



Per spec tives

By JERRY ENOMOTO  
Natl. JACL President

Sacramento  
The developing events in the hearing of Dr. Thomas Noguchi are making increasing waves in Nisei circles. Even here in Northern California, the case is becoming a topic of conversation. There are some Nisei who feel that the National JACL should take a position in support of

Noguchi Case

Dr. Noguchi. Let's take a close look at what is happening.

Jeffrey Matsui, Associate National Director, in our Southern California Office has been very much concerned with the Noguchi case. In his PC column, and in correspondence with JACL Chapters in the Pacific Southwest District Council, he has cited observations wherein conflicting testimony has lent credence to the position of those who feel that racial prejudice is a factor. He has urged JACL leaders to seek information from sources other than the public media, in order to get a full picture. The attempt, by friends and concerned people to help raise funds for the Doctor's defense has also been publicized in these pages.

I feel sure that, when and if, our JACL leaders in the Greater Los Angeles area feel that the facts justify JACL actively taking a stand in behalf of Dr. Noguchi, to protect him from unfair treatment on racial grounds, we will be so advised. Should such be the case, I would look for the Pacific Southwest District to take the lead, with the active help of the Ethnic Concern Committee.

Let what I have said here be taken as a "lack of guts" on JACL's part, let me add that premature and shaky conclusions about racial bias on the part of the Los Angeles County authorities will do JACL a disservice. I have already commented in these pages that the County's method of handling Dr. Noguchi's case was very poor, reflecting a glaring lack of professional personnel practice and courtesy, if not racial prejudice. Whether the charges against him, all or in part, are valid or invalid, unless racial discrimination is a factor, the JACL is on thin ice taking an official position of support. Some may say how do you prove the existence of bias in a situation like this conclusively? Can't it be subtle and yet very much a factor?

I guess that this is very possible, yet it is appropriate for JACL to support Japanese Americans, who may be charged with various kinds of misconduct, on the assumption that racial bias must be a factor?

These are some things that I think about as I look at what is happening. I ask all concerned JACLers to do the same kind of looking, and see what you come up with. As usual, there is more involved in this than one individual.

MORALITY?

From what I saw of the recent "Morality Guidelines" issued by a Committee of the State Board of Education, I can well understand the reaction of many against it. Published excerpts in the press reflect the usual flap about the Supreme Court's improper interpretation of law, the "threat" of psychiatry and mental health, the invalidity of "humanism," and a few other biases of the far right. Remembering some of the nonsense mouthed by the Chairman of this Committee, Dr. Edwin Klotz, at a recent JACL meeting, the emphasis of this report is not at all surprising.

The Civil Rights Committee of the San Francisco JACL has passed a resolution calling upon its chapter and others to condemn the guidelines and express opposition when expected hearings are held on them. Whether such is done or not, I believe it is a healthy sign of increasing social awareness when JACLers speak out on matters like this.

REPEAL

As the Title II Repeal Campaign gathers momentum, we see some signs that the action is spreading. Heretofore confined largely to the area of influence of this Ad Hoc Committee, the campaign is making impressive headway now in the Pacific Southwest District. A group of some 25 JACLers, chaired by Dr. Bob

MASSIVE GRANITE ROCK IN PLACE FOR JUNE 7 MONUMENT UNVEILING

COLOMA—A massive 19-plus-ton granite rock, which will hold the State Historical Plaque commemorating the arrival of first immigrants from Japan 100 years ago to establish the Wakamatsu Tea and Silk Farm at Gold Hill near here, was set in place May 13 at the Gold Trail Elementary School ground. The rock, along with three smaller granite outcroppings, forming the Wakamatsu monument, will represent the four main islands of Japan—Honshu, Hokkaido, Kyushu and Shikoku. The monument site is some 100 yards from the Okei grave, one of the few remaining physical evidences of the ill-fated Wakamatsu Colony.

Four Rocks Placed

The placement of the four rocks was carefully supervised by George Yamasaki, Auburn nurseryman, who is in charge of the monument landscaping, with Abner Rukhala, Rocklin stone mason, assisting him. The entire operation, requiring the services of a huge crane from Sacramento, took one hour and eight minutes. The giant boulder, originally estimated at 17 tons, was first removed last Apr. 17 from the Francis Lindsay

Tract at Loomis to Union Granite Co., at Rocklin, where it was cut and fitted for the plaque.

Hike Yego, Wakamatsu Centennial Committee member, Ellen Kubo, Placer JACL Issei project representative, both of Penryn, and Andrew Kovach, Gold Trail School District superintendent were on hand to witness the proceedings.

Pupils and teachers of the Gold Trail School were among the interested spectators.

Decorative Fence

According to Yego, Mayeda and his crew of carpenters from Sacramento were to put up a wooden decorative fence along the back and left side of the monument this past week-end.

The historic monument will be dedicated on June 7 with the dedication of the new Wing Luke, also a Chinese American, who was killed in a plane crash in the Cascades four years ago. "I knew him, but we were not real close friends," Tual said. "We worked together on Chinatown and other projects. He and I thought differently on a number of things. Whatever I do will be a result of my thinking, research and desires."

Congress told history of Japanese colony

WASHINGTON—Following is the text of Rep. Harold T. Johnson, whose remarks on the JACL celebration of the Wakamatsu Tea and Silk Colony centennial at Gold Hill, published in the Congressional Record for May 7.

Mr. Johnson of California. Mr. Speaker, I month from today, on June 7, to be exact, a California historical landmark will be dedicated at Gold Hill, in El Dorado County, to mark the site of the Wakamatsu Tea and Silk Colony, the first recognized settlement of Japanese immigrants to the continental United States.

This observance will also officially inaugurate the Japanese immigration centennial commemorating the 100th anniversary of the arrival of the first Japanese for permanent residence in this country.

Gov. Ronald Reagan, Japanese Consul General Seishima, and national president of the Japanese American Citizens League—JACL—Jerry Enomoto will be among the featured participants in the dedication ceremonies.

Plaque Inscription

A bronze plaque, to be fitted into a 17-ton granite boulder, will carry the inscription: Wakamatsu Tea and Silk Colony. Site of the only tea and silk farm established in California. First agricultural settlement of Japanese immigrants who arrived at Gold Hill on June 8, 1869. Despite the initial success, it failed to prosper. It marked the beginning of Japanese influence on the agricultural economy of California. (Reprinted from Historical Landmark No. 515. Plaque placed by the State Department of Parks and Recreation in cooperation with the Japanese American Citizens League and the El Dorado County Historical Society, June 7, 1969.)

That same evening the Japanese immigration centennial commemorative banquet will be held in Sacramento, with William Hosokawa, associate editor of the Denver Post, as the guest speaker. Mr. Hosokawa has just completed the manuscript of a book entitled "Nisei: The Quiet Americans: The Story of a People," a popular history of the Japanese in the United States during the past 100 years that is being published early this winter by William Morrow & Co.

Perhaps the concluding paragraph of the successful application for the historical landmark recognition sums up the reason for this commemorative occasion:

"Although the Wakamatsu Tea and Silk Farm Colony was short-lived and suffered its tragic ending, it signaled the coming of Japanese pioneers to America and the beginning of their notable contribution to the nation's history."

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PACIFIC CITIZEN

Membership Publication: Japanese American Citizens' League, 125 Weller St., Los Angeles, Ca 90012 (213) MA 6-4471  
Published Weekly Except Last Week of the Year—Second Class Postage Paid at Los Angeles, Calif.

VOL. 68 NO. 22 FRIDAY, MAY 30, 1969 Edit-Bus. Office: MA 6-6936 TEN CENTS

SEATTLE JACLER TUAL ELECTED CITY COUNCILMAN

Chinese American Attorney Will Run in Fall Primaries

SEATTLE—City Councilman last week (May 19) elected Liem Eng Tual, 43, Chinese American attorney, to succeed the late Councilman Paul Alexander.

Tual was elected on the fourth ballot by a 6-2 vote and immediately sworn into office by City Comptroller Carl Erlandson. His election was somewhat of a surprise because his name hadn't been mentioned prominently as a candidate.

Councilman Tual is well known in the city for his work in the field of agriculture. During the past three-quarters of the century, they have left their marks in the farming valleys throughout the length and breadth of this great State. Many descendants are carrying on the work of their pioneer forebears with the same devotion, determination and skill which helped to make California the most productive farming State in the United States and the greatest agricultural region in the world.

"Thus, it is befitting that the land which was once the Wakamatsu Tea and Silk Farm Colony be historically recognized as the site of (a) the only silk and tea farm in this State and (b) the first venture into agriculture by Japanese immigrants in the United States and (c) where the important participation of the pioneers from Japan to California's agriculture had its beginning."

Summary History

Henry Taketa, a native Californian and an attorney practicing in Sacramento wrote about the so-called Wakamatsu story in the winter 1969 issue of the Pacific Historian in a feature article entitled "1969—The Centennial Year."

After describing the research that established the existence of the Wakamatsu Colony, Taketa described the short-lived saga of the Japanese colonists.

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

Japanese immigration of any consequence to the United States was in the late 1800s and early 1900s, and their influence upon California's farming industry was in direct ratio to the number of new arrivals. However, it is significant that its humble beginning was with the coming of a small group of Japanese to Japan to Gold Hill, El Dorado County, on or about June 8, 1869, to establish a farm settlement, although this venture lasted less than two years and ended in tragedy.

Aizu Wakamatsu, led by its last feudal lord, Katamori Matsudaira, and a number of other ruling clans had the misfortune of supporting Tokugawa Shogunate in its conflict against his followers, the Meiji Emperor, who centralized imperial power and had suffered a crushing defeat.

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Rep. Mikva Title 2 repealer tied to prison bill to avoid HISC

(Special to The Pacific Citizen)  
WASHINGTON—Thirteen liberal Democrats, led by Congressman Abner Mikva of Illinois, have introduced a bill to amend the penal code and to repeal Title II, the Emergency Detention Act, of the Internal Security Act of 1950, the Washington Office of the Japanese American Citizens League announced.

Identified as HR 11373, the bill, according to its explanatory introduction, is "To amend Title 18, United States Code, to prohibit the establishment of emergency detention camps and to provide that no citizen of the United States shall be committed for detention or imprisonment in any facility of the United States except in conformity with the provisions of Title 18."

The first section of the bill amends the penal code to prohibit the Director of Prisons from operating "any facility, prison, farm, industry, or camp for the imprisonment or detention of any United States citizen" except in conformity with the provisions of the statute.

The second section provides that no person may be imprisoned or detained except in conformity with the law.

And the third section repeals Title II of the Internal Security Act of 1950.

To Judiciary Committee  
Unlike previously introduced bills in the House to repeal the Emergency Detention Act which were referred to the Committee on Internal Security, the former Un-American Activities Committee, the Mikva bill was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Congressman Mikva is a member of that Committee, as are three other co-sponsors of the legislation.

In addition to the Chicago lawbreaker who succeeded Congressman Barratt O'Hara, co-sponsors are Glenn Anderson, George Brown, Augustus Hawkins, Robert Leggett, Thomas Rees, John Tunney, and Jerome Waldie, all of California, and Shirley Chisholm and Edward Koch of New York, John Conyers of Michigan, John Culver of Iowa, and Robert Kastenmeier of Wisconsin.

Mikva Strategy

According to the Washington JACL Office, the Mikva bill was deliberately worded as it was to include the penal code in order that the House

REPEAL TITLE II COMMITTEE: Educational Campaign Continuing

BERKELEY—Members of the National JACL Committee to Repeal the Emergency Detention Act are busy spreading the word about the national campaign to repeal Title II of the Internal Security Act of 1950.

Committee member Mrs. Miyoko Kirita addressed the NC-WNDC in Turlock on May 4. Also, Mrs. Kirita spoke to the Christ United Presbyterian Church of San Francisco on April 27.

Committee co-chairman Ray Okamura participated in the PSWDC public forum on the Emergency Detention Act on May 18 in Los Angeles. About 60 persons were in attendance.

Committee member Mrs. Katherine Reyes represented the JACL at a joint No. Calif.-So. Calif. district meeting of the International Longshoremen and Warehousemen Union (ILWU) on May 19 in Broderick, Calif.

At the urging of Mr. and Mrs. Karl Yoneda, the San Francisco Local of ILWU recently passed a resolution supporting the repeal of Title II.

Committee members Mrs. Florence Yoshiwara and Stanford Ishihara spoke at the College of San Mateo May 21. The discussion on Title II was part of a week-long program on Asian Americans at the College of San Mateo.

The NC-WN District Youth Council heard committee members Mrs. Chizu Iiyama, Ko Ijichi, Jerry Irei, and Stanford Ishihara May 25 at Richmond.

Fresno Bee editorial backs Title II repeal

FRESNO—The Fresno Bee editorially supported repeal of the Emergency Detention Act on May 14.

"Despite his conservative stance on most matters, Sen. George Murphy (R-Calif.) has emerged as a leader in the fight to wipe out a provision of the 1950 Internal Security Act," the Bee noted.

Murphy is one of 23 senators with Sen. Alan Cranston (D-Calif.) co-sponsoring S.B. 1872 introduced by Senator Daniel Inouye (D-Hawaii).

While Murphy referred to the internment of 100,000 Japanese Americans during WW2, Cranston and Inouye "look to a more chilling and immediate concern of ghetto minority fears."

Concluded the editorial: "The most un-American and self-destructive thing which could happen to American liberty would be perpetuation of a law which permits political internment."

Over 60,000 Read the PC Each Week

4 WOMEN WIN 'CL-JAL SUMMER FELLOWSHIPS

Three Associated in Education, One with Newspaper Selected

SAN FRANCISCO—Four recipients of the JACL-Japan Air Lines summer fellowship to Japan were announced this week by National Director Masao Satow, following a meeting of the judges on May 27. The winners are:

Nancy Reiko Motomatsu, 37, of Olympia, Wash.; associate superintendent of learning resource services, Washington State Office of Public Instruction (Seattle JACL).

Sally Masumi Nakai, 24, of Chicago; editorial assistant, Chicago Daily News (Chicago JACL).

Belko K. Nakawase, 29, of Philadelphia; teacher, W. F. Miller Elementary School, Philadelphia (Seabrook JACL).

Mrs. Michioye Yenokida, 45, of Galt, Calif.; teacher's aide, Fairview Elementary School, Galt (Stockton JACL).

The four are expected to leave for Tokyo by July 6 to attend Sophia University summer session. There were 11 finalists, each JACL district council being allowed two.

Central California and Mountain Plains had no candidates while the Pacific Northwest had only one, it was revealed.

The judges were: Maki Ichihara, western regional staff, National YWCA; Haruo Ishimaru, chmn., JACL, cultural heritage committee; Yusei Satoh, nat'l JACL treas.; Tomochika Tsuge, dist. mgr., Japan Air Lines; and Dr. Clifford Uyeda, chmn., San Francisco Center for Japanese American Studies.

This was the third successive year that Japan Air Lines has offered four study fellowships in Japanese history and culture at Sophia. The fellowship includes round trip transportation via JAL, tuition and fees for the one-month sessions, room and board and educational tours in the area.

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Warren apology seen in court decisions: Myer

SEATTLE—Dillon Myer, wartime chief of the War Relocation Authority, in an informal dinner meeting with Seattle JACLers at Bush Garden May 2, believed Chief Justice Warren has made his apologies for his role during evacuation through his records on civil rights on the U.S. Supreme Court.

The action of the Dies committee in 1943 to investigate the activities of the evacuees, Myer said, so incensed the public that public opinion mushroomed in favor of the evacuees right then and there, when asked what the turning point was in the wartime attitude toward Japanese.

"The thing that I'm happiest about is the fact that I am still accepted. It was a trying experience for all of us in the tearing up of business and family," Myer added. "It was entirely unnecessary and since it did happen, I'm glad it turned out as well as it has."

"Twenty-seven years after the fact, I'm so happy to see so many successful people who are not bowed down for the experience and make a him throw out chest to say how proud he is."

JACL advisory on civil rights named

SACRAMENTO—A 10-member JACL advisory committee on civil rights to assist Raymond Uno, national JACL civil rights coordinator, was announced last week by National President Jerry Enomoto. The advisers are:

Pat Okura, national JACL civil rights committee chairman; Dr. David Mura, national ethnic concern committee chairman; Mike Masaka, Washington representative; Bill Mariani, national liaison; Mike Suzuki, youth commissioner; Patti Dohzen, Jr., JACL national chairman; Ray Okamura, Title II repeal campaign chairman; Phil Hayakawa, of Seattle; Henry Tanaka, MDC governor; and Mas Fumai of Chicago.

Functions of the advisory board will be to offer suggestions, answer questions whenever called upon with specific requests and assist in JACL's program in civil-human rights.

We'll see you at Gold Hill on Saturday, June 7.

Urge Nisei to attend June 7 rites

Wakamatsu Tea and Silk Farm Colony.

The June 7 celebration at Gold Hill at 11 a.m. and a banquet at the Hotel El Dorado in Sacramento at 6 p.m., will mark the ultimate dedication to the small, almost forgotten group of men and women from Japan. This event will also initiate the Immigration Centennial celebration for the National JACL with a final recognition banquet in November in Los Angeles. For Japanese Americans this is a momentous occasion.

Nisei Heritage  
Recently we have seen an upsurge in interest in our cultural heritage by Nisei and Sansei. Here in the historic gold country of California we will be able to see first-hand the beginnings of history for our people. We urge Nisei and Sansei to attend the Wakamatsu Celebration not only to honor these first hardy pioneers but also, equally significant, to recognize the sacrifices of our parents by taking them to the celebration.

It is a shame that our parents that at long last we, the Nisei and Sansei, understand and appreciate the love and spirit which made them

leave their homes and come to this strange new land. The program will be a full and interesting one. There will be dignitaries from both the United States and the Japanese governments to pay tribute. Mike Masaka will be a featured speaker at the noon ceremonies. Main speaker at the banquet will be JACL's own Bill Hosokawa, the erudite but very warm and human associate editor of The Denver Post, who has written the monumental book, The Nisei, which will be released in late summer. We believe that this celebration will be perhaps the most significant event in our cultural history; don't miss it!

Acknowledgements

As Chairmen of the National Cultural Heritage Committee of the JACL, I would like to take this opportunity to commend the fine work of the Wakamatsu Centennial Committee chaired by James Murakami and consisting of: George Oki, Henry Taketa, Akihiro Yoshimura, Hike Yego, Masao Satow, Tom Fujimoto, John H. Michael, William Matsumoto, Jerry Enomoto, Kenzo Teranishi, George Baba, John Hamler, S. Nakai, M. Yamasaki, Mrs. Fern Sayre and Mrs. Mary Tsukamoto. There is has truly a la-

As has been reported in the Pacific Citizen a number of times, the Wakamatsu Colony, a small group of only 25 came to the Gold Hill country in an experiment to raise tea and silk and was called the

Special to The Pacific Citizen

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## Chief Justice Burger



A week ago last Wednesday, May 21, President Nixon nominated Warren Earl Burger to be the 15th Chief Justice of the United States, to succeed Earl Warren when the Californian retires from the bench next mid-month at the end of the current term.

While history records that none can anticipate in advance the direction of any justice's philosophy once he is appointed to the nation's highest tribunal, since the nominee is now a judge on the United States Court of Appeals in Washington, there are indications that the 61-year-old Minnesotan will be a moderate on civil and human rights and a conservative on criminal and economic matters.

A recognized "strict constructionist" insofar as interpreting the Federal Constitution is concerned, he is not expected to follow the activist leadership provided by the retiring Chief Justice, especially on subjects relating to "law and order."

Any one who has knowledge of the historic record of the Warren Court must appreciate the truth of the President's statement that Chief Justices "have probably had more profound and lasting influence on their times and the direction of the Nation than most Presidents have had", for in the 16 years of the Warren Court the country's court of last resort has handed down probably more precedent-setting opinions that have expanded the rights and the opportunities of all Americans, including accused criminals, than any previous tribunal.

These far-ranging decisions that will affect the lives and the fortunes of millions for decades yet to come, and may have sparked the "era of great expectations" that may have contributed to much of the militancy, unrest and dissent that mark our times, were issued during the administrations of three Chief Executives—Dwight Eisenhower who appointed Earl Warren in the belief that he would be a conservative moderating leader, John Kennedy, and Lyndon Johnson.

Moreover, it seems likely that President Nixon in his first four years may nominate a majority of the nine justice bench, or at least enough new justices to alter the present liberal-activist majority, if he so wishes. A vacancy caused by the recent resignation of Abe Fortas is soon to be filled, with Justices Hugo Black, William Douglas, and John Harlan all expected to retire in the not-too-distant future.

With the Supreme Court as the "guardian of our rights", its membership who determine the meaning of law is most important to minorities like Japanese Americans and to nationality organizations like the JACL.

For instance, the JACL is committed to providing the Supreme Court an opportunity in an appropriate suit to reverse its 1944 decision in the Korematsu case that the arbitrary mass military evacuation of all persons of Japanese ancestry in the spring of 1942 was a constitutional exercise of the war powers.

Justices Black and Douglas are the only remaining members of that bench still on the nation's highest appellate court. Incidentally, they were two of the 6-3 majority that ruled on the validity of the Evacuation orders.

Perhaps with a new Chief Justice succeeding Earl Warren, who has consistently refused to confess his mistake in assessing the loyalty of those of Japanese ancestry in World War II, JACL may find a more sympathetic judiciary for the presentation of another evacuation test case.

On the other hand, as a learned jurist suggested the other day when we were discussing the reluctance of Chief Justice Warren to comment on his role in the evacuation decision 27 years ago when he was the then Attorney General of California, it may have been because of his public responsibility as a judge who should not be forced into the position of prejudice some matter that may subsequently be put before him for his judgment.

If this analysis is accurate, then it is possible that after his June retirement Earl Warren may correct the record insofar as his public statements are concerned impugning the loyalty of those of Japanese ancestry to the United States in World War II.

Still, with the memory of the angry and unexpected confrontation in Berkeley recently that he publicly recant his 1942 allegations, even in retirement Earl Warren may decide to remain silent, as he has done now for more than a quarter of a century.

The new Chief Justice designate is not expected to have any difficulty in being confirmed by the Senate, though the lawmakers are bound to be far more critical and suspicious than ever because of the incredible revelations concerning Abe Fortas.

Described by his fellow judges as "a judges' judge", the farm-born and reared Warren Berger worked his way through law school, practiced law in his native state, served as an Assistant Attorney General in the first Eisenhower Administration, and was appointed to the appellate court in 1956. In his 13 years on the bench, he earned a reputation for hard work, efficiency, and dedication. Born in St. Louis, of Swiss-German Protestant stock, like the President who nominated him, his is a success story in the tradition of the great American middle class.

We came to know Warren Burger when he was the Assistant Attorney General in charge of the Justice Department's Civil Division from 1953 to his elevation to the Federal Judiciary.

At that time, the evacuation claims program, approved by the Congress in July 1948, was bogged down in bureaucratic red tape. The new Assistant Attorney General was most cooperative with the Washington JACL Office in expediting that program to partially compensate the property losses suffered in the 1942 West Coast evacuation.

Whether he remembers that problem or not, JACL and Americans of Japanese ancestry join in wishing Chief Justice Burger well as he assumes the awesome responsibilities of his new office.

### CALENDAR OF JACL EVENTS

May 30 (Friday)  
D.C.—Memorial Day services, Arlington National Cemetery.  
Salinas Valley—Memorial service, Colburn, 10:30 a.m.  
Yamato School, 11 a.m.  
June 1 (Sunday)  
Sacramento—Picnic, Elk Grove Park.  
June 2 (Monday)  
Chicago—YJA Bd Mtg, JACL Office, 7:30 p.m.  
June 3 (Tuesday)  
Oakland—Bd Mtg, Sumitomo Bank, 7:30 p.m.  
June 7 (Saturday)  
NC-WNDC—Wakamatsu Colony plaque dedication at Gold Hill Elementary School. Insl. Immigration Centennial banquet, El Dorado Hotel, Sacramento.  
Riverside—Luau, Norco Naval Weapons Center, 7 p.m.  
Milwaukee—Graduates banquet, Lincolnton.  
Salinas Valley—Graduates banquet, Italian Villa, 7 p.m.  
June 8 (Sunday)  
PSWDC—Nisei Relys, Venice High.  
Dayton—Bd Mtg, Bud Okubo's res., 3 p.m.  
June 10 (Tuesday)  
San Mateo—Bd Mtg, Sturge Presbyterian Church, 8 p.m.  
June 11 (Wednesday)  
Gardena Valley—Golf tournament, Alondra Course, 10 a.m.  
Pasadena—Special program, Buddhist Church, 8 p.m.

## NEWS CAPSULES

### Organizations

Wholesale florist Ken Kikawa of San Francisco was elected president of the Golden Gate Optimists. Dr. Akio Hayashi of Sacramento, charter member of the Senator Lions, was a top candidate for district governor of the Lions.

A UPI dispatch from Tokyo May 13 says Nisei from 15 areas opened a four-day annual meeting of the Overseas Japanese Assn. to discuss living conditions of Japanese emigrants and traditional Japanese culture, among others. Some of the 370 delegates, the wire story said, tried to shake hands with Prince Akihito after he delivered a speech, but the Association cut them off by saying, "This is Japan." Delegates were from the U.S., Brazil, Mexico, Cuba, Peru, Argentina, Chile, Colombia, Venezuela, Bolivia, Paraguay, the Dominican Republic, Southeast Asia and Europe.

Frank Hiyama was re-elected president of the Senator Lions Club at Sacramento. James K. Mitsumori, Pasadena, was elected to fill a one-year unexpired term on the statewide board of directors of the Children's Home Society, 3100 W. Adams Blvd., Los Angeles, the nation's largest privately-supported adoption service.

Dr. Kelly K. Yamada, active Seattle JACLer, was elected vice-president of the Broadway High School Alumni Assn. Mrs. Masako Nagumo of San Mateo was elected president of the Central San Mateo County League of Women Voters. She has been the LVW observer to the San Mateo city school board for two years. The Fresno-born Nisei is the wife of physician Saburo Nagumo and mother of three children.

### Crime

An Encinitas gardener, Chikara Ito, 52, was arrested on charges of issuing checks with insufficient funds with bail set at \$1,250. He was also held in connection with being in business without a license, paying employees by check that bounced and selling nursery stock illegally.

### Flowers-Garden

Rep. Patsy T. Mink was guest of honor at a flower show in Allentown, Pennsylvania where a new hybrid, white catleya orchid, was displayed for the first time and named "Patsy Takemoto Mink." She had been invited to cut the ribbon opening the 8th Annual Hess International Flower Show. She attended the opening with her husband, John, a native of near-by Jim Thorpe, Pa., Allentown Mayor Ray B. Rooney, and Mrs. Fred Rooney (D-). Assisting Ikebana International stage "A Glimpse of Japan" at the Tel-Tel Shopping Center in suburban Detroit May 19-24 was Mrs. J. N. Shimmura, a Detroit JACLer. Show included flower arrangement, origami, bonsai, doll-making and display of armor and swords.

### Beauties

Janice Osaka of Seattle was a princess in the Queen of May court at Whitman College. Cherie Kawakami, 17, daughter of the George Kawakamis of Covina, was queen of the junior-senior prom at South Hills High. Fowler Fall Festival queen contest, The nine Sansei junior class co-eds seeking the title are: Debra Asakawa, Debra Hiroaka, Tina Kato, Beverly Kondo, Gwen Okamoto, Gail Renge, Gail Sugimoto, Janet Teraoka and Helen Tsuboi. Tsuboi, 16, of Acorn participated as the Japan apple blossom queen, at the 50th annual Washington State Apple Blossom Festival at Wenatchee.

### School Front

Among the "top 10 scholars" in the 12 Seattle public high schools are Cleveland Warren Saito, tied for first with straight A's, son of the Kelji Saitos; Marvin Hayami, son of the Smith Hayamis; Franklin Howard T. Onishi, 3-way tie with 4.0 GPA, son of Tom T. Onishi; Christine Y. Nakagaki, daughter of George Nakagakis; Garfield Steven G. Ono, placed first, son of Joe S. Ono; Rainier Beach Christine Higashi, tied for first with 4.0 GPA, daughter of the Akira Higashis; Steven Nakanishi, son of the Ted Nakanishis; Dr. William H. Wake, associate professor of geography at Bakersfield Center of Fresno State College, was appointed coordinator to the National Council for Geographic Education by the California Council for Geographic Education.

Diane Tanamachi of Gardena will receive the Red Apple Award from the Teacher Remembrance Day Foundation June 1 at the Ambassador Hotel, Los Angeles. She was selected by the UCLA Dept. of Education for excellence in student teaching and going far beyond her requirements by participating in in-service classes without credit on Saturdays to gain further knowledge and skill. The award is given to the outstanding "beginning teacher of the year" by the organization dedicated to encouraging young teachers to enter and stay in the profession.

### Churches

For seventy years, the Seattle Japanese Baptist Church looked to a "rich uncle" to help meet financial obligations. At the American Baptist's national convention here last week (May 17), Bob Koga of the Japanese church's mission campaign fund chairman presented a \$10,000 check. Dr. Jitsuo Morikawa of Valley Forge, Pa., a national director of the church, responded in tribute. The church was founded by the Rev. Fukumatsu Okazaki on May 23, 1899, occupied three Central Area buildings before settling in its permanent home at 901 E. Spruce St. in 1922. The Rev. Emery Andrews, pastor from 1929-1955, recalled the crisis of Evacuation, counseled his parishioners to store their household goods in the church gym, then moving to Idaho to minister to his flock at Minidoka WRA Center. His home 19 miles from camp became a hostel where he performed weddings and baptisms and housed Nisei GIs on furlough. When the Rev. Andrews' successor, Rev. Peter T. Koshi, came, he convinced his church members they should no longer depend on mission grants. Mr. Koshi later joined the Seattle's Model City program. The pulpit is occupied today by the Rev. Peter Hori and Rev. Charles Elven, ministering to the area. A major church project is the Broadway Nursery for children of working mothers. Its Boy Scout troop has an enviable record: its gym is open to boys of all nationalities.

Steven Teraoka, son of the George Teraokas of Fowler, Washington sophomore in

won the recent Western Young Buddhist League oratorical contest. The first Samsel to join the Fresno State Sigma Alpha Epsilon, the onetime Fowler High student body president is now attending UC Berkeley.

### Business

Linda Shigehira of Chicago, drum major of the Nisei Ambassadors drum corps since its start in 1961 through 1968 has received her stewardess wings from United Air Lines. Earning their golden wings as TWA stewardesses were Gale Adachi of San Gabriel, who has been assigned to Kansas City, and Yoko Ito of Los Angeles, who will be going to New York.

### Government

The Hawaii State Ethics Commission, in one of its most significant decisions to date, moved to curb the power of attorneys who hold high posts in the state legislature. Held in potential conflict of interest are David McClung, president of the Senate; Sen. John T. Ushijima, Big Island Democrat; and State Rep. James Y. Shigemura. McClung and Shigemura are co-counsel for Signal Oil Co., currently engaged in a tourist development at Kona Village. Ushijima, a Hilo attorney, has served as counsel under the giant Bolae-Cascade Corp., which is developing a multi-million dollar resort project near Mauna Kea Beach Hotel on the Big Island. The state has been pressing for more than \$25 million in public works funds for highways, water sources, airport and harbor projects to spur tourist resort development.

### Awards

Mrs. Taka E. Mitsuyoshi, active Hanford Buddhist Church member, mother of eight and grandmother of 12, was honored as the Armona Lions Club Mother of the Year. The Institute of Food Technologists in Chicago honored Dr. Harry Y. Yamamoto of the Univ. of Hawaii with a \$1,000 award for research presented annually to a scientist 35 years of age or younger.

Ronald Murakami, Univ. of Washington sophomore in

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electrical engineering from Auburn with a 3.8 GPA, won the \$1,000 Dickey Award for leadership in the college of engineering. Award by the Scott Paper Co. Foundation goes to a sophomore who shows promise of becoming a leader in a career in industry and commerce. William E. Yoshimoto of Garfield High, son of the Tadaji Yoshimotos of Monterey Park, received a \$100 cash award in the California Savings and Loan League program. He has a 4.0 grade point average as a science major.

### Courtroom

Carolyn Ikeda won partial acquittal in the San Francisco municipal court May 14 since the jury was unable to agree on the verdict on charges of unlawful assembly and failure to disperse during the mass arrest of 488 demonstrators Jan. 23 at San Francisco State College.

### Sports

George Yoshinaga, executive vice president of the Global Baseball League, announced in Los Angeles last week (May 21) that he may quit his post to accept a new position with a Japanese sports promotion company. "It's difficult for me to make this decision but the new offer is too good to not consider," he said. Fact that Global League had failed to live up to its financial commitments may also have a bearing on his decision.

### Deaths

Mrs. Fuku Nakatani, 80, classical Japanese dancer in Seattle died May 10 while visiting relatives in Richmond. She had taught under the professional name of Kineya Shofuku since 1920 and had schools in Chicago, Denver, Spokane and Tacoma. Surviving are a son, Dr. Roy, 4, Helen Yamamoto, Mrs. Ben Akagi (Detroit).

LOS ANGELES  
Kaniya, Kiyoko, 75, Mar. 14—w Shizuko, 8 Shigeo, 4 Kiyoko Hatanaka, Helen Ozaki, 8 yr. Koga, Shigeru, 75, Santa Maria, Feb. 12—w Hiroshi, Natori.

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Bill Hosokawa

## From the Frying Pan

Denver, Colo.

**ABOUT A BOOK**—Some time ago it was announced in this newspaper that I was writing a book. I have not mentioned it in this column for reasons that Harry Kitano might describe as being the result of the "enryo syndrome" with which we Nisei are alleged to be afflicted. The real reason is that it just didn't seem ethical. Now, at the invitation of Editor Harry Honda, I'll tell you a bit about it.

The book, of course, is a history of the Japanese in the United States. The manuscript is completed and in the hands of the publisher, William Morrow and Co. of New York. The editor is a gentleman named Howard Cady, one of the most knowledgeable men in the book business and a person I've known for some 20 years. In that time I've worked with him in the production of two other books.

At this writing, galley proofs of the manuscript were expected to be available momentarily for final checking. Publication is set for early November. Last month I was in Los Angeles, going through the picture files of both the Japanese American Research Project at UCLA and the Pacific Citizen in a search for photographs. A week later I was in Washington, D.C., looking over photos in the National Archives and in the photo division of the Department of Defense. From thousands on file about 150 pictures were selected, and it is likely that about half this number will appear in the book. These and other details will be worked out at a meeting in Washington with the publishers shortly.

**WHAT'S IN A TITLE?**—Publicity about the book did not stir up much excitement until the title became known. The working title during the writing period was "Americans With Japanese Faces." The publisher expressed a vague uneasiness about it, and that uneasiness grew in time to a strong objection. The publishers, who are in the business of selling books, felt the title would be offensive to many Americans of good will, and that it would be difficult to promote. Many persons wrestled with a new title, and the one finally selected is "NISEI, the Quiet Americans," with a subtitle that says, "The story of a People."

Very quickly, I received protests from Nisei who objected to any title that emphasize the "stereotype"—that's their word, not mine—of the "quiet Japanese." What they were trying to tell me, I think, is that the relevant Nisei today is not quiet, and they believe that quietness is no longer an admirable characteristic.

The amusing thing about this is that the objectors have not read a single one of the 160,000-odd words in the manuscript. This did not deter them and they were swift to voice a complaint. To head off further communications, perhaps a word of explanation is desirable. The author feels that the title, while far from brilliant, has the virtue of being appropriate to the subject matter, in view of the indelible and incontrovertible historical record. This history has been written as it occurred. To have done otherwise, to have tried to alter the picture to make it look better in the light of current standards, would have been dishonest.

**NAMES**—I haven't counted the number of names that appear in the manuscript but there must be around 300 or so. In one respect that's a lot of names, but the book is no telephone directory. In other respect, the naming of some 300 persons out of perhaps a half million Issei and Nisei, living as well as long dead, is only a tiny handful. This means that many deserving persons could not be mentioned. Remember that the book covers more than a century of time, and it is a story that had to be contained within the covers of a single volume, so the author had to work under stringent limitations. Still, 160,000 words is a lot of words; the average book has less than 100,000 words.

So that's it. I think the book will be interesting. I hope you will, too, for after all it's your story.

### Univ. of Wash\* plans Asian studies confab

SEATTLE — A Pacific Coast Prof. William T. deBarry of Columbia, president of the studies will be sponsored by Asen. of Asian Studies, will deliver the keynote address. The Asian Society of the Pacific Coast at the Univ. of Washington June 16-17 with Prof. George E. Taylor, director of UW Far Eastern and Russian Institute, as chairman.

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## COUNTY ENDS ITS CASE AGAINST OUSTED CORONER

Defense for Noguchi Expected to Call Up 80 Witnesses

LOS ANGELES—Though the County civil service commission hearings were scheduled through May 29, with the county's case against Dr. Thomas T. Noguchi concluded last week (May 23) and the defense planning to call up 80 witnesses from this week, the hearings are now expected to last through the month of June, according to Jeffrey Matsui, national associate JACL director, who has been attending the hearings.

Deputy County Counsel Martin Weekes had at one time felt his case would not have taken more than two days, Matsui said.

L. S. Hollinger, county chief administrative officer, was the final witness called by Weekes. (Roundup of his testimony will be carried in next week's issue.)

### Banner Headlines

Hollinger's appearance made front-page banner headlines in the afternoon press. The Little Tokyo vernaculars continued to feature the hearings as its major story during the week.

Television and radio coverage appeared to be spotty with ex-police chief Tom Reddin's News Hour on Channel 5 providing the most time.

Japanese Americans continued to attend the hearings in fair numbers though Matsui hopes for a greater turnout. He continued to urge JACLers to maintain deep concern in the Noguchi case.

## Reischauer Calls for reversion of Okinawa to Japan

SAN FRANCISCO — The relations between the United States and Japan is a very important part of the role the United States is going to play in the world, Dr. Edwin O. Reischauer, former U.S. ambassador to Japan said here May 18.

He spoke to an audience of nearly 1,000 persons at a dinner sponsored by the Japanese Speaking Society of America.

The size of the gathering was second only to the banquet held by the local Japanese community in 1951 for then Premier Shigeru Yoshida and this party during the Japanese Peace Treaty conference here.

The role Japan is going to play will be determined by her future relations with the United States, the Harvard professor added.

He listed the many current issues at stake including the Okinawa reversion issue which is not generally understood in this country, but which Washington officials now recognize as an important one.

### For Immediate Reversion

He repeatedly expressed stand calling for immediate reversion of the Ryukyu islands without any strings as to bases and nuclear weapons.

He pointed out that it is now nearly 25 years after the end of World War II and some 960,000 Japanese are still living in an "American colony."

Dr. Reischauer termed the situation as "catastrophically insane" and added "I can't imagine it happening in Europe."

As for the maintenance of American bases in the Japanese area, Dr. Reischauer pointed out that Japan had more to lose by not having them.

Pointing out that Japan's post war pacifist stance called for the expenditure of only one per cent of its gross national product for its defense force, she has been dependent on U.S. for protection as are many other Asian nations with security pacts with the U.S.

### Japan Chief Gainer

"The 7th Fleet has been useful in keeping the peace in the area," but it is time that

## Keiro nursing home opens door

LOS ANGELES — The Keiro Nursing Home at 2221 Lincoln Park Ave. (west of City View Hospital) held open house last Sunday, culminating a six-year project totaling some \$750,000 in land, construction costs and equipment for the 87-bed facility. Tribute was paid to the trustees for their faith in the project by Keiro Home coordinator Edwin Hiroto. Named were James Mitsumori, George Aratani, Kiyoshi Maruyama, Frank Omatsu, Joseph Ito and Fred I. Wada. Also singled out were former Consul General Toshiro Shimomouchi and the late Gon-goro Nakamura.

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## Highlights of Noguchi case

(Highlights of testimony presented before the Los Angeles County Civil Service Commission hearing over the ouster of Dr. Thomas T. Noguchi as coroner is continued from the previous week.)

Eleanor Schmidt, secretary to Herbert McRoy, administrative deputy in the coroner's office, testified the Japanese Dr. Noguchi had a puzzling way of referring to Orientals as "yellow submarines" and once saw him pull a knife from a sheath on his belt, remarking: "It could be used for an autopsy on the living, and perhaps to perform an autopsy on Mr. Hollinger (chief administrative officer)."

In cross-examining Miss Schmidt, Godfrey Isaac asked her if she believed it was proper or useful to take a knife into the field as was Noguchi's practice. "Yes, I feel a knife would be useful in the field," she replied.

Michael Wood, former staff assistant, told the commission he was present when Noguchi waved the knife and said of a subordinate: "I'll cut him." "I'll kill him, I'll kill him." He also tried to show that Dr. Noguchi had let a backlog of cases pile up because of improper handling. Isaac sought to discredit the tally as being conducted by student workers hired for the autopsy by Wood. When asked if a similar tally were made of Noguchi's predecessors, Dr. Curphey and Dr. Thompson, Wood replied he didn't know. Isaac maintained that the backlogs were as numerous and coroners were not required to perform a set number of autopsies themselves.

The Wood tally showed that in the first half of 1968, Noguchi conducted 28 autopsies and reviewed 1,120, and 1 autopsy and 81 reviews during the second half of 1968.

Isaac also elicited information from Wood that he received a promotion and a \$99-month pay raise after Noguchi's resignation and that "among hundreds of county employees," he was recommended for a job in the county council's office through recommendation from a member of Hollinger's office.

Mrs. Nancy Palmer, medical transcriber-typist, testified Noguchi told her in August or September, 1967, that he ordered "5,000 or 10,000" amphetamine or "pep" pills for himself. Under questioning by Isaac, though, she admitted that only once did she ever see the coroner take an amphetamine pill.

Thomas J. Dunlap, accounting technician, produced records showing that coroner aide Lewis Sawyer worked 210 hours overtime in 1968 and 103 hours overtime in January-February, 1969. Upon Isaac's insistence, Dunlap also revealed Sawyer worked 206 hours overtime in 1967 before Noguchi became coroner.

Mrs. Frances M. Sawyer, widow of the coroner's aide whom Dr. Noguchi is accused of overworking, said when she read in a newspaper Noguchi had allegedly taken his shoes off one by one and threw them at Sawyer, calling him a "black bastard," she asked her husband if it were true and Sawyer said it was. She also said her husband had taken off work for a month to recuperate from an auto accident which took place Dec. 10, 1968, when Noguchi

called that unless he returned he would be replaced permanently. She said her husband had a seizure and died on Feb. 12.

Isaac sought to have Mrs. Sawyer acknowledge her husband preferred driving to pencil-pushing and had encouraged her enroll in a photography school to better his position. She said he enrolled but never had time to attend. Asked if her husband had not died of lung cancer, she said it was a "blood clot in his lungs."

Dr. William Sturmer, assistant professor of pathology at Univ. of Chicago (and the first defense witness), said he knew Dr. Noguchi as a fellow member of the American Academy of Forensic Sciences for the past five years. At the last convention in Chicago on Feb. 28-March 2, he noted Noguchi's power of concentration was "as usual," his continuity of thought "absolute" and he did not appear overstimulated or hyperactive. He regarded Noguchi as an outstanding pathologist, "a serene, placid, concerned, humane man seriously interested in human life, community and public welfare."

To Isaac's question of whether he made any bizarre statements, had taken any pills or noted any behavioral differences, Dr. Sturmer said no. On whether he ever saw Noguchi discriminate because of color, the reply was: "Never, sir, never."

Dr. Sturmer also testified the carrying of a three-inch surgical knife into the field, as Dr. Noguchi is accused of doing, is standard practice for forensic pathologists. On the procedure of making slides, "one tissue, one slide" is preferable and is followed in New York and Chicago, Sturmer said. Hollinger had recommended more than one tissue per slide.

Martin Weekes, deputy county counsel, in cross-examination, established Sturmer did not see Noguchi as often as other witnesses and never in his office when he was coroner.

To refute charges against Noguchi that he ordered autopsies on deaths due to flu and jaundice overtaken staff and facilities, Sturmer said such autopsies are part of the coroner's duties.

Dr. Donald A. Stuart, deputy medical examiner and acting inquest officer, testified Noguchi became "extremely enraged" after an inquest had ruled "justifiable homicide" in a 1968 case. There should be "less justifiable homicides," Stuart said quoting Noguchi; but suddenly he stopped being enraged and showed him some group pictures of himself. Of another occasion, Stuart said Noguchi's "speech became more rambling... his ideas became more disoriented."

Edward G. Day, senior coroner's investigator, said Noguchi beamed with "joy" when he looked into his busy, overcrowded autopsy room during the height of the influenza epidemic last December.

Charles Maxwell, chief of the mortuary division in the coroner's office, said Noguchi wanted to expand the authority of his office over Riverside and Orange counties and he looked "hypnotized (and) very tired" when making these alleged remarks late in 1968. Weekes apparently was at-

tempting to prove a charge that Noguchi claimed to be involved in a "forensic mafia" in which he would eventually be in charge of all coroner cases "west of the Mississippi" while a pathologist friend of his would take over everything "east of the Mississippi."

On cross-examination, Isaac had Maxwell admit Noguchi was a "fun-loving man and 'liked to joke at the office'." When Dr. Noguchi said, "We need an airplane accident," Isaac asked Maxwell if he took Noguchi seriously. "No, of course not," Maxwell replied.

Maxwell also said the attitude within the coroner's office was just the opposite of what Isaac had asked. Isaac wanted to know whether pathologists liked to crack macabre jokes around the office.

Dr. William G. Eckert, Wichita pathologist, said he first used the term, "forensic mafia," while talking to Noguchi last June 12, to mean the pooling of expertise. Eckert felt a need for a world organization so that when one pathologist has problems, "everyone of us would be willing to help this man."

The Kansas noted that after Sen. Kennedy's assassination, Noguchi had called him and discussed ways to handle the autopsy. "Forensic medicine had taken a black eye in the United States because of the Texas assassination" of President Kennedy, Eckert said, and he advised Noguchi to contact the Armed Forces Institute of Pathology (Col. Pierre Fink) and Dr. Cyril

Continued on Page 6

## Noguchi defense funds received

LOS ANGELES — Initial reports from defense for Dr. Noguchi Committee, Box 774, Los Angeles 90064, indicate a total of \$230 from various contributors including one from San Francisco and one from Honolulu.

The initial appeal for funds was made by Jeffrey Matsui in his PC column May 9. Contributions will be used to pay for costs of investigation, clerical help and supplies. "Not a cent will go to the doctor or to pay the attorney's fee," Matsui explained.

SAN FRANCISCO — Though not taking sides on the issue, the San Francisco JACL civil rights committee appealed to the local community for support of the defense for Dr. Noguchi, P.O. Box 774, Los Angeles 90064, because of a concern that the dismissed coroner receives a "fair and just trial through the due process of law."

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## Rep. Edwards extends remarks to include San Jose Title II repealer

Special to The Pacific Citizen

WASHINGTON — Democratic Congressman Don Edwards extended his remarks on repealing Title II of the Internal Security Act of 1950 to include the resolution endorsing such repeal of the San Jose Human Relations Commission, the Washington Office of the Japanese American Citizens League reported last week.

The fourth-term lawmaker who has served as the National Chairman of the Americans for Democratic Action introduced a bill to repeal the Emergency Detention Act several weeks ago.

A native Californian, Congressman Edwards told the House that "... under au-

McCarren Act, thousands of Americans were imprisoned during World War II. Up until the repeal of Section II of the 1957, many of these camps still existed. This action stands as a black mark on American history and as long as this authority remains, history could be blackened again.

"The concept of detention camps violates every American principle. If such camps were put to use, the Republic would be no more and the Constitution would be a meaningless piece of paper. It is for this reason that I believe we must act quickly to repeal Section II of the McCarren

Continued on Page 4

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1634 Post St., San Francisco, Calif. 94115 — Phone: (415) WE 1-9644  
Advertising Representative  
No. Calif. .... Lee Ruttle, 26 O'Farrell St., San Francisco 94108  
District Council Representatives  
PNWDC — Ed Tsutakawa; NC-WNDC — Homer Takahashi; CCDC — Irumi Taniguchi; PSWDC — Ken Hayashi; IDC — George Koyama; MDC — Bill Hosokawa; MDC — Hiro Miyake; EDC — Risa Ohiki  
Except for JACL staff writers, news and opinions expressed by columnists do not necessarily reflect JACL policy.  
HARRY K. RONDA, Editor

4— Friday, May 30, 1969

## Ye Editor's Desk

### THE CHANGING UNIVERSITY

Richard S. Takasaki is another acting president of an institution of higher learning—the Univ. of Hawaii—who probably would be as well-known as Dr. S. I. Hayakawa were it not for the fact that general news about Hawaii gets scant attention on the Mainland.

After the 21-hour sit-in at the East-West Center sponsored by the Students for a Democratic Society (SDS) earlier this month, Takasaki warned students and faculty involved in future "intentional disruption" of the University would face disciplinary action—and as a last resort, police would be called to deal with campus disruption. Of course, the SDS immediately repudiated the policy.

Reiterating the position of the University, Takasaki declared an atmosphere of expression is essential to the educational process. "We will continue to respect and to protect the right of honest protest and orderly dissent, but will not tolerate action which violates the freedom of others or impedes the essential functions of this University. Recent events on this campus relative to disruption of University activities have exceeded the limits of accepted University conduct. In the future, appropriate disciplinary proceedings leading to University sanctions will be invoked on any member of the academic community involved in the intentional disruption of the instruction, administrative, research or public service function of this University."

Violations by students are to be handled by the student conduct committee, making recommendations and suggesting penalties. Faculty members are covered by procedures in their handbook.

The general policy on handling disruption was issued after discussions with both students and faculty. Its implementation, however, will be difficult. This seems to be the nature of policies—the question of implementation often ends with desultory tactics if the matter is really "sticky."

As Takasaki sees it, if students or faculty are seriously concerned about an issue and continue the dialogue, all avenues for resolution would have to be exhausted before the situation can be termed a "disruption." And should be it declared a "disruption," Takasaki said there would be a warning at a certain point and action would be taken if adversaries persist. "Of course, if there is destruction of property or threat to life . . . the police would have to be called."

But we shall label the foregoing as a "traditionalist" policy for sake of discussion here. While it would meet the sensibilities of the generation which attended or respected the university during the first half of the 20th Century—with our intending to support those specific demands of the Hawaii SDS (we don't know what they are)—it is important to recognize we are in the second half of the 20th Century. Times have changed! Why not in the life of the university?

The American university, with its stress on frequent examinations and grades, has remained closer to that of high school in procedure. This prolongation of adolescence and a highly controlled situation in a university—for the student—is a sore point while many aspects of modern society urge him to become independent and an adult (which many are often legally by age).

Thus, the student in addition to the opportunity to acquire an education also wants to experiment with adult roles and test his ability to be on his own. These have been manifested in such areas as haves and have-nots, racial equality, world peace or anti-war, religion and sex.

Even for the faculty, which has pressures to "publish or perish" and their own struggles for scholarly status, its teaching function has been depreciated as a consequence. And we do not discount the fight of the administration involved in raising funds, maintaining a top grade faculty and securing research grants. All of this has not necessarily made for a happier professor or student or university.

While the hue for "student power" for increased influence by students over the decision-making powers in the university tends to be raised by the left-wing activists, its receptivity is gaining wider circles of students (the "silent majority") as the confrontation continues.

The university today is no "ivory tower". It isn't a baby-sitter for parents who send their children off for higher education. It's the world of the young adult, the expression of youth culture. The university which treats their students as adults is likely to succeed.

The spirit of "self-determination" has made itself felt in the university—nothing short of massive regimentation will dislodge it. This is what the second half of this century is all about. Whatever the quarrel over tactics of confrontation and disruption, the quality of moral insight and commitment of the students cannot be denied. Those on the campus today are sensing this deeply, whereas the outside observer is not in a position to appreciate it.

When the tranquility America's oldest university—Harvard—was snapped by radical students last month, we knew college life as many of us experienced it before 1950 was ebbing.

### WAKAMATSU COLONY CENTENNIAL

About seven years ago, we tramped the hills in search of the Okei gravesite, but without success. There will be no fear of this next weekend after the state historical landmark plaque is dedicated at the Gold Trail Elementary School in Coloma.

It is also most fortunate that the site of the Wakamatsu Tea and Silk Farm Colony is but a couple miles away from State Highway 49—that quiet road connecting the roaring towns of the Gold Rush era—as vacationers reliving the days of the '49ers will become aware of the heritage of the Japanese Americans at its root. As a Rafu Shimpo headline put it, the huge boulder for the plaque is our "Plymouth Rock".

## 'Enryo syndrome' at work in Nisei in Noguchi case

By JEFFREY MATSUI  
"Sounding Board"

Two years ago, social psychologist Dr. Harry Kitano, author of "Japanese Americans: The Evolution of a Subculture," expressed his opinion at a UCLA symposium on the Evacuation that the Japanese Americans were "tailor-made" for Executive Order 9066 and that if another evacuation was called tomorrow, the large majority of the Nisei community would submit passively to the order.

Nisei everywhere protested Dr. Kitano's statements, saying the Japanese American had changed too much in the last quarter century to go quietly into camps again. Well, judging the response of the local Nisei community to the Noguchi case, I wouldn't be too comfortably sure.

From all indication, the Nisei is still not programmed to meet threatening problems and are quite willing to rationalize their inaction. There are Nisei who feel Dr. Noguchi was too ambitious (as if we are still polite children who should not ask for anything but wait until the thing we wanted was offered).

There are those who suspect the worst in the Noguchi proceedings but are willing to passively accept it as "a fact of life"—shikatanai.

Most of us, however, just make believe nothing is happening.

Some of the Nisei I've spoken to actually seem to hope that Dr. Noguchi is insane. Because if he is insane then the Nisei does not find the situation threatening since then the County has dismissed the doctor for an unquestionable reason and would eliminate the uncomfortable subject of racial bias, which would produce anxieties still remembered.

But it's difficult to fault individuals for their inaction when the largest Japanese vernacular in the U.S., located only a few blocks away from the hearings site gets its story from the wires instead of giving personal coverage.

The Noguchi case does not simply involve the welfare of one individual, but the whole principle of fair play, justice and equal opportunity for all Americans.

That is why it is imperative that Dr. Noguchi receives a fair hearing and is not railroaded by those religiously committed to his removal.

We must also guard against the irresponsibility shown by the commercial news media thus far. Those who have attended the hearing are shocked by the difference between what's happening at the hearing and what's being reported to the general public.

Passivity will not insure a fair hearing. "Good" quiet Americans will not insure a fair hearing. Only an aware and concerned and active citizenry can insure a fair hearing. So let's start being aware, concerned and active.

Reminder: While the County has unlimited funds (via our tax dollars) and personnel, Dr. Noguchi's defense must be privately financed.

Therefore, friends of the doctor as well as concerned citizens have established a defense fund for him. You may help by sending a letter of support or financial contribution to: DEFENSE FOR DR. NOGUCHI, P.O. Box 774, Los Angeles, Calif. 90064.

## San Jose—

Continued from Page 3

Act. Such decision was also reached by the council of the city of San Jose upon recommendation of the city's Human Relations Commission and I include a copy of the city's resolution in the Record.

The resolution follows in the Record:

RESOLUTION NO. 3-69

Whereas: As members of the San Jose Human Relations Commission, with knowledge of the existence 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 said part of our recent history, and

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

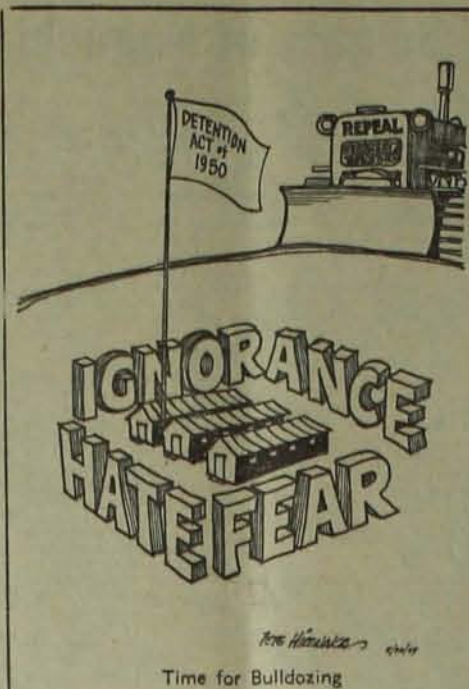
Whereas: A person detained under the Emergency Detention Act will not be brought to trial under law, but will be judged by a Preliminary Hearing Board, and a Detention Review Board, wherein the detainee must prove his innocence, but the government is not required to disclose evidence or produce witnesses to justify the detention, and

Whereas: Said procedures violate all constitutional guarantees and protections and are unnecessary, as existing laws and procedures are available and are completely adequate to safeguard internal security, therefore be it

Resolved: That the San Jose Human Relations Commission affirm its opposition to Subtitle II of the Internal Security Act of 1950 and that said Council 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.

Adopted this 12th day of March, 1969, by the following vote:

DAVID MIURA, Chairman



Time for Bulldozing

## Letters from Our Readers

### PSW Convention

Editor:

Because of the understandable sensitivities of some of the members of the Orange County Chapter, I have refrained from making any comments about the Disneyland affair. Ken Hayashi's letter (May 16 PC) prompts this response.

I related two incidents at Disneyland Hotel to the District Council. In one, two men from the Hotel approached four of us in the mall and told us to move or we'd be in trouble. I told them that we were simply talking and were not obstructing anyone nor were we in the picket line. He kept saying we were going to be in trouble. When I told him that I was a guest at the hotel, he told me to go to my room. He did not answer when I asked if all guests were required to stay in their rooms. They were making Orientals who were watching the pickets move, but were not bothering any of the whites that stood around jeering the pickets.

In the other incident a young lady, fully dressed in an ankle-length dress, was told to get out or be arrested for indecent exposure. When Alan Nishio turned on his tape recorder he was shoved against the wall and told that he was being arrested for interfering with an officer in the performance of his duty, and that his tape recorder was being confiscated until Alan would produce a bill of sale to prove ownership. When an attorney came on the scene, the charges were dropped and the tape recorder returned.

These to me were outrageous abuses of an individual's civil rights and therefore I moved that the district council file a letter of protest to the hotel. At the request of the Orange County Chapter, the implementation was referred to them.

Although the hotel is private property, it is none the less a public facility. They weren't bending over backwards as Ken suggests. If anything they were trying to provoke an incident.

Neither this letter nor the motion to file a protest against the hotel is meant to detract from a fine convention. Having worked on several conventions I appreciate the effort put forth by the Orange County Chapter. The efforts of the chapter, however, do not excuse the hotel for its handling of the situation.

DAVID MIURA  
6226 E. Spring St.  
Long Beach 90815

### Re: the Sansei

Dear Editor:

We were favored by an "Open Letter" from Ray Okamura (Apr. 18 PC) in which he stated that he was appalled at our lack of sympathy for our own young people, that he did not know what we had to do with the Hayakawa dinner in San Francisco, that the JACL was not an "asylum for conservatives," that we had made no effort to investigate campus violence other than to read newspaper articles, and that he, personally, was unequivocally and unconditionally in full agreement with the concept, goals and methods of the Third World Liberation Front at U.C. Berkeley and San Francisco State.

We presume by "methods" he includes even the violence, destruction and physical intimidation used by dissident extremists among the students and teachers. We, of course, are in complete disagreement with him on this score, but, nevertheless, we would like to hear him and discuss these matters with him, without coercion, threats or violence, at one of our CCDC meetings in Central California.

We categorically deny a lack of sympathy for our young people and their welfare. We do not sympathize with violence as a method of protest.

### Hayakawa Dinner

We attended the Hayakawa dinner in San Francisco because we wanted to hear what he had to say. We understand that Mr. Okamura did not take the trouble to attend the dinner to hear Dr. Hayakawa's side of the San Francisco State College controversy. Freedom of speech is not

the esoteric prerogative of any one faction of any controversy.

An objective reading of the Pacific Citizen should make it apparent that the JACL is anything but an "asylum for conservatives." And, for that matter, when did the term, "conservative," become a dirty word?

We have never made an issue of the desirability or the undesirability of the various planks in the "unnegotiable demands" of the dissidents at San Francisco State College. We have stated that we considered some of the demands reasonable and desirable, and others not reasonable and not desirable.

### Destructive Methods

Our quarrel has been with the violent, unlawful and destructive methods employed by dissident extremists to call attention to these demands. Our message has been, as Jerry Enomoto stated, "that violence and destruction are to be abhorred."

The American Civil Liberties Union, in the ACLU News of May, 1969, expressed this viewpoint well when it stated: "We believe in the right and are committed to the protection of all peaceful, non-obstructive forms of protest, including mass demonstrations, picketing, rallies and other dramatic forms. However, we are deeply disturbed about some methods that some student activists have used in the attempts to achieve their ends; methods which violate and subvert the basic freedom of expression and academic freedom. Protest that deprives others of the opportunity to speak or be heard, or that requires physical take-over of buildings to disrupt the educational process, or the incarceration of administrators and others, are anti-civil-libertarian and incompatible with the nature and high purpose of an educational institution."

The ACLU can hardly be termed a "conservative" organization. If Ray Okamura believes in physical coercion, burning of buildings, and dynamiting as desirable methods of protest, we must perforce disagree with him.

### CCDC Meeting

We asked Ray Okamura to come to Central California, bringing with him whomever he wished to attend our CCDC Board meeting on May 7. He offered to send a Stan Abe, a student at the University of California, but stated that he personally could not attend.

We wrote him again, stating that we wanted him to come with the students because of his apparently sincere conviction as to the merits of the dissident program and the methods used. We asked him to name the date. We offered to gather together for this meeting members of the Jr. JACL and interested students from the various colleges and high schools of this area.

His reply was that it would be impossible for him to come as he was responsible for the JACL national program to repeal Title II of the Internal Security Act, and that there was so much work to be done that he had to devote 100% of his time for the next six months to this project.

Up to this point, since his public "Open Letter," our correspondence with him has been private because it was not our desire to seek publicity for publicity's sake.

### Open Invitation

Now, publicly, we ask Ray Okamura to come to Central California. Among other things, we want him to justify violence and destruction as desirable methods of advancing the program of the fifteen "unnegotiable" demands made by the dissidents of San Francisco State College. We ask him to name the date and the place in Central California. We promise him a fair and impartial discussion without violence, picketing or coercion. In view of the statements made in his "Open Letter," we feel that he should have the courage of his convictions to come with his student dissidents.

TROY V. HIRASUNA  
FRED Y. YAMAMOTO  
Fresno, Calif.

Be a Registered Voter

## Baseball: we'll never outgrow its memories

By JOE HAMANAKA

Seattle We made it! We have a brand new Major League ball club—the Seattle Pilots of the American League, Yes, Virginia, we're really Big League now!

Two years ago we got a professional basketball team. And now, Major League baseball. While we have had a Pacific Coast League entry for years, ours was Triple-A ball, a farm club.

### AREA CODE 206

It's a big thing for the Pacific Northwest. The first Major League franchise in the area. And on the day before the opener, the new club was honored with special ceremonies in Memorial Plaza downtown. The team arriving by motorcade from Seattle-Tacoma International Airport. A downtown parade. A civic luncheon at the Olympic Hotel.

The governor proclaimed the week of April 6-12 as "Baseball Week" in the State of Washington. It's a new era. The Centennial Year, too, of baseball.

Now we will see the likes of Al Kaline, Denny McLain, Jim Lonborg, Harmon Killebrew, Mel Stottlemyre, Mickey Lolich, Norm Cash, Tony Oliva, Frank Robinson . . . right here in Seattle! And maybe a World Series—one day. How about that!

Heading the Seattle franchise is Dewey Soriano who did a little pitching himself a few years back. He's president of the club. And the team name, possibly comes because Soriano is a licensed pilot, the kind that brings ships down into Puget Sound to dock. Or, could be because of Boeing's airplanes. Seattle Pilots.

On second thought, we hope it's because of aerospace activities in this area. Because Soriano, as a pilot, several years back, ran a ship onto a rock in Puget Sound—and that ain't good. Dewey's wearing glasses lately.

They worked day and night to get Sick's Stadium down on Rainier Valley up to major league standards. This is temporary, to handle 25,000. The voters OK'd the building of a multi-purpose stadium last year, but which isn't going anywhere. Due to money and site fights. But that's another story.

Seattle always has been a so-called "good baseball town." Lots of "rah-rah" for the home team. Provincial. Lots of pride.

When the JACL was founded in Seattle, the local professional club was playing at the Dugdale Park at 14th and Cedar Way. Then to Civic Stadium, where the 1962 World's Fair was held, the present Seattle Center. The club was called Seattle "Indians."

In the late '30s and early '40s in the Pacific Coast Loop, the club won a few pennants with LA Jack LeVelt as manager. Those were the days of the winning ball clubs and the attendances consistently in 5-figures. And owner Emil Sick of Rainier Brewing, of course, changed the name to "Rainiers." Nach, to echo his beer. He also built the present Sick's Stadium.

Sick is dead now, but he built a "winner" with guys like Fred Hutchinson, Bill Lawrence, Dick Gyselman, Les Scarsella, Dick Barrett, Hal Turpin, Ed Vanni, JoJo White, Earl Torgeson, Jojo Niemi, Gilly Campbell, Bill Schuster, George Archie, Hal Spindel . . .

And a little earlier, under Dutch Reuther, names like Mike Hunt, Fred Muller, Andy Harrington, Frank Cox, Chick Ellsworth, Nino Bonagiovanni, Joe Coscarart, George Burns, Earl Sheely, Mel Almeida . . .

And in those days, there was a Kenzo Nishida chucking for Oakland's A's, and Hawaiian Jimmy Horio had a try outfielding with Sacto's Solons.

And Mr. Seattle Baseball, Lippy Leo Lassen (still living) was the radio "voice" of the Indians and the Rainiers. And on Maynard Avenue, Nihonmachi's "echo" was Lippy Toshinori Miyagawa—Leo Lassen Miyagawa, they called him. "The kid" did a good imitation.

Baseball was the "biggest" in Nihonmachi. Remember the Mikados, the Asahis, Nippon A.C., the Taiyos, the Wasedas, Western Giants, the Lotus White Sox, Auburn, The Vancouver Asahi series over Labor Days. And the very large Fourth of July tournaments. Czar George Ishihara of the Courier Leagues.

Baseball names come to mind—like Ralph Sano, Sam Aoki, T. Matsudaira, Shig Ozwawa of Old and Art Sakazaki, Joe Kusunagi, Junbo Okamura, Sparky Kono, Fireball Yone Nakao, Saki Arai, Kaz Arai, Kay Takayoshi, Tom Sakai, Taiji Takayoshi, Nobu (Fat) Yoshida, Dyke Itami, Ben Yoshida, Nobu Tanagi . . .

There was Lefty Yamaguchi, Jack Hori, Matsui Sakagami, Porgie Okada, Frank Fukano, Mac Kaneko, Roy Sakamoto, the Mochizuki Bros., Frank Nagamine, Suts Nakaniishi, Mud Tanaka, Saki Miyahara, the Kuniyuki Bros., the Okamoto Bros., To

Accent on Youth Alan Kumamoto

When We Come Alive!



During the past year (especially during the last six months) certain changes have been occurring in the Japanese American community known as Little Tokyo. These experiences share a greater visibility with the establishment of several groups.

The Council of Oriental Organizations (COO) introduces the adult populace to the concept of four oriental subcultures coming together to work in a joint effort. Asian American Political Alliance (AAPA) has a sister unit in Southern California using most effectively the tool of confrontation mainly by its young adult membership. Oriental Concern which sprang out of a collegiate effort now concentrates especially out of three schools. In this process of defining and redefining membership, purposes, strategies, etc., all these groups have adjusted their role with the community and at times have joined in coalitions of energy.

The Asian American Studies Center at UCLA introduces the combination of administration, faculty, students and community working to establish through countless hours of defining a research-oriented, social action-inspired center that keeps in mind the unique role of the urban university.

"Gidra", both a newspaper and its organization, affords further insight into the younger Asian American mind as journalism and "the power of the press" hit the ethnic communities.

Yellow Brotherhood serves in concentrating on the area we have determined and labeled in the delinquency category. The Brotherhood works specifically with the drug problem of the younger set.

And for another area, senior citizens, the Pioneer Project creates activities and keeps active a constant well meaning stream of happenings for the Issei. Social welfare becomes the bag of the COO sponsored federally funded Oriental Service Center.

So that a group known as the Japanese American Citizens League is not left out of this picture we must report the effort of two units within the ranks, one more defined as a "place" and the other a "group". The place is the Southern California JACL Office which often becomes a clearing house and resource for the abovementioned groups without strings attached. There are no formal ties intended or implied yet a necessary sharing to accomplish tasks and exchange views often exists. The group is a national one called the Ethnic Concern Committee which through a multiple approach has investigated and acted upon programs for the community.

When we come alive in JACL and we contend that we are not there yet, what will we see? Will these other groups still be there and will they be doing the things we failed to see? Why not join hands? Why not find our area of making change?

The National JACL Planning Commission, your district planning commission is asking you, the member, or non-member, to help see JACL's future, help determine its direction and goal. If you feel that JACL should not get involved, should not change, we want to hear that too (so we don't fool the Sansei in thinking that JACL may be their organization also) BUT if you want to make us dynamic, help us visualize what we will look like when we come alive.

EDITORIAL: Palo Alto Times

## Concentration Camp Fear

May 3 of big-city ghetto riots, militants could be rounded up placed in detention camps.

It is little wonder that many black citizens firmly believe the unfounded rumors that the government already is preparing detention camps—or concentration camps—for their occupancy.

The law, of course, reminds Californians of that shameful period at the start of World War II, when, in a time of fear and hysteria, Japanese American citizens were torn from their homes and placed in camps.

The law has no place in America, and Cranston and Murphy are to be encouraged in their efforts to expunge it from the books.

### Ethnic Studies

SACRAMENTO—The Sacramento City College will offer Social Science 44, "The Asian Experience in America," from the fall semester. The course has been endorsed by the local JACL.

A report of the House Committee on Un-American Activities last year recommended just how those provisions might be applied. In the case

## 25 Years Ago

In the Pacific Citizen, May 27, 1944

Congressmen from western states urged by WRA Director Dillon Meyer to permit return of evacuees as soon as military restrictions are lifted . . . Ex-Ambassador Grew to Japan reveals Japanese police kidnapped Nisei from U.S. 3,800 in Colorado . . . Merchant marine ship captain praises AJA soldiers aiding crew fight sub, stand watch in Mediterranean . . . Nisei USA: Twilight of the Demagogues (the Dies committee).

Editorial: "Japan's Anti-Nisei Policy" (on Grew's new book); "Relocation over New York" (on difficulty of resettling Issei over 40); "Two Evacuations" (on military eviction of Sewell Avery from Montgomery Ward, Chicago).

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Continued on Page 6

















EMBASSY OFFICIAL—Greeting Japanese Embassy Counselor Shun-ichi Yamanaka (second from left) on his first visit of Utah are (from left): George Kimura, Salt Lake

8—PACIFIC CITIZEN Friday, May 23, 1969



By Jim Henry

## Sakura Script

Radicals Rule by Default

TOKYO — Student violence continues to reach new highs here as the young hoodlums make ready for the all-out push against the Japan-U.S. Security Treaty next year.

Recently at Okayama University a 25-year-old policeman was killed after being hit with a rock thrown by an ultraradical student. He was the second policeman killed by students and a university graduate himself. Earlier this year he had been cited for his exemplary record in the Chugoku area.

As elsewhere, there was no outcry of indignation against the continuing outrage of the student radicals; no demands for interpellations in the Diet. The press gave it a routine writeup.

With the general public apathy to this violence, the hard-core ultraradical elements continue to keep up their actions. They made a shambles of graduation

ceremonies and entrance rites at many universities in April.

The tragedy of it all is that some 30 universities where new students have enrolled before spring vacation are still closed due to disputes because of a small minority dedicated to violence.

### Professors Protest

Equally deplorable is the fact that behind it all many of the ultraradicals are being aided and in some instances, even instigated by professors. At Okayama University, which is State operated, a group of professors protested the university decision to call for police protection because it did not conform to the university's autonomy. They threw no rocks but certainly helped to stir up the students toward the violence that resulted in the death of a policeman.

In the same light is the Kyushu University professor who publicly stated that "the police are my enemy." Any authority opposed to the radicals is evil and since the police represent authority they are to be hated and attacked. Their haven is "university autonomy" which has been misconstrued as giving them extrajudicial rights beyond the reach of the law.

To show what such beliefs can lead to, ultraradical students at Kyoto University with the help of three "sympathetic" professorial assistants have taken to holding anti-university lectures recently. The school within a school is devoted to the teaching of violence and revolution. Military tactics are included.

In short, politically motivated teachers are being allowed to expound their cause of destroying the university and democratic society. Yet, university authorities hesitate to call in the police because of "university autonomy." In the meantime the autonomy they cherish is being eaten away.

### By Default

The academic freedom guaranteed by the Constitution is being destroyed by the hoodlums and their professor cohorts. Defenders of the national charter remain silent, or like Governor Minobe of Tokyo, say that "university autonomy" takes precedence above all else.

Thus the student radicals, armed with their Gewalt (violence) sticks and rocks are free to destroy Japan's democratic institutions by default because the school administrators are unwilling to ask for police protection.

No amount of reforms will satisfy the ultraradicals in any case. The only way reforms will be carried out is to first weed out and crush the ultraradicals. But that, as can be seen, is more easier said than done.

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## U.S. PUBLIC OPINION OF JAPAN IS SLIGHTLY BETTER THAN LAST YEAR

TOKYO — The annual opinion survey conducted for the Japanese Foreign Office by Gallup Poll indicates Americans continue to regard Japan as a dependable ally by nearly two to one.

At 43 pct. of the total 1,514 persons polled seeing Japan as a dependable ally this year, it was an improvement over the 40 pct. in 1968 but still below the 45 pct. high record in 1967, the ministry reported.

Those not regarding Japan as a dependable ally also increased from 34 pct. last year to 37 pct.

Similar responses were also recorded in answers to another question: "Do you consider Japan to be a stabilizing power in Asia, or not?"

Affirmative answers garnered 47 pct., greater than the 45 pct. last year but smaller than the 52 pct. in 1967.

Analyzing answers to two questions above, the ministry noted both relief and anxiety. The relief came as a result of the partial recovery

### Notes Bad Report

It took special note of the fact that as much as 17 pct. of those polled answered that the Japanese are "not trustworthy." The corresponding rate for last year was only 11 pct.

Main reasons for their mistrust included their past memories, the attack on Pearl Harbor in particular, anti-U.S. demonstrations in Japan and the like.

A new question this year concerned the necessity for U.S.-Japan cooperation in dealing with Asian affairs.

Nearly two-thirds, more specifically 64 pct., said that they should work closely with Japan, with another 19 pct. offering a negative answer.

Answers on the quality of Japanese products were: Excellent—7 pct., good—34 pct., fair—34 pct., poor—17 pct. and no opinion—5 pct.

## San Francisco JACL credit union OKs first federally insured student loan

SAN FRANCISCO — The board of directors of the San Francisco JACL Credit Union approved the first Federally Insured Student Loan application and recommended the Credit Committee to approve the student's loan.

This is the beginning of a very useful loan program sponsored by the credit union designed especially for students whereby they can borrow up to \$1,500 per academic year from the credit union.

The Federal government pays the credit union 7% interest on the loan while the student is attending school. Nine months after graduation the borrower assumes the loan and has a ten year period to retire the loan.

The first Federally Insured Student Loan was made to a Sausalito student for the sum of \$500 for the cost of summer school at a Northern California university. San Francisco JACL Credit Union President Yukio Kumamoto approved the Board's action with the unanimous votes of Mrs. Chiz Satow, Yukio Wada, William Hoshizawa, Mrs. Frances Morioka, Edison Uno, Yukio Ito, and treasurer Ichiro Sogiyama.

Kumamoto also announced that ample funds are available for student loans, vacation loans, home improvement loans, and other financial needs.

## Kitano book sale

SAN FRANCISCO — Another shipment of 300 books by Dr. Kitano, "Japanese Americans", from Prentice-Hall has been received by Edison Uno, of 315 Ninth Ave., who is promoting the mail order sale at \$6.50 (cloth) and \$3.50 (softcover) for "Sansei Project" a fund-raising campaign to support Sansei program in the community. Initial order involved 500 copies which were sold during the first month.

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## Japan's no-war constitution will be hard to change

Counselor Yamanaka addresses Utah JACLers

By ALICE KASAI

SALT LAKE CITY — Mike Masaoaka sent Counselor Shun-ichi Yamanaka to Salt Lake May 12 to meet with Mt. Olympus and Salt Lake JACL members. Attending the welcome dinner were the Governor's wife, Mrs. Calvin Rampton, who welcomed him in behalf of the state of Utah, Mayor J. Bracken Lee on behalf of the city and Dr. Ray Olpin on behalf of the Univ. of Utah where the banquet was served. These dignitaries had all visited Japan just the past year and had full appreciation for Counselor Yamanaka's speech.

Dr. Olpin, president emeritus and chairman of Salt Lake Matsumoto Sister City Committee, praised the many Nisei of Utah University who have found their success. Among them, he named Mike Masaoaka, Sen Nishiyama of the U.S. Embassy in Tokyo, Dr. Edward Hashimoto still teaching at the University, Wat Misaka, who made the basketball "hall of fame" during the war years, and the late Bob Mukai, debate coach, who died enroute to a speech meet.

Counselor Yamanaka told of Japan's basic postwar foreign policies as MacArthur-directed with the framing of their new constitution that limits their armed forces for self-defense purposes only.

### Economic Program

Aftermath of war has convinced Japan that force only led to dead end as it was impossible to dominate any country, he said. In this self-realization, she is attempting to do her share in contributing to building of world peace by assisting to raise the living standard of not only herself but other Asian countries.

In working for collective security in the presently divided world, United States will now find it difficult to change Japan's constitution again as she has experienced the holocaust of war's actual devastation, Yamanaka declared.

Japan's program to promote understanding and better international relation has been initiated through the many Sister-City programs throughout the country. Dr. Olpin cited Honolulu and Hiroshima, the two cities experiencing bombing, to cement their ties of "People-to-People" by mutual exchange of respect and appreciation.

When asked what he thought was the United States' main problem today, Olpin replied that "without a doubt, it is the racial issue."

Yamanaka hyphenates his first name "Shun-ichi". When

## Reischauer —

Continued from Page 3

the Japanese realize that Japan is the chief gainer and would be the chief loser if U.S. forces were pulled back from its Asia bases.

With the tinderbox situation between North and South Korea virtually on her doorstep and with the need to maintain freedom of the seas to transport vitally needed oil supplies a great distance from the Near East, her dependence on shipping to export her products, Japan would be forced to rearm, a step which would be good for the world.

First, that all nations can be free. At the beginning of the 19th century, he pointed out that one-third of the world, all in the Western world, was the most advanced while the undeveloped two-thirds, largely non-white, was undeveloped and mostly under colonial bondage rule.

### Bridged Big Gap

"Only Japan was able to straddle the great gap between these two groups of nations."

"This put Japan in a special position which gives her an opportunity to become a great force in the world."

Japan was the first to break this pattern and prove that all people can become modern in the sense that they become prosperous and modernized. However, the nations which have followed Japan's example are learning that this was not an overnight step, that it came after Japan adopted universal education, adequate transportation and communication systems and developed government procedures through a long period of trial and error.

### Thoroughly Democratic

The third lesson Japan has taught is that all people can be free as individuals, that it is possible for a society that is not a western society to emphasize human rights and maximize the independence of the individual, that it is possible to operate a democratic form of government.

He said that many Americans believe that Gen. MacArthur just transplanted the democratic form of government to Japan after World

War II. "This is not correct," he pointed out. It was developed gradually from the grass roots starting in the 1890s with the town councils. This grew into the democratic experiment between the 1890s and 1920s — a comparatively short time when one considers that it took the British several centuries to cover as much ground.

"That it failed to achieve true democracy is not surprising, Dr. Reischauer pointed out. It failed in Germany and other European countries, too.

When MacArthur came to Japan as occupation commander, he "got rid of the Diet in the old system" such as calling for election of the Diet upper house in place of appointed councillors. These changes gave the parliamentary democratic system a chance to make good.

Japan's present system is now more successful than some in Europe, he pointed out.

"The fourth lesson is that all countries can be culturally free. Japan has gone through periods when western ideas were extremely popular and swing back like a pendulum to devote more emphasis on its own cultures."

In this process she has learned that adoption of western ways does not mean that there be any need to give up her own identity.

"It is interesting to note that in recent years the people of the western world are turning to Japan and adopting Japanese ideas. In fact, the trend may be more movement from Japan than towards it."

—Nichibei Times

## Fellowships —

Continued from Front Page

The fellowships were open to JACL members only, including Juniors who had reached their 21st birthday by April 30, 1969.

### Personal Backgrounds

Miss Motomatsu graduated from Western Washington State College in education in 1967 and from Univ. of Washington with an M.A. in librarianship in 1969. She is active with a number of professional teaching and librarian societies.

Miss Nakai graduated from Western Washington State College in education in 1967 and from Univ. of Washington with an M.A. in librarianship in 1969. She is active with a number of professional teaching and librarian societies.

Miss Nakawase, who was born in Fukuoka, graduated from American University in 1967, majoring in international relations and continued graduate studies at Maine, New Mexico, Temple and Pennsylvania. She taught for three years in a Philadelphia Negro ghetto school and then transferred in 1967 to the Puerto Rican district because of her Spanish background.

Mrs. Yenkida, mother of five children (oldest is a college sophomore, the youngest is in the fifth grade), graduated from North Kitsap Union High School in 1942 with honors in English and is now completing studies for a degree in elementary education. She has been active in the local PTA and Girl Scout programs.

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—Nichibei Times

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F: Miyako Summer Tour to Japan

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