



1ST NISEI SIGNS FOR MAYOR SEAT IN HONOLULU

May Run Against
Incumbent Blaisdell,
A Four-Time Winner

HONOLULU.—Masato Doi, chairman of the Honolulu City Council, is a candidate for mayor. As of Mar. 19, it became official. A Democrat, he is the first American of Japanese ancestry to seek the city's chief executive post.

Incumbent Mayor Neal S. Blaisdell (R) gave Doi his "best wishes" and said: "Although we have not always agreed, I consider him a conscientious public servant."

Doi will be opposed by Atty. Robert G. Dodge in the primaries but is expected to win handily. Blaisdell no doubt will run again though he has not announced.

Doi regards the Mayor's Office as the "key position in city government which should provide a sense of direction for the growth of Oahu," he declared a press conference last week in revealing his candidacy. "Honolulu has a growth . . . in population, in the number and size of buildings, in the number of new subdivisions. But this growth has been like that of Topsy—"it just grew" without guidance.

"The time is past due to correct this situation, to get out of the rut . . . I believe I can do the job."

Councilman Since 1956

Doi has served on the City Council since his election in 1956. He polled nearly 3,000 more votes for councilman in the 1960 general election than Blaisdell did for Mayor.

Doi, 43, was born in Paahuau, Hawaii. His father became a naturalized citizen five years ago at the age of 90. He interrupted his studies at the Univ. of Hawaii in 1941 to enter the Territorial Guards, served in the Varsity Victory Volunteers which served as a labor battalion in the war's early years. He fought in Italy and France with the 442nd RCT, was graduated Phi Beta Kappa from Columbia University and received his law degree in 1950 from Columbia.

His first active political role was in 1954 when he was elected to the Territorial House of Representatives. In 1956, he switched over to city government, being elected to the Oahu board of supervisors. He is married to the former Sachi Yamada of Glendale, Calif., and they have two children.

Political Note

Political writer Dan Tuttle in the Advertiser viewed the mayoral race as one of the features of the 1964 election.

About 80 pct. of Hawaii's population is directly affected and the remaining 20 pct. invariably follow the contest with keen interest, Tuttle noted.

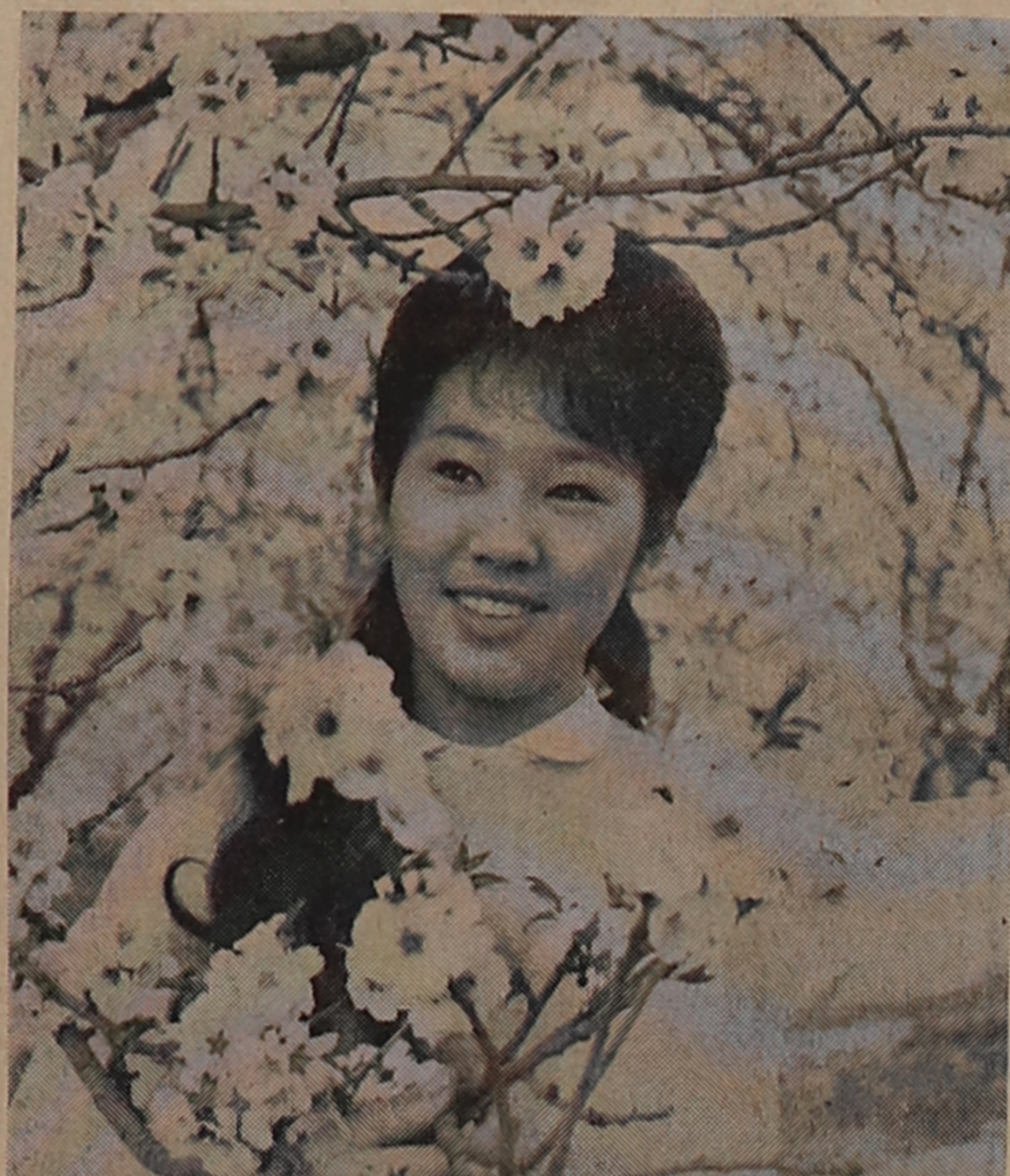
The position is also a center of political combat in that the office was considered the top elective post in Hawaii for years under territorial status. Doi will probably face Blaisdell, a four-time elected mayor.

JACL ORATORICAL CHAMP EARNS TEACHING AWARD

SANTA ROSA.—William Hayashi, 1960 National JACL oratorical champion, has won a Woodrow Wilson fellowship for 1964-65. It was announced this week by Sir Hugh Taylor, president of the fellowship foundation.

The fellowship, provided to prospective college teachers, covers tuition and fees for the first year of graduate study at the college of the winner's choice plus a \$1,800 stipend and dependency allowances.

Hayashi, an English major at Stanford, will be graduating in June. There were 141 undergraduates in California receiving fellowships.



SPRING BLOSSOMS — Pretty 17-year-old Cathy Okamura, daughter of George Okamura, past president of Cortez JACL, enjoys the almond blossoms during their peak on her father's ranch in Central California. — Photo by Lee Roddy

Youth leadership program launched

LOS ANGELES.—The increase of the Japanese population in the Venice-Culver City area in recent years has been marked by a notable increase in youth problems. In an effort to guide the young people through these difficult years, the Venice-Culver JACL is launching a youth leadership program through formation of a Jr. JACL.

Mike H. Shimizu, chapter president, said the youth members would be encouraged to participate in such events as Brotherhood Week, human relations conferences, career opportunities conference, United Nations Week observances, patriotic ceremonies, etc. "to make the greatest possible contribution to the American way of life and to promote individual responsibility as citizens."

Young folk of today have also drifted away from an understanding of their Japanese heritage, Shimizu added. "Through our Jr. JACL program, we hope to increase their understanding of our cultural heritage through lectures, discussions, demonstrations, forums, plays, concerts, exhibits and special events."

Youth members will also be encouraged to contribute time and effort to community services. Suggested avenues include programs to assist younger children in their studies, entertain Issei shut-ins, TB X-ray mobile unit assistance, Japan flood relief fund raising, parties for underprivileged or deserving children.

The basic purpose of Jr. JACL is to promote good citizenship and develop future leaders among Japanese American youth. Specifically, the objectives are:

1. To provide experience which gives youth an understanding and loyalty to our common heritage.
2. To promote the welfare and aid in the development of all Americans of Japanese descent as an integral and inseparable part of national life.
3. To help its members enhance their knowledge and appreciation of Japanese culture and heritage, and make contributions of distinctive group values to their country's culture.
4. To provide, through activities

Japanese economic mission touring American cities

SAN FRANCISCO.—A 12-man Japanese economic mission to the United States arrived here last week by Japan Air Lines "to build more traffic lanes over the bridge of Pacific partnership."

Yoshizane Iwasa, president of the Fuji Bank and head of the mission, said, "It is essential to broaden trade and economic cooperation between Japan and the United States. We have come to build more traffic lanes over the bridge of the Pacific partnership."

If adopted, the recommendation would be given to textbook publishers to guide them. It would apply most immediately to fourth grade history and geography texts now being revised for the 1965-66 school year.

THREAT OF JUNE VOTE PRESSING RUMFORD ACT

CCFP Calls Emergency
Legislative Conference
At Sacramento Mar. 31

SAN FRANCISCO.—An emergency legislative conference in Sacramento on March 31 to lobby for placing the "Realtors' " constitutional amendment initiative on the November ballot rather than the June ballot was announced by the California Committee for Fair Practices.

"Contrary to recent reports, the threat of a June vote on the initiative is not yet averted," declared C.L. Dellums, CCFP, chairman. "Our canvass of legislators indicates that many of them are pushing hard to place one or more of the bond issues on the June ballot and others are hedging." Placing of a bond issue on the June slate would also automatically result in putting the initiative on the primary ballot.

"Civic leaders throughout California have been summoned to the State Capitol to convey their concern," Dellums stated. "We are backing Governor Brown's stand for placing the bonds on the November ballot to assure a November vote on the initiative. 'The initiative is the paramount moral issue before California today and must not be sacrificed to any other consideration. Only in the November election will a large enough body of voters turn out to truly reflect public opinion. The period between now and November is to provide the opportunity for voters to inform themselves.'"

"The Realtors' constitutional amendment is an extreme measure never tried or suggested before anywhere in the United States, not even the deep South."

If enacted, this constitutional amendment would not only wipe out existing fair housing legislation like the Rumford Act, it would also bar the enactment of future legislation related to the sale or rental of property," Dellums pointed out.

The California Committee for Fair Practices is the coordinating body of the civic groups including the Japanese American Citizens League, opposing the initiative for revision of the state constitution.

Frank Opinion

SAN FRANCISCO.—U.S. Attorney Cecil Poole, a Negro, was cynical about San Francisco's claim of tolerance—now that the city has become a battleground for civil rights.

"It looks fine if you don't probe it," he said. "Beneath the surface is fear, racism and superstition." "As for the demonstrations hurting the Rumford Act, my frank opinion is that the housing act is in serious trouble because a lot of people just don't believe in it. Given the privacy of the polling booth, they will express how they really feel about it."

Since the first of March, there have been 396 arrests because of civil rights demonstrations. Police jailed 107 sit-ins for refusing to leave a Cadillac showroom; 166 were hauled to jail for blocking the exits of the Sheraton-Palace.

Mayor John F. Shelley, in office for less than three months, has appointed an interim committee at settling complaints of job discrimination against Negroes, the cause of the recent demonstrations.

Gov. Brown and Mayor Shelley both condemned "blackjack tactics" for achieving civil rights goals. The governor said the Sheraton-Palace antics would hurt attempts to defeat the realtor's constitutional initiative.

Churchmen Vote

LOS ANGELES.—The Southern California Council of Churches last week said it would support Gov. Brown's effort to put the initiative that would nullify the Rumford Housing Act on the November ballot.

Ministerial colleagues will urge their church members to write their legislators expressing their hopes that the initiative vote be delayed until fall.

Enactment of the initiative would be "to write discrimination into our constitution," Dr. Carol Schuster, chairman of the council's civil rights committee, declared.

Privately, a source close to the groups linked with the church council in opposing the initiative.

(Continued on Page 3)

Yen deposit compromise ruled

(Special to the Pacific Citizen)

WASHINGTON.—After 17 years of litigation, Judge Leonard P. Walsh of the U.S. District Court for the District of Columbia ordered that some 3,000 claims for the repayment of so-called yen deposits in the pre-war Japanese Sumitomo and Yokohama Specie Banks be paid on a compromise settlement basis that will be somewhat less than the pre-war rate of exchange but many times the post-war exchange rate of Japanese yen, according to the Washington Office of the Japanese American Citizens League.

In the case of claimants against Sumitomo, they will be paid 25 percent of the maximum amount claimed under the pre-war exchange rate of 23.4 cents per yen but approximately 43 times the amount which was finally allowed by the Office of Alien Property, or the post-war exchange rate of 360 yen to one dollar.

In the case of claimants against Yokohama Specie Bank, they will be paid 49 percent of the maximum claimed under the pre-war exchange rate but approximately 85 times the amount allowed by the Office of Alien Property.

Because there is considerably more in the liquidated proceeds of the Yokohama Specie Bank than in the Sumitomo Bank account of the Office of Alien Property, there is a difference in the amount of repayment to the former depositors of these two pre-war Japanese financial institutions.

The ordered settlement concerned four class cases involving 1,144 claims against Sumitomo and

1,817 claims against Yokohama. They were entitled as the George T. Aratani, et al, the Kyuichi Sumiyoshi, et al, the Kinzuchi Shigeno, et al, and the Kunio Abe, et al, cases, respectively, in which the defendant was the Attorney General of the United States, since he heads the Department of Justice which includes the Office of Alien Property.

Attorney Thomas H. Carolan of Washington was the principal counsel in these cases.

Interlocutory Order

The Federal Court, in issuing the interlocutory order approving the compromise settlement and awarding counsel fees in the amount of 20 percent, provided that claimants will be afforded the opportunity at a final hearing to be held on Monday, April 27, 1964, to oppose the compromise settlement or the award of attorneys' fees, or to submit objections in writing to the Court before the April 27 deadline.

In a Memorandum relating to this matter, Judge Walsh noted that "These cases concern claims by depositors who had exchanged dollars for yen certificates with American branches of the Sumitomo Bank, Ltd., and the Yokohama Specie Bank, Ltd. These were branches of Japanese banks and were located in California, Washington, and Honolulu. The transactions took place prior to December 7, 1941. Upon commencement of hostilities, the United States seized the American branches, and the banks did not open for business thereafter. After

the war, several thousand claimants sought redemption of their yen certificates through the Office of Alien Property.

"Claims were duly filed and processed, and after a series of hearings in 1955 and 1956, the Hearing Examiner allowed the claims at the yen-dollar exchange rate of 23.4 cents, the pre-war dollar value of the yen. The Director of the Office of Alien Property reversed this finding and held that the post-war exchange rate of 361.55 yen for one dollar was the rate of exchange to be used.

"The decision of the Director was upheld by this Court and summary judgment was granted for the Government. . . . The decision was affirmed by the United States Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia Circuit. . . . The Supreme Court granted certiorari on October 21, 1963. However, prior to the submission of the case, counsel for the parties entered into discussions in an effort to settle the case. A tentative compromise agreement was achieved, and the petition for certiorari was withdrawn.

"The proposed compromise concerns four cases, all of which are in dispute over the rate of exchange. These are class actions, involving 2,963 claimants. . . .

"These claims, if paid at the pre-war exchange rate of 23.4 cents would result in total payments of \$15,433,795.41, or \$4,909,307.42 to the Sumitomo group and \$10,524,487.99 to the Yokohama Specie group. If paid at the post-war rate of ¥361.55 per dollar, the total amount would be \$168,587.46, or \$54,547.86 to the Sumitomo group and \$114,039.60 to the Yokohama Specie group.

"The assets of the Sumitomo Bank now in the possession of the Office of Alien Property total \$1-

213,808.44. This represents the total amount which can be paid to these claimants, regardless of the rate of exchange to be used.

"The proposed compromise would pay a total of \$6,395,357.56, less counsel fees. This includes the full amount in the Sumitomo Bank of \$1,213,808.44, and \$5,181,549.12 to the Yokohama claimants.

"The \$1,213,808.44, less counsel fees, which is to be paid to the Sumitomo claimants, represents 100 percent of the amount which can be paid as it is the total amount of the fund. This amount is 25 percent of the maximum amount claimed under the pre-war exchange rate of 23.4 cents per yen. However, under the proposed settlement, each claimant will receive approximately 43 times the amount which was finally allowed by the Office of Alien Property.

Compromise Explained

"The \$5,181,549.12, less counsel fees, which is to be paid to the Yokohama Specie claimants represents 49 percent of the amount claimed as the maximum under the pre-war exchange rate. This amount is approximately 85 times the amount allowed by the Office of Alien Property.

"Counsel for the claimants urge several reasons for approval of the proposed compromise. Among the reasons which are persuasive is the assertion that the total amount to be paid, after deduction of attorneys' fees, represents more dollars than were originally paid by the depositors; the pre-war exchange rate represents 85 times the amount allowed by the Office of Alien Property, and 83 times the amount of the pre-war rate. Counsel further assert that the original deposits represented the life savings of many of the claimants, who are now retired, and this amount is a greater asset to them at the present time than an even larger amount at a later date if the results of litigation were favorable. Counsel also cite the protracted history of this litigation, encompassing more than 17 years, and the 22 years since the assets were seized by the Government.

"Counsel for the Government urge this proposed fifty-fifty settlement is fair and reasonable in the light of the present chances of ultimate victory or defeat (in the litigation). Counsel stated that had certiorari not been withdrawn, that the Government would have urged that the Supreme Court adopt the Director's decision, since there was no rate of exchange on December 8, 1941, and apply the first available rate. . . .

"This Court has reviewed this matter at length and concludes that the proposed settlement is fair and reasonable to the claimants, on the basis of the actual amounts to be received, and on the basis of the possibilities of successful termination of the litigation."

Noting that 33 attorneys have been involved in the 17 years of the litigation, the Court approved counsel fees of 20 percent.

Apr. 27 Hearing

The concluding paragraph of the Memorandum directs "counsel for plaintiffs to give notice of the Order to all claimants, informing them that a final hearing will be held on Monday, April 27, 1964, at which time they may appear personally or by counsel if they wish to oppose the compromise or the award of attorneys' fees, or to submit objections in writing to this Court before the hearing date."

This ruling was made on March 17 following an oral hearing on March 9, at which time the compromise petition was made. The counsels for the plaintiffs are required to notify all claimants of the final hearing by airmail letter. Eligible parties not receiving a notice or who have not notified a change of address are asked to contact their attorney or write the U.S. District Court in Washington, D.C.

Claimants or heirs who cannot be located by Jan. 1, 1965, will find their payment covered by the Attorney General into the Treasury for deposit in the War Claims Fund.

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Ye Editor's Desk

FUTURE STATUS OF PC (PART 2)

Our lengthy discourse on PC finances last week pointed to the question of whether to raise subscription rates (therefore, the JACL membership dues) or to reduce the number of issues a year without changing the rates so as to maintain our self-sustaining ways. . . . Of course, there is a third approach to this problem: more advertising income.

The 1963 financial statement (which will be disseminated to all chapters this coming week with a proposed budget for 1965-66) shows net advertising income jumped 20 pct. (about \$4,700) over 1962 as compared with 11 pct. (about \$2,270) in 1962 over 1961. All-out effort by the chapters with the 1963 Holiday Issue was part of the fine picture evident in the PC checking account along with the services of a full-time advertising manager since July.

At the PC Board meeting this week, a thorough review of PC finance and the budget indicates for consideration these alternatives:

1. Retain the current 51-week schedule, provided subscription rates are raised 25¢ a year for members and 50¢ a year for non-members and advertising stays the same.
2. Reduce to a 45-week schedule (no papers the two weeks after the Holiday Issue and every other week during July and August) without changes in subscription rates, provided regular advertising stays above 30% (200 col. inches) per issue and Holiday Issue advertising nets \$12,000.
3. If advertising drops below 30% in 1964 and subscription rates are unchanged, reduce schedule to 26 weeks including the Holiday Issue, with regular issues consisting of six pages. With six pages, 200 column inches of advertising would constitute 20%.

Regional Director Isaac Matsushige, who doubles as business manager, compared the nature of JACL's budget with PC's during the discussion. Whereas the JACL budget is (let's say) set for \$100,000, the per capita share of expenses is reduced as membership increases. On the other hand, since the special subscription rate for members is fixed (as it has been at \$2 per year), the per capita share of PC costs continues to increase as membership increases.

For 1963, the cost of paper and mailing was \$2.17 per year per subscriber. For 1964, it will be \$2.22. From 1965, it will be \$2.26 at 51 weeks, \$2.11 at 45 weeks or 1.79 at 26 weeks—these figures based on an average circulation of 14,700.

As Matsushige sees it PC is bearing the added cost of paper and mailing as membership grows. However, this is a legitimate cost for PC to bear because increased circulation has attracted the advertising dollar. But then we have heard comments of late that advertising is displacing too much space for news.

If we had sufficient advertising to publish six pages each week, many of the complaints about the lack of news and other features would have been minimized for this had been our goal—but mounting costs perished the dream.

We long felt a full-time advertising manager was necessary but we lacked the capital. When PC with Membership boosted circulation over 10,000 in 1961 we thought our dream would come true. But—as we said—mounting costs deemed otherwise. This year, we thought we'd roll ahead but again it was not to be with the county grand jury stepping in between. (However Charles Kamayatsu, our advertising manager, is enjoying the privilege of serving on the grand jury.)

The PC Board, advised to look into offset printing, found it would be 25% higher than at present though the merits of offset printing were not ignored—such as sharper halftones (photographs).

The PC Board, aware that the present Congress did not raise salaries for its congressmen and other workers (including the postal service), is wondering if the next Congress would increase salaries and thereby raise postal rates again. Would second class rates be raised again, say from 1966?

The PC Board, alert to controlling costs, views the next breakthrough in the Circulation Dept. Because of an initial capital outlay of some \$8,000 for equipment to prepare address labels and exercising direct control of the address file, no immediate study of the amount of saving was attempted.

Of the amount we currently pay the mailers annually to prepare labels and affix same to the papers, we estimate 20% (about \$1,200) pays for preparing labels and servicing the address plates. Where the present metal plates cost 6¢ each, the equipment mentioned above uses IBM-style cards, which cost ¼¢ each. By converting, we feel the circulation procedure would be improved over the present system, but the high costs stymie us.

The PC Board, knowing the difficulty of asking delegates to vote for increased membership dues, will continue to publish the kind of newspaper its membership would find worthy and within its means.

Meanwhile, PC Reserve Fund will show \$891 in the account this month.



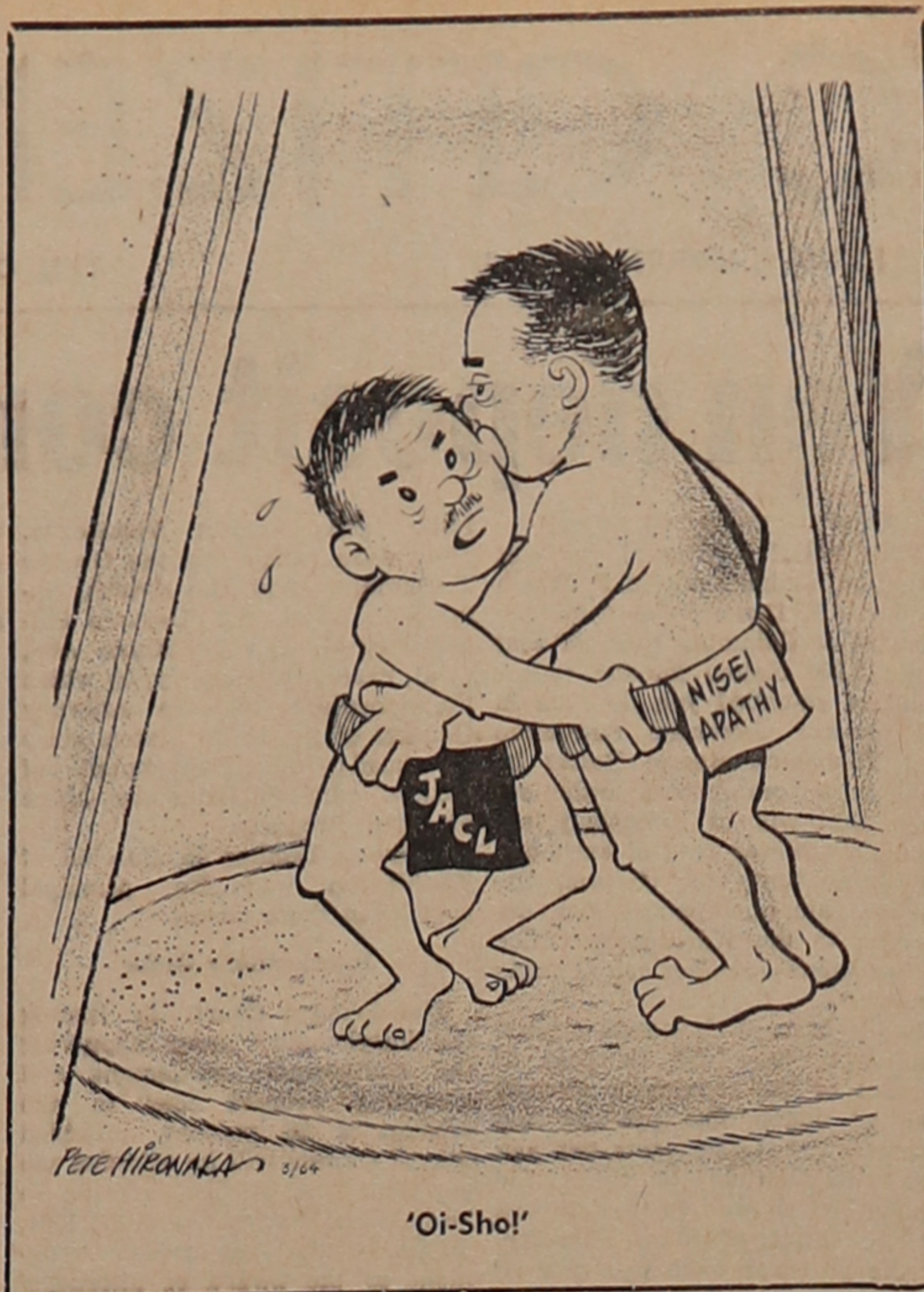
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History Project -

(Continued from Front Page)

mentary collection at UCLA. (Item 5 below.)

5. Establish at UCLA a first class permanent research collection of documentary material so that a continuing study can be made by using the findings of the project. UCLA Chancellor Franklin D. Murphy personally has stated that if successful, this last category would justify the whole project.

Q. Have the interviews started?
A. Dr. Gladys Stone has already conducted many interviews to try out the questions and the national interviews will begin within a few weeks. The final schedule is being hammered out right now.

Q. Why do we need the survey?
A. Because we realize that most things written about the Issei previously are wrong. What we can do about it is to go to the original sources—the Issei—to get the unvarnished facts. Even if accounts have been reliable, interpretation of them have often been faulty.

Q. How long is the entire project expected to take?

A. Approximately four years. At the present time, we are asking for names and addresses of Issei throughout the country so that they can be stratified and then picked mathematically for interviews. In the Los Angeles area, we have the names of over 11,000 Issei in 9,000 households classed by addresses and occupations.

Q. Are you accepting documents now?

A. Yes. Send them to:
Dr. T. Scott Miyakawa, Director;
Japanese American Research Project; Department of So-

ciology, 360 Haines Hall; UCLA, Los Angeles 24, Calif.

Q. Will we get the documents back?

A. We are hoping that documents will be donated, though in some cases, we will ask for loans. Donated items may be considered for the permanent collection at UCLA.

Q. I contributed to the financial campaign. Will I get a book?

A. As I recall, donors of \$100 or over will be given a copy of the popular one-volume summary. However, the highly technical study may be purchased by any individual or institution.

Q. Will my name be used if I submit diaries and or documents?

A. Most likely names will not be used in the definitive volume. What is being sought is a broad panorama of the Japanese in America with emphasis on the whys and wherefores instead of personalities. This is not a Nankan project. However, if names are required to give credence to a thesis, permission to quote names will be requested.

Q. Will only prominent Issei be interviewed in the survey?

A. No. Many unknowns will be interviewed to produce what statisticians call random selection and mathematical determination to let the chips fall where they may.

Sampling will be similar to the Gallup and Roper polls which are familiar to Americans. Chapters will have no say in who will be interviewed in the definitive survey and thus should not be blamed if a prominent community leader is not interviewed and a laborer is. Chapter leaders can relax for they will be off the hook if an Issei leader queries why he was not interviewed.

Washington Newsletter: by Mike Masaoka

Yen Deposit Settlement

WASHINGTON.—Tuesday, March 17, marked the day in which another of the few remaining problems of those of Japanese ancestry in the United States arising out of World War II was partially resolved.

On that day, the Federal District Court in the nation's capital approved a compromise settlement whereby some 3,000 litigant-claimants of the pre-war Japanese Sumitomo and Yokohama Specie Banks on the West Coast and in Hawaii will be repaid in part for their so-called yen certificate deposits made prior to Dec. 7, 1941.

Background

Before the outbreak of war, it was not unusual for those of Japanese ancestry, particularly of the Issei immigrant group, to deposit their savings in the pre-war Japanese banks, largely because of the greater convenience to them.

Following Dec. 7, 1941, under authority of the Trading with the Enemy Act of World War I, as amended, the then Alien Property Custodian vested these private deposits after the several State banking commissioners had liquidated the holdings and paid off the dollar obligations of these banks. The purpose of the vesting was to sequester so-called "enemy property" during hostilities in order to prevent their use against the United States and the United Nations.

After the surrender of Japan, some 15,000 claims were filed by these yen depositors for the return of their accounts. The Office of Alien Property first denied these claims, but subsequently offered to repay them at the post-war exchange rate of approximately 360 yen to one dollar, as against the approximately four yen to one dollar pre-war rate.

3,000 File Claims

Some 17 years ago, in 1947, some 3,000 claimants, through their West Coast attorneys, retained Washington lawyer Thomas B. Carolan to represent them, first in administrative action and thereafter in litigation. Altogether, some 33 attorneys were involved in these particular claims in varying degrees, with six being recognized as principal counsel. Attorney Carolan was the dogged, dedicated, never-give-up leader of them all.

According to the Court Memorandum that accompanied the order approving the compromise settlement, Attorney Carolan spent an estimated 15 hours per week, or some 12,260 hours in the four "class" cases involved over the 17 years of his contingency efforts, in which he spent almost \$67,000, not counting office overhead, in expenses. He wrote more than 30,000 letters, some 17,000 of which were dictated.

In addition, he literally spent hundreds of hours in opposing legislation, sponsored by the Department of Justice, to dismiss all these yen debt claims.

One of the bills, incidentally, did pass the Senate but, fortunately,

failed in the House. The JACL too, as a matter of record, opposed these bills as being "unfair and unjust" to those depositors of Japanese ancestry who should not be deprived of their earnings and savings simply because of the accident of their ancestry and the war.

Rate of Exchange

The heart of the issue between the attorneys for the claimants and the Government, as represented by the Attorney General under whose Department of Justice jurisdiction the Office of Alien Property operated, was the rate of exchange at which these yen certificate deposits were to be repaid.

The Government insisted upon the post-war rate, approximately 360 yen to one dollar.

After a series of voluminous and extended hearings, the Hearing Examiner allowed the claims at the yen-dollar exchange rate of 23.4 cents per yen, or the pre-war exchange rate. The then Director of the Office of Alien Property reversed this finding and determined that the post-war exchange rate of 361.55 yen to one dollar was to be used. The then Attorney General upheld the Director, who was then an Assistant Attorney General himself.

When the District Court and the Court of Appeals both affirmed the Director's findings, a final appeal was taken to the Supreme Court, which granted certiorari last fall.

At this point, the attorneys for the claimants and the Government worked out a compromise settlement, which the Federal District Court approved about ten days ago. The compromise settlement provides that the full amount of the money in the Sumitomo account be paid back to the yen depositors and approximately half of the amount due to the Yokohama Specie claimants at the pre-war exchange rates. In other words, the Sumitomo claimants will be repaid at about 25 percent the pre-war exchange rate, which is approximately 43 times as much as the post-war exchange rate, or the rate proposed by the Government in the first instance, while the Yokohama Specie claimants will be repaid at approximately 49 percent of the pre-war rate or 85 times the post-war exchange rate.

That the Yokohama Specie claimants will be repaid almost double the Sumitomo claimants per yen deposited is due to the fact that the proceeds of the Sumitomo Bank vested by the Office of Alien Property totalled only \$1,213,808.44, while the vested proceeds of the Yokohama Specie Bank were considerably more than ten million dollars. Thus, all of the Sumitomo account will be exhausted in paying off its claimants, while the Yokohama Specie account will still have several millions left after all its claimant-litigants have been paid.

"50-50" Compromise

Counsel for the claimants urged this compromise settlement on the

Court on the principal grounds that the total amount to be paid, even after deducting 20 percent for attorneys' fees, represents more dollars than were originally deposited by the claimants.

The Government suggested that this "fifty-fifty" compromise was fair, since a final judgment of the Supreme Court could not be determined in advance. Its attorneys had three alternative exchange rates to suggest to the Supreme Court as reasonable, none of which was the pre-war rate as such.

The Court itself considered that its duty was well stated in the Winkelman, et al v. General Motors Corporation, et al, as follows:

"The role of the court on the compromise of a stockholders derivative action is described by Mr. Justice Roseman in Newberger and Company v. Barrett et al . . . He wrote: 'The role of the court is to see that the compromise is fair and reasonable under the circumstances and that no collusion or fraud has been practiced in the consummation of the settlement. To do this the court must weigh the probabilities and possibilities of victory or defeat as indicated by the legal or factual situation presented. If such considerations lead to the conclusion that the settlement agreed upon by the plaintiffs in the suit is not unfair or unreasonable to the corporation (in which all other stockholders have their interest), then the action of the plaintiffs in compromising the suit should be approved.'"

After reviewing all the facts and the possibilities of further litigation, the Court approved compromise settlement.

April 27 Deadline

In order that every claimant would have the opportunity to object to either the compromise settlement terms of the 20 percent awarded the attorneys in fees (when 10 percent is the statutory amount for at least administrative activities), the Court provided that a hearing would be held on April 27, 1964 in Washington at which claimants may appear personally or through counsel to express and explain their opposition to the order of approval.

Objections may also be submitted in writing prior to the April 27 deadline.

Internee—Timely Filed Cases

While we personally believe that the compromise settlement is an excellent one for the claimant-litigants, through no fault of the Court, or of the Office of Alien Property for that matter, we believe that there are at least two classes of claimants who also ought to be given the opportunity to be repaid.

These are the so-called internees who as "enemy aliens" are prohibited by the statute from recovery and those claimants whose claims were received in Washington after the filing deadline, even though they were mailed and post-

(Continued on Page 4)

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By Larry Tajiri

Vagaries

Politics — Then and Now

THE Japanese issue in American politics, with particular emphasis on elections in California, apparently died with V-J day almost 20 years ago. Yet, in its time, the Yellow Peril was a political factor and a number of western politicians owed their careers, in part, to their ability to harvest the bitter fruit of race prejudice.

The use of the Yellow Peril was most effective in local California politics, including elections to the state legislature, although U.S. Senator Hiram Johnson, State Attorney General U.S. Webb and a number of others elected by the state's electorate as a whole exploited anti-Japanese prejudices in the first three decades of the 20th century.

The final surge of anti-Japanese politics in California followed Pearl Harbor with a number of political candidates, mainly from the right and the far right, basing their campaigns wholly on the imagined menace of the Yellow Peril. One of the most cynical uses of race prejudice in California occurred when Mayor Eugene Schmitz of San Francisco, under fire for municipal corruption, used anti-Japanese sentiment in the city as a diversionary tactic. Schmitz led a trainload of San Franciscans on a junket to Washington to demand the segregation of Japanese students in the city's schools, as well as the cessation of Japanese immigration into the United States.

California's anti-Japanese politics in Congress, headed by the likes of Senator Hiram Johnson, were in a large measure responsible for the passage of restrictive immigration legislation in 1924, the amendments being incorporated into a measure which became known as the Japanese Exclusion Act, although it affected nationals of other Asian nations as well. The so-called Exclusion Act remained in force until 1952 when amendments were passed rescinding the exclusion of Japanese and Asian aliens not specifically ruled inadmissible by special legislation. During World War II Congress erased the exclusion of Chinese and Indian nationals because China and India were wartime allies. The 1952 amendments, incidentally, were passed largely through the efforts of the Japanese American Citizens League.

The 1952 amendments provided only a token quota for Japanese and other Asian nationals, but its great importance to residents of Japanese ancestry was that it invalidated forever any legislation discriminating against Japanese aliens on grounds of "ineligibility to citizenship." Such legislation has been thrown out by the courts in many states but some still remain on the statutes as an anachronistic reminder of the days of the Yellow Peril.

AT THE time of his death President John F. Kennedy had on his agenda a proposal to rewrite United States immigration codes to eliminate racial discrimination

inherent in its provisions at present. President Lyndon Johnson is expected to press this element of JFK's unfinished business of democracy once the civil rights bill, the major item before Congress, has been passed. The immigration legislation was a particular field of interest for John F. Kennedy, himself a grandson of immigrants.

AS FOR THE 1964 elections, Japanese Americans in the Democratic party are reportedly supporting Lyndon Johnson with considerable enthusiasm, mainly because of LBJ's forthright advocacy of the civil rights bill. Members of racial minority groups are aware, if the overall electorate is not, that Johnson as vice-president of the United States was strong and unwavering on civil rights issues. Civil rights—whether it means non-discrimination in economic or political areas, as well as in public accommodations and in the purchase of homes—is the major domestic issue as far as the racial minorities are concerned.

Incidentally, Japanese Americans in Hawaii were on LBJ's bandwagon since before the 1960 nominating convention in Los Angeles. Hawaii's Democratic delegation, headed by Daniel Inouye, now U.S. Senator but then U.S. Representative, came from the islands committed to LBJ's presidential candidacy. At that time Inouye was forthright in expressing confidence in Johnson's attitude on civil rights although many other delegates at the convention were reluctant to support the Texan because they considered him a southerner on racial matters. Johnson, of course, has proved them wrong.

Patsy Takemoto Mink, the lady lawyer who once had aspirations for a congressional seat, made a second speech for Johnson at the 1960 convention. Mrs. Mink undoubtedly was selected for the nationally televised maneuver by Johnson's managers for two political attributes. She was a member of a racial minority, and she was a woman.

As for Nisei Republicans their situation will remain clouded until after the California primaries at least. It is hard to imagine any Nisei backing Barry Goldwater because of the latter's indecisive position on civil rights. Governor Rockefeller undoubtedly will have his adherents, particularly in California because of the support given the New York governor in that state by U.S. Senator Thomas Kuchel, the liberal Republican, who has the respect and support of both Nisei Republicans and Democrats. Richard Nixon will have his supporters as will Ambassador Lodge. In fact, it would appear that any of the leading Republican contenders with the possible exception of Goldwater, would be supported by Nisei GOPers. But the Republican situation probably won't be clarified until the votes are in at the nominating convention in San Francisco in July.

Portland ponders on home for aged Issei

PORTLAND.—A preliminary study was started last month by a few interested people to establish a home for the aged Issei here, the Portland JACL Bulletin reported.

Another meeting has been scheduled for April 14, 7:30 p.m., at the Epworth Methodist Church to further discuss the possibilities. Questions raised at the initial meeting were:

Which will it be: an old folk's home or a convalescent home or both? How much will it cost (to build and operate)? How much will be charged the patients? Where will it be located? Will the Japanese people make use of the facilities?

White House soiree

WASHINGTON.—At a recent soiree for congressmen held at the White House, President Johnson chose Helen Matsunaga (Sparky's wife) for his dancing partner, while Sparky twirled Linda Bird, the President's teen-age daughter.

Shig Sugano socks '300' at Rodeo Bowl

LOS ANGELES.—Another "300" sanctioned game was posted by a Nisei bowler—this time by Shig Sugano in the 910 Scratch League at Rodeo Bowl on Mar. 9, the Nisei Sports News reported this week.

With the Sorenson Catering team, Shig's fine games were 204-159-300-663, boosting his average to a 192. The management is presenting him with \$300.

Jr. Leaguer Bowls '300'

LOS ANGELES.—Young Nathan Nouchi, in the Holiday Bowl Junior League, pocketed himself a perfect "300" game at Holiday Bowl on Mar. 14. His three games were 191-300-181 for a 672, boosting his 57-game average to a respectable 190.

At the same house the same week, Jack Okamoto posted a giant 267-235-243-745 in the Holiday Nisei Bowling Assn. Classic League for a new high. Bob Takahashi's 290 game of Mar. 3 is the high for the eight leagues comprising the HNBA.

Hotel for Olympic Games

SAN FRANCISCO.—There are still plenty of hotel reservations in Tokyo during the 1964 Olympic Games, according to Japan Air Lines, though they may be practically impossible to secure individually. It was suggested travel agents be contacted for tour group reservations.

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CREA steps up campaign against housing law

PALEO ALTO.—The California Real Estate Assn. met here last week and girded for the campaign to place a constitutional amendment preventing the state from interfering or denying the "right of any person to decline to sell, lease or rent any part or all of his real property to any person as he, in his absolute discretion, chooses".

L.H. Wilson of Fresno, past president, told the closing session \$100,000 was needed to get the campaign organized. The total cost would depend on when the initiative is placed on the ballot. He said assessments won't be sought from the 40,000 CREA members.

Factions in favor of the initiative believe that the smaller turnout to be expected at the June primary, coupled with the brief time available for the voters to gain an adequate understanding of the petition, enhances the chance for passage of the initiative.

(With the budget session required by law to adjourn on Mar. 29 and with indications that the Republican bloc of the legislature may refuse to approve the budget to force the bond issue on the June ballot, the governor may be obliged to call a special session after Easter to wind up the session.)

(Any action to force the bond issues must be taken by April 10, state officials indicated.)

Initiative —

(Continued from Front Page)

also pointed to this strategy: By putting the matter off until fall, opponents of repeal of the Rumford Act can demand of candidates running in the general election that they take a stand on the issue.

"This is not a political issue," Dr. Schuster said. "It is a moral and religious issue."

Welfare Boards Says

SAN FRANCISCO.—The State Social Welfare Board, at its regular meeting here last week presided by chairman Percy H. Steele, Jr., went on record "as opposing the adoption of the (anti-Rumford housing) initiative" and urged the Governor and Legislature to have the measure placed on the November ballot "in order to assure maximum participation of eligible voters".

The board, which has been investigating the effects of discrimination upon welfare recipients over

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Masaoka —

(Continued from Page 2)

marked before that deadline.

JACLers will recall that these identical two classes of claimants were also excluded originally from the benefits of the so-called Japanese American Evacuation Claims Act. Subsequently, Congress corrected these injustices by amending the basic law to include both internees and timely postmarked claims.

Katsuma Mukaeda, former president of the Downtown Los Angeles JACL chapter and now two-term president of the Japanese Chamber of Commerce of Southern California, now a naturalized citizen of the United States but an "enemy alien" during World War II because of our racially discriminatory naturalization laws, is organizing an effort to try to secure legislation, as was done for evacuation claims, to bring these two excluded categories of claimants within the benefits of this compromise settlement arrangement.

Senator Thomas H. Kuchel of California Republican Whip, who was recently honored by the National JACL for his leadership in helping to secure justice for those of Japanese ancestry, has already indicated his interest in introducing such corrective legislation.

Perhaps, in due course, Congress will enact the necessary legislation to do justice to some more Japanese Americans for their wartime troubles and difficulties. But, reasonably looking at the situation, the odds—unfortunately—appear to be very much against such legislation at this time.

the past two years, declared there was a relationship of poverty and dependency to the ghetto-type of conditions prevailing among racial and ethnic minorities and opportunities denied them for equal access to housing, employment and other resources enjoyed freely by other citizens.

WYBL conference

FRESNO.—The Western Young Buddhist League will stage its 22nd annual conference here this weekend at the Fresno Betsuin. Banquet highlighting the three-day meeting will be held Sunday at the Fresno Memorial Auditorium. Delegates are primarily of high school and college-age.

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Guest Columnist:

JACL Health Program

(The status of the Major Medical Plan endorsed by the JACL PSWDC is given additional light in Saburo Kido's column appearing this week in the Shin Nichibei.—Editor.)

BY SABURO KIDO

Los Angeles
When will the JACL's Major Medical Plan go into effect? This is the question we have been directing to Mr. Paul Chinn and his associates almost every time we get together. The reply I have been receiving is that the staff members have been setting up meetings to have the health program explained. Progress is being made through the chapter meetings held to explain and sign up. Because the pamphlets are in the process of being printed, it appears that there are many who want to be sure of what coverage is supposed to be among the benefits to be received from the Capital Life Insurance Company.

Every day that the matter is delayed, we are running a risk of not being covered by insurance and becoming sick.

At the present time, those of us who had joined through the Shin Nichibei are uninsured. This is why we are anxious to be notified that the policy is in effect.

One good thing about this JACL insurance coverage is that it is non-cancellable.

For many people, the JACL health program is very favorable from the standpoint of rate and coverage. In fact, the more I look

into the project, the more I am convinced that the rate cannot be duplicated.

It would be a shame if anyone should require the coverage and we find out that the insurance had not gone into effect.

We understand many people have been hesitating because of the insurance company or the coverage. Then there are those who are already covered by some other program.

The important thing is to have the insurance started so that those who have no health insurance will be covered. Once this is done, then it would not be too urgent about the others since they may have reasons for not being included as soon as possible.

Eventually we are confident that there will be several thousand members included within this

program. Now that a Northern California group has organized a committee to look into this matter, some action will be forthcoming in the near future. It is possible that the same Capitol Life Insurance Company may be appointed as the insurer.

Whether the National JACL will do the same or not will be determined at the forthcoming National Convention at Detroit in July. At the same time, it may be of value to ascertain whether the same health program can be applied in states with or without chapters throughout the country.

Eventually after the JACL health (Continued on Page 4)



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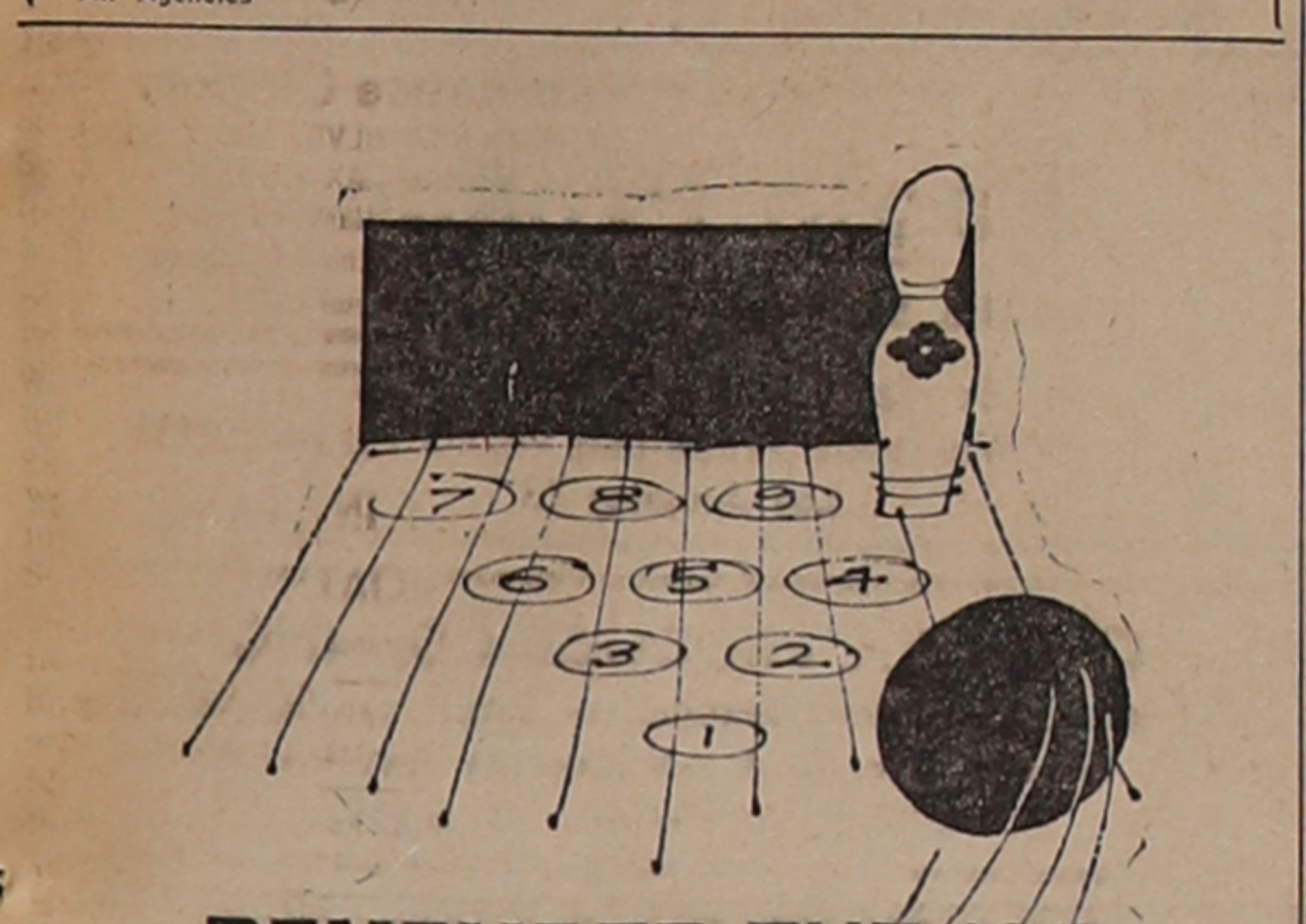
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