

PACIFIC CITIZEN

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Ye Editor's Desk

PROGRESS IN HOUSING

Housing discrimination is probably the most hurting of prejudices against persons of Japanese ancestry. Hence, the order by President Kennedy of last week to establish a Committee on Equal Opportunity in Housing and prohibiting racial and religious discrimination in housing built or purchased with federal assistance is very welcome.
The local papers say its effect on Southern California will be slight since California has a law already—the Hawkins and Unruh Acts, which outlaw discrimination in housing. One builder was quoted as stating the order "could deliver a severe blow to the efforts of the building industry to provide low-cost housing . . . If buyers show a reluctance to purchase homes in housing developments which have sold to a minority family as has reportedly been the case where this situation has occurred, builders may find the financial risk so great that they will be forced to forego building the lower cost housing. Unfortunately, it is in the lower cost housing bracket, that the need is by far the greatest."
Of course, the President has said the home-building industry may have been exaggerating the fears of a possible slump.

And we're inclined to believe the President, when you pause to think about the forecasts that have been made in recent years, which predict the United States population will rise a good 30 million by 1970—in excess of 210 million. The 1960 census totaled 179 million.

And these forecasters suggest 80 per cent of the 210 million in 1970 will be living in urban centers. And more housing will be required. The housing outlook should also consider the increase in the number of persons over 65 years of age; more teenagers and young adults, thus many more families.

A business economist estimates personal income can be expected to increase from the \$4,500 average to \$5,500-\$6,000 before 1970 with inflation included to restrict real income gain.

Such prospects can only mean greater production of housing. Since the 1950s, it has become a habit for a million-plus housing units to be built annually. More important is the fact that postwar housing boom, huge as it was, made little inroad on the elimination of millions of substandard housing units, now up for replacement. There are other complexities involved on meeting future housing demands, such as material, manpower and money, but our optimism calls for two million housing units a year by the end of this decade.

The Kennedy order for equal opportunity in housing may be the stimulus. The federal government, it might be recalled, got into the home-financing field during the Depression of the 1930s, as an invigorator of the economy.

And in a democracy, people get essentially what they want from their government. And if it is to survive politically, no administration can resist the continued pressure of needs which must be met.

Former Federal Public Housing Authority Commissioner Philip M. Klutznick expects the inflationary spiral will tend to increase the cost of housing production. Need for money will tend to keep financing high. And with prospects of even greater housing production, he sees no escape from increased government participation.

To close the gap between the ability of people to buy homes and the prices at which houses can be produced, as Klutznick puts it, is the most obvious problem which government can be expected to tackle. He cites longer term mortgage and lower down payment as a favorite possibility. Real concern, in this instant, is the hope that the house is still in good shape by the time it's paid for.

Hence, the practice today is for substantial down payment measured by the life of a family to the economic life of the house. Yet the modern trend is that not one family pays off the mortgage, but a successive number of families, evident by the fact that families move.

So Klutznick feels the no-down payment and 50-year mortgage will become the rule rather than the exception and government's role in mortgage insurance will increase. He also sees cooperative housing to reduce family costs per units becoming more popular. On public housing, he suggests a program which would permit those who live in it to become its owner as their economic position improved.

The pressure of growth in the coming decade will prod many urban centers into full scale urban renewal programs. High-rise structures and careful planning will draw many families into urban centers. Some of these urban centers need not be in central town but in the suburbs. Rapid transit will be connecting these centers. Some genius will come along to convert the helicopter as a mass transit medium, thus permit greater utilization of land farther away from central town.

Added to this dream in housing, of course, are the related problems of land acquisition, utilities, streets . . . with improved methods of housing production (pre-fabs) . . . push-button in the air-conditioned and dust-proof home, better lighting, etc.

And with men like Nisei of the Biennium Minoru Yamasaki in our midst, America shall witness a Nisei to help meet this challenge of progress in housing.

Masaoka

(Continued from Front Page)
shortcomings, because the orders will have their greatest impact on suburban tract developments and new in-town apartment projects. The initial reaction from various civil rights groups, including JACL, was favorable.

ADMINISTRATION officials view the new order as the beginning of a long and gradual campaign to remove racial discrimination from the housing field. The objectives of the first directive, it was suggested, were deliberately limited in order to gain experience on which later steps could be based.

The order will affect purchase and rental of units built and financed in public housing, with FHA, VA, and Farmers Home Administration loans. Federally assisted college housing and housing for the elderly, structures built under the Community Facilities Act, and the Canehart housing for families of military personnel. It will also apply to Government-owned housing—chiefly the 34,000 taken over by the FHA on loan defaults—and to property built on land cleared by the slum clearance and urban renewal programs.

IF a complaint of discrimination is filed against a builder, developer, or operator of any of these categories of housing, the appropriate Federal agency will investigate.

The presidential order requires that the matter be settled if possible by informal conciliation. If that fails, the financing agreement may be canceled or future Federal assistance withheld. Ultimately, the case may be referred to the Department of Justice for civil or criminal prosecution. The stress, however, will be on the prevention of discrimination, rather than litigation.

So far as existing housing is concerned, the order directs Federal officials to "use their good offices" to promote the abandonment of discriminatory practices in property built with Government assistance.

THE EXECUTIVE Order generally follows the recommendations of the Civil Rights Commission except for its exclusion of property financed through conventional loans from federally insured banks and savings and loan associations.

It is similar to laws and ordinances already in effect in 17 States and more than 20 cities. California, Oregon, and Washington are among the State prohibiting racial discrimination in public housing.

THE GOVERNMENT'S top housing official, Robert C. Weaver, administrator of the Housing and Home Finance Agency, in answer to charges that the presidential order would result in a major slowdown in the construction industry—one of the economic barometers—stated that in States that have adopted anti-bias laws "The net impact has been imperceptible."

The top Negro administrator in the National Government thought that the anti-discrimination order would not cause "perceptible adverse economic effects."

Of significance are his comments that while an anti-discrimination law " . . . does not change attitudes, it does change behavior; and out of changes in behavior come your changes in attitude—and, of course, the social scientists now know it isn't law versus education; it is law as an instrument of education."

AS EXPRESSED by the President at his press conference announcing his Executive Order, "It is neither proper nor equitable that Americans should be denied the benefits of housing owned by the Federal Government or financed through Federal assistance on the basis of their race, color, creed, or national origin."
"Our national policy is equal opportunity for all and the Federal Government will continue to take such legal and proper steps as it may to achieve the realization of this goal."

To close the gap between the ability of people to buy homes and the prices at which houses can be produced, as Klutznick puts it, is the most obvious problem which government can be expected to tackle. He cites longer term mortgage and lower down payment as a favorite possibility. Real concern, in this instant, is the hope that the house is still in good shape by the time it's paid for.

PC Letter Box

Thanks

Dear Editor:
We enjoy the Pacific Citizen as it now appears in its new form giving a continued broad and interesting coverage of various chapters and other outstanding news.
We thank you for the coverage given our SJR 1 campaign in Idaho, which I am quite sure was responsible for distant chapters coming through financially.
Thanks, and keep up the good (pipe chomping) work.
ABE SAITO
Snake River JACL.

(Some readers, on the other hand, have suggested the PC revert to its original tabloid format, which would allow for better compartmentalization. The present standard 8-column format was initiated in 1960 to allow more space for news and advertising, as much as 500 column inches per year.—Editor.)

TALK ON JAPANESE SAKE TAKES TOASTMASTER CUP

SELMA. — Yoshio Yamada won the first place speaker trophy from the Selma Toastmaster's Club at its recent meeting. His topic was "Sake, the Tranquilizer of Japan."
The other speaker was George Abe who spoke on "Fine Points of Salemanship." Ben Nobuhiro was an evaluator.

Japanese History Project Fund Contribute Now.



Youth Speaks: Approach Toward World Forces

Text of the winning speech at the eighth annual Youth Oratorical Contest sponsored by the Golden Gate Optimists and Troop 12 Parents Assn. by Carol Hiroko Fujii, representing the San Francisco Jr. JACL, is as follows:

An Address By CAROL H. FUJII
San Francisco
Progress is being made in our times. One of the signs of progress has recently been symbolized by the fact that we have elected the first 42-year-old President and he is Catholic. Also we have recently entered an era in which a substantial proportion of current youth will experience a part of their active lives in the 21st century. Thus a 16-year-old of today will be only 55 at the end of the century.

It is possible that the 20th century will be characterized by future historians as one of the centuries of turmoil and transition. It is also likely, however, that it will be judged as one of the great creative centuries, in which major stages of achievement will have occurred.

The tremendous developments in the sciences and industries, together with the long series of revolutions will be one of the prominent achievements of the century.

At the same time, it has been and will probably continue to be a century of turmoil, not one of complete peacefulness, but of challenge and danger. It is in this broad perspective that I should like to sketch some of the problems of American youth, as the heirs of the next phase of our future, with both its opportunities and its difficulties.

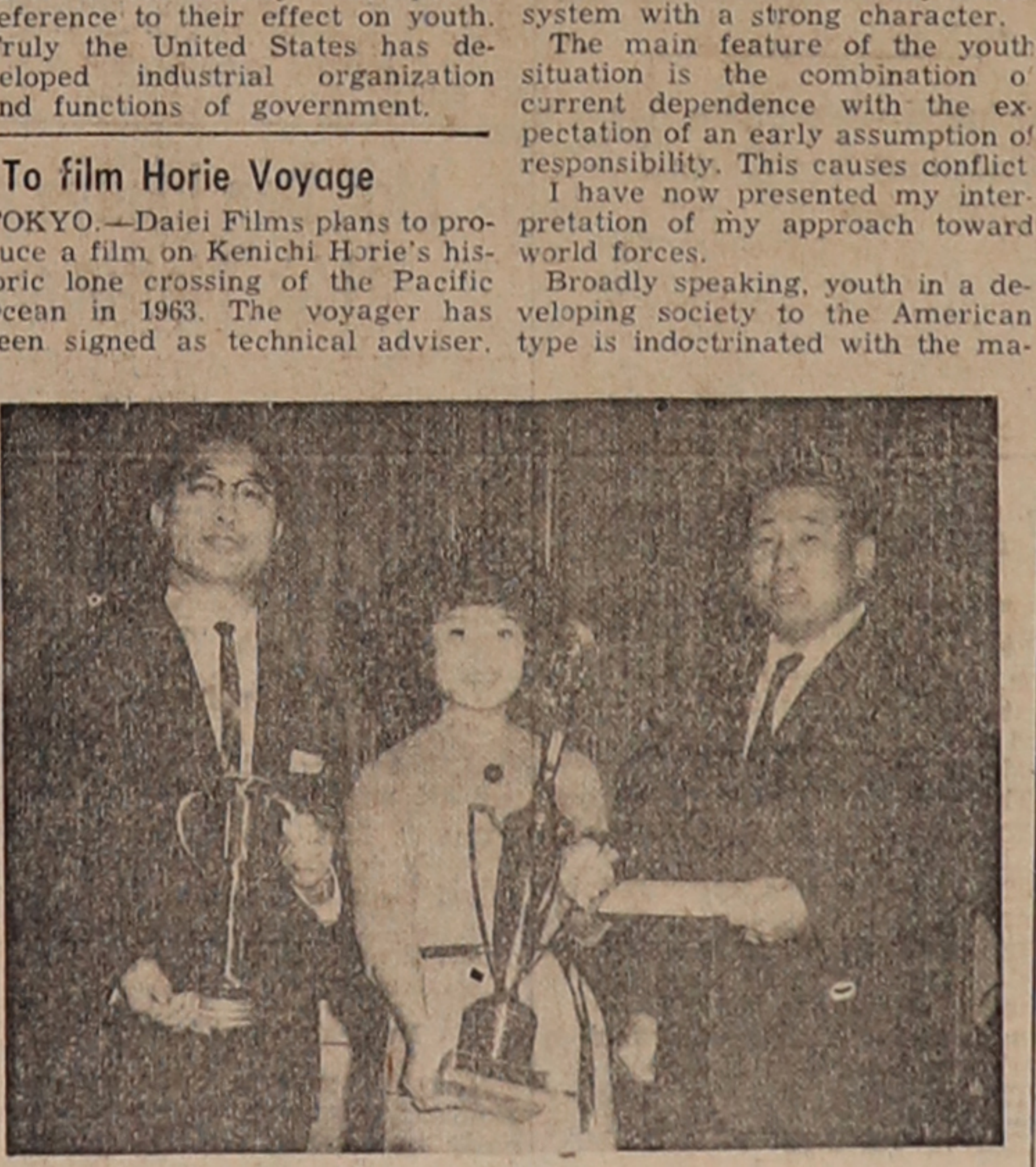
In the course of this century, the U.S. has emerged at the forefront of the line of advanced development, not only because of its wealth and political power but also more importantly because it displays the type of social organization that belongs to the future.

During the last 20 years a differing and competing version has also emerged in the communist societies, it is not surprising that there is high tension at both political and ideological levels.

Obviously the meaning of American society presents a world-wide problem, not least to our citizens and in turn to our youth since we are the coming generation.

Society Today
Before I take up the specific situation of youth, it will be better to sketch some of the main features of our society with special reference to their effect on youth. Truly the United States has developed industrial organization and functions of government.

To film Horie Voyage
TOKYO — Daiji Films plans to produce a film on Kenichi Horie's historic lone crossing of the Pacific Ocean in 1963. The voyager has been signed as technical adviser.



SAN FRANCISCO YOUTH WINS ORATORICAL
Miss Carol Fujii is holding the Yutaka Koizumi Memorial Trophy for winning the eighth annual San Francisco Youth Oratorical Contest held Nov. 11. She is the first Jr. JACLer to win in the last three years. Yukio Wada (left) of Troop 12 Parents Assn. is holding her first place individual trophy while Dr. Kazuo Nii of the Golden Gate Optimists presents a \$25 U.S. savings bond. Wada and Nii were contest co-chairmen. — Cut courtesy: Nichibel Times.

Northwest Picture

Scanning the SJR 21 Results
By Elmer Ogawa

Seattle area.
Despite the disappointment, personally, over the SJR 21 defeat, and the "aw shucks" attitude any Monday morning quarterbacking, we find it interesting to visit the JACL office and to scan the precinct returns with Tak Kubota, which were still coming in last week.
About 800,000 voters cast a yes or no ballot on the issue of land law repeal as compared with a million in 1960. About 25 per cent of the voters did not mark their ballot on the repeal issue both times.

Whereas, SJR 4 carried but one county, King (Seattle) in 1960, SJR 21 carried 5 counties in 1962, King, Pierce (Tacoma principal city), Lewis (Chehalis), Yakima (Yakima), and Kitsap (Bremerton).

Spokane, which has seen the addition of a new JACL chapter since 1960 showed a great improvement in the box score; 33,198 voters of about 100,000 voted "no" in 1960, and 15,453 of 76,000 voted likewise in 1962. The improvement reflects a great deal of credit on the hard working members of the Spokane Chapter, and is especially significant because proponents of SJR 21 still faced a concentrated and organized opposition in the Spokane

Idaho

(Continued from Front Page)
all our members and friends, I would like to personally thank all the committee members and the JACLers in the IDC for their unceasing and wonderful support.

On behalf of the SJR 1 committee and the IDC may I express also our gratitude to the National Board and Staff, to the National Council, their big-hearted members and to everyone who played a part in our campaign for their support for the repeal of this constitutional law in the state of Idaho giving every citizen, without regard to race, their full citizenship privileges.

Position of Youth
It is in this broad picture of the American social structure and its development that I should like to consider the position of American youth. Contrary to prevailing views that mainly stress the rising standard of living and the indulgent easy life, I think the general trend of society has been and will continue to be one which puts greater rather than diminished demands on its youth.

He must operate in more complex situation than before. He attempts to do many things his predecessors never attempted. To succeed in what he attempts, he has to exercise progressively higher levels of competence and responsibility.

Perhaps the central repercussion of this general upgrading of expectations is in the field of formal education. The prestige drive of either making college or not, has driven youth to exert his every ounce of energy and intellect. In this particular field I think some youth have met the challenge and won.

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TOYO Myatake



From the Frying Pan

By Bill Hosokawa

Denver, Colo.

SAD TIDINGS—The telephone, bearer of good tidings and bad, rang a few minutes ago and brought word that Vaughn Mechau was dead. He had suffered a heart attack in Tripoli on the sun-seared coast of Libya where his job with the United States Agency for International Development had taken him. There were no other details immediately available.

Twenty years ago Vaughn Mechau counted thousands of Japanese Americans among his friends. He was reports officer at the Heart Mountain War Relocation Center in Wyoming, and he was without doubt the best-liked man on the administrative staff. He was outraged by the evacuation. So he did everything possible to make the lives of the evacuees a bit more comfortable, a bit more tolerable, a bit more hopeful, a bit less bleak.

After the war he went into newspapering for a while, but his experience in the WRA program had done something to him. He felt the need to help people, and the people who needed help most were in other countries. So he joined the foreign aid program and served in Paraguay, Brazil, Korea and finally Libya where time caught up with him.

FIRST MEETING—Vaughn Mechau was one of the first men I met when the powers that be shipped me off to Heart Mountain. I remember the meeting well. He was hauling cots into the barracks we would occupy, drenched with sweat and grimy with Wyoming dust, and grinning to make us a bit more at ease. He could have sat in his office, but he was out working where it would do the most good.

We started the camp newspaper, the Heart Mountain Sentinel, together. It became a good newspaper that helped bolster the camp morale, and he was proud of it.

Senator E.V. Robertson of Wyoming took a particular delight in attacking the Heart Mountain camp. But he had never taken the trouble to visit Heart Mountain and didn't know what he was talking about. We sent him a telegram, which the Senator ignored, and printed the story of the invitation in The Sentinel. The wire services picked it up and circulated it around the country.

There were no funds available to pay for the telegram, which cost a tidy sum. Mechau paid for it out of his own pocket.

SENTINEL STORY—Last winter, before Mechau and his wife, Pat, set out for the Libya assignment, he said he wanted to write a book about the Sentinel, about the people who worked on it and the role it played in the community. It would be an inspiring story, he said with characteristic enthusiasm, in the greatest traditions of a free and militant press.

A few months ago I dug through the mass of stuff piled in the garage, dug out my files of the Sentinel, and sent the old newspapers on to Mechau so he could work on the book. Now it will never be written, for he knew more about the Sentinel than anyone.

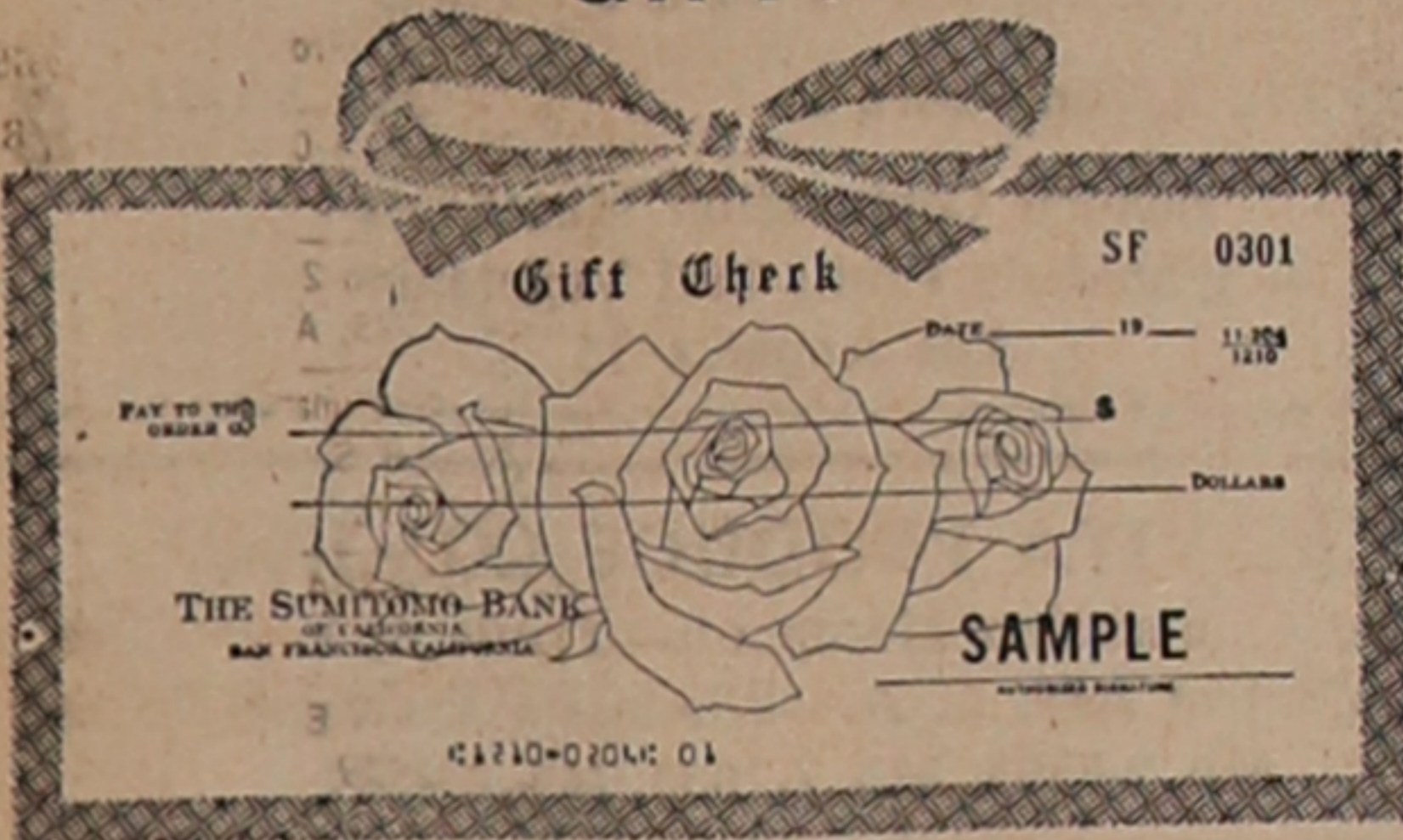
MORE THAN A BOSS—Over the years of our association Mechau became more than boss and mentor. He became a friend who taught me many things, like compassion and love of mankind and tolerance in its fullest sense. I mourn his passing. Meeting him and getting to know him was one of the finest things to come out of the whole sorry experience of the evacuation. And many another Nisei can say the same thing. I hope this thought will make Pat's grief a little easier to bear.

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Walter Reuther says Japanese workers 'underpaid', but Japan claims its labor 'not cheap'; wage comparisons unfair

TOKYO—Japanese workers are underpaid compared to their counterparts in Europe and the United States, according to Walter Reuther, head of the United Auto Workers who has been visiting Japan. He departed for home Saturday.

He warned the Japanese labor unions to stick to getting better wages and working conditions with as little emphasis on politics as possible, in an address last week before the Tokyo Correspondents Club.

"We believe Japanese wages are low and that Japanese workers are not getting their fair share of the fruits of progress," Reuther said and warned union men that it is impossible to work with Communists in the labor movement.

"Communists use labor unions primarily to advance the foreign policy of the Soviet Union. Our policy is that you can't cooperate with anyone who puts trade union aims behind other aims."

What Every Candidate Should Know

DOYLESTOWN, Pa.—Defeated Congressional candidate James Michener apparently felt that making the race was worth the effort.

The Pulitzer Prize-winning author of "Hawaii" and former Oahu resident lost by some 18,000 votes in the Pennsylvania resort and retreat district of Bucks and Lehigh Counties.

Before election day he penned an article for the New York Times titled "What Every Candidate Should Know."

Views Listed

A few of the Michener observations:

"There are tremendous satisfactions in running for office."

"I have had some of the greatest conversations of my life, some of the best fellowship."

"To battle with one's neighbors for votes is an honorable occupation, and men who have not done so should have no pretensions to government."

"Public indifference to politics is disheartening."

"I entered politics to help clean up messes and I find the struggle exciting. Brawling is an inescapable part of the American political tradition."

Face to Face

"There is no substitute for meeting voters face to face."

"For when a man, week after week, meets with his fellow men, something happens to him. A certain arrogance is knocked out of him. Some of the dross in his system is burned away. He comes to know what he deeply believes."

"When word broke that I was going to run for Congress, the opposition served notice in the newspapers that they were going to fine-tooth comb every word I

Labor economists from Japan and the U.S. are expected to undertake joint studies soon to see just where the inequalities in the Japanese wage system lie.

Labor Not Cheap

The Japanese government contends, on the other hand, that Japanese labor is not cheap, that it is much better than prewar. The government claims the living standard of the Japanese worker is now almost comparable to those in Great Britain, France and West Germany.

The comparison of wages by countries on the basis of official exchange rates—a widely employed method—is regarded as "obviously inadequate" because it fails to take into consideration other factors, such as the levels of national income, price structure, purchasing power and the traditional wage practices of the countries concerned.

Under the exchange rate comparison of workers in manufacturing industries in 1960, the average hourly earnings were 30 cents for Japan, \$2.29 for the United States, 75 cents for Britain, and 62 cents for West Germany.

The government report says Japanese workers enjoyed such fringe benefits as year-end bonuses "which in total roughly amount to an equivalent of three months' wages," meals, commuting fare, dormitories and company housing, medical service, and general retirement allowances.

Industries Vary

Wages in such modern, large-scale industries as steel and shipbuilding average 30,000 yen (\$83.33) to 35,000 yen (\$97.30) a month "or about the same level as in Italy or France even when using the exchange rate comparison method," the report says.

Turning to wages in export industries, it adds: "It is found that the average wage levels in those industries producing commodities which form the main item of Japanese exports to the United States, Canada and Western Europe are not uniform but differ from industry to industry."

In contrast to the steel and shipbuilding industries, the average monthly wage in the textile, toy, and porcelain industries was given at 15,000 yen (\$41.66).

Singling out the textile industry, the report notes that the low scale was because a large per cent of the workers are women with short service time.

Reuther also believed establishment of a minimum wage would dispel the charge of cheap labor.

The Socialist party has called for a basic ¥10,000 (U.S. \$27) a month and a 40-hour week. Most employees now work at least 48 hours.

Chicago JACS slates annual meeting Dec. 1

CHICAGO—Dr. Mortimer Brown, executive assistant to the director of health, State of Illinois, will speak on the "Changing Responsibilities in the Japanese American Community: the Individual Family and the Agency" at the annual meeting of the Japanese American Service Committee Dec. 1, 7:30 p.m., at the Palmer House.

Dan Kuzuhara, onetime Chicago JACS vice-president, and current JACS board president, will preside at the business session, which includes the election and a report from Kenji Nakane, JACS executive director. A social period concludes the evening.

STOCKTON NISEI VET MEMORIAL RELOCATED

STOCKTON—The Nisei veterans memorial monument was moved from the Stockton Buddhist Church to the Parkway Cemetery in a special ceremony Sunday, conducted by the Nisei Veterans Club.

A service in memory of the Stockton-Lodi area Nisei killed in action during World War II and the Korean conflict followed. The plot was donated by the Wallace Funeral Home and cost of moving the monument was accepted by the Stockton O.K. Monument Co.

Urge study of bias in child care homes by welfare board

LOS ANGELES—The Jewish Labor Committee has urged the State Social Welfare Board to include investigation of discrimination in children's institutions during its forthcoming hearings on alleged discrimination in homes for the aged.

Max Mont, area representative for the Jewish group, pointed to a bulletin circulated by the L.A. Welfare Planning Council in 1961 as evidence.

"In the bulletin is a list of children's institutions, with the following coming hearings on alleged discrimination in homes for the aged. Max Mont, area representative for the Jewish group, pointed to a bulletin circulated by the L.A. Welfare Planning Council in 1961 as evidence.

"The Jewish Labor Committee feels it would investigate and public hearings by the state board is vital to end discrimination in children's institutions receiving state or county funds or operating under state license."

(Mike Suzuki, Shonien director, declared a child accepted for care at Shonien is directed by the child's relationship to the Japanese American community—not his race. He conceived a possibility of a child of Japanese descent not being accepted by Shonien, if it were felt the services and care at Shonien would be of no benefit. He also saw a possibility of a child of non-Japanese descent benefiting from Shonien's help if that child had a direct relationship with the Japanese American community.)

FOWLER FESTIVAL QUEEN

FOWLER—Lorraine Miyake, daughter of Dr. and Mrs. George Miyake, was the 1962 Fowler Fall Festival queen.

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Christmas Cheer

LOS ANGELES—The 1962 Christmas Cheer campaign is near its 65 per cent mark of \$3,000 this week with a current total of \$1,946.04. In the past fortnight, \$491.08 has been received.

Various church groups are beginning to collect groceries and staples to make up the Christmas baskets to be distributed to needy Japanese families. The annual "All Church Sunday" for Cheer was set for Dec. 9.

Groceries, staples and toys for the baskets should remain unwrapped. Cheer officials reminded for identification purposes.

Nisei clubs interested in the distribution program should call Jim Higashi, JACL Regional Office, 125 Weller St., MA 6-4471. All contributions must be in by Dec. 16.

CHRISTMAS CHEER DONATIONS

\$35—Lil Tokyo Arts, Gifts & Dry Goods Association
\$25—Japanese American Press Club of Los Angeles, Japanese Methodist Church
\$15—Senshin Y.B.A., Funsters Club
\$10—Sam Ishihara, Dr. Megumi Y. Shinoda, M.D., San Fernando Valley JACL, Mrs. Kimi Nakao, W.L.A. JACL Auxiliary, Samuel T. Hirasawa, Masami Sasaki Okinawa Club
\$7—N. Edward Yamamoto
\$6—Fred Taogama, Diamond Securities, Sakura House of Beauty, Fred Ikeguchi, Mrs. Yukako Iwata, Mr. & Mrs. Tetsu Tada, Keri Yamaguchi, Dr. F.H. Iwamizu, Frank T. Katow
\$4—Grace Y. Kusumoto
\$2—Richard Hikida, Shigemi M. Uye-da
\$1—Mrs. Chiyo Okaneko, K. Hamamoto, Yeizo Yutani, I. Nakamura
Cheer Fund Recapitulation
Total Previously Reported . . . \$1455.04
Total This Report . . . 259.00
Total Donations To Date . . . \$1714.04

Mrs. Ito Aoyama, 81

SAN FRANCISCO—Mrs. Ito Aoyama of 8 Nebraska St. died Nov. 15. A native of Hiroshimas prefecture, she was 81.

Mrs. Aoyama is survived by four children: Masao Calvin Aoyama of Los Angeles, ex-Reno JACL president Fred Aoyama, Mrs. Tomi Marutani of Redwood City, Mrs. Miyuki Kobayashi of San Francisco, and four grandchildren.

Mrs. Take Baba

OAKLAND—Mrs. Take Baba, a seven-year 1000 Clubber of Oakland, died of a heart attack on Nov. 21 after a long illness. A native of Tokyo, she is survived by her three sons Dr. George R. 1000 Club life member of Sequoia, Yozo, Soshiro and six grandchildren.

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Sacramento creams opposition to clinch Long Beach cagefest

LONG BEACH—The visiting Sacramento Counts made shambles of the sixth annual Long Beach Invitational Basketball Tournament by ripping the West L.A. JACL squad, 67 to 42, Saturday night on the Long Beach City College floor for the title.

The Northern California boys, representing the Sacramento JACL had no trouble with the zone used by the WLA quintet, and with Kenji Kodakari and Richard Shintaku doing most of the damage, eased to a 29 to 21 lead at the break and coasted in for the win.

In their first invasion of the Southland, the Counts knocked off Venice-Culver JACL, 75 to 26 in the opening round and soundly thrashed Gardena, 76 to 50 in the championship semi-finals.

Kodakari topped the Counts with 19 points, getting lots of scoring help from Shintaku, Satoshi Kojima, and Roger Nikaide who hit for 18, 13 and 11 points respectively. Dean Kataoka was the only eager hitting for the WLA squad as he led his mates with 17.

MVP Winner

Kenji Kodakari of the victorious Sacramento Counts was named the Most Valuable Player of the two-day cagefest while his team mate Satoshi Kojima was selected on the tournament all stars which also included Clifford Tanaka who set a new single game scoring mark by tallying 44 points, Tom Kato of Downtown JACL, Kenji Takai of Long Beach, and Dean Kataoka. In the consolation end of the tourney, Long Beach paced by the scoring talents of Kenji Takai who ripped the cords for 26 points, whipped the Venice-Culver JACL five, 61 to 46.



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