partners — those who have lost their spouses through death, divorce or separation — has been organized recently under the guidance of the Rev. Dr. James K. Sasaki, pastor of Centenary United Methodist Church.

It was organized to meet the particular needs of a growing number of those who have become widows/widowers or single parents. The group meets once every five or six weeks for fellowship and enlightenment, usually at the home of Dr. and Mrs. Sasaki at 3738 Virginia Rd.

Some of the notable programs they have had so far include discussion meetings with such experts as Dr. Joe Yamamoto, psychiatrist; Melvin Swift, attorney; and Mrs. Mildred Stewart, child education leader.

Sequoia chapter sets

June 22 as picnic date

REDWOOD CITY — The annual Sequoia JACL chapter picnic will be held on Sunday, June 22, at the Redwood Shelter in Huddard Park. Al Nakai and Roland Kumagai are in charge.

Role of 'Volunteers'

The young volunteers are an enthusiastic group. They work as occasional instructors to some of the approximately 2,850 students in the APEX project, but primarily they tell it "as it is" in their own country.

They have brought samples of handwork, art, crafts, fabrics, and other examples of the cultures they represent. By demonstrating methods of making some of the objects, and giving backgrounds on others, they try to implant in American youngsters an appreciation for the heritages of other nations.

They found that students had similar misconceptions, and they have tried to teach the truth.

Effertly expressed one disappointment: "Each of us lives in his own apartment. We really don't get much exposure to the home life of the average American. We had

By Jim Henry

Sakura Script

Reporter's Notebook

Inside and Straight: Tokyo's problems seem to be never ending. The city is now in a process of having all its sidewalks paved, blocks removed and repaved with asphalt. The action was prompted in anticipation of the violent demonstrations to be staged against continuation of the Japan-U.S. Security Treaty when it comes up for extension next year. It is hoped that by that time every street in the world's largest city will have been repaved, requiring much time and money.

Authorities remember all too well several past uprisings in which wholesale hawking was a major factor. Student radicals tore up the paving blocks and used them for missiles. Make no mistake, next year will see bloodshed here the likes of which has never been witnessed before.

Male and Female: Those of you who find TV stagnant these days might change your theory after viewing some of the Japanese shows. There is an increasing number of TV commercials here featuring naked women. However, not all parts of their naked bodies are revealed on the video screen.

A popular documentary series took up this theme recently and explored the limits within which regulations permit nude models to show their bodies. Viewers saw a camera follow a completely bare model at a studio while a man concerned with public morals regulations observed the action, to see where to call the cops. A secret camera also showed the reactions of people watching a nude model on a street. Eleven girls, several of them foreigners, debuted on the program and re-enacted

ed a scene from the "Arabian Nights" with an unidentified man who spoke Japanese, English and Arabian in a simulated harem. (Try and top that!)

Notes at Random: Newest game being played by children nowadays is "Zengakuren vs. Police." Any child who owns a helmet is automatically a Zengakuren and authorized to carry a stick and throw mud balls. Those who possess a water pistol can join in the police and carry a shield. They are allowed to hit the Zengakuren on the head with rolled up newspapers. The rules are flexible with the children deciding what version to play on any particular day. Haneda, Sasebo, etc. The game then proceeds just as they saw it on TV. And what ever became of "cowboys and Indians"?

A catamaran in Tokyo has also latched on to a new gimmick to attract customers. Its hostesses wear steel helmets and are armed with wooden sticks, just like the Zengakuren (whack! ouch! Watch it, buster!)... Even old skiing gear gets the sacred treatment here. Just before early spring old skis and skiing boots are buried in a Shinto "ritual" at the Kuroiwa Skiing Ground in Iiyama City, Nagano-Ken. It is a yearly observance to console the spirit of skiing equipment worn out during the snow festival at the grounds. (Will surprises never cease?)

Jim's Gems: With so many foreign restaurants here it has been said that the Japanese people probably eat more Chinese food than the Chinese and more Italian food than the Italians and, should they ever decide to diet, they'd likely put two countries out of business.

DR. KITANO'S BOOK:

Initial Mail Order Supply Sold Out

SAN FRANCISCO—The first shipment of 500 copies of Dr. Harry Kitano's book, "Japanese Americans: The Evolution of a Subculture," shipped to Edison Uno, of 515 Ninth Ave., has been sold out.

Uno, who announced the availability of the book by the UCLA professor of social work, said proceeds of the sale go to "Samuel Project" to promote student involvement in community activities.

The book was published by

Timely volume

By DR. ROGER DANIELS
Univ. of Wyoming

In view of the current increase of interest in ethnic history and cultural pluralism this slender volume is both timely and significant. Its author writes from a dual point of view — a social scientist who has studied a subculture, he is also a member of that subculture and was graduated from high school while inside a relocation center and his participant-observer comments enrich his more traditional research.

Almost half the book is a historical narrative of the Japanese American experience while the remainder is an analytic treatment of "Family," "Community," "Culture" and "Social Deviance." In style it is straight forward and cogent, with a minimum of sociological jargon.

The history is all familiar to the specialist, but it is accurately and interestingly written. What is different is Kitano's approach. He uses the history to set off and illuminate the social analysis which follows. For him, the Japanese immigrants of the Issei generation came to the wrong country, the wrong state [and at] the wrong time. He describes well both the discrimination faced by the Japanese immigrants and their descendants and their not inconsiderable accomplishments in the face of that discrimination.

Analogies Resisted

But he resists, wisely, the temptation to make analogies about other ethnic groups based on the Japanese American experience. As he puts it, "to show other groups how it is done nor to sit back smugly and prescribe to others to do it the way the Japanese did." But he does draw conclusions from the Japanese American experience. He finds them a group which has been effective in social organization, effective in socialization, effective in controlling deviant behavior, and effective in "becoming successful" in American terms. When we look back on the past prejudice and discrimination faced by the Japanese, we find that even their most optimistic dreams have been surpassed. Such a story may give us some optimism for the future of race relations in American society.

This is certainly the most sophisticated treatment of the American experience of any Asian immigrant group. This review only wishes that Professor Kitano had given us a more extended treatment. But, despite its brevity this is an important contribution to the study of ethnicity in America.

Historian Roger Daniels is the author of "The Politics of Japanese in the United States."

Chopsticks, Technology and Racism

This paper was read at the Yellow Identity Symposium, UC Berkeley on Jan. 11, 1968. Takagi is a lecturer in education and criminology, UC Berkeley; the faculty sponsor for Asian Studies 196-2, and faculty adviser to the Chinese Students Club.

By PAUL TAKAGI, Ph.D.

Introduction

Once upon a time in the United States, the properties of Orientals were looted and burned. The Chinese were lynched and placed behind barbed wire compounds, and laws were enacted that systematically denied rights and privileges to a group of people simply because of their color.

Today, most of us do not

SPECIAL REPORT

experience racial discrimination in areas of employment, housing or in public places. An "Agnostic" emerges from time to time, but generally, there has been a lessening of overt hostility toward the Oriental.

Many of us would like to believe, and perhaps some do believe, that the Oriental is now accepted by white America, but perhaps events in recent years have simply shifted white racism to focus attention on the black people in urban areas, and "success" of the Oriental is at the expense of another racial group.

If this is true, then the favorable position that the Chinese and the Japanese apparently enjoy today is an illusion and will continue to remain so unless there is full economic, political and social equality for all ethnic and racial groups in America.

The War Cry

Recent news articles on the state of America's industries, on our political relationships with nations in the Far East, and on our trade relationship with Japan remind me of the chronology of events which occurred in the 1930s regarding the economic competition between Japan and the United States, the embargo of Japanese goods, the temporal political alliances between nations to represent an economic adversary, and the eventual open hostility between nations.

There are ominous signs today which indicate what happened to the Japanese in the United States can happen again.

There are signs to indicate that America's hostility toward Communist China will increase as Japan moves toward establishing economic relationships with Communist bloc nations, and given America's traditional animosity and fear of Communism, it does not take a great deal of imagination to predict the sentiments of white America toward people with yellow skins.

The first disturbing news item is a small article appearing in the financial pages of the San Francisco Chronicle, (Nov. 8, 1968).

The item reports that United States Steel, spurred by rising imports of lower cost, foreign-made steel, urged its more than 20,000 employees to "Buy American." The slogan "Buy American" is the same war cry utilized by America's industries in the 1930s.

Notice also how this seemingly innocuous sloganizing by U.S. Steel quickly becomes institutionalized. One month later, the Nichi Bei Times (Dec. 10, 1968) reported:

A New York State Supreme Court justice has decided that Erie County's "Buy American" policy, the use of the word "domestic" made structural steel is legal.

As the "Buy American" concept catches on in the United States, it begins to influence other trade items as well. For example, in October of 1968, President Johnson signed into law a foreign aid bill restricting the shipment of logs from federal forests to Japan.

Two weeks later in the State of Washington, the voters overwhelmingly decided against the selling of timber to Japan.

In other areas, U.S. electrical firms accused Japan of dumping TV sets on the American market; longshoremen went out on strike protesting containerized shipping, which incidentally, is a novel method of shipping perfected by the Japanese shipping industries; and President Johnson, sensing the increased strain between Japan and the United States, desperately attempted during the last days of his administration to obtain voluntary restrictions on imports of beef, steel and textiles from the Japanese and the European Common Market.

The voluntary import quotas were efforts to counteract the intentions of the incoming 1969 Congress to introduce a number of protectionist legislations. Such measures, of course, would seriously affect America's military and political interests in the Far East.

Political Questions

U.S. interests in Japan are principally political and military, and not economic. Under the Japan-U.S. security pact which comes up for renewal in 1970, the U.S. maintains 148 military bases and in-

stallations in Japan, and the key to America's security system in the Far East is Okinawa.

Pentagon officials with their limited perspective feel that Okinawa should not be returned to Japan, as it represents the base in the Pacific for long-range bombers and missile systems.

State Department officials cognizant of the clamor raised by Japanese demonstrators against U.S. militarism and which threatens the renewal of mutual aid pact, are sympathetic to returning Okinawa as quickly as possible, and to vacate or relocate some 50 of the existing military installations.

Japan, on the other hand, has experienced phenomenal economic growth where at the end of 1968, it became the third largest in the world behind the United States and the Soviet Union. Japan's interest in the United States is as an export market, which, of course, threatens America's industries.

Unfortunately, America's industries are unable to hold her domestic markets let alone compete in the international marketplace, and our basic industries, such as steel, shipping, textiles and agriculture, have been agitating for controls over foreign imports.

Erosion of U.S. Industries

At one time the United States was a standard performer, worldwide, as a vigorous, productive society, exceptional strength in industry, but we are rapidly becoming a third-rate industrial power.

Seymour Melman in "Our Depleted Society" has this to say:

A process of technical, industrial and human deterioration has been set in motion in American society. The competence of the industrial system is being eroded at its base. Entire industries are falling into technical disrepair, and there is a massive loss of productive employment.

This deterioration is the result of unprecedented concentration of America's technical talent and fresh capital into military production. We have constructed the most awesome military organization in history, and the price of building this colossal military power, and endlessly adding to it, has contributed to economic deterioration, human deterioration, and deterioration of relations with the rest of the world.

Some 70 per cent of the nation's budget is allocated to defense and defense-related activities, and this unprecedented military spending means that research programs for civilian purposes are grossly understaffed and underfunded.

Many industries do virtually no research at all. More than two-thirds of America's technical research work for the military, and it has led to the impairment of industries, civilian technology, management, education, medical care and most important of all, the quality of life.

'Overkill'

The priority to military and space buildups are justified on keeping America strong. The pileup of weapons, however, does not even make military sense. In 1965, America had then 19 billion tons of TNT equivalent in nuclear weapons, or about six tons for each human being on earth. This is called overkill.

To analyze this nuclear stockpiling from a different perspective, America's 3,400 missiles and planes are not more effective than the Soviet Union's 510 missiles. Both can overkill.

In the meanwhile, Western Germany, Italy, the Scandinavian countries and Japan have been allocating most of their resources and efforts in civilian technology, and these nations have moved ahead of the United States in design and production methods.

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The fact that the United States is rapidly becoming a third-rate industrial power is now being admitted by the Wall Street Journal. A news item (Dec. 13, 1968) indicates that a survey of several dozen manufacturers shows that many have substantial unused plant capacity — that much of it is next to useless.

Operating Capacity

In the several different kinds of plants it is estimated that they are operating at 60 to 70 per cent capacity.

The article states that the problem of aging machinery is aggravated by the fact that machines are getting obsolete faster nowadays, because of increased international competition and more frequent technological changes.

The apologists attribute our difficulties, such as unemployment, to automation or cheap labor costs overseas. The real reason, as the article points out, is that foreign competitors have moved ahead of the United States in new machinery and technology. For example, the San Francisco Chronicle (Dec. 27, 1968) attributes the increase in steel imports because competitors are producing steel out of newer and highly efficient mills.

Foreign Competition

The grave condition of America's industries is evidenced in the case of U.S. Steel, a giant among American corporations. The Wall Street Journal (Dec. 19, 1968) reports that U.S. Steel will not compete against the Japanese by modernizing and expanding operations. It plans, instead, to shut down some plants and diversify into plastics, chemicals and aluminum.

In 1968, the year of corporate mergers, many business organizations have merged in order to diversify. Others have their products manufactured overseas, slap on their labels, and become a distributing organization instead of a manufacturing concern. Illustrations of this latter phenomenon are not reported by the major news media, but are reported elsewhere. For example:

Nichi Bei Times (Oct. 5, 1968). A joint term agreement was signed to export Japan made diesel engines to Chrysler Corporation.

Nichi Bei Times (Oct. 5, 1968). The Japan Monopoly Corp. is negotiating with major American tobacco firms to introduce Japan made cigarettes in the United States.

Nichi Bei Times (Dec. 10, 1968). Commercial television cartoon series featuring Smokey the Bear will be produced in Japan.

But, adding insult to injury, the Reader's Digest, the all-American magazine, which reaches millions of Americans with the message that Japan-made goods mean:

"cheap, shoddy, unreliable, and whatever the price — comparable with the best in its class."

The erosion of our basic industries means that manufacturing jobs are rapidly disappearing.

Let's take the example of Chrysler Motor workers are being laid off because truck engines are now being imported from Japan. If these workers are unable to find other employment, and their stomachs are empty, hostility and aggression can very readily be directed toward the highly visible Asian-American.

U.S. pressures on Japan for voluntary restrictions, and the threat of protectionist legislation, is leading Japan to look elsewhere for raw materials and export markets.

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New England Life

Let me cite some news items to indicate the direction in which she is moving.

The Nichi Bei Times (Nov. 3, 1968) reports that Japan has signed with the Soviet Union a five-year agreement under which the Japanese will buy sorely needed timber in Siberia. In another news item, it reports that Foreign Minister Takeo Miki favors closer ties with the communist world. Miki has visited the Soviet Union, Poland, Czechoslovakia, and Hungary. A trade agreement has been signed with Bulgaria, and in another article (Dec. 10, 1968) we learn that Japan has launched a major drive to sell more industrial goods to Czechoslovakia with enthusiastic support from the Czechoslovakian government.

The Nichi Bei Times also reports that the Soviet Union and Japan have recently signed a trade agreement calling for a 20% increase in exports to the Soviet Union.

Free Enterprise and Competition

Japan and nations in Europe have beaten the United States at her own game — competitive free enterprise. Responses to the defeat are simplistic remedies such as voluntary restrictions and protectionist legislations. These measures are not going to solve the problems of our industries nor will they solve the social and economic problems of our times.

The morality of American society has been so corrupted by the fear of communism that we place, for example, greater value on

SUICIDE RATE STUDIED

IN HAWAIIAN ISLANDS

LOS ANGELES — In a study of suicide in Hawaii, Dr. Richard Kalish here at the UCLA School of Public Health reported in the National Institute of Health Bulletin of Suicidology that Hawaiians have the highest per capita rate.

Then followed the Caucasians, Chinese, Japanese, part-Hawaiians and Filipino. For the Japanese it was 9 suicides per 1,000 population. It was nearly double that for Hawaiians, 17.8 suicides per 1,000. Study covered the average of years 1959 through 1965.

Hawaii population

HONOLULU — As recently as July 1, 1967, the U.S. Census Bureau estimate of 739,000 residents in Hawaii was contradicted by the State's claim to 785,000 people. But there is no longer any difference. There's agreement now between the state and U.S. census agencies. Under an agreement, there is only one figure for July 1, 1968—778,000.

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Scout master, the minister of the church I attended, my school acquaintances, and the white neighbors were conspicuously absent. Other racial groups did not come to our aid or to express their sentiments.

It is indeed significant that this symposium addresses itself to the question of a yellow identity rather than a Chinese or a Japanese identity. This I believe is an important step, but we need to go further.

We need to include within our conception the idea that all the oppressed people in the world are our brothers, because only through their freedom can each of us obtain a sense of personal security and a positive self-image.

To Feel Good

An identity is after all for a person to feel good about himself. A man feels good because others think well of him.

But so long as black people and brown people are oppressed in America and elsewhere, the position of the yellow man in American remains relative in a hierarchy of social acceptance.

I believe that only when all ethnic and racial groups think well of one another can we obtain a meaningful identity.

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Aloha from Hawaii

by Richard Gima

Prof. Lee reinstated

Univ. of Hawaii regents by a 5 to 2 vote Apr. 11 reinstated Dr. Oliver Lee as an assistant professor of political science "without tenure and on probation" for a year. Lee was fired in June, 1967, by Dr. Thomas Hamilton, then UH pres., on grounds that Lee had acted irresponsibly and immorally in his role as faculty adviser to a radical student group, the Student Partisan Alliance. All the regents except Harold Eichelberger and Charles Ota voted for Lee. But Ota actually held out for full tenure for Lee, and when this move failed he joined Eichelberger and voted against Lee. Voting for reinstatement of Lee were Edward Nakamura, John M. Edwards, Jr., the Very Rev. Charles Kekumano, Dr. Clarence Chang, and Dr. Patrick Cockett. Regent Herbert Richards, Jr. was absent from the meeting.

The Oliver Lee case which has kept the Univ. of Hawaii in turmoil for two years is ended. Acting Pres. Richard Takasaki on Apr. 14 told Prof. Lee, he will be given tenure next Apr. at the end of a year on probation. Lee accepted and agreed to drop a threatened lawsuit. There will no doubt be indignant criticism in some segments of the community, but it is unlikely the settlement will be reversed. In a statement, Lee said, "This struggle has been long and arduous and costly, but from the point of view of my supporters and myself it was necessary and unquestionably worthwhile in view of the vital principles involved."

Parochial school

Hawaii's Catholic school system is in serious trouble. There is a possibility that unless something is done soon, Hawaii's taxpayers will have to take on the burden of edu-

cating a large percentage of the 16,331 children now enrolled in the state's 41 Catholic schools. The price tag for this could be as high as \$8 million a year in additional taxes. Two schools will close this year because of a lack of finances—St. Ann's School in Kaneohe and St. Michael's School in Wailuku. Star of the Sea School faces the possibility of closing within a few years unless major decisions are made. The problem is not confined to Oahu.

Governor's Office

Gov. John A. Burns on Apr. 10 signed into law a bill which repeals the "seasonality" provisions of the State's unemployment system. Final passage of the measure caps a decade-long drive by the ILWU to get rid of the reduced benefits which seasonal workers currently draw. The bill will primarily affect pineapple and macadamia nut seasonal workers.

A huge statue of a Hawaiian king arrived at the Capitol in Washington Apr. 11 to become the first monarch represented there as a hero of the American republic. The AP reports. The bronze figure of Kamehameha I and a statue of Father Damien will become the 50th state's contribution to the statue of the Capitol's halls. Rep. Patsy Mink on Apr. 12 urged the State House of Representatives to pass a resolution aimed at keeping Hawaii's job corps program alive.

Comedian Danny Kaye was honored Apr. 10 by the State House of Representatives. The House adopted a resolution thanking Kaye for his talent and kokua in conducting the Honolulu Symphony Orchestra in a benefit concert Apr. 13.

At City Hall

Former City Councilman Herman G. P. Lemke and Yoshino Nakamura acknowledged Apr. 11 that it's a good bet that their names will be on the 1970 council ballot. Predictions are that former councilman Kekoa Kasu will also be on the ballot next year. Three men who headed departments under the erstwhile Mayor Neal S. Blaisdell admini-

stration have retired. They are prosecuting attorney John H. Peters, city engineer Yoshio Kunihiro, and Dr. Hayato H. Hiroshige, city-county physician. One Blaisdell appointee, Col. Ralph Neal, is involved in a court battle with current Mayor Frank Fasi in an attempt to regain his post in Oahu Civil Defense administrator.

Deaths
Word was received here Apr. 15 of the death in Manila of Pablo Manlapit, 79, controversial Filipino labor leader in Hawaii in the 1920s. Manlapit served four years in Oahu Prison for conspiring in connection with the 1924 strike of Filipino laborers. He was pardoned in 1953 by Gov. Oren E. Long. Manlapit reportedly died of cancer.

William H. Mountcastle, 64, one of Hawaii's leading insurance men, died Apr. 12 at St. Francis Hospital. Mr. Mountcastle, a native of Maui, lived at 133 Omai St., Kaliua, Oahu. He was an outstanding basketball and track star at the Univ. of Hawaii in the 1920s.

A passenger in a sports car was killed shortly after midnight Apr. 14 when the car went off the road and flipped over on Kamehameha Highway about a mile from Kaneohe Bay Drive. Killed was Bishop P. Ferreira, 31, of 37 Kailua Rd., police said. The driver was Stephen McDonald, 19, of 44-67 Kamehameha Highway. He was killed Apr. 10 as he started walking across Kamehameha Highway near Pomooho Camp. Hawaii Police said he stepped onto the highway to get a cigarette and was hit by a car traveling toward Honolulu.

William Smith, Hawaii's first cop, died Apr. 11 in a local hospital after a long illness. He was 79. One of his survivors, Bill Smith, the one-time swimming champion.

Harold A. Wadsworth, 85, dean in the college of tropical agriculture of the Univ. of Hawaii, died Apr. 6 in Palo Alto, Calif. He joined the UH faculty in 1928, was appointed the first dean of the local agriculture college when it was established in 1947.

In Wadsworth, 71, of 940 Hea St., Wailuku, was killed after a car struck her Apr. 7 as she crossed Springing Highway. Police said she was not in a crosswalk. It was Oahu's 24th traffic fatality this year, equal to the toll last year.

Johnny Hollander, longtime Wailuku water superintendent, died Apr. 6 at Oahu's Hawaii Kai. Hollander, who lived at 8151 Mar. Kaniolu Place, last month was awarded the Oahu Pioneer's Club's "Wine of the Year" award as one of the organization's most outstanding members.

A decomposed body, believed to be that of Vernon K. Minami, 20, of Ala, was found Apr. 5 in an underwater cave about 200 yards from the shore.

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Chiyo Tashima Joins Hall of Famers

Los Angeles

The Southern California Bowling Writers' Association staged their 17th Annual Awards Banquet last Saturday with a crowd of over 800 bowling enthusiasts in attendance. This most glamorous affair was held at the world-famous Hollywood Palladium with entertainment provided by Lawrence Welk and Champagne Orchestra.

As in the past years, the primary purpose of the awards dinner is to honor the Southern California's finest bowlers for the year. In doing so, the Writers have established a mens and womens All-Star Team with both a professional and non-professional division. The male and female "Bowlers of the Year" are also announced as well as the presentation of the "Junior Bowler of the Year" trophy.

Chiyo was the Northern Illinois All-Events Champion in 1955, and a year previous she was a semi-finalist in the National All-Star Match Game Championships. And in 1957, she reached the finals of the World's Invitational Tournament in Chicago.

Also, she was the first distaffer of any magnitude to enrich the National Japanese American Citizens League Tournaments. In 1952 she reigned as the Queen of the Western Challenge T.V. program for an unprecedented 11 weeks, and once starred on T.V. show with the great Ned Day. Her high sanctioned scores are 279 and 692.

Next week, we'll continue our flashback into the unequalled career of Mrs. Chiyo Tashima.

BOWLING SHORTS
Also honored at the Southern Calif. Bowling Writers' Banquet were John Sunuki for his selection as the 1956 Non-Professional All-Star Team and Mari Matsuzawa and Dusty Mizunori for their nominations for the 1956 Non-Professional All-Star Team.

Mari also received a special trophy for having the highest average in the Los Angeles Women's All-Star League. She averaged 190 in the traveling circuit. It has come to my attention that at the recent J.A.C.L. National Tournament, the bowler who had the highest average for games bowled was a woman. That's right! Her name was Yasi Yasukochi and she averaged 209 for 10 games. She bowled last Wednesday, "Houdini" Kibayashi did it again when he fired 721 scratch and pocketed almost that much money.

Shiro really had his "touch" as he opened with a 219 game and added 206 and 235 to walk away from the field. All I can say is that he didn't dump me! Over in the Premiere Mixed Tournament, J.A.C.L. trophy winner Paul Rhodes turned in a real fine 229 scratch game. I sure wish I had some of his enthusiasm.

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