HOLIDAY ISSUE – SECTION A

PACIFIC CITIZEN

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PRESIDENT JOHNSON addresses invited guests to special ceremony signing immigration bill into law, Liberty Island, New York Harbor, October 3, 1965

Summary History of the JACL And Immigration - Nationality Law

For Equality In and Under the Law

By MIKE MASAOKA

Year 1965 will go down in the history of the Japanese in America as the momentous year when racial discrimination, sanctioned in national law, directed mainly against those of Japanese ancestry in the United States, was finally erased from the federal code.

This happy event was brought about when President Lyndon B. Johnson signed the amendments to the Immigration and Nationality Act into Public Law 89-236, in symbolic ceremonies on what is now known as Liberty Island, in New York harbor, in the shadows of the Statue of Liberty, on Sunday afternoon, Oct. 3, 1965.

The Washington Representative of the Japanese American Citizens League was among the invited guests to witness the enacting into law of the amendments overwhelmingly approved earlier by the First Session, 89th Congress.

Although all the peoples and nations of earth are favorably affected by this historic legislation, it has particular and poignant significance to those of Japanese ancestry in this country, since practically all of the discriminatory laws and ordinances that circumscribed and restricted the lives and opportunities of the Issei and the Nisei in the United States over the past 75 years found sanction in the unique treatment accorded the Japanese, and other Asian races, by American immigration and naturalization enactments of the past.

35-Year Objective

Thus, the year 1965 symbolizes the achievement of the 35-year objective of JACL to eliminate prejudicial principles and practices against those of Japanese background from the statute books and to secure equality, in and under the law, for all persons of Japanese extraction who are under the jurisdiction of this government.

In this same period, principally because of federal legislation and litigation in the post-World War II era, most —if not all—of the state and municipal laws and ordinances directed in the main against the Japanese in this country in the past three-quarters of a century have been repealed, nullified, or invalidated.

Indeed, at long last, it is now believed that there is not a single decree anywhere in the 50 states that singles out those of Japanese ancestry for bigotry and intolerance.

At year's end 1965, those of the Japanese race are eligible for naturalization on the same basis as any other immigrant, for race is no longer a qualification for citizenship.

And, those of Japanese ancestry, anywhere in the world, are welcome to enjoy equality in immigration opportunities with those of other Eastern Hemisphere immigrants, including Europeans, for ancestry can no longer bar emigration to the United States.

Fundamental Concepts

The Immigration and Nationality Act of 1952, more commonly known as the Walter-McCarran Act, extended full naturalization privileges and authorized partial immigration rights to the Japanese, and other Oriental peoples.

The 1965 amendments to the Walter-McCarran Act eliminated the special ancestry discrimination in immigration and equalized all Old World emigration to this country, whether it be from Europe, Asia, or Africa.

This return to fundamental American concepts resulted from the abolition of the national origins quota system of the 1924 Immigration Act and the Asia-Pacific Triangle formula that had its origins in the 1882 Immigration Act.

JACL Testimony

The House Judiciary Subcommittee on Immigration and Naturalization held 27 mornings of public hearings on the Administration Bill in 1964—from June 11 to Sept. 17.

Chairman of the Subcommittee was Congressman Michael A. Feighan of Ohio, who succeeded Congressman Walter, who had passed away in 1963. At the time of his death, it was reported that "Mr. Immigration" of the Congress had promised President Kennedy that he would cooperate in bringing about some meaningful immigration reform.

Members of that 1964 Subcommittee were Democrats Frank Chelf of Kentucky and Peter W. Rodino of New Jersey, and Republicans Richard H. Poff of Virginia and Arch A. Moore of West Virginia.

JACL testified on Sept. 2, submitting a prepared statement of 53 double-spaced pages for the record. The Washington JACL Representative presented oral testimony for 30 minutes, after which he was questioned for an additional 30 minutes.

In this testimony, as in subsequent submissions, JACL concentrated on the Asia-Pacific Triangle aspects of the Administration Bill, believing that by so doing, when practically all other witnesses emphasized the national origins quota system restrictions on Eastern and Central European peoples, it could not only highlight the double discrimination against those of Asian ancestry but also respond to any questions that Subcommittee members might have concerning the history of immigration insofar as the peoples of the Orient were concerned.

Feighan complimented the JACL presentation as being a "responsive and forthright presentation" that would be "most helpful to this Committee."

1965 Hearings

In 1965, both the Senate and the House Judiciary Subcommittees held public hearings on the Administration Bill.

The Senate Subcommittee held 29 mornings of public hearings, from Feb. 10 to Aug. 3. Although Sen. James O. Eastland of Mississippi is the official chairman of this subcommittee, he designated Sen. Edward M. Kennedy of Massachusetts to serve as the acting chairman. Other members were Sens. John L. McClellan of Arkansas, Sam J. Ervin of North Carolina, Philip A. Hart of Michigan, Everett M. Dirksen of Illinois, Hiram L. Fong of Hawaii, and Jacob K. Javits of New York. The latter three were Republicans, the others being Democrats.

The House Subcommittee held 12 mornings of public hearings, from March 3 to June 1. This Subcommittee had been increased in membership from five in 1964 to nine in 1965, with Democrats Harold D. Donohue of Massachusetts, Jack Brooks of Texas, and Jacob H. Gilbert and Republicans William T. Cahill of New Jersey and Clark MacGregor of Minnesato being added this year. Poff was assigned to another subcommittee. Feighan, Chelf, Rodino, and Moore were holdover members.

The JACL prepared what has been described as "the most voluminous and most detailed and helpful presentation on immigration ever submitted to a congressional committee" by the staff director of the Senate Subcommittee.

It consisted of a General Statement of 79 double-spaced mimeographed pages, plus 35 single-spaced mimeographed pages of Background Information, divided into sections on "Asiatic Discrimination in Immigration," "Asiatic Discrimination in Naturalization," and a "Statistical Appendix."

(Above material is reprinted in the 1965 Holiday Issue less the final 16 pages of the statement. The omitted portions summarizes JACL's recommendations.—Editor.)

Though neither the House nor the Senate Subcommittees printed up the JACL Submission in the official record because of the expense due to its length, each noted tohat the voluminous material was available for study in the Subcommittee offices.

The JACL witness appeared before the House Subcommittee on May 18. Feighan welcomed the witness as an old friend of the members who had appeared many times in the past and had contributed much to the deliberations of the Subcommittee.

He testified for some 20 minutes, and was questioned for 15 additional minutes. The ranking majority member, Chelf, noted for the record that "I would just like to say that I have heard our friend Mike for at least 18 years, but this was your finest hour, Mike. You, sir, are a credit to your people — and your background. I just wish we had more like you; and let me say this to you quite frankly, I am working my heart out and my head off trying as best I can with the commitments that I have to go along with you as far as I can."

The JACL Representative testified before the Senate Subcommittee on June 4. The acting chairman described the Subcommission as "one of the finest preparations, documentaries, and studies on what the present legislation has meant to our friends in Asia. I think that you have certainly provided this Committee with one of the most knowledgeable and extensive doucments. I wanted to say how much we appreciate this presentation."

2½-Hr. Presentation

As the principal witness for the morning, the JACL Representative spent more than two and a half hours in explaining the background of Asiatic discrimination in immigration and naturalizaton and JACL's hopes for the Admnistration measure.

He answered questions concerning the World War II record of the Nisei; the assimilability of the Japanese in terms of Census data concerning education, earnings, law observance, employment, professions, etc.; and estimates of the number of Japanese and other Asians residing in the Western Hemispehre who might seek entry into the United States if they were granted nonquota opportunities on the same basis as other natives of the New World.

When he had completed his appearance, the acting chairman commended him "for your very extensive preparation and helpful testimony before this committee. I think that you bring a background and experience to this study which is extremely helpful in the deliberations by the members of this committee and the full committee."

Inasmuch as Fong was not able to be present, the acting chairman noted that "Senator Fong wanted to be here and planned to be here and at the last moment he was unable to be here. He asked me to say for the record that Mr. Masaoka and the organization he represents, the Japanese American Citizens League, has long been in the forefront of efforts to revise our immigration laws and policies.

"Mr. Masaoka has played a vital role in the tremendous progress we have made in removing racial restrictions against the people in the Asia-Pacific area. He participated in the drafting of the present immigration and nationality law which ended the total exclusion of persons of Oriental ancestry from our shores and eliminated race as a condition precedent to naturalization. Senator Fong wishes to pay tribute to you for your persistent, vigorous, and untiring efforts to eliminate, once and for all, the racial restrictions in our immigration laws and to write a fair and just law."

House Subcommittee Revisions

Although the House Judiciary Subcommittee on Immigration and Naturalization had conducted extensive and exhaustive public hearings on the Administration's Bill last year and also earlier this session, there was fear expressed by advocates of immigration reform that the subcommittee would refuse to report out any measure because of rumored personal and philosophical differences between Celler, chairman of the full Judiciary Committee, and Feighan, chairman of the immigration subcommittee.

Celler, whose maiden speech after first being elected in 1922 was against the national origins concept for controlling immigration and whose consistent championing of repeal legislation over the years had won him honors, had introduced the Administration's Bill of Jan. 13.

Feighan differed with Celler over the operations of the existing immigration program and questioned the discretionary authority conferred on the Executive by the Administration Bill. He not only was one of the few "liberals" who failed to introduce bills identical to that first dropped into the hopper by Celler but subsequently he proposed his own formula for eliminating racism in immigration law.

Eventually, however, following rumored intervention by the President and the Speaker of the House, on July 22 the subcommittee reported out a revised bill, which the Administration promptly accepted and endorsed as its own.

Although the subcommittee version featured the major policy objectives of the original Kennedy-Johnson proposals — repeal of the national origins and the Asia-Pacific Triangle discriminations — many of its other provisions were modifications of those suggested by Feighan and by Republican members.

Three Year Interim

Instead of a five-year transitional period in which the national origins quota system would be phased out, the new Administration bill provided that, after an in-

(Continued on Page A-3)

IMMIGRATION:

JACL champions Asia-Pacific immirgants

(Extract of Statement of JACL's Endorsement of the Immigration Bill as presented to the Congressional Committee on Immigration, 1965.)

This Statement, urging early enactment of the Administration's Immigration Bill is respectfully submitted by and on behalf of the Japanese American Citizens League (JACL).

It is supplemented by a specially prepared section on Background Information, outlining the histories of Asiatic Discrimination in Immigration and Asiatic Discriminator in Naturalzation, together with a Statistical Appendix.

JACL is the only national organization of Americans of Japanese ancestry in this country, with members and chapters in 32 States. All of our members are American citizens, both native-born and naturalized; most, but not all, are also of Japanese ancestry.

JACL endorses the principles, objectives, and provisions of the Administration's Immigration Bill.

It was introduced as S. 500 in the Senate on Jan. 15, 1965, by Senator Hart and a bipartisan coalition of 33 other Senators, representing 21 States, following a special message on this subject of needed immigration reforms from the President.

It was introduced as H. R. 2580 in the House of Representatives on Jan. 13, 1965, by Congressman Celler, and identical bills have been introduced subsequently by more than 50 other Congressmen.

Seventy-two national organizations affiliated with the American Immigration and Citizenship Conference, which includes the JACL, have endorsed the Administration Bill.

Because we are aware that most of the witnesses before this Subcommittee have testified to this legislation generally, or in terms mostly of European immigration, which are understandable enough, we shall concentrate our testimony on its impact particularly to those of Asia-Pacific ancestry, and especially the Japanese, in the hope that our submission may contribute to a better understanding of this measure and its urgency.

In this connection, JACL points with pride to the many and great contributions made in this regard, that is emphasizing the concerns of those of Asian ancestry in this legislation, by the distinguished all-Oriental ancestry congressional delegation from Hawaii, the Crossroads of the Pacific: Senators Hiram L. Fong and Daniel K. Inouye and Congressmen Spark M. Matsunaga and Patsy Takemoto Mink, who in their lives and in their persons refute all of the old lies about the unassimilability of the Asians and personify the American dream.

There is no doubt that these several proposals, carefully drafted by the Administration after detailed study and consultations with concerned and knowledgeable members of the Congress, represent necessary, substantial, and significant modifications and revisions in our basic immigration code, last subjected to major investigation and review prior to enactment of the Immigration and Nationality Act of 1952.

While JACL, of course, is interested in all of the several provisions in the Administration Bill, and especially those relating to the parents of American citizens and resident aliens, to the interim transfer of unused quotas to a general immigration pool, to a permanent program for refugees, to the several "technical amendments," etc., we are most concerned with those proposals to eliminate racial inequities in our immigration law and procedures.

Accordingly, our primary emphasis will involve the abolition of both the National Origins Quota System of 1924 and the Asia-Pacific Triangle, a concept that can be traced back to 1882 law.

* * *

Section One

1—Interest of JACL

Equality in immigration and naturalization opportunities for those of the Japanese race has been a basic objective of the JACL ever since we first organized.

Since we Japanese are among the last of the major immigrant groups to come to the United States, it was not until the mid-20s that some Japanese Americans were old enough to organize the first JACL chapters, with the stated purposes of promoting citizenship and of eliminating discriminatory laws and practices against those of Japanese ancestry in this country.

By coincidence, this happened to be in the period immediately following the passage of the so-called Japanese Exclusion Act, as an important part of the Immigration Act of 1824 which established the National Origins Quota System for computing annual immigration quotas for the United States.

Thirty-five years ago, in 1930, in Seattle, Washington, several JACL chapters met in our first biennial convention and organized a national federation, with twin slogans to guide our activities: "For Better Americans In A Greater America" and "Security Through Unity."

* * *

From the beginning, JACL realized that, while most of the personal prejudices against those of Japanese ancestry, particularly on the West Coast where most of us were then congregated, were hangovers from the earlier race-mongering against the Chinese, most of the legal discriminations and practices were sanctioned, or at least excused, on the basis that our

(Continued on Page A-3)

History of Oriental Exclusion in U. S.

While publicity attendant to the enactment of the Immigration and Nationality Act of 1952 and the continuing discussion of the basic concepts that govern that statute, culminating in the current debate over the Kennedy - Johnson Immigration Reform Bill, have caused many Americans to understand the racial prejudices that underlie the so-called National Origins System, few understand the double racial discrimination of the Asia-Pacific Triangle.

Indeed, even among those who have some understanding of this Asiatic discrimination, there is considerable misunderstanding that this racist concept was established by the 1952 codification of our immigration and nationality laws.

The Chinese Exclusion Laws, first enacted in 1882, are the genesis of the Asia-Pacific Triangle, though the 1917 Immigration Act created the so-called barred zone Iron Curtain that effectively prevented immigration from most of Asia until Dec. 24, 1952, the effective date of the Immigration and Nationality Act—a span of some 70 years.

The National Origins System introduced in 1924 simply made more effective the total exclusion of most Asian immigration, while setting up a new racist concept that was most operative against Southern and Eastern European countries.

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Chinese Exclusion

Until as recently as 1875, the United States Government consistently followed the open-door policy with respect to immigration. An Act of 1875, providing for the exclusion of prostitutes and convicts, constituted the first congressional effort to curb unrestricted immigration. In 1882, Congress passed a more general immigration law by which other classes of aliens, such as lunatics, idiots, and persons likely to become public charges, were also excluded.

That same year (1882), only seven years after the first effort to regulate immigration in any form, and again in 1884 and 1886, Congress passed the now famous Chinese Exclusion Acts. These were the seeds from which the Asia-Pacific Triangle grew.

As immigration of Chinese to the West Coast in the post-Civil War period became relatively substantial, the United States and China entered into the Burlingame Treaty of July 28, 1868, which provided "most-favored-nation" status to Chinese immigrants. This was not intended to restrict Chinese immigration but to extend "protection" to such immigrants in this country.

As the number of Chinese immigrants continued to increase, however, a subsequent Treaty was negotiated which became the basis for the Act of May 6, 1882, the first of the many Oriental exclusion laws that were to follow.

This 1882 Act not only suspended the immigration from China but also barred Chinese from the naturalization procedures. This particular legislation was extended from time to time, the last on April 27, 1904, when it was extended without time limit.

This 1904 legislation remained in force until Dec. 17, 1943, when all the Chinese exclusion laws were repealed and Chinese persons made eligible for naturalization.

Thus, the Chinese were the first to be excluded by law and denied naturalization opportunities; some 61 years later, in 1943, they were also the first to have their immigration exclusion lifted and naturalization privileges granted.

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In 1885 and 1887, on the demand of organized labor, Congress passed the so-called Contract Labor Laws to prohibit the importation of immigrant workers "for the performance of labor or services" of any kind, except for stipulated categories, in order that "cheap foreign labor" would not undermine American standards of labor and living.

In the Lee case in 1893, the Supreme Court found that these laws were valid.

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The leading litigation on the subject of Chinese, and Asian, immigration was aptly designated as the Chinese Exclusion Case, decided in 1889 by a unanimous Supreme Court.

Involved in this appeal was a Chinese laborer who had lived in San Francisco from 1875 to 1887, when he left for China with a certificate entitling him to return to the United States in his possession. This certificate was issued to him pursuant to Acts of Congress in 1882 and 1884.

When he returned to the United States and presented his certificate in 1888, he was refused re-entry because, seven days before his return, though he had left China and was en route to the United States, Congress passed legislation annulling outstanding certificates and thereby abrogating his right to be re-admitted.

He contested this exclusion as in violation of various treaties between the United States and China.

Mr. Justice Field, a Californian who had expressed similar views in previous cases but in dissent, declared that free migration led to the creation of a race problem in California, for the Chinese "remained strangers in the land, residing apart by themselves,

(Continued on Page A-7)

Asia-Pacific Triangle Immigration

(FISCAL YEAR 1964)
(Of United States Citizens)

Quota Area	Total	Quota	Nonquota	Wives	Husbands	Children
All Asia*	20,948	4,155	16,793	7,894	1,761	3,283
China	2,684	37	2,647	456	137	132
Hong Kong	2,166	122	2,044	1,020	89	707
India	488	176	3,212	40	123	19
Indonesia	72	26	46	17	13	2
Japan	3,774	248	3,526	2,665	130	481
Korea	2,329	101	2,228	1,331	84	696
Philippines	2,862	63	2,799	1,315	262	854
Ryukyu Islands	593	19	457	448	9	116
Other Asia**	1,127	637	490	202	90	109

*All Asia includes the Near and Middle East too, including such quota areas as Iran, Iraq, Israel, Jordan, Lebanon, and Syrian Arab Republic

**Other Asia includes all quota areas not specified in the tabulation and in the description of All Asia, including quota areas of the Asia-Pacific Triangle.

Source: Immigration and Naturalization Service, United States Department of Justice

PACIFIC CITIZEN

HARRY K. HONDA, Editor

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Except for Director's Report, news and opinions expressed by columnists do not necessarily reflect JACL policy.

SPECIAL HOLIDAY ISSUE — DECEMBER 24-31, 1965

Ye Editor's Desk

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In Appreciation

The people who have helped to get this year's Holiday Issue out on time deserve mention at this time. They battled through the storm of papers, labored over swaths of galley proofs, and buoyed the flagging spirit of the editor with instant coffee and doughnuts. (It was too cold for soda-pop.) But we got our 48 pages out within a week's time — though there were as many days prior devoted to preparation of copy, advertising and page layouts.

In addition to the valiant volunteers at the chapter level who managed to solicit a record amount of advertising for a Holiday Issue and the contributors who add meaning to the pages, we want to acknowledge those behind the scenes, those who stayed with us through the night to get this issue off on time.

Jane Ozawa — our office gal who's doubling as bookkeeper and subscription fulfillment chief. She handles all Holiday Issue advertising . . . **Charles Kamayatsu** — who's selling the PC by first explaining the JACL. If it didn't land a Holiday greeting, he'd try to sell a year's subscription to the PC — so the fellow might be easier to sell the following year . . . His wife, **Yuki** — our PC circulation manager. She keeps our Regional Office bright with her inimitable arrangement of flora . . . **Floriance Morimoto**—the Regional Office secretary. She worked for a spell with the New York Times—Western Edition, so all the shop noises were not strange to her . . . **Alan Kumamoto**—a youth director who can speak now with some personal experience about the horrors of piecing a Holiday Issue together by deadline.

If we had a regional director, we would have commandeered him, too, as we have had in the past. But these people who spent day and night with us these past two weekends to handle the last phases of editorial work proofreading.

And giving us a big assist in the evenings were three others we include on the Holiday Issue staff: **Charles Fullert**—a faithful volunteer for the past 10 years, who has been invaluable in layouts . . . **Jim Mayumi**—a newspaperman at heart working with an insurance firm **Edith (Kodama) Divelbiss**—a by-liner in the Nisei press years ago, who has been of great help when our needs were the greatest.

And most helpful, of course, is the understanding family at home . . . God bless 'em all.

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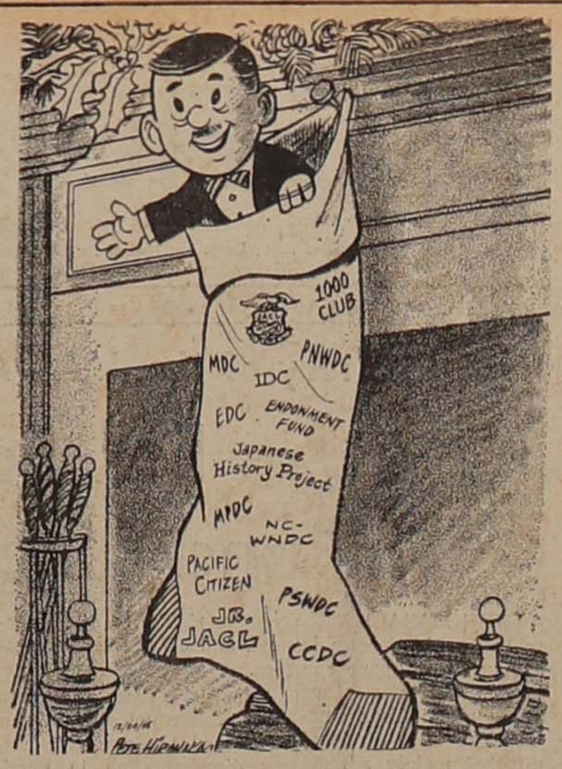
This is the final issue of the year. The Pacific Citizen will resume regular schedule with its Jan. 7, 1966, issue.

A year doesn't pass without one inquiry at least from a subscriber complaining about not getting their PC on the last Friday of the year. We publish every Friday except the last one of the year . . . And what is strange about 1965 is that there are 53 Fridays—so we had 52 issues this year, one more than the normal 51 issues . . . In other words, no holiday this year.



Holiday Greetings and Best Wishes for a 'sock-cessful' New Year!

Three Magis

By Father Clement

"Behold, Magi came from the East, bearing gifts."

Casper, Melchior and Baltaser were their names. Tradition has it that one of them was Negroid. They were wise men who watched the courses of the skies and saw in the heavens a strange star that meant the birth of a King or a God. People laughed when they saddled their camels. Their families protested when they set out from luxurious homes for the hot stretches of desert trail and the dangers of mountain passes. The star beckoned. Their wisdom told them this was no ordinary star. So they went to find the King.

Few occurrences related in the Bible evoke more of the grandeur of the sacred story of Chrisianity than this one. A cavalcade of camels brought the Magi, who asked, "Where is He that is born King of the Jews? For we have seen his star in the East and have come to worship Him."

These journeyers from the Orient, wise men from different cultures, mystically spoke for multitudes. Their quest was the ageless, endless pursuit of the human race, seeking, often unknowingly, the home and heart of the Creator. The Magi have become the symbol of all who strive to know God.

That He was a tiny Infant did not jar their faith. That He was poor made them more eager to give their gifts. The Magi adored the Christ-Child as God, and offered Him gold, frankincense and myrrh. The giving of gifts was in keeping with Oriental custom. The purpose of the gold is clear; the Child was poor. It was a token of their love. Frankincense was the token of their prayerful adoration. The gift of myrrh represented the hardships and sacrifices it cost the Magi before they found the Christ-Child.

For countless others, spiritually wise, it will cost sacrifice also before they end their journey in finding God. And when they do, they will bring Him gold, frankincense and myrrh — their heart, their soul, their life—led by the guiding star of a conscience informed of God's teachings.

Through each of us individually, God is revealed and manifested in the goodness of our lives. Through all of us jointly, God is revealed to all mankind who will find Him in our Christian living —living with good will in our hearts not only for those of a different nation and a different race, but for even our enemies. This is the Christmas message from the Magi for all mankind throughout the ages.

A Year-End Festival: Mochi-Tsuki

By KIMI SHIMAMOTO

Just about this time each year our minds seem to take a peek back to yesteryear to the days when mochi-tsuki was an art and not an automated ritual that I understand it is today.

As we are engulfed in the hustle and bustle of the holiday season I suppose that it is only natural to go back into the past and recall nostalgically the preparations that our parents did to welcome the holiday season, especially New Year's Day. The various vegetables that are used in the preparation of the New Year's feast are carefully harvested and stored to be brought out for this special season or equally carefully selected in the stores and purchased with selections envisioned for the centerpiece and surrounding goodies to be served to the many friends dropping in to bring personal holiday greetings.

As a child the tradition of the New Year's ozoni remains firmly impressed in my mind. One is supposed to eat as many mochi cooked in this soup as corresponds one's age. Remember?

The Japanese grow one year older on New Year's Day; so, it means one more mochi is added each year to be eaten in the zoni. As I recall at age seven or eight it seemed like an overwhelming task to eat even two or three such mochi and how we groaned at the thought that neighbor Kenjuro had to eat twelve this year if tradition were to be upheld. Yes, part of the New Years greeting was "How many mochi will you eat this year?"

Mochi-Tsuki

December 29 the usual day of the mochi-tsuki, the making of the mochi, was full of anticipation and joy. I would say that it might compare in festivity to the rural American corn husking.

To the child who had no part in the preliminary preparation such as washing a hundred pounds of rice in cold water or gathering firewood and washing out the implements, this day was liken to a festival.

Neighboring families or relatives usually gathered to help one another in this ceremony and many hands make light the work as the saying goes. The fire crackles or smolders under the cut-out oil drum or wash tub that is used for a stove to heat the water for the steam needed to cook the special glutinous ric used for mochi. The rice is carefully measured and spread lightly in the seiro steamer, and timed to cook exactly right.

Meanwhile, a table is prepared to receive the mochi to be pinched off and rubbed into shiny smooth cakes that will appear in the ozoni. Some large ones will be used to decorate the mantle on family altar as an offering. Rice, the Oriental staff of life, is given an honored place in this holiday season.

There is excitement as the first container of rice is ready to be pounded into paste. To the unitiated, let me explain. Two or three men with huge wooden mallets go around and around th mortar pushing down the hot steaming rice in a grinding fashion to start the mochi. Now this and other operations employed in the process of mochi-tsuki requires the utmost in cooperation in timing and coordination.

Festive Air

Shortly the rice is ready to be beaten by one or two men. The mallet is raised high above the head and brought down hard onto the rice in mortar. This is done in a continuous rhythm while another person wets his hand and turns the rice after each stroke to keep the rice in the center of the mortar and to keep it from sticking. This is a beautiful sight to behold. Slap, bang, slap, bang as the rice is pounded into a smooth paste vocal accompaniments of yoisho, yoisho, add to the festive air. Those who are expert in "temaze" or stirring can quickly remove the ball of rice and leave the unsuspecting mallet-yielder to come down hard on an empty mortar.

The women and children gather around the table to rub each piece of mochi in the palm of the hand as it is picked off into even size cakes. These cakes are kneaded smoothly and made beautifully shiny to represent beauty and bounty in the coming year. At the end of the day there are boxes of mochi drying in every available space in the house. On the all important New Year's Day the smooth mochi appears in a soup to start the breakfast that hopefully will herald a bountiful year ahead.

In St. Louis, part of Christmas shopping is putting in an order of mochi for New Year's feasting. Realizing that many Nisei and most of the Sansei have never seen mochi being made, the local JACL Camera Club members are planning to have an old fashioned mochi-tsuki as a cultural-heritage project for the youths.

Do try the following recipe that Mrs. Sugiyama has contributed for the enjoyment and remember "no fair" counting the mochi.

To serve eight, make dashi of eight bowls of water. Place a piece of konbu in the water and bring to a boil. Remove the konbu and add ½ cup of katsuo shavings and bring to a boil and strain. Add the water in which the shiitake has been soaking and flavor with two tablespoon salt, one tablespoon shoyu, and dash of "Aji." Set this aside.

3 Takenoko, cut lengthwise into eights
Kamaboko, 1 slice per person cut zig-zag
5 Shiitake cut in strips
Chicken (breast) 2 slices per person, boiled
Spinach, boiled and cut, enough to garnish each bowl
Mochi, as needed softened in a little hot dashi
Toasted nori, optional, to be sprinkled on the soup

In each bowl place one or two mochi, add the other ingredients and pour hot dashi over all and serve.

In This Holiday Issue

Clement, Kimi Shimamoto. Bill Marutani—A 10; Alan Kumamoto—A-9; Joe Grant Masaoka—B-23.

Special Articles: "For Equality in and Under the Law" by Mike Masaoka. "Nisei-Sansei Relationships" by Dr. Steve Abe—B 2; "Enemy at Guadalcanal" trans. by Yukio Kawamoto—B 6; "The Road Through the Pastures" trans. by Allan and Take Beekman—B 20.

Chapter Reports: Fowler—B 4, Sonoma County—B 5, West Los Angeles — A 16, No. Calif. District chapters—B 9.

References: Constitution, National and District Officers, Chapter Presidents, Chapter of the Year, Nisei of the Biennium, JACLer of the Biennium, JACLer of the Biennium, Recognition Pins, Convention Sites — B 11 to 14; Bowling Records—B 15; Chapter All-Time Highs—B 15; Chronology—B 24; Scholarship Winners—B 5; Track and Field Records—B 10.

1000 Club Honor Roll: —A 12-13.

San Diego, Here We Come

By KUMEO YOSHINARI

Membership High: Inventory of the JACL in 1965 shows that steady progress was made in all of its activities. Most of the district councils recorded an upswing in membership and the big surprise was the performance of the Northern California-Western Nevada District Council. They have been consistently No. 1 in enrollment in the years past, but who would anticipate a phenomenal 43% rise over their 1964 mark, or that this would constitute 88% or 3,040 of the total 3,459 new members gained. These statistics are based on data available as of Oct. 15, 1965. Amazing is the fact that all 25 chapters exceded their last year's high. The NC-WNDC leadership is to be commended for this outstanding achievement.

New Leadership: At the chapter level it is wonderful to see new leadership emerge from the younger set. Names heretofore unmentioned will shortly grace the forefront of the Pacific Citizen news columns. These up-and-coming leaders represent a new breed — the postwar JACLer. They are well educated, articulate, and forward thinking. Because their philosophy is comparatively unclouded by discrimination as endured by the older Nisei, it can be expected that their point of view will be open-minded which in turn is likely to give the JACL new orientation and perhaps a different sense of direction as to the immediate goals.

Public Relations: I have been privileged to visit many sections of the country and I'm gratified to perceive that Japanese Americans are enjoying wonderful acceptance everywhere. This is particularly true in the rural areas where greater opportunities prevail for closer working association with their neighbors, thereby enchancing the opportunities to establish respectful rapport. It is exhilarating to see this benign relationship developing in the districts like Mountain Plains, Intermountain, Central California and the Pacific Northwest.

Other sections also enjoy relatively similar goodwill; however, in the urban centers it is more difficult to find the wide-based grounds of understanding because the very nature of large cities tends to isolate people from frequent gatherings. It is good to see that many Japanese Americans are poised and at home by becoming participants in the community affairs and taking active leadership roles therein. Many more should become so involved as time goes on.

These changes that have occurred in recent years are astounding when many veteran JACLers can recall that it wasn't many years ago we didn't dream it possible to be accorded the respect and equal treatment which we revel in today. In contrast, the gloomy outlook was a motivating force which compelled early JACL leaders to organize for the purpose of trying to turn the tide of prejudice which engulfed us in those days. We have come a long ways since those frustrating days of constantly being challenged of our birthrights. Vigilance has always been the price of liberty; therefore, there remains the need to inform the public of ourselves and of our aspirations lest new groups of people becoming of age or the new immigrants may be uninformed of us as we are. We need to be aware that public relations is a continual process or risk the loss of all the gains we worked so hard to earn.

The mass communication media such as TV, radio, magazines and the press have been kind by casting us in a popular image. For example, the national telecast, "Nisei—the Pride and the Shame," was such an opportune projection of our dialogue to the nation. In contrast to the foregoing case, we need to be aware by warding off the negative reflections so the JACL continues its effort to eliminate the use of the word "Jap." The "Please Don't" brochure is a wonderful rebuttal for not using this derogatory word. If members who are interested in this campaign would like to have these leaflets, they may acquire the literature by writing to National Headquarters.

New Scholarships: Most welcome news to report are the additional scholarships which will be offered this coming year through the generosity of persons who are setting up memorial awards in the name of their loved ones.

We are indebted to Mrs. Hisako Terami of Sacramento for setting up a $10,000 trust fund for the purpose of granting $500 per annum in the name of her late husband, Dr. Takashi Terami. She has given the JACL the honor of administering the selection of the awardees for the two $250 grants.

In the offering are several other donors interested in having JACL handle the details. These will be announced. It was previously reported that Dr. Harry Abe, co-recipient of the first Pvt. Ben Frank Masaoka award with Dr. James Mimura, has joined the latter by adding to the value of the Masaoka scholarship.

Of course, we are most appreciative to Mrs. Tomoye Tsukamoto for giving us two $250 awards in the name of our late National President, Walter Tsukamoto.

It is hoped that others will join the ranks of these named benefactors to keep building up the scholarship program as well as to increase the monetary amounts of the awards. The basic reason for Japanese Americans to gain full employment as well as making rapid advancement in their occupational fields is due to the excellency of their academic qualifications.

Legal-Legislative Gains: A new public law has amended the Immigration and Naturalization Act of 1952. One of its important provisions is the abolishment of the so-called "Asia-Pacific Triangle." It heretofore discriminated against people who possessed one-half blood or more and indigenous to this designated area of Asia by charging against the quota of their ancestral homeland rather than to their place of birth. The other portion of this legislation which JACL has long sought to remove was the "National Origins" as the basis of setting quotas.

Our Washington Representative has done a yeoanly job on this enactment for it is quite possible that without his timely intervention to improve the bill, the aforementioned two provisions would not have been removed.

JACL Losses: Unfortunately, JACL wasn't without some serious losses, especially at the National leadership level. Fate intervened to take from our midst some of our distinguished members: Abe Hagiwara, Larry Tajiri, Henry Tani, Dr. James Takao and Gongoro Nakamura. Each contributed immeasureably in his own unique way to enhance the significance and the importance of JACL. Time also has taken its toll of the chapter JACLers whose services at the grassroots level keeps the organization cemented together. It is in the words of Abe Lincoln, "It is for the living to carry on their unfinished work."

Looking to 1966: As we look to 1966, and in particular to the 19th Biennial National JACL Convention in San Diego the latter part of July, it is timely for us to begin setting our sights to the goals we need to accomplish.

Junior JACL: Those of us who believe in the youth movement will find a great deal of satisfaction in knowing that we can candidly feel that our dreams will be coming true at the next conclave.

Everywhere there is ample evidences that assure us the time is here for these young people to become firmly organized under the banner of JACL. Currently, there are five district youth group. The only districts without an organized sponsorship are Mountain Plains, Eastern and Central California. Perhaps, the next group to organize might be the Central California District Council.

Increased Budget: With the growth in membership, the income to the treasury has correspondingly increased. It is anticipated that this year we'll be able to surpass budget goals. This is a healthy sign because with the advent of the Junior JACL, we will need to subsidize their operational expenses for some time to come. At best, we must realize that its membership is transitional. This means we need to invest in sustaining their interest as well as fostering their growth. We need to realistically provide adequate finances to stabilize their future usefulness not only to themselves, but also for the future membership of the JACL.

With need for greater professional staff to care for the services which JACL should render to its membership as well as to assist the Juniors, the next biennium budget needs to be substantially increased. The membership should be ready to face this budgetary issue squarely at the National Council session.

Washington Alien Land Law: Last major vestige of the many discriminatory laws against the orientals outside of the miscegenation law is the Washington State Alien Land Law. I congratulate the Pacific Northwest District Council leaders for not letting the two previous defeats alter their determination to seek repeal of this constitutional prohibition, or to let a few criticisms of their action deter them from crusading for the right of moral principle.

I'm glad that those of strong convictions rule supreme in this repeal effort and are the vanguard of those backing SJR 20 at the next election. I ask all good JACLers to rally to the aid of these leaders in the campaign as their programs and fund drives will be revealed in due time. This is not strictly a Washington State issue, but a challenge to the National JACL. I trust you'll make it your concern to volunteer your aid too!

National Civil Rights: The great national dilemma confronts our nation as to its civil rights problems. The JACL must shoulder its share of the responsibility in helping to resolve answers to the manifold issues inherent in its solution.

Since JACL is primarily orientated as an educational body, it behooves it to supply the background information to its membership. It is up to the individual member to thereafter utilize this knowledge on a personal basis to engage himself in the crusade. In the months ahead, much enlightenment is expected to be provided to our JACLers.

National Planning Commission: Undoubtedly we'll receive many recommendations from this Commission as to what objectives or projects to consider. However, I would like to propose one pet idea of mine (because I may want to be the first applicant). For the lack of a better name, I shall call it the JACL's "Golden Acres" — a retirement home for JACLers.

Recently, I had the privilege of touring a beautiful edifice built by the Volunteers of America in Seattle. One couldn't find an apartment more homey or cozy than this unit. It is truly a palace for twilight years and the most attractive thing about it is the most reasonable rate it charges to its resident. More on this project will be elucidate in San Diego as the study committee is being activated now to present its report.

Thanks A Lot: As we close out this year, I am most grateful to the countless number of JACLers whose efforts have made this year such a memorable one. To each, I express sincere "thank you" and hope that you, too, have been enriched by the experience.

May you now be move to throw your whole heart into making 1966 even more glorious as we await the opening session of the 19th Biennial National JACL Convention.

San Diego here we come!

By Bill Hosokawa

From the Frying Pan

Denver, Colo.

TWO DECADES — Where were you 20 years ago this New Year's Eve? Do you remember? The year was 1945, and much of the world was still in a state of shock from the misery and destruction of World War II. Hundreds of thousands of American servicemen were still overseas. The shooting had ended, but the task of reconstruction had hardly begun. Those Nisei who had returned to the West Coast were grateful to be home, but the long struggle to regain what they had lost, to rebuild what had been destroyed, lay ahead.

.....It is difficult to realize that two decades have sped by since that time until one takes stock of what has happened in those years. The world has changed and it will never be the same again. Man has raced out into space, even though he has not learned to live at peace on earth. Distance has been shortened by jet aircraft, yet starvation stalks many lands. In the United States, astonishing technological progress has produced the affluent society while enlarging pockets of poverty among unemployables. And with a nation's conscience aroused at last, the Negro is approaching his goals of equality.

The Nisei are spectators less frequently, participants progressively more often in these developments and they, too, are sharing the banquet at the table of affluence, enjoying the material fruits of their labors, skills and enterprises. As a whole the Nisei are living better, doing more, moving ahead faster, than anyone had a right to expect back in 1945.

★ ★ ★

UNCHANGING FACE—A Nisei whose identity I have long forgotten wrote back in the 'thirties that he was an American with "a Japanese face which I can never change." There was no little bitterness in this remark, for in those days before World War II, a "Japanese face" usually was a serious handicap in a great many activities ranging from getting a job to renting a decent house.

However, most Nisei didn't spend a great deal of time bemoaning their misfortune in being born different. They were much too sensible, and besides they were too busy studying or working or having fun to sit around and brood. Still, it is altogether likely that at some time or another every Nisei has looked into a mirror and wondered what it would be like to have white skin and Anglo-Saxon features.

Today, the fact of Nisei racial difference — of being a person with Oriental antecedents in an Occidental society — is less of an economic and social handicap than it ever was. In fact, there are instances when it is an advantage to be a Nisei when job-seeking. Nisei secretaries, for example, generally have establish such admirable work records that Nisei girls often are able to capitalize on this reputation.

Seiji Horiuchi, Colorado farm management consultant and first Nisei to be elected to a state legislature outside of Hawaii, recently was quoted by an Osaka Mainichi correspondent to the effect that his Japanese face was an asset. His reasoning was that his colleagues and competitors have difficulty being noticed and remembered, while he just naturally stands out from the crowd. Having attracted this notice, all he had to do was produce.

No doubt many other Nisei can credit this visability factor for some of their progress during the last two decades.

★ ★ ★

HAPPY NEW YEAR—Whatever the reasons, it's been a great 20 years for the Nisei as a group. And for the 21st year since the end of World War II — the year of Nisei rebirth — many happy returns.

IMMIGRATION:

Vigilant JACL Corrodes Origins System

(Continued from Page A-1)

national immigration and nationality laws preferred other races to the Japanese and other Asians.

West Coast bigots—with some logic—argued that if the Federal Government was justified in drawing distinctions between most other immigrants and the Orientals, including the Japanese, then so too were the States, counties, and municipalities.

These distinctions in Federal Law were emphasized to demonstrate that Congress considered the Japanese to be "an inferior race" and an "unwanted people" who just were not good enough to be admitted into the United States. And, if by chance they happened to be here already, it was noted that Congress considered that they were not good enough to become citizens.

At the same time, through the devious reasoning so characteristic of that post-World War I era, those jingoists conjured up the Yellow Peril menace, and cited as proof of congressional confirmation of that charge the Japanese Exclusion Act.

Moreover, they claimed that those of Japanese race could not be assimilated into the American cultural pattern and, therefore, were not interested in becoming citizens, as so many other immigrants were doing. Conveniently overlooked, however, was the prohibition in Federal Law denying naturalization procedures to those of Japanese ancestry even though lawfully admitted for permanent residence.

* * *

To implement their bias, these white supremacists of another period were able to persuade States, counties, and communities, as well as the National Government, to pass laws that directly or indirectly discriminated against those of Japanese ancestry. In some instances, the laws were directed also to the American-born Japanese.

Altogether, Professor Milton R. Konvitz of Cornell University School of Law, in his 1946 documentary book "The Alien and the Asiatic in American Law," identified some 500 laws and ordinances that directly or indirectly discriminated against those of Japanese ancestry in the United States.

As destructive as were these laws to the political, economic, and social development of the Japanese in the United States, even more harmful and hurtful were they to the dignity and the persons of those so categorized as "inferior" and unwanted".

So it should be readily understandable that the JACL has always been most concerned with efforts to liberalize and equalize immigration and naturalization opportunities, for they were the keys to psychological, economic, political, and social uplift as individuals and as a group.

Indeed, the first resolutions adopted by JACL in 1930 referred to the need to memorialize Congress to extend naturalization privileges to resident alien Japanese and to repeal the 1924 Exclusion Act.

* * *

2—Early Legislative Aims

In addition to general legislation, 35 years ago JACL petitioned Congress to correct two gross injustices and inequities in the nationality laws of that time.

One was to amend the 1918 Act authorizing aliens who served in the American Expeditionary Forces to become naturalized citizens to include alien Japanese who also served in America's World War I Army overseas. This remedial legislation was not approved until Aug. 3, 1937, when most of the Japanese veterans who would have been beneficiaries had passed away.

The other was to amend the various statutes relating to the automatic loss of nationality in order that Japanese American women who married alien Japanese would not be deprived of their citizenship solely by reason of their marriages. This corrective statute was approved March 3, 1931.

After World War II had removed all reasonable doubts concerning the loyalty and the assimilability of those of Japanese ancestry in this country, JACL resumed its campaign to secure equality in naturalization and immigration.

First, however, because of the inherent racial injustices in the immigration laws of that time, there were two emergency situations that required more immediate attention.

The first had to do with the plight in which several thousand Japanese treaty traders found themselves. Legally entered prior to the outbreak of the Pacific War, many of these businessmen had married American citizens and had raised American citizen families.

Many had sons who had served in the United States armed forces in World War II. Many of them had also served in the Office of Strategic Services and with various military and governmental agencies in intelligence activities against their own homeland.

But the end of hostilities caused them to be liable for deportation, without recourse to the usual administrative and litigative procedures available to most other immigrants and aliens.

By Act of July 1, 1948, Congress corrected this situation by authorizing those "racially ineligible to citizenship" to apply for suspension of deportation proceedings and for adjustment of status to that of permanent resident aliens.

The second might well be described as discrimination against American servicemen and veterans who served in the Pacific during and after World War II.

Because the Japanese, and most other Asians, were ineligible for entry into the United States in spite of their marital relationship to United States citizens, American GIs, for instance, could not marry Japanese women of their choice and return with them to their own home country.

Congress eliminated this discrimination in a series of legislations, the first being the Act of July 22, 1947, authorizing the Asian spouse of an American citizen to be admitted into the United States for permanent residence "if they were married before 30 days after the enactment" of this measure.

* * *

3—1952 Imm.-Nat. Act

Because the racial probibition against citzenship for alien Japanese affected the parents of Japanese American troops who had distinguished themselves in both the Pacific and European Theaters of World War II, as well as other deserving Americans of Japanese ancestry, JACL's first efforts late in the '40s were limited to trying to secure legislation extending naturalization opportunities to those of Japanese ancestry in particular but also to all resident aliens in general.

When these initial efforts proved unsuccessful because of a presidential veto in 1950 due to certain so-called security amendments added by the Senate, JACL committed themselves to what became the Immigration and Nationality Act of 1952, and especially to the so-called Asian provision which we helped to author that eliminated race as a complete disqualification to naturalization and immigration.

While JACL never considered the Walter-McCarran Act to be the complete answer, we nevertheless judged that, in balance, it was a forward step. Accordingly, JACL was among the very few nationality, minority, and liberal organizations to urge its enactment over the veto of President Truman.

By removing race as a qualification for naturalization, some 500 discriminatory and restrictive laws and ordinances directed against those of Japanese ancestry in this country became null and void. But more, it gave dignity to those of the Japanese race in the United States and an acceptance never known before by removing the stigma on the citizenship status of the American-born person of Japanese ancestry.

By repealing the Japanese Exclusion Act, the Walter-McCarran Act removed race as a complete bar to immigration, thereby lifting the humiliation of inferiority from the Japanese people. By extending token immigration quotas, it abolished a major irritant that contributed to the Pacific War and would have proved embarrassing in the Japanese Peace Treaty and our efforts to build democracy in Japan. It allowed long separated family units to come together in the United States.

* * *

4—Continued Race Bias

That the Walter-McCarran Act continued the racial prejudices of the National Origins System and compounded that with the Asia-Pacific Triangle bigotry was recognized by JACL.

We accepted those continuing discriminations, but we never approved or applauded them.

But, it was the JACL view that even restricted token immigration was far more acceptable than total exclusion.

And JACL saw in this initial major breakthrough against total exclusion, the beginning of a complete breakdown of the discredited barred zone concept that was conceived in 1917 against all Asiatic peoples.

Though JACL did not approve of these continued racial discriminations in the Immigration and Nationality Act of 1952, frankly, JACL recognized that their perpetuation was the minimum "price" that had to be "paid" in order that some liberalizations would be included in that Walter-McCarran Act.

The 1952 Statute, while continuing the National Origins System, did at least extend that restrictive quota coverage to all the nations and peoples on earth.

Moreover, although the Asia - Pacific Triangle area was conceived to cover approximately the same vast region as the 1917 barred zone, the Immigration and Nationality Act did at least recognize for immigration purposes, on the same National Origins System basis as for the European countries, except for attribution by ancestry and not birth, all the nations and the peoples of Asia and of the Pacific.

And, the special "ancestry" discrimination of the Asia-Pacific Triangle was not new or novel with the 1952 Statute, for the attribution of those of Asian descent to the land of their racial ancestry regardless of the place of their birth had its beginnings in 1882, when the first of the Chinese Exclusion Acts was passed.

Indeed, the Immigration Act of 1924 represented the high point in racial discrimination in our immigration laws. The Walter-McCarran Act of 1952 represented the first general relaxation in these racist laws.

* * *

5—JACL Objectives in I&N Law

While JACL is proud of our role in securing enactment of the 1952 Immigration and Nationality Act, we would be the first to concede that the Walter-McCarran codification, though a marked improvement over the then existing laws, is far from perfect legislation.

In fact, as we so readily admit, the 13-year-old basic statute perpetuates some un-American myths and racial discriminations that have no place in our statute books in this presumably more enlightened age.

JACL, therefore, welcomes the opportunity to testify to what we believe are needed amendments to the 1952 Act, amendments which, incidentally, go far beyond that which is proposed in the Administration's Bill.

* * *

Ever since the enactment of the Immigration and Nationality Act in 1952, every subsequent biennial national convention has unanimously called for the following modifications in our immigration and naturalization statutes:

1. The elimination of the double discrimination of the Asia-Pacific Triangle,

2. The repeal of the racist National Origins Quota System,

3. The liberalization of immigration opportunities — at the very minimum, the granting of non-quota status to foreign alien member of separated families and the substitution of the 1960 Census for that of 1920 in computing total world immigration, in order that the 49th and 50th States of Alaska and Hawaii will be included in the population of the United States for immigration purposes,

4. The humanizing and broadening of exclusion and deportation provisions and procedures, including easy access to judicial review, and

5. The abolition of distinctions and discriminations between native-born and naturalized citizens of the United States.

* * *

At our most recent conclave, the 18th Biennial National JACL Convention, which was held in Detroit, during the week of the Fourth of July, 1964, the National Council — representing the eight district councils and the 88 chapters—reviewed all of the then pending immigration bills before Congress, including the then Kennedy - Johnson Administration Bill, then identified as S. 1932 and H. R. 7700. Last session's S. 1932 and H. R. 7700 are almost identical in language to S. 500 and H. R. 2580 which are the Administration's Bills this year.

The National JACL Convention endorsed the principles and the objectives of the Administration Bill, with certain reservations and recommendations, and urged the Congress to broaden its provisions to include other "necessary" amendments to the Walter-McCarran Act, such as those considered by our organization.

As a consequence, in testimony before the House Judiciary Subcommittee on Immigration and Naturalization last September (1964), we urged the various amendments approved in Detroit earlier in the summer, together with expressing certain fears that the Administration Bill might well result in establishing, inadvertently as it would be, another though temporary period of Oriental exclusion.

* * *

Over the Washington Birthday weekend this winter (1965) in Los Angeles, the National Board, composed of the elected national officers and the eight district council chairmen and empowered to act in the interim period between biennial national conventions, reviewed the congressional situation and decided that the political realities of the times suggested that the Congress would give serious consideration only to the Administration Bill, which features the two major objectives of JACL immigration policy, elimination of both the National Origins System and Asia-Pacific Triangle.

Moreover, the fears expressed by JACL last year concerning certain sections of this measure have since proved themselves to be susceptible to administrative action within the meaning of the Administration's Bill.

Thus, in good conscience and in good faith, JACL endorses the Administration Immigration Bill and urges that it be enacted without amendment or change.

* * *

6—Presidential Comments

While Presidents Truman and Eisenhower denounced the racially discriminatory features of the Immigration and Nationality Act of 1952, the late President Kennedy was the first to propose specific steps for the elimination of the National Origins System, which would also result in the abolition of the Asia-Pacific Triangle.

His formula, which is retained in the current Administration Bill, was sent to Congress on July 3, 1963, together with a special message that he "believe(s) there exists a compelling need for Congress to re-examine and make certain changes in these (immigration) laws . . . The most urgent and fundamental reform I am recommending relates to the National Ori-

(Continued on Page A-5)

PRESIDENT JOHNSON signs immigration bill into law at Liberty Island, New York Harbor, October 3, 1965. In background is seen Ellis Island, former processing station for some 40 million immigrants.

FOR EQUALITY:

Uphill Quota Battle Continues Step By Step

(Continued from Page A-1)

terim three-year period, a selective new immigration system based on preferences for relatives of American citizens and resident aliens and on professional and worker immigrants who could contribute to the nation's cultural and economic growth, would come into force on July 1, 1968.

In the interim period, the unused quotas of certain countries would be made available to other countries with long waiting lists. By the end of three years, with the exception of Italy's, all preference quota lists for all countries would become current.

The biggest policy differences in the subcommittee apparently centered around the principle of a world-wide numerical ceiling for immigration, with the argument itself finally reduced to whether an immigration limitation should be placed on natives of the Western Hemisphere. The subcommittee voted against this so-called MacGregor amendment, but provided that New World immigrants would have to secure what was described as "labor clearances" from the Secretary of Labor.

On Aug. 3, the 35-member judiciary committee ordered reported the subcommittee bill. Although no formal vote apparently was taken in that executive session, it is believed that all eleven Republicans and 17 of the 24 Democrats on the committee voted to report the legislation. Democrats voting against the bill were all from Border and Southern States.

Three days later, accompanied by the official report of the judiciary committee in the name of Feighan, chairman of the immigration subcommittee, the amendments that made up the Administration bill were placed on the Calendar.

Comment on 'Triangle'

Of interest may be the comment of the Report (No. 745) regarding the area of JACL's principal concern. In its section entitled "Asia-Pacific Triangle," the Report states that "The Congress in 1954 abolished the Chinese exclusion laws and established for the first time a quota for the immigration of Chinese persons. In 1946 persons belonging to races indigenous to India were made eligible for immigration and naturalization. The Philippine Independence Act of 1934 established a quota for the Philippine Islands which was increased in 1946. This cautious beginning of a revision policy pertaining to Asian persons has been followed by progressive amendments to the immigration laws.

"In 1952 the Immigration and Nationality Act eliminated race as a bar to naturalization and thereby to immigration. Asian spouses and children of American citizens were given the same nonquota enjoyed by any person of non-Asian ancestry. The discriminatory features affecting Asian persons which then remained were the establishment of a limitation of 2,000 for the aggregate of minimum quota areas in the Asia-Pacific Triangle and the requirement that the quota chargeability of an Asian person born outside the Asian sphere be determined by ancestry rather than the place of birth.

"The Congress in 1961 removed the 2,000 limitation on the aggregate of minimum quotas within the Triangle. The only remaining discriminatory provision requiring that an Asian person be charged to the quota of his ancestry, even though born outside of the Asian area, is repealed immediately by this legislation, and thus the last vestige of discrimination against Asian persons is removed from immigration laws."

House Debate and Passage

The House considered the immigration bill for two afternoons, Aug. 24 and 25, and approved it without accepting any but technical, perfecting amendments, by an overwhelming margin of 320 to 69, with 42 not voting.

Altogether, 92 congressmen participated in the two-day debate—52 Democrats and 40 Republicans. Seven spoke urging adoption of the "rule" authorizing the House to take up and consider the legislation, with the others speaking to the merits. Most expressed direct or indirect support for the Administration bill, with only four expressing strong objections.

Celler, for the Democratic majority, and Congressman William M. McCulloch, Ohio, ranking Republican member of the judiciary committee, for the minority, floor managed the legislation and controlled the time.

Because he was the chairman of the immigration subcommittee that reported the revised Administration bill, Feighan played a decisive role in the passage of the legislation, especially in defeating all substantive amendments offered from the floor.

Most of the controversy and debate centered on the so-called MacGregor amendment which had been defeated first in the subcommittee and then in the full judiciary committee. It would impose an annual numerical ceiling of 115,000 for Western Hemisphere immigration, historically non-quota.

MacGregor Amendment

Initially, on a "teller vote," in which congressmen walked up the center aisle in turn and were recorded as they passed "tellers" or counters, by a two-vote margin—156 to 154—this New World amendment was passed. Subsequently, the vote was reversed when a record "aye" and "nay" vote was ordered and the Western Hemisphere amendment was narrowly rejected—189 for, 218 against, with six voting "present" and 19 not voting.

Few defended in the debate the national origins of Asia-Pacific Triangle concepts, particularly after Feighan demonstrated that they had not worked as intended to control immigration. Even fewer were bitter or racist in their arguments, though two—a Southern Democrat and a Midwest Republican—revived the discredited arguments concerning Chinese immigrants in particular and Oriental immigrants in general and the imaginery threat to American workingmen and living standards.

When the Walter-McCarran Act was being debated 13 years earlier, much of the discussion — some highly emotional about alleged World War II atrocities in the Pacific—was directed against the Japanese. Much controversy also concerned the Asia-Pacific Triangle and the benefits of allowing Orientals to emigrate to the United States.

This past House debate was surprising in that very little was said regarding Asiatic immigration, and what comments were made were mostly either in favor of repealing the Asia-Pacific Triangle or in praise of the Japanese in this country.

Senate Subcommittee Action

The morning after the House had passed its Immigration bill, the Senate Judiciary Subcommittee on Immigration and Naturalization met and reported out its version, which was substantially like that approved by the House.

The major difference was that a conditional New World numerical limitation of 120,000 immigrants annually was provided, with a Commission on Western Hemisphere Immigration to study the situation and recommend appropriate action to the President and the Congress prior to Jan. 15, 1968.

Of interest to JACL were provisions proposed by Fong that would include "persons uprooted by catastrophic natural calamity" among "conditional entries" or "refugees" and would extend the "registry date" for recording lawful admissions to 1958.

The Western Hemisphere limitation, proposed by Irvin as the "price" for his considerable support, was agreed to by the Administration. The subcommittee vote on this amendment was 5 to 3, with Eastland, McClellan, Ervin, Dirksen, and Fong for, and Kennedy, Hart, and Javits against.

Then, by a 6 to 2 vote, with Eastland and McClellan opposing, the subcommittee reported its bill to the full judiciary committee on Aug. 26.

JACL wrote Hart and Fong that the immigration rights of those in the Ryukyu Islands (Okinawa) should be clarified.

Two weeks later, on Sept. 8, the Senate Judiciary Committee ordered reported its measure, together with a Report (No. 748) by Sen. Edward Kennedy. The bill was identical to that proposed by the subcommittee and the delay in full committee action was caused by the insistence of Dirksen that his constitutional amendment overturning the Supreme Court's "one - man one vote" rule for legislative apportionment be reported by the Committee, before he would permit the Immigration Bill to be cleared for floor debate.

Regarding the Asia-Pacific Triangle elimination, the official Committee Report repeated much that was included in the House Report, closing with this sentence:

"The remaining provision requiring that an Asian person be charged to the quota of his ancestry rather than his place of birth is repealed immediately by this legislation and henceforth there will be no differentiation in the treatment of Asians under the Immigration and Nationality Act."

The final Committee vote was 14 to 2, with Eastland and McClellan in the minority.

Senate Debate and Passage

Senate consideration of its version of the Administration Immigration bill extended over five days, from Sept. 16 to 22, with 34 senators participating in the debate. Of the 26 who spoke for the legislation, 19 were Democrats and seven were Republicans. Of the eight who expressed opposition, seven were Democrats and one was a Republican.

The Senate approved its version 76 to 18, with 52 Democrats and 24 Republicans for, and 15 Democrats and three Republicans against.

Sen. Edward Kennedy was the floor manager for the legislation which was originally introduced by his oldest brother, the late President John F. Kennedy, after it had been drafted by another elder brother, now Senator, then Attorney General, Robert Kennedy of New York. He carried the brunt of the explanations, although he was ably backstopped by Hart and Fong, especially the latter who spoke for more than two hours

(Continued on Page A-5)

Immigration to the United States

(TOTAL IMMIGRATION AND JAPANESE IMMIGRATION)
(1952-1964)

Year Ending June 30	Total Immigration	Japanese Immigration
1952	265,520	4,517
1953	170,434	2,393
1954	208,177	3,777
1955	237,790	3,984
1956	321,625	5,586
1957	236,867	6,354
1958	253,265	6,543
1959	260,686	5,851
1960	265,398	5,471
1961	271,344	4,313
1962	283,763	3,897
1963	306,260	4,056
1964	292,248	3,774

Source: Immigration and Naturalization Service, United States Department of Justice

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Tempus Fugit

By Jack Kusaba, Chairman, NC-WN District Council

San Francisco

Tempus fugit. It has already been two months since I took the ath of office as chairman of the NC-WN District Council. Time sure flies. Being a slow starter and for the most part an even slower finisher to boot, I haven't aroused myself to do anything constructive yet. But I have been doing a little thinking about my new responsibilities as DC Chairman. The more I think about it, the more I am becoming aware of the hard work that goes with the responsibility. The Executive Board which will be serving with me this coming year, fortunately, is an extremely good one and I look to an outstanding performance from them.

Being the largest of all District Councils in our national organization and also the largest financial contributor to our national budget sets us apart somewhat from other District Councils. Our district is, of course, proud of our past and present performance as the District that is leading the way. However, with this distinction not only comes the responsibility to provide proper leadership to our chapters and members, but I feel, also the responsibility to contribute the talents we have within our district to the national organization. I believe we have available many JACL-experienced, qualified, and more important "willing" people who can be utilized at the national level to great advantage.

As far as 1966 is concerned, there are many good programs which have been started by my predecessors, especially by our immediate past chairman Dr. Tom Taketa, a real aggressive and imaginative JACLer. My immediate job will be to further these "in-progress" programs and then gaze into the old crystal ball to find ways to further improve our District Council and make it even stronger next year.

IMMIGRATION:

Abolish quota system over five-year period

(Continued from Page A-3

gins System of selecting immigrants . . . The enactment of this legislation will not resolve all of our important problems in the field of immigration law."

"It will, however, provide a sound basis upon which we can build in developing an immigration law that serves the national interest and reflects in every detail the principles of equality and human dignity to which our Nation subscribes . . . "

President Johnson, in embracing the Kennedy proposals, emphasized in his first State of the Union Message, Jan. 8, 1964,

"We must also lift by legislation the bars of discrimination against those who seek entry into our country, particularly those with much needed skills and those joining their families."

"In establishing preferences, a nation that was built by the immigrants of all lands can ask those who now seek immigration: What can you do for your country? But we should not be asking: In what country were you born?"

This January, after being elected Chief Executive in his own right last election, President Johnson again mentioned the need for immigration reform in his State of the Union message.

On Jan. 13, President Johnson sent a special message to Congress setting forth his Administration's case for major and early immigration reforms. "A change is needed in our laws dealing with immigration," he said. "Four Presidents have called attention to serious defects in this legislation. Action is long overdue . . . "

He concluded his plea: "I urge the Congress to return the United States to an immigration policy which both serves the national interest and continues our traditional ideals. No move could more effectively reaffirm our fundamental belief that a man is to be judged — and judged exclusively — on his worth as a human being."

* * *

7—Administration Bill

While JACL is vitally interested in all of the several provisions for modifications and revisions in our immigration code, of special concern are the following major objectives of the Administration Bill because of their particular application to the Japanese and others of Asian ancestry:

1. To abolish the National Origins Quota System over a five-year period and to place all quota immigration from all countries on a first-registered, first-served basis, within certain specified preference categories.

The First Preference category, of up to 50 percent of the total, would be available to immigrants with "skills" which are "especially advantageous" to the United States.

The Second Preference category (30 percent, plus the numbers not used by First Preference applicants) would be made available to the unmarried alien adult sons and daughters of American citizens. The alien parents of United States citizens, now in this Preference, would become nonquota immigrants.

The Third Preference category (20) percent, plus numbers not used by First and Second Preferences) would be available to the spouses and unmarried minor children of permanent resident aliens.

The so-called Four Preference (any numbers left after the first three Preferences have been used) would be available to (a) alien brothers and sisters and married sons and daughters of United States citizens and to (b) the parents of permanent resident aliens, and to (c) immigrants qualified to fill "particular labor shortages" in this country, and to (d) other "new seed" immigrants, if any quota numbers are left.

2. To eliminate the Asia-Pacific Triangle immediately, so that ancestry will no longer be a factor in the allocation of quota numbers.

3. To increase all minimum quotas from 100 to 200 annually for the transition period and to increase the total world quota from 158,361 to 165,000. At present, there are 77 quota areas with the minimum allocation of 100 annually.

4. To provide permanent authority for the admission of refugees and victims of political persecution and of natural calamities or military operations.

In the words of the presidential message on immigration:

"This bill would not alter in any way the many limitations in existing law which prevent an influx of undesirables and safeguard our people against excessive or unregulated immigration. Nothing in the legislation relieves any immigrant of the necessity of satisfying all of the security requirements we now have, or the requirements designed to exclude persons likely to become public charges. No immigrants admitted under this bill could contribute to unemployment in the United States."

* * *

8—National Origins System

As perpetuated by the Immigration and Nationality Act of 1952, Section 201 (a), of Title II — Immigration, Chapter 1 — Quota System, which is the National Origins System, reads,

"The annual quota for any quota area shall be one-sixth of one per centum of the number of inhabitants in the continental United States in 1920, which number, except for the purpose of computing quotas for quota areas within the Asia - Pacific Triangle, shall be the same number heretofore determined under the provisions of Section 11 of the Immigration Act of 1924, attributable by national origin to such quota area . . . "

A "quota area" is defined by Section 202 (a) as "Each independent country, self - governing dominion, mandated territory, and territory under the international trusteeship system of the United States, other than the United States and its outlying possessions and the countries (of North and South America). . . "

The acknowledged hope that motivated the 1924 formula for allocating annual immigration quota numbers was to maintain the cultural and ethnic composition of the continental United States as it was then constituted.

The racist theory that was implemented by the National Origins System was that immigrants from Western and Northern Europe were superior to those from Southern and Central Europe, and that those from Europe were better than those from Asia and Africa.

Two countries — England and Ireland — were assigned more than half of all the annual immigration quotas authorized for the entire world. Three countries — England, Ireland, and Germany—were allocated more than 70 percent of the total world quota, with 81 percent of the quotas reserved for the countries of Western and Northern Europe.

Under the National Origins System, the annual total world quota numbers 158,361.

According to the Statistical Office of the United Nations, the world population in mid-year 1963 was 3,218,000,000.

Broken down into continental totals, with the USSR excluded from the data for both Europe and Asia, Asia's population was 1,802,000,000, Europe's 439,000,000, and Africa's 296,000,000.

Europe, minus the USSR, with a population of less than half a billion people (429 million), has been allocated 98 percent of the total annual quota immigration to the United States.

Asia, also less the Soviet Union, with a population of almost two billions (1,802 million), more than half the world's people, is assigned 1.53 percent of our annual quotas.

And the special prejudice of our immigration laws against Asians is clearly evident even in the formula for computing annual quotas, for by limiting the population numbers to be considered to that of the continental United States as recorded by the 1920 Census, the then Territory of Hawaii with its predominant population of those of Asian and Polynesian ancestry was, and remains, excluded.

Africa, with almost 300,000,0000 (296 million), almost two-thirds of Europe's population, is granted less than half of one percent (0.47) of our total annual immigration quotas.

* * *

Under the National Origins System, the United Kingdom is reserved 65,361 annual quota numbers; Germany 25,814; Ireland 17,756; Poland 6,488; Italy 5,666; Sweden 3,295; Netherlands 3,136; France 3,069; etc.

Of the 109 quota areas designated for 1965 by the Secretary of State, including the Asia - Pacific Triangle, 15 countries, all in Europe, are assigned annual quotas of more than 1,000; four countries, also all in Europe, are given annual quotas of more than 500 but less than 1,000; 14 have allocations of more than 100 but not more than 500; and 77 countries are minimum quota countries of 100 quota numbers annually.

Ireland, with a population of less than three million, has a larger quota allocation than the whole of the Asia and the Pacific areas, with more than half of the world's population.

Tiny Switzerland with a population of five and a half million, has a larger quota reserve than that allocated for all of the Africa continent, with almost 300,000,000 people.

Rumania, a communist satellite nation, with a population of less than 18 million, has a quota of 289, which, small as it may seem, is more than the combined quotas for non-communist Japan and the Philippines, the bulwarks of freedom and democracy on our western frontier, with a combined population of more than 120 million.

And a postage - stamp country like Liechtenstein, with less than 15,000 people, has the same annual quota as Israel, for instance, with its more than two million, or even the vast sub-continent of India, with its estimated 449,381,000 people. All three have minimum quotas of 100 annually.

Because it was not the intent of the National Origins System to provide for annual immigration quotas that would necessarily be filled every year, but rather to devise a formula to restrict immigration as much as possible from the countries of Eastern and Central Europe, and even more from the rest of the world except from the Western Hemisphere, two countries, Great Britian and Ireland, with annual immigration quotas of 63,361 and 17,756, respectively, are assigned more than half of the total quota numbers for the entire planet.

Even in 1924, it was a foregone conclusion that these two nations would not fill their annual quotas.

According to the Immigration and Naturalization Service, for fiscal 1964, 26,032 quota immigrants from the United Kingdom and 4,892 quota immigrants from Ireland were admitted into the United States. This means that 37,329 quota numbers reserved for Britain and 12,864 quota numbers reserved for Ireland were wasted in the last fiscal year, since these unused quota numbers of one country may not be utilized by another country.

In other words, almost a third of the total world quota (50,193) was wasted in fiscal 1964 because England and Ireland failed to avail themselves of the quota numbers reserved to them.

On the other hand, countries like Italy and Greece, with annual immigration quotas of 5,666 and 308, respectively, have long waiting lists of eager applicants for admission into the United States, many of whom are close relatives and even brothers and sisters, and fathers and mothers, of families resident in this country. The Italian quota has some 300,000 in its backlog, while that for Greece is oversubscribed by some 100,000.

Altogether, it is estimated that more than 800,000 are presently on quota waiting lists, almost 60 percent of them from four European countries—Italy, Greece, Poland, and Portugal.

* * *

While by far the longest waiting lists involve European nations, several countries in the Asia-Pacific Triangle, most of which are restricted to the 100 annual minimum quota, have waiting lists that also stagger the imagination.

And, in most instances, the governments and organizations involved have deliberately discouraged prospective immigrants from registering for visas because they do not want to mislead their nationals and forment anti-American feelings.

Japan has a waiting list of less than 5,000 which JACL knows does not begin to represent even the close relatives of American families that would like to be reunited in the United States with their kith and kin.

And yet, even with this small number, Japan's quotas are backlogged beyond 1990.

The quota list for the Philippines, totalling about 12,500, is oversubscribed for about 90 years.

The special quota for "Chinese persons" is for all practical purposes exhausted in perpetuity, according to officials of the State Department Visa Office, because Chinese immigrants already admitted into this country have been charged, or mortgaged, against it. Moreover, about 38,500 of the 40,400 on this oversubscribed list are waiting in Hong Kong, the British Crown Colony in Southeast China.

Only the quotas for such countries as Afghanistan, Bhutan, Cambodia, Nauru, and Nepal, whose peoples traditionally do not emigrate to other lands, are open.

A special situation is Okinawa, the main Island in the Ryukyu chain, which is under United States Army occupation though "residual sovereignty" is conceded to be in Japan.

Okinawa is not now considered a part of Japan for immigration purposes, but must share the Asia-Pacific Triangle annual quota of 100 with approximately 20 other Pacific dependencies. Even this allocation to the Asia-

(Continued on Page A-6)

FOR EQUALITY:

Compromises Mark Congressional Reforms

(Continued from Page A-3

in documenting the discrimination of the Asia-Pacific Triangle and the contributions that the new immigrants could make to the employment situation in the country.

Irvin, probably the most knowledgeable and articulate of the Southern Senators, won considerale support for the measure by explaining that the conditional ceiling placed on New World immigration had convinced him that the national interest required him to urge enactment of the bill, even though he himself continued to believe in the validity of the national origins quota system.

Kuchel's Help

JACL's special interest in the immigration amendments was called to the attention of the Senate by California's Thomas H. Kuchel, Republican Whip and Assistant Minority Leader, who read into the "Congressional Record" the complete text of a lengthy letter which summarized the history of racial discrimination in immigration law against the Japanese, and other Asians, documented the effects of that discrimination in terms of immigration data, refuted the arguments advanced against increased immigration opportunities for the Japanese and other Orientails, and detailed how the proposed amendments—though eliminating race as a principle and a practice in American immigration law—would, in fact, continue to limit actual immigration because of the preferences granted to "close relatives" of those already in this country.

As explained in that JACL letter, " . . . the restrictions and exclusions of eight decades against those from Asia cannot be corrected in a single legislative effort. And the very arithmetic of past immigration now precludes any substantial gain in actual immigration opportunities for the Japanese, Chinese, and other Asians . . . Inasmuch as the total Asian population of the United States is only about ½ of 1 percent of the total American population, this means that there are very few of Asia-Pacific origin in this country who are entitled to the specified preference priorities to family members and close relatives residing abroad, even if all qualified family members and close relatives desire to emigrate immediately to the United States. Thus, it would seem that, although the immigration bill eliminates race as a matter of principle, in actual operation immigration will still be controlled by the now discredited national origins system and the general pattern of immigration which exists today will continue for many years yet to come."

Race Issue Knocked

Nevertheless, JACL urged passage of the Administration Immigration Bill as being another significant forward step, which would complete the start of the Walter-McCarran Act to eliminate race as a qualification for immigration opportunities in the principles and practices of the United States.

As in the House debate, most of the discussion was pro-forma, for the legislation. Also, in the House, the major question revolved around the conditional numerical limitation on Western Hemisphere immigration.

But, toward the close of debate, several of the older senators from the States of the Old Confederacy tried dramatically and emotionally to interject the race issue to defend the 41-year-old national origins quota system. The Kennedy brothers, the senators from Massachusetts and New York, were most eloquent in repudiating such bigotry and emphasizing particularly the need to abolish the Asia-Pacific Triangle discrimination against the Japanese and other Orientals.

1965 Amendments

The Presiding Officer of the Senate designated Eastland, Ervin, Edward Kennedy, Hart, Dirksen, Fong, and Javits to serve on the Conference Committee to reconcile differences between the Senate and House versions of the legislation.

The Speaker of the House designated Celler, Feighan, Chelf, Rodino, Donohue, Brooks, McCulloch, Moore, and Cahill as conferees on behalf of the House.

On Sept. 29, all of the conferees except Eastland, who did not sign the document, agreed to a Conference Report.

The next afternoon, Sept. 30, the House voted for the compromise series of amendments — 318 for, 69 against, with 19 not voting. Later that same afternoon, by a "voice vote," the Senate also voted for the conference compromises.

The bill that was signed into law by the President on Oct. 3 was more the Senate version than that of the House, although the basic format for eliminating the national origins system and the Asia-Pacific Triangle bias was first proposed by the House Subcommittee and subsequently adopted by the Senate Subcommittee.

The heart of the new immigration amendments is Sec. 2 (a), which reads as follows:

"No person shall receive any preference or priority or be discriminated against in the issuance of an immigrant visa because of his race, sex, nationality, place of birth, or place of residence, except as specifically provided . . . " (emphasis supplied).

Provisions

Summarized are the following provisions that are of direct and beneficial interest to

(Continued on Page A-6)

MASSACHUSETTS DEMOCRATIC Senator Edward M. Kennedy, acting chairman of Senate Judiciary Subcommittee of Immigration and Naturalization was floor manager for administration immigration bill, Sept. 16-22, 1965.

CALIFORNIA REPUBLICAN Senator Thomas H. Kuchel, minority whip and assistant Republican leader, not only endorsed immigration reform, but called JACL's concerns to attention of congress.

Outstanding Membership Performances

Last year, annual membership performances of an outstanding nature were cited by a National JACL certificate. There were 27 presented in 1964. This year, there are 37 certificates.

—CATEGORY WINNERS—

(* Repeats from 1964)

1. SAN FRANCISCO* (Ichiban Chapter)
Eddie Moriguchi, pres.—Ben Tsuchimoto, memb. chmn.
"Ichiban Chapter in National organization with 1,702 Members. Highest recorded Chapter Membership in history of National organization.

2. STOCKTON (Highest Percentage Increase)
Dr. Kengo Takeshita, pres.—Sam Itaya, memb. chmn.
All-time Chapter high of 637 Members, 2nd consecutive year of Membership increase, and highest percentage increase in entire National organization of 146%.

3. SACRAMENTO* (300-500)
Kinya Noguchi, pres.—Percy Masaki, memb. chmn.
All-time Chapter high of 901 Members and 3rd consecutive year of Membership increase. Highest percentage increase in size category of 105%.

4. ALAMEDA* (200-300)
Shiro Takeshita, pres.—Yosh Umene, memb. chmn.
All-time Chapter high of 267 Members, 2nd consecutive year of Membership increase, and highest percentage increase in size category of 60%.

5. FRENCH CAMP (100-200)
Yoshio Ted Itaya, pres.—Tak Hamamoto, memb. chmn.
All-time Chapter high of 201 Members and highest percentage increase in size category of 68%.

6. FREMONT* (Less than 100)
Frank A. Kasama, pres.—Ray Kitayama, memb. chmn.
All-time Chapter high of 148 Members, 2nd consecutive year of Membership increase and highest percentage increase in size category of 57%.

—ALL-TIME HIGHS—

1. ARIZONA*
Tom Okuma, pres.—Mary Tanita, memb. chmn.
All-time Chapter high of 214 Members and 4th consecutive year of Membership increase.

2. CLOVIS*
Mike Miyamoto, pres.—Masao Yamamoto, memb. chmn.
All-time Chapter high of 65 Members and 3rd consecutive year of Membership increase.

3. CONTRA COSTA*
Ted Tanaka, pres.—Joe Oishi, memb. chmn.
All-time Chapter high of 406 Members and 7th consecutive year of Membership increase.

4. CORTEZ
Don Toyoda, pres.—Peter Yamamoto, memb. chmn.
All-time Chapter high of 159 Members.

5. EDEN TOWNSHIP
Akira Hasegawa, pres.—Sam Kuramoto, memb. chmn.
All-time Chapter high of 279 Members.

6. GILROY*
Ray Yamagishi, pres.—Kaiso Nakashiki, memb. chmn.
All-time Chapter high of 119 Members and 2nd consecutive year of Membership increase.

7. GRESHAM - TROUTDALE
Shigenari Nagai, pres.—Ed Fujii, memb. chmn.
All-time Chapter high of 79 Members.

8. HOLLYWOOD*
Midori Watanabe, pres.—Akie Ogasawara, memb. chmn.
All-time Chapter high of 287 Members and 3rd consecutive year of Membership increase.

9. MARYSVILLE
Arthur Oji, pres.—Frank Komatsubara, memb. chmn.
All-time Chapter high of 387 Members.

10. MONTEREY PENINSULA*
Mike Sanda, pres.—George Uyeda, memb. chmn.
All-time Chapter high of 326 Members and 11th consecutive year of Membership increase.

11. MOUNT OLYMPUS*
Ken Hisatake, pres.—Helen Oniki, memb. chmn.
All-time Chapter high of 244 Members and 3rd consecutive year of Membership increase.

12. NORTH SAN DIEGO COUNTY
Thomas Sonoda, pres.—Elmer Omori, memb. chmn.
All-time Chapter high of 129 Members.

13. OAKLAND*
Dr. Ikuye Kurita, pres.—Paul H. Yamamoto, memb. chmn.
All-time Chapter high of 271 Members and 3rd consecutive year of Membership increase.

14. OMAHA*
Masako Nakadoi, pres.—Walter J. Allen, memb. chmn.
All-time Chapter high of 181 Members and 2nd consecutive year of Membership increase.

15. ORANGE COUNTY
Mas Uyesugi, pres.—co-chmn: Frank Sagara, Karie Aihara
All-time Chapter high of 244 Members and 3rd consecutive year of Membership increase.

16. PASADENA*
Mary Yusa, pres.—Harris Ozawa, memb. chmn.
All-time Chapter high of 222 Members and 3rd consecutive year of Membership increase.

17. PHILADELPHIA CHAPTER*
Herbert Horikawa, pres.—Mary D. Murakami, memb. chmn.
All-time Chapter high of 188 Members and 4th consecutive year of Membership increase.

18. PLACER COUNTY
Dick Nishimura, pres.—Ted Uyeda, memb. chmn.
All-time Chapter high of 463 Members.

19. PORTLAND*
Dr. George Hara, pres.—Emi Somekawa, memb. chmn.
All-time Chapter high of 316 Members and 5th consecutive year of Membership increase.

20. PUYALLUP VALLEY*
Frank H. Komoto, pres.—George Murakami, memb. chmn.
All-time Chapter high of 156 Members and 3rd consecutive year of Membership increase.

21. RENO
Fred Aoyama, pres.—Buddy Fujii, memb. chmn.
All-time Chapter high of 51 Members and 2nd consecutive year of Membership increase.

22. SALINAS VALLEY*
Ted Ikemoto, pres.—Jack T. Oshita, memb. chmn.
All-time Chapter high of 194 Members and 3rd consecutive year of Membership increase.

23. SAN BENITO COUNTY
Akiji Yamanishi, pres.—Ryo Terasaki, memb. chmn.
All-time Chapter high of 60 Members.

24. SAN DIEGO
Tom Yanagihara, pres.—Ken Koba, memb. chmn.
All-time Chapter high of 420 Members and 2nd consecutive year of Membership increase.

25. SAN FERNANDO VALLEY*
Mable Takimoto, pres.—Kazuo Kubota, Louie Shinno, memb. chmn.
All-time Chapter high of 183 Members and 7th consecutive year of Membership increase.

26. SAN JOSE*
Henry Uyeda, pres.—Tsuyako Ajari, memb. chmn.
All-time Chapter high of 1,355 Members and 10th consecutive year of Membership increase.

27. SEQUOIA*
Fujio Kawano, pres.—Amy Nakagawa, memb. chmn.
All-time Chapter high of 391 Members and 2nd consecutive year of Membership increase.

28. SONOMA COUNTY
Dr. Robert Okamoto, pres.—Frank Oda, memb. chmn.
All-time Chapter high of 467 Members.

29. WASHINGTON D.C.*
Key Kobayashi, pres.—Paul Ishimoto, memb. chmn.
All-time Chapter high of 318 Members and 5th consecutive year of Membership increase.

30. WATSONVILLE
Ben Umeda, pres.—Mas Hashimoto, memb. chmn.
All-time Chapter high of 411 members and 3rd consecutive year of Membership increase.

31. WHITE RIVER VALLEY
George Kawasaki, pres.—Kart Funai, Tak Nagasawa, memb. chmn.
All-time Chapter high of 85 Members.

SPECIAL RECOGNITION

WEST LOS ANGELES*
Takeo Suzuki, pres.—Steve Yagi, memb. chmn.
Sixth consecutive year of Membership increase.

IMMIGRATION:

Origins system violates American tradition

(Continued from Page A-5)

Pacific Triangle quota, however, is to be preferred to being considered a part of Japan for immigration purposes.

Okinawa's waiting list is estimated backlogged under present conditions for about five decades, or until about the year 2013 in the next century.

* * *

The spectacle of more than 50,000 wasted quota numbers last year contrasted to heavily oversubscribed, long waiting lists stretching into the distant future attests not only to the racist character of our National Origins Systems but also the inadequacy of our immigration program.

Even Africa, with only three countries allocated more than the minimum quotas (Algeria, Cameroon, and Nigeria), has four nations with substantial waiting lists — United Arab Republic, Morocco, Union of South Africa, and Tunisia. At the same time, of the sub-Saharan countries, only South Africa and last year Ghana came close to filling their minimum quotas of 100 each.

* * *

But the real problem is not so much of numbers, or whether the people of one country want to emigrate to our shores, but one of basic principle, as Secretary of State Rusk testified to this Subcommittee earlier this session.

". . . we continue to be judged abroad by a basic provision of law which suggests that prospective immigrants are selected on the basis of their national origins. I know this to be a fact because I have been approached on a number of occasions by foreign ministers who expressed their belief that this principle discriminates against their countries. They are not complaining about numbers but about the principle which they considered discriminatory.

"As long as our immigration law classifies persons according to national and ancestral origins, we cannot convince our critics that we judge each other on the basis of ability, industry, intelligence, integrity, and such other factors as determine a man's value to our society. On the contrary, the continuance of the national origins system suggests that we think less well of those citizens of the United States who are descended from certain ethnic origins than we do of others, and — so the logic goes—for that reason we are reluctant to receive more from certain countries.

"Thus it is the national origins priciple, rather than actual immigration, which is singled out by our critics. This makes it more difficult to deal with these countries and to establish the good relations which our national interest requires."

9—Objective Not Obtained

Though the National Origins Quota System was devised and constructed to preserve and perpetuate the same ethnic and cultural composition of our country as existed in 1924, the record conclusively demonstrates that—in spite of the difficulties it has forced upon our nation, especially in the field of international relations and foregn policy—it has not controlled immigration in the way that was intended.

The explanation is simple.

Nonquota immigration could not be regulated and restricted within the narrow concept of the National Origins System. Moreover, from time to time, Congress had to enact special legislation to take care of certain inadequacies in the law to cope with emergency and other situations.

That the National Origins System theory has not worked out in practice is emphasized by Chairman Feighan of the House Judiciary Subcommittee on Immigration and Naturalization, in comments reprinted in the "Congressional Record" for Feb. 4, 1965.

"The full scope of nonquota immigration to the United States on a global basis can be measured by the trend over the past ten years. During that period, 1,774,367 nonquota immigrant visas were issued as against 948,334 quota visas. This means approximately a two-to-one ratio over quota immigration.

"The January 1950 issue of the Monthly Review published by the Immigration and Naturalization Service reporting on nonquota trends pointed out, 'In the quarter century of immigration since the passage of the Immigration Act of 1924, nonquota immigration nearly equalled quota immigration.' Hence, within 15 years, nonquota immigration has doubled quota immigration."

* * *

Congressman Feighan points out that, during the past decade, 46 of the 119 countries or quota areas established by the National Origins System exceeded what he described as the theoretical limits on immigration set by that 1924 statute.

Of the 35 quota countries of Europe, 22 exceeded the quota limits set by the National Origins System in the past ten years in terms of total immigration to the United States. Of the 34 quota areas or countries of Asia, 15 exceeded the theoretical ceiling.

Japan, with an annual quota of 185, has averaged 4,887 immigrants a year for the past decade.

China, with an annual quota of 100, has averaged 2,103. The Chinese persons quota of 105 annually has averaged 5,526 per year for this same ten-year period.

The Philippines and Korea have minimum annual quotas of 100 each, yet in the 1954-1964 decade their average immigration has been 2,281 and 1,250, respectively per year.

The Chairman of the House Subcommittee sums up by saying that "It is reasonable to conclude, based upon this examination of the record, that the National Origins Quota System is little more than a theory in terms or regulating immigration to the United States. If that System was intended to restrict immigration to the United States, it has failed equally. It is futile to support myths, and corruptive of our national purposes to hold tightly to theories that have little practical application."

Our President, in his special immigration message, eloquently denounced the National Origins Quota System as "incompatible with our basic American tradition.

"Over the years the ancestors of all of us — some 42 million human beings — have migrated to these shores. The fundamental, longtime American attitude has been to ask not where a person comes from but what are his personal qualities. On this basis men and women migrated from every quarter of the globe. By their hard work and their enormously varied talents they hewed a great nation out of a wilderness. By their dedication to liberty and equality, they created a society reflecting man's most cherished ideals.

"Long ago the poet Walt Whitman spoke our pride: 'These States are the amplest poem.' We are not merely a nation but a 'nation of nations.'

"Violation of this tradition by the national origins quota system does incalculable harm. The procedures imply that men and women from some countries are, just because of where they come from, more desirable citizens that others. We have no right to disparage the ancestors of millions of our fellow Americans in this way. Relationships with a number of countries, and hence the success of our foreign policy, is

(Continued on Page A-7)

OHIO DEMOCRATIC Congressman Michael A. Fieghan, chairman, House Judiciary Subcommittee on Immigration and Naturalization devised formula that was endorsed by the Administration. For eliminating national origins quota system.

FOR EQUALITY:

Congress removes Asia-Pacific bar

(Continued from Page A-5)

those of Japanese ancestry and JACL:

1. Effective Dec. 1, 1965, the Asia-Pacific Triangle ancestry discriminations were abolished.

This means that, now, persons of Japanese ancestry born anywhere in the world are entitled to the same immigration privileges and opportunities as those enjoyed by other natives of other countries.

2. After July 1, 1968, the current national origins quota system established in 1924—which reserved 98 percent of the annual Old World quotas for European nations — will be replaced by a new selective immigration system based on individuals, and not national, preferences or priorities.

An immigration ceiling of 170,000 was established for Old World, or Eastern Hemisphere, countries, with a limit of 20,000 for any single nation. A conditional immigration ceiling of 120,000 is placed on New World, or Western Hemisphere, countries, with Congress determining whether this — or any other — numerical limitation is to be imposed prior to July 1, 1968.

This means that, now, Japanese immigrants will be considered for visas on the same basis as other immigrants from the same hemisphere.

3. Until July 1, 1968, the national origins quota system will remain in force and effect, except that the unused quota numbers of any country is to be made available to the preference categories of the existing law in nations with long waiting lists of registered prospects.

This means that, beginning Dec. 1, 1965, all those currently registered for the First, Second, Third, and Fourth Preferences (immigrants urgently needed in this country because of high education, technical training, specialized experience, or exceptional ability; spouses or unmarried sons or daughters of permanent residents; and brothers, sisters, married sons or daughters) in Japan should be issued immigrant visas before the end of June 30, 1968.

4. Since Dec. 1, 1965, the parents of United States citizens are considered with the spouses and unmarried minor children of American citizens as "immediate relatives" who may enter this country without reference to numerical merly known as "nonquota" limitations, a category for-immigrants.

No Wait for Quota

This means that the alien parents of Nisei Americans need no longer wait for quota numbers; they are entitled to visas immediately.

5. After July 1, 1968, 170,000 immigrant visas will be available to all prospective immigrants of the Eastern Hemisphere or Old World countries, except that no one country may be entitled to more than 20,000 visas annually, according to the following Preferences or Priorities:

(First) Unmarried sons or daughters of United States citizens — the first 20 percent, or up to 34,000.

(Second) Husbands, wives, and unmarried sons or daughters of resident alien residents — the next 20 percent, or 34,000, plus the unused numbers of the First Preference.

(Third) Members of professions, scientists, and artists—up to ten percent, or 17,000. The term "profession" is defined to include, but not limited to, "architects, engineers, lawyers, physicians, surgeons, and teachers in elementary or secondary schools, colleges, academies, or seminaries".

(Fourth) Married sons or daughters of United States citizens — ten percent, or 17,000, plus any unused numbers in the First, Second, and Third Preferences.

(Fifth) Brothers or sisters of United States citizens — 24 percent, or 40,800, plus any unused numbers in the First, Second, Third, and Fourth Preferences.

(Sixth) Skilled or unskilled persons capable of filling labor shortages in the United States — up to 10 percent, or 17,000, only. All applicants for this Preference are required to have an affirmative finding certified by the Secretary of Labor that their individual entries will not replace American workers, and that their respective employment will not adversely affect the wages and working conditions of individuals in the United States similarly employed.

(Seventh) "Conditional entries", or "refugees" under existing law, from communist persecution, an area of the Middle East, or natural calamities — up to six percent, or 10,200.

(The latter provision, similar to the one JACL was able to have accepted in the Refugee Relief Act of 1953 and which enabled several hundred refugees from the typhoons in Kagoshima and Wakayama Prefectures, among others, to enter the United States refers to "persons uprooted by catastrophic natural calamity as defined by the President who are unable to return to their usual place of abode".)

(Nonpreference Immigrants) Otherwise qualified immigrants, in the order of their qualification (date of registration, certification by Secretary of Labor, other documentation, etc.) — any portion of the 170,000 visas not used by the **Preference Immigrants** (First to Seventh Preferences).

This means that the Japanese who qualify for any of the Preferences (First to Seventh) may be issued immigrant visas on the same basis as all other European, Asian, and African immigrants, on a "first registered, first qualified, first issued" basis.

Canadian Nisei

Japanese who qualify for the Third and Sixth Preferences, or who are natives of Canada and the Latin American countries, must first secure an individual certification or clearance from the

(Continued on Page A-7)

Asia-Pacific Triangle Quota Immigrants Admitted

Quota Area	Annual Quota	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964
Asia-Pacific	100	86	87	88	98	80
Burma	100	107	99	93	71	122
Ceylon	100	75	52	76	92	90
China	100	103	78	99	90	74
Chinese Persons	105	454	117	84	82	47
India	100	99	92	111	108	108
Indonesia	200	104	72	107	96	127
Japan	185	142	128	191	195	177
Korea	100	94	103	109	100	94
Pakistan	100	89	88	98	87	88
Philippines	100	70	58	57	50	47
Thailand	100	110	93	107	95	100
Viet-Name	100	51	80	83	94	92
Other Asia*	1,400	64	69	149	192	242

*Other Asia includes other countries than those in Asia-Pacific Triangle and which are not identified separately as quota areas.

These figures include adjustment of status cases. Adjustments chargeable to future years are included in year of adjustment.

Source: Immigration and Naturalization Service, United States Department of Justice.

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IMMIGRATION:

JACL watchdogs new visa procedure

(Continued from Page A-6)

needlessly impeded by this proposition.

"The quota system has other grave defects. Too often it arbitarily denies us immigrants who have outstanding and sorely needed talents and skills. I do not believe this is either good government or good sense.

"Thousands of our citizens are needlessly separated from their parents or other close relatives."

10—Administration Bill—Japan

The President, in his congressional message of Jan. 13, explained in some detail just how his Administration's Bill would substitute a perferential, selective world-wide immigration system for the existing National Origins Quota System.

"To replace the quota system, the proposed bill relies on a technique of preferential admissions based upon the advantage to our Nation of the skills of the immigrant, and the existence of a close family relationship between the immigrant and people who are already citizens or permanent residents of the United States. Within this system of preferences, and within the numerical and other limitations prescribed by law, the issuance of visas to prospective immigrants would be based on the order of their application.

"First preference under the bill would be given those with the kind of skills or attainments which make the admission especially advantageous to our society. Other preferences would favor close relatives of citizens and permanent residences, and thus serve to promote the reuniting of families—long a primary goal of American immigration policy. Parents of U.S. citizens could obtain admission without waiting for a quota number.

"Transition to the new system would be gradual, over a five-year period. Thus the possibility of abrupt changes in the pattern of immigration from any nation is eliminated. In addition, the bill would provide that as a general rule no country could be allocated more than ten percent of the quota numbers available in any one year.

"In order to insure that the new system would not impose undue hardship on any of our close allies by suddenly curtailing their emigration, the bill authorizes the President, after consultation with an Immigration Board established by the legislation, to utilize up to 30 percent of the quota numbers available in any year for the purpose of restoring cuts made by the new system in the quotas established by existing law.

"Similar authority permitting the reservation of up to ten percent of the numbers available in any year, would enable us to meet the needs of refugees fleeing from catastrophe or oppression."

Let us examine the probable operation of Japanese immigration under the Administration's Bill.

First of all, Japan's annual quota total would be increased from its present 185 to 200, the new minimum that will apply to all countries that currently are allocated less than 200 quota numbers per year.

Secondly, during the transitional period from the National Origins System to the new world immigration pool, Japan's new 200 quota would be reduced by 20 percent each year. In the first year, quota immigration would be reduced to 160, in the second year to 120, in the third year to 80, in the fourth year to 40, and in the fifth and final year to zero.

Thirdly, during this five-year reduction program, Japanese immigrants would be eligible to apply for quotas to the general world immigration pool.

Fourthly, after the transfer stages have been completed, Japan would no longer have a specific quota allocation as an independent nation, and Japanese immigrants would have to secure visas for quota entry into the United States under a preference category on the same basis as all other prospective immigrants from all of the countries of earth, on a first-registered, first isued priority program.

In testimony last year to the House Judiciary Subcommittee on Immigration and Naturalization, JACL expressed some grave reservations regarding this first-come, first-served procedure for the issuance of visas, fearing that its operation might bring about, inadvertently to be sure, another period of Oriental Exclusion, which might include the Japanese among other barred Asians.

When the Immigration Act of 1924 was enacted, registration for admission into the United States presumably began for the eligible nationals. The Japanese, among others, could not begin to register until after December 24, 1952, the effective date of the Walter-McCarran Immigration and Nationality Act.

On the basis of "starting dates" for registration, European countries would have a 28-year "headstart" on Asian countries, except for China the Philippines, and India, whose periods of exclusion were terminated in 1943 and 1946.

Because of World War II and other considerations, we now understand that current registration for Europeans did not begin to take place until 1944. Even in this case, Europeans would have an eight-year "headstart."

In addition, due to the larger quota authorizations, many more nationals of Southern and Central European countries, except those behind the Iron Curtain, were encouraged to register for immigration visas to the United States. Most Asians on the other hand, being nationals or nations with minimum quotas, were not encouraged to do so.

Furthermore, we understand that certain countries in Europe encouraged their nationals to register for immigration to the United States, while Japan, for example, deliberately discouraged such registrations.

All these facts caused JACL to suspect that the "first-registered, first-issued" program might result in another period of Oriental exclusion, though such was not intended by the Administration Bill, not only during the period of transition but also in the first years of the general world immigration pool.

A restudy of the provisions of the Administration Bill and consultations with both members of Congress and government officials have persuaded JACL that ample safeguards against such a period of "inadvertent exclusion" are provided in the President's proposals.

First of all, there is the provision whereby the Secretary of State may terminate the registrations of aliens on waiting lists who fail to evidence intention to apply for visas when available. This should cause the Secretary of State to not only drop all applications who registered as "insurance" in case they subsequently decided to emigrate to the United States if and when quotas become available to them, but also more importantly to require the re-registration of applicants to determine how many have died, emigrated elsewhere, or changed their minds since their original applications.

This authority should result in clearing up and cleaning out the registration lists, as well as bringing them up-to-date.

Secondly, by releasing the unused quotas of certain countries during the five-year transitional period, and by providing that all of the world total of quota numbers be utilized every year from the permanent general immigration pool, more quota visas will be available to all prospective applicants, including the Japanese who are currently restricted by a very small annual quota ceiling.

Thirdly, by issuing visas on the basis of preference priorities between nationals of different countries throughout the world, instead of the current relative priority between nationals of the same nation, a much greater opportunity is afforded to the Japanese whose present total quota is limited to only 185.

Fourthly by avoiding disproportionate benefits to the nationals of a single quota area by restricting the maximum authorized for any one country to ten percent of the world total, except for certain few necessary exceptions during the transfer period, Japanese will have a more equal opportunity to receive immigrant visas.

Finally, since discretionary powers are granted the President, after consultations with the Immigration Board that is to be established by the Bill, to authorize exceptions to the new principle of allocating visas on the time-of-registration basis, within preference classes to deal with such special problems as "inadvertent exclusion" of any Asian-Pacific nation, Japan, as a close and friendly ally of the United States, should have no fears that its nationals will be completely excluded, or that they will be treated with less favor or consideration than the nationals of any other country.

The power of the Chief Executive to reserve up to 30 percent of the total world quotas to take care of "hardship cases" and "national security interests" immigrants should assure that Japan, and others, will receive far more just and equitable, and even generous, treatment in immigration than under existing restrictive statutes.

According to a five-year projection of estimated quota immigration under the Administration Bill, by the Immigration and Naturalization Service, the total estimated quota admissions from Japan would be 5,391, broken down into an estimated 400 from the area quota for Japan during the transitional period from the current law to the general world quota immigration pool and into an estimated 4,991 from the general quota pool as it is created during this initial half-decade transfer time.

This compares with a total of 833 quota immigrants admitted from Japan in the last five years, from fiscal 1960 to fiscal 1964, under the present law.

Under the projection, more than a thousand quota immigrants a year would be admitted from Japan. Under existing laws, an annual average of less than 180 quota immigrants from Japan have been admitted in the past five years.

Of interest may be the breakdowns into the various preference categories in the five-year projection under the Administration Bill.

Of the estimated 400 to be admitted from the Japan quota area, 200 would be First Preference and another 200 would be Second and Third Preferences. No Fourth Preference and no Non-Preference immigrants would be admitted.

Of the estimated 4,991 to be admitted from the general immigration quota pool, none would be from the national security reserve, but 713 would be from the First Preference category of "skilled workers," 360 from the Second and Third Preference categories of close family relatives, 800 from the Fourth Preference category of less close family relatives and workers to fill special needs and 3,118 from the Non-Preference "new seed" immigration category.

By contrast, in a single year, fiscal 1964, Japan's quota immigrants numbered 177, or less than the estimated annual average would be for just First Preference category immigrants (182) under the Administration Bill. The 177 entered in the last fiscal year included 86 First Preference immigrants, 49 Second Preference immigrants, 37 Third Preference immigrants, four Fourth Preference immigrants and one Non-Preference immigrant.

The same five-year projection estimates a total of 828,805 quota admissions from the whole world, with an estimated 265,177 estimated from area quotas and 538,628 estimated from the world quota pool.

For all of Asia, which includes more than the Asia-Pacific Triangle countries, the half-decade projection estimates 53,928 quota immigrants, divided into 5,060 estimated from area quotas and 48,868 from the world quota pool.

For the Asia-Pacific Triangle quota, the five-year projection estimates 2,420; for Burma 1,027; for Ceylon 623; for China 18,818; for India 10,041; for Indonesia 1,862; for Japan 5,391; for Korea 1,490; for the Philippines 8,712; for Thailand 519; for Viet Nam 352; for "Other Asia" 2,673.

For Oceania, which is not included in the Asia computations, the projections is for 5,297 quota admissions in the first five years of the Administration Bill.

For the Near and Middle East countries that are included in the Asia-Pacific Triangle restrictions under

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Annual Quotas for Various Countries

Country (Quota Area)	Annual Quota	Country (Quota Area)	Annual Quota
Afghanistan	100	Liberia	100
Albania	100	Libya	100
Algeria	574	Liechtenstein	100
Andorra	100	Lithuania	384
Arabian Peninsula	100	Luxembourg	100
Asia-Pacific	100	Malagasy Republic	100
Australia	100	Malaysia	400
Austria	1,405	Mali	100
Belgium	1,297	Mauritania, Islamic Republic of	100
Bulgaria	100	Monaco	100
Bhutan	100	Morocco	100
Burma	100	Muscat and Oman	100
Burundi	100	Nauru	100
Cambodia	100	Nepal	100
Cameroon	151	Netherlands	3,136
Central African Republic	100	New Guinea	100
Ceylon	100	New Zealand	100
Chad	100	Niger	100
China	100	Nigeria	149
Chinese Persons	105	Norway	2,364
Congo (formerly French)	100	Pacific Islands (Trust Territories)	100
Congo, Republic of the	100	Pakistan	100
Cyprus	100	Palestine, Arab	100
Czechoslovakia	2,859	Philippines	100
Dahomey	100	Poland	6,488
Danzig, Free City of	100	Portugal	438
Denmark	1,175	Rumania	289
Estonia	115	Rwanda	100
Ethiopia	100	San Marino	100
Finland	566	Saudi Arabia	100
France	3,069	Senegal	100
Gabon	100	Sierra Leone	100
Germany	25,814	Somali Republic	100
Guinea	100	So. Africa, Republic of	100
Great Britain	65,361	South West Africa	100
Greece	308	Spain	250
Guiena	100	Sudan	100
Hungary	865	Sweden	3,295
Iceland	100	Switzerland	1,698
India	100	Syria	100
Indonesia	200	Tanganyika	100
Iran	100	Thailand	100
Iraq	100	Togo	100
Ireland	17,756	Trinidad and Tebago	100
Israel	100	Tunisia	100
Italy	5,666	Turkey	225
Ivory Coast	100	Uganda	100
Jamaica	100	U.S.S.R.	2,697
Japan	185	United Arab Republic	100
Jordan	100	Upper Volta	100
Kenya	100	Viet-Nam	100
Korea	100	Western Samoa	100
Kuwait	100	Yemen	100
Laos	100	Yugoslavia	942
Latvia	235		
Lebanon	100		

NEW YORK Democratic Congressman Emanuel Celler, chairman, House Judiciary Committee, dean of House of Representatives, whose first speech in 1924 was against national origins quota system discrimination, managed successful House debate Aug. 24-25, 1965.

Chase Ltd. Photo.

EXCLUSION:

West Coast jingoists clamor for exclusion

(Continued from Page A-1)

and adhering to the customs and usages of their own country. It seemed impossible for them to assimilate with our people or to make changes in their habits or modes of living."

The State had even petitioned Congress to stop further immigration as an expression of its concern.

While conceding that the congressional enactment was in contravention of the express stipulations of treaties, the highest tribunal held that "it is not on that account invalid or to be restricted in its enforcement".

Congress, said the court, may exclude aliens if it "considers the presence of foreigners of different races in this country, who will not assimilate with us, to be dangerous to its peace and security".

The high court declared that the power to exclude foreigners is an incident of sovereignty, part of the powers delegated by the Constitution. And this power is not subject to barter or trade: "whatever license" Chinese laborers may have obtained, previous to the 1888 Act, to return to the United States was held "at the will of the government, revocable at any time, at its pleasure".

Curiously enough, in this first appeal involving race relations after the Civil War and after the adoption of the so-called "due process" and "equal protection of the laws" 13th, 14th, and 15th Amendments to the Federal Constitution, the Supreme Court made a distinction between human rights and property rights.

It held that, while personal and non-property rights under a treaty may be abrogated by a subsequent act of Congress, obiter dictum, vested property rights cannot be so affected, for the constitutional protection of property rights extends not merely to real estate but to all rights of property that are capable of sale and transfer or other disposition.

After all, the court reasoned, ". . . if real estate be purchased or secured under a treaty, it would be most mischievous to admit that the extinguishment of the treaty extinguished the right to such real estate . . ."

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Japanese Exclusion

The rapidly expanding and developing western frontier needed a ready source of manpower to subjugate the conquer the wilderness.

After Chinese immigration was discouraged by law, those requiring cheap manpower turned to Japan. At the same time, there were those who for one reason or another were opposed to the entry of what was then called coolie labor, whether it be from China, Japan, or any other Far East country.

In any event, after the Supreme Court had upheld the power of Congress to base exclusion in immigration on racial and color considerations, race purists, jingoists, bigots ,and others in California started a campaign to stop Japanese immigration, although there were only 2,039 Japanese in all of the United States in 1890.

This movement was to gain full momentum before the turn of the century, with the West Coast congressional delegations demanding Japanese exclusion legislation similar to those enacted against the Chinese. They repeated the "Yellow Peril" argument, only this time tailored to the Japanese and not the Chinese, and expressed the fear that without protectionist laws, the Japanese would overrun and "colonize" the Pacific Coast.

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In the Immigration Act of Feb. 20, 1907, which added to the classes of immigrants who could be excluded from the United States on account of proscribed opinions and prescribed illnesses of the March 3, 1903 Immigration Act, authority was provided the President to refuse admission to certain persons when he was satisfied that their immigration was detrimental to labor conditions in the United States.

On the basis of this authority, President Theodore Roosevelt issued on March 14, 1907, a proclamation excluding from the continental United States "Japanese and Korean laborers, skilled or unskilled, who had received passports to go to Mexico, Canada, or Hawaii and come therefrom".

This proclamation was aimed directly at the Japanese who had entered the then Territory of Hawaii on what has been described as "limited passports" to work on the pineapple and sugar cane plantations there, but who subsequently hoped to emigrate to the Mainland United States. By proclamation of Feb. 24, 1913, this exclusion was broadened.

Following World War II, JACL was in the forefront of those who urged that the "limited passport" restrictions be lifted, particularly since it was apparent that Hawaii was on the threshold of Statehood.

By Executive Order No. 10009 of Oct. 18, 1948, President Harry S. Truman revoked the 1907 and 1913 proclamations, thereby allowing alien Japanese in Hawaii on "limited passports" to enter the continental United States without any difficulty, as if the alien were moving from one part of the nation to another.

Of interest may be the fact that only Japanese and Koreans lawfully admitted to a Territory of the United States, in this instance Hawaii, were ever barred from freely entering the continental Mainland of the United States.

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The presidential proclamation on "limited passports" was implemented by the so-called Gentlemen's Agreement reached in 1907 and 1908 between the Governments of the United States and Japan.

Under these treaties, Japan undertook to issue passports to the continental United States only to those of its laborers who were former residents of the United States or to the parents, wives, or children of such residents or to "settled agriculturalists".

This agreement was strengthened in a note attached by the Ambassador of Japan to the Treaty of Commerce, Friendship, and Navigation promulgated in 1911, in which Japan agreed to maintain the limitation and control on the immigration of Japanese labor to this country.

That Japan adhered to the spirit and the letter of the Gentlemen's Agreement is generally conceded by all historians. Japanese immigration virtually stopped. Immigration from Japan in the period 1908 to 1923 was insubstantial and insignificant.

But the clamor from the West Coast for an exclusion law increased, as politicians saw in this issue a political football that most Californians apparently wanted to kick—and hard.

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In 1922, in the historic Ozawa case, the United States Supreme Court held that the Japanse were ineligible because of their race to American citizenship through naturalization.

This precedent-setting decision gave the racemongers the excuse to demand a law that all persons ineligible to citizenship should be excluded from American shores altogether. The argument was that if a person wasn't good enough for

(Continued on Page A-5)

FOR EQUALITY:

Presidential concern revises immigration policies; grants dignity to Orientals

(Continued from Page A-6)

Secretary of Labor that "... there are not sufficient workers in the United States who are able, willing, qualified, and available at the time of application for a visa and admission to the United States and at the place where the alien is destined to perform such skilled or unskilled labor, and the employment of such aliens will not adversely affect the wages and working conditions of the workers in the United States similarly employed".

6. After July 1, 1968, a ceiling of 120,000 immigrants from the countries of the Western Hemisphere may be imposed. As enacted into law, there will be no country limitation as for the nations of the Old World, nor will the various Preferences apply. But, the Secretary of Labor individual certification will be required of all New World immigrants, except those who qualify for "immediate relatives" nonquota status.

A Select Commission on Western Hemisphere Immigration, to be composed of 15 members (five appointed by the President and five each by the Speaker of the House and the President of the Senate, not more than three in each category being from the same political party), was established to study the various aspects of Western Hemisphere immigration to the United States and to report to the President and the Congress on or before July 1, 1967, and on or before January 15, 1968. Congress may then determine whether to change or modify the immigration provisions relating to this Hemisphere.

This means that, after July 1, 1968, New World natives of Japanese ancestry will be entitled to the same immigration opportunities as those accorded other natives of Western Hemisphere countries.

7. Natives of the Ryuku Islands, mostly Okinawans, will be considered as natives of the Pacific Islands for immigration purposes.

The Okinawans

This means that Okinawans will continue to be attributed to the Asia-Pacific Triangle annual quota of 100 until July 1, 1968, when they will be entitled up to the 20,000 for the Pacific Islands quota area. Effective Dec. 1, 1965, however, the ancestry discrimination of the current Asia-Pacific Triangle will no longer apply to those of Okinawan ancestry born elsewhere.

8. Registry privileges are extended to aliens who entered the United States illegally prior to June 30, 1948.

This means that Japanese who have no record of lawful entry and who entered this country prior to June 30, 1948, are entitled to seek the creation of a record of lawful admission under the so-called registry sections of the Walter-McCarran Act. The previous bar date was set June 28, 1940.

9. Visas may be issued to students previously denied such visas on the posting of surety bonds as approved by the Attorney General.

This means that Japanese students who were denied visas for entry into this country for educational purposes may be issued such visas upon the posting of surety bonds as prescribed and approved by the Attorney General.

10. "Mentally retarded" immediate relatives of American citizen families may be admitted under certain conditions as prescribed by the Attorney General.

This means that the former term "feebleminded" has been replaced by the new definition "mentally retarded" and that the Japanese who qualify under this new humanitarian and compassionate category may be admitted into the United States under such conditions as may be set by the Attorney General. Under the old provision, these persons were excluded from entry regardless of family relationships.

11. Alien crewmen who entered the United States before June 30, 1964, are eligible for adjustment of status.

This means that Japanese crewmen who entered and remained in the United States prior to June 30, 1964, may have their status adjusted to that of a lawfully admitted immigrant for permanent residence. Under the old section, crewmen were not entitled to the adjustment of status.

Liberty Island Ceremony

To the symbolic ceremony on Liberty Island on Sunday afternoon, Oct. 3, to sign the historic amendments to the immigration code into public law, the President invited some 200 guests who — over the years — had provided leadership in the campaign for immigration reform.

The Washington JACL Representative was among those honored with an invitation.

As the President addressed the invited guests, the spectacular New York City skyline served as a backdrop. To his left, the Statue of Liberty looked out New York harbor to the Atlantic. To his right, in the background, loomed Ellis Island, until three years ago the processing station for some 40 million immigrants.

It was appropriate that the Chief Executive sign the bill into law, for he, more than any other single individual, was personally responsible for the major fundamental revisions in national immigration policies. Were it not for his personal concern, leadership, and intervention, most likely this past session of the Congress would not have approved such consequential legislation in the field of immigration. And the 200 guests recognized this fact of political life.

All Americans of goodwill, and especially Japanese Americans, owe the President a tremendous debt of gratitude. He not only has erased racial discrimination from the national statute books but also has extended equality to those of similar ancestry in immigration opportunities. But, even more, by signing into law these vital amendments to the Immigration and Nationality Act, he has assured — for all of Japanese ancestry in the United States — equality, in and under the law.

The President explained that this new law " . . . repairs a deep and painful flaw in the fabric of American justice. It corrects a cruel and enduring wrong in the conduct of the American nation. It will make us truer to ourselves as a country and as a people. It will strengthen us in a hundred unseen ways."

Speaking of the "harsh injustice of the national origins quota system", he charged that "This system violated the basic principle of our democracy — the principle that values and rewards each man on the basis of his merit as a man. It has been un-American in the highest sense because it has been untrue to the faith that brought thousands to these shores even before we were a country. Today, with my signature, this system is abolished, irresistable tide.

"We can now believe it will never again shadow the gate to the American nation with the twin barriers of prejudice and privilege.

"America was built by a nation of strangers. From a hundred different places they have poured forth into the empty land — joining and blending in one mighty and **were those who for one rea-**

"The land flourishes because it was fed from so many cultures and traditions and peoples. From this experience, almost unique in the history of nations, has come our attitude toward the world. We, because of what we are, feel safer and stronger in a world as varied as the people who make it up—a world where no country rules another and all can deal with the basic problems of human dignity in their own way.

"Now, under the monument which has welcomed so many, the American nation returns to the finest of its traditions . . ."

And, JACL's 35-year quest for decency and dignity, for equality, in and under the law, has reached its triumphant conclusion.

Japanese resent stigma of 1924 Exclusion Act

(Cont'd. from Previous Page)

citizenship, he wasn't good enough to be admitted to residency here.

Moreover, it was charged, since Japanese would not become citizens, they could not become interested in assimilating into and accepting American ways, thereby always remaining "a stranger within our gates".

When the 1924 Immigration Act was under consideration, Californians succeeded in securing the inclusion of the prohibition against the entry of any person racially ineligible to citizenship.

Thus, a court decision defining eligibility to citizenship became the basis for Japanese exclusion. And the Immigration Act of 1924 provisions incorporating this court language became known as the Japanese Exclusion Act of 1924.

Had the Japanese been given a quota under the National Origins System that was also established by the 1924 Law, their annual quota would have been about a hundred a year.

Inasmuch as Japan had lived up to its commitments in the Gentlemen's Agreement in good faith, there was no need for writing into law discriminatory provisions that were so deeply resented in Japan that they sowed the seeds for World War II in the Pacific.

In the 15-year period from the Gentlemen's Agreement to the Japanese Exclusion Act, 1908 to 1923, the number of Japanese admitted in excess of those who departed was only 8,681 or an annual average of 578, most of whom were so-called "picture brides".

The grave consequences of such public derogation of Japan was envisioned even at the time of the 1924 legislation.

When the bill was pending in the Congress, Secretary of State Charles Evans Hughes wrote to the Chairman of the House Immigration Committee,

"The practical effect of Section 12(b) is to single out Japanese immigrants for exclusion. The Japanese are a sensitive people, and unquestionably would regard such a legislative enactment as fixing a stigma upon them.

"I regret that I feel compelled to say that I believe such legislative action would largely undo the work of the Washington Conference on Limitation of Armament . . . It is useless to argue whether or not such a feeling would be justified; it is quite sufficient to say that it would exist."

The issue of excluding the Japanese was the principal topic of debate. The House finally passed the bill by a vote of 308 to 62 and the Senate by 69 to 9.

The bill was sent to the President on May 19, who signed it into law on May 26, stressing,

"In signing this bill, which in its main features I heartily approve, I regret the impossibiilty of severing from it the exclusion provision which in the light of existing laws affects especially the Japanese . . . We have had for many years an understanding with Japan, by which the Japanese Government has voluntarily undertaken to prevent the emigration of laborers to the United States, and in view of this historic relations and the feeling which it inspired, it would have been much better in my judgment and more effective in the actual control of immigration, if we had continued to invite the cooperation which Japan was ready to give and had thus avoided creating any ground for misapprehension by an unnecessary enactment.

"That course would not have derogated from the authority of Congress to deal with the question in any exigency requiring its action. There is scarcely any ground for disagreement as to the result we want, but this method of securing it is unnecessary and deplorable at this time.

"If the exclusion provision stood alone, I should disapprove it without hesitation if sought in this way at this time."

A few days after the Act was passed, the American Ambassador at Tokyo resigned, saying that "Japan does not want to force emigrants upon the United States if we do not wish to receive them. The Japanese Government, I believe, would be willing to agree to almost any form of restrictive treaty, but the exclusion provision in the immigration bill has struck a blow to their national pride."

The Japanese Government presented a formal protest, emphasizing,

"It is, perhaps, needless to state that international discriminations in any form and on any subject, even if based on purely economic reasons, are opposed to the principles of justice and fairness upon which the friendly intercourse between nations must, in its final analysis, depend . . . Still more unwelcome are discriminations based on race."

While not challenging the right of the United States to limit immigration, the formal note stated,

"When, in the exercise of such right, an evident injustice is done to a foreign nation in disregard of its proper self-respect, of international understanding, or of ordinary rules of comity, the question necessarily assumes an aspect which justifies diplomatic discussion and adjustment".

Reports of that time indicate that disturbing events took place in Japan when it was announced that the United States had legislated immigration prohibitions against those of the Japanese race.

The Japanese press generally expressed the provocation that the people felt. Fifteen of the leading newspapers in Tokyo printed a joint declaration characterizing the bill as inequitable and unjust, and when the bill became law "there was an outburst of denunciatory articles in practically all of the newspapers and magazines published in Japan".

Leading men in Government and business, including international trade and commerce, and many organizations protested. Anti-American demonstrations took place and American merchants, films, and products, were boycotted. Both Houses of the Japanese Parliament adopted denunciatory resolutions.

In 1929, Viscount Shibusawa, a leading internationalist and pro-American, warned: "It (the exclusion act) is not a closed incident . . . We object—not because it shuts out our immigration but because it derogates us to a position separate and inferior to that of the other nations of the civilized world."

In 1930, at a farewell dinner in Tokyo for Ambassador and Mrs. Castle, former Japanese Ambassador Hanihara broke his long silence regarding his note to the State Department when Congress was considering what became the Immigration Act of 1924, a note that warned of the "grave consequence" that might flow from the enacting of immigration prohibitions against the Japanese and which was seized upon by several Senators and Congressmen as their pretext to vote for that exclusionary provision.

"I do not intend to go into the details of this matter on this occasion. But one thing must be said to dispell the popular misconception as to the true nature of that regrettable incident. It is not so much a question as to whether one nation should or should not exercise its sovereign rights in regulating matters relating to its domestic affairs, as it is often represented to be.

"More precisely, it is a question as to whether one people should treat another people sympathetically or unsympathetically, fairly or unfairly. In that incident, the Ambassador of a friendly Power (Japan) whose warmth of friendship and high regard for the Government and people to whom he was accredited (United States) was widely known everywhere and accepted, was gratuitously accused of the wanton act of using a 'veiled threat' against that very country.

"The Secretary of State's categorical assurance to the contrary was brushed aside by that accusing party (Senator Henry Cabot Lodge, then Chairman of the Senate Foreign Affairs Committee). Naturally, the Japanese Government and the people resented this, and that resentment is felt now as it was then, Nor will it ever die out so long as the wound inflicted remains unhealed.

"Friendship once marred in this manner can with difficulty resume its wholesome growth unless some effective remedy is administered."

That same year (1930), Congressman Albert Johnson, chairman of the House Immigration Committee and author of the 1924 Act, announced that he favored an amendment to repeal the exclusion provision and to bring Japanese immigration within the quota system. Although he expressed himself as believing that the House and Senate would accept his amendment, nothing came out of it.

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As a number of witnesses—congressional, historical, military—testified before the several House and Senate hearings leading up to the 1952 Immigration and Nationality Act, the passage of the Japanese Exclusion Act undercut the liberal, democratic movement in Japan and allowed the nationalistic, militaristic, and facistic element in the crowded land to take-over the government and force Japan to challenge the United States in war.

Former Secretary of State Dean Acheson, in a prepared statement submitted to the President's Commission on Immigration and Naturalization on October 27, 1952, summed up this history in these words:

(See three columns over to the right of this page for complete statement under heading: Dangers in Asiatic Discrimination.

— Editor.)

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It is crucial to keep in mind that the Exclusion Act represented the first federal, or national, action of a discriminatory character aimed at the Japanese.

"Whatever may have been the attitude of individual Californians," wrote Robert Aura Smith in "Our Future In Asia (1940)", "the Government of the United States repeatedly committed itself to the position that it was the desire of the United States to preserve a strong, independent, and friendly Japan."

It is impossible not to escape the conclusion noted by author Smith "that the American attitude toward Japanese immigration has had a major influence on everything that has taken place in the relationship of the two countries since that time."

Whatever liberal potential existed in Japan expired with the passage of this act, as judged by Simon Harcourt-Smith in his "Fire in the Pacific (1942)."

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Barred Zone Concept

Though the Chinese were barred by various exclusion acts and the Japanese by the Government's Agreement, the Immigration Act of 1917, in addition to including literacy requirements for admission and adding more categories of excludable aliens on an individual basis, introduced the so-called barred zone concept, prohibiting all immigration from countries within this stiuplated area or region. That the proscribed area was Asia was not a coincidence.

In Section 3, "Aliens Excluded from the United States," the barred zone was described as including "unless otherwise provided for by existing treaties, persons who are natives of islands not possessed by the United States adjacent to the continent of Asia, situated south of the 20th parallel latitude north, west of the 160th meridian of longitude east from Greenwich, and north of the 10th parallel south, or who are natives of any country, province, or dependency situated on continent of Asia west of the 110th meridian of longitude east from Greenwich and east of the 50th meridian of longitude east of Greenwich and south of the 50th parallel of latitude north, except that portion of said territory situated between the 50th and the 64th meridians of longitude east from Greenwich and the 24th and 38th parallels of latitude north, and no alien now in any way excluded from, or prevented from entering, the United States shall be admitted to the United States.

Because the Philippines were Island Possessions of the United States and because Japan had the Gentlemen's Agreement with the United States, neither was included in the barred zone.

Included, however, roughly were most of China, all of India, Burma, Siam, the Malay States, Southeast Asia, the Asian part of Rusiia, part of Arabia, part of Afghanistan, most of the Polynesian Islands and the East Indian Islands.

In a realistic sense, this barred zone concept was the forerunner of the Asia-Pacific Triangle. From a practical viewpoint, the barred zone meant little to the countries in that prohibited area because few of their nationals had, and were emigrating to the United States at that time. The Chinese and the Japanese were barred by previous action, and the Filipinos, being nationals but not citizens of the United States, were eligible for immigration.

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Quota Concept

Although Asians were previously barred, the First Quota Law of 1921 is of interest because it introduced the concept of quantitative limitations on immigration. Prior to that Act, American immigration was based on qualitative standards.

This legislation limited the number of aliens of any nationality entering the United States to three percent

(Continued on Page A-10)

PRESIDENT JOHNSON greets Congressman Spark M. Matsunaga (D-Hawaii) at the signing ceremony for the new Immigration Bill at the base of the statue of Liberty. Directly behind Congressman Matsunaga is Bill Moyers, President Johnson's Press Secretary.

Administration bill cuts offensive restrictions

(Continued from Page A-7)

present law the same five-year projection estimates 325 quota immigrants from Afghanistan and 1,716 from Pakistan.

These projections by the Immigration and Naturalization Service suggest that Japan's relative status in the Asia-Pacific Triangle for quota immigration will be less favorable under the Administration Bill than it is today under the Walter-McCarran Act.

But, in terms of actual quota immigration to the United States, more than five times as many Japanese immigrants may be admitted to the United States under the Administration Bill than under the existing statute.

11—Asia-Pacific Triangle

While the Administration Bill provides for the orderly, progressive elimination of the National Origins System over a five-year period, it calls for the immediate repeal of the doubly discriminatory immigration restrictions of the Asia-Pacific Triangle by striking out the offensive language references in the Walter-McCarran Act that created this geographic region and authorized different standards for "an immigrant (anywhere in the world) who is attributable by as much as one-half of his ancestry to a people or people indigenous to the Asia-Pacific Triangle."

Those of Asia-Pacific ancestry, no matter the place of birth or citizenship, their quota immigration is attributable to the quota area of their ancestry. For all others, place of birth determines the quota area to which a prospective immigrant is chargeable.

The genesis of the Asia-Pacific Triangle concept of discriminating against Orientals in our immigration opportunities may be tracked back 83 years to the first Chinese Exclusion Act of 1882.

It was extended to include the Japanese, first informally by the Gentlemen's Agreement of 1907, and then as a part of the Immigration Act of 1924 through the device of a court interpretation that Japanese were "racially ineligible to citizenship."

In 1917, a barred zone, roughly covering the area now included in the Asia-Pacific Triangle, was incorporated into the Immigration Act of that year. No aliens residing in that barred zone region would be eligible for entry into the United States.

The Immigration Act of 1924, imposing the National Origins System on world immigration, by not disturbing the barred zone of Asia, represents the high point of racial discrimination against those of Oriental ancestry. This 1924 statute included the Japanese Exclusion Act and confirmed by indirection not only Chinese exclusion but also the barred zone prohibitions.

Sixty-one years after its initial enactment, in 1943 the Chinese Exclusion Acts were repealed but the description "Chinese persons" was used to discriminate against those of the Chinese race in immigration.

In 1946, 29 years after the barred zone had erected an immigration Iron Curtain against their entry into the United States, Filipinos and East Indians were granted token quota immigration, but on the restricted basis of what amounted to ancestry attribution.

In 1952, 70 years after the first Chinese Exclusion Act, the Walter-McCarran Act extended the token immigration quotas of the National Origins System to all the countries in the 1917 barred zone and to Japan but added the Asia-Pacific Triangle discrimination to restrict Asiatic immigration on the basis of ancestry and not of birth.

Twenty independent countries, ranging from Afghanistan to Western Samoa, and 16 subquotas, from Australia's Christmas Island to Portugal's Timor, are among the 23 quota areas included in this vast, roughly triangular area that encompasses practically all of Asia outside of Soviet Asia and almost all of the Pacific Islands north of Australia and New Zealand.

Well over half of the world's population live and work in this Asia-Pacific Triangle area.

Under the National Origins System, as previously stressed, annual immigration quotas are assigned to the various nations according to a deliberate pattern that decrees that only 1.53 percent, or some 2,390, of the total immigration quotas of some 157,000 for the entire world are authorized for the many countries and peoples of this Asia-Pacific Triangle.

Discriminatory as this System may be, its formula at least applies equally to all nations.

But the Immigration and Nationality Act, while removing race as a complete barrier to immigration, limits that liberalization by applying to only the nations and peoples of the Asia-Pacifci Triangle, or attributable by race to that Triangle the special discrimination that ancestry, and not place of birth, determines the quota area to which one is chargeable for immigration purposes.

Then Attorney General, now Senator Robert F. Kennedy, in testimony before the House Judiciary Subcommittee last year (July 22, 1964), described this Asia-Pacific Triangle as having "little effect except needlessly to insult Asians."

Earlier this year, Feb. 24, Secretary of State Rusk testified before the Senate Judiciary Subcommittee that the Asia-Pacific Triangle "is indefensible from a foreign policy point of view. It represents an overt statutory discrimination against more than one-half of the world's population . . . (and is the) last vestige of discrinination against Asian persons (in) our immigration law. . ."

How racial prejudice against Asians has severely restricted immigration to the United States is recorded in the Background Information on Asiatic Discrimination in Immigration section that supplements this Submision.

Suffide it to summarize here that in the 145-year period 1820 to 1964, the Immigration and Naturalization Service reports the entry of 42,994,486 immigrants from all the world. Of this number, only 1,181,643 immigrants were admitted from all of Asia, which is an area that includes more countries than are in the Asia-Pacific Triangle designation.

China accounted for 417,233 immigrants; Japan, 341,767; a combined total of only 759,000, but most of the immigration attributed to Asia.

More recently, in the decade of 1941-1950, 1,035,039 immigrants were entered from all the countries of earth, of which only 31,780 were from Asia. In the 1951-1960 decade, the United States accepted 2,515,479 immigrants, of which only 147,453 were from Asian countries. In the half-decade 1960-1964, world immigration totalled 1,419,013, and Asian immigration only 105,475.

In this same 145-history, German supplied 15.9 percent of the total United States immigration, Italy 11.7 percent, Ireland 10.9 percent, Great Britian 10.8 percent, Austria-Hungary 10 percent.

Canada 8.6 prcent, U.S.S.R. 7.8 percent, Mexico three percent, Sweden 2.9 percent, Norway 1.9 percent.

West Indies 1.6 percent, Poland one percent, China 0.69 percent, Turkey 0.86 percent, Japan 0.79 percent, etc.

12—Dangers in Asiatic Triangle

The "price" of racial exclusion in immigration against Japan that contributed to the War in the Pacific is now a rather well-accepted proposition.

While the total exclusion is happily a prohibition of the past, the Asia-Pacific Triangle continues as a melancholy reminder the almost-century-old prejudices against Orientals, many of whom in their homelands are now becoming more aware of immigration discriminations as they aspire to greater recognition to their new independence and national spirit.

In this context of Asia as it is today, it may be worth recalling the testimony of then Secretary of State Acheson, in a prepared statement to the President's Commission on Immigration and Naturalization on Oct. 27, 1952, following the enactment of the Walter-McCarran Act with its Asia-Pacific Triangle.

"Our immigration policy with respect to particular national or racial groups, will inevitably be taken as an indication of our general attitude toward them, especially as an indication of our apprasial of their standing in the world. It will, therefore, shape their attitude toward us and toward many of our other policies. For this reason, and in order to achieve consistency between our foreign policy and our historical belief in equality, the first characteristic of our immigration policy should be freedom from discrimination on the basis of nationality or race. This becomes obvious when we examine some of the psychological effects that past immigration policies have had on our relations with other countries, and the effect we can reasonably expect our present policies to have when they come into force.

"It is true that so far as formal government-to-government dealings are concerned, there is little or no difficulty in the sense that relations are strained, or cooperation less full. Nonetheless America's position in the eyes of foreign peoples is deeply affected, and this is a virtually important point in the mid-twentieth century world situation.

"The most damaging aspect of American immigration policy as a matter of formal relations and of the psychological position of American vis-a-vis foreign peoples, was the policy of exclusion of Asians from immigration to and naturalization in the United States. Although absolute exclusion is now a thing of the past, too many discriminations remain, which in their effect on other peoples differ from exclusion only in degree.

"The case of Japan best illustrates the effects of a discriminatory policy, for the resentment generated in Japan was an important factor among many others contributing to the deterioration of relations between Japan and the United States and plunging the two countries into war.

"When the 1924 act was passed barring Asians from immigration to the United States, it was regarded by the Japanese as a national affront. The Japanese Ambassador in Washington resigned in protest, returning to Japan and left the diplomatic service. American diplomatic and consular officers then in Japan were given special police protection. Resentment was nation-wide, and it continued until the ultranationalists were able to use it effectively in building up anti-white and anti-American animosities necessary for their rise to power.

"The Immigration and Nationality Act of 1952, while it eliminates the exclusion of Asians, places Asia under the national origins quota system which since 1924 has governed immigration from all other parts of the world outside the Western Hemisphere. Superimposed on the national origins system insofar as Asia is concerned, however, are the Asia-Pacific Triangle provisions, which necessitate charging to the quotas of Asian countries immigrants from all areas who are attributable by as much as one-half of their ancestry to peoples indigenous to the triangle-area.

"The lifting of the bar of exclusion caused deep gratification in Asia when the act was passed, but the racial discrimination apparent in the triangle provisions can be expected to keep alive some feelings of resentment.

"As the act is not yet in effect, there has been little opportunity for the effects of the small Asian quotas to be felt. Indeed, it may be some time before any objections are raised, for, partly owing to the previous absolute bar, Asians are not in the habit of thinking of emigration to the United States, and many of those who might think of it, could not meet the financial or other requirements imposed. Further in India and Pakistan, resentment against United States policy has been largely a matter of principle—a dislike of racial discrimination in any form—rather than frustration of a desire to emigrate so that removal of the bar has improved the situation there.

"Nevertheless, the combination of very small quotas for Asia and the Asia-Pacific Triangle provisions still furnish ground for Asian suspicion of United States motives."

Secretary of State Dean Rusk who, incidently, was Assistant Secretary of State for Far Eastern Affairs at the time of the discussion and enactment of the Walter-McCarran Act, discussed the foreign policy aspects of the Administration Bill before the House Subcommittee on July 2, 1964, saying, in part, as follows:

"Since the end of World War II, the United States has been placed in the role of critical leadership in a troubled and constantly changing world. We are concerned to see that our immigration laws reflect our real character and objectives.

"What other peoples think about us plays an important role in the achievement of our foreign policies. We in the United States have learned to judge our fellow Americans on the basis of their ability, industry, intelligence, integrity and all the other factors which truly determine a man's value to society. We do not reflect this judgement of our fellow citizens when we hold to immigration laws which classify men according to national and geographical origin.

"It is not difficult, therefore, to understand the reaction to this policy of a man from a geographical area or of a national origin, which is not favored by our present quota laws. Irrespective of

(Continued on Page A-10)

Quota and Nonquota Immigrants Admitted

Year Ending June 30	Total Immigrants	Quota Immigrants	Nonquota Immigrants
1960	265,398	101,373	164,025
1961	271,344	96,104	175,240
1962	283,763	90,319	193,444
1963	306,260	103,036	203,224
1964	292,248	102,844	189,404

Source: Immigration and Naturalization Service, United States Department of Justice.
Source: Visa Office, Bureau of Security and Consular Affairs, United States Department of State.

-oOo-

Immigration from Ryukyu Islands*

(FISCAL YEARS 1962-1964)

Year	Total	Quota	Nonquota	Year	Total	Quota	Nonquota
1952	68	1	67	1959	308	7	301
1953	39	2	37	1960	372	32	340
1954	105	8	97	1961	371	28	343
1955	105	-	105	1962	371	25	346
1956	126	4	122	1963	334	21	313
1957	200	3	197	1964	462	19	443
1958	209	5	204	Total	3,070	155	2,915

*Ryukyu Islands include Okinawa, for which separate statistics are not available. Also, figures are for immigrants admitted whose country of birth was the Ryukyu Islands Historically, immigration and naturalization data for Ryuku Islanders were included with the Japanese and still are for naturalization purposes. After 1959, Ryukyu Islands were put into Asia-Pacific Triangle for immigration purposes. Previously, they were included in the annual quota for Japan.

Sourge: Immigration and Naturalization Service, United States Department of Justice

-oOo-

Number of Japanese Aliens Naturalized as U.S. Citizens

Year End June 30	Japanese Aliens Naturalized	Year End June 30	Japanese Aliens Naturalized
1952	40	1960	4,189
1953	674	1961	3,790
1954	6,750	1962	3,563
1955	7,593	1963	3,459
1956	4,231	1964	3,061
1957	2,861		
1958	2,736	Total Naturalized	
1959	3,094	1952-1964	46,041

Source: Immigration and Naturalization Service, United States Department of Justice

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By Alan Kumamoto

Accent on Youth

DEAR SANTA

Over the freeways and through the snarled traffic to grandmother's house we go.

Among the younger set, 'tis the time of year to count your blessings and avoid any whisper of misbehavior. And for young and old somehow that year-long sarcastic gloominess has disappeared from our brows. Yes, that Christmas holiday spirit and mood has befriended us again.

It's holly and eggnog time in Los Angeles. Some of you are reading this in the sanctuary of your fireside while others are skimming through in balmy weather. JACLers cover the continent and the fraternalism prevails.

Santa, it's been a hectic but pleasant eight months working as a national staff representative for the organization. I've burned lots of shoe leather and flown in many contraptions.

All the effort was worth that loss of sleep and rushing around because the people I met were great. Sure at times, it's a dash to the plane. And of course some members really put you on the spot with a question or two asking for specific answers when only the general kind was given.

I've befriended many of the fine people whom I've met and I can't help feel that we share some differences but trust and believe in the purpose and objectives on which our Japanese American Citizens League was founded. Sure, we could change some of our policies and improve our programs. Who can't? But it takes all of us to contribute what the new look is to be and how we can achieve it.

TAKES FAITH

The youth program has many catalysts assisting in its growth and progress. Especially it's due to the hardcore of advisers who give that bit of confidence and encouragement when the youth lose that twinkle in their eyes.

Enough can't be said for the youth themselves. This refers to both the urbanites and ruralists alike. Each district has their own character and flavor yet still their is in every district several "pushers." We've been fortunate that the youth in each area have stuck it out. I firmly believe that in each of these cases that they have benefited and grown in character and stature.

In today's world many of the Sansei have acculturated. Some think that because of the opportunities of education that they can take on the whole world. And this is good, for it is a part of the idealism of youth.But then when working with members of their own ethnic origin sometimes pitfalls befront them. Yet others are different and thus the maelstrom of members give us the mix and therefore the challenge. This is the universal challenge to live and work in harmony with our fellow man.

I have faith and confidence in our younger generation. They have poise, talent, and many untapped riches. They have been privileged with many gifts and already part of their abilities are shining. Please give them a bigger chance in 1966 to contribute greater brilliance. Let their true enthusiasm and zest explode.

TODAY

What I do want to say is, Domo Arigato! (I had to use some Japanese to keep everyone on their toes). Thank you very much! Whether it's a sloppy note from the Midwest; a scribbled napkin from Northern California; a funny snapshot from the Pacific Northwest; a tidy piece of school notepaper from Intermountain or a formal invitation from the East, it has brought a chuckle to my face. My friends really look puzzled when they hear that someone laughs at my jokes. Keep me informed in '66.

Those newsletter editors and staff members need a good slap on their backs for their tremendous efforts. The interchange of ideas that these news organs fostered must be countless.

Actually as I sit here writing this article, I can see the memos and letters which some of you have written. It's gratifying to me to know that some one bothered to make comments on the program or have offered suggestions on improvements. Thanks!

CHRISTMAS CARDS

THOUGHT FOR THE DAY: To make the Youth Program "jive" it takes those talented youth leaders and youth advisers to be that star in the sky showing the way.

For those on my Christmas card list and for those who aren't, it's getting more and more difficult to send greetings out. But in case I forget: HAVE A HOLY, PROSPEROUS, HAPPY, MERRY CHRISTMAS AND A HAPPY NEW YEAR. — SHINNEN OMEDETO GOZAIMASU.

Dedication of 'Our' Marie

By ROY OMI

SAN FRANCISCO — Quoting an appropriate cliche, the future belongs to the youth, and the young people (Sansei, Yonsei) are the future leaders in JACL, in communities, and of the professions. I believe much respect should be given those who dedicate themselves to working with youth. In my opinion, dedicated persons are those who take the emphasis off personal gain or glory and place it upon service to their fellow man.

One such dedicated person is Marie Kurihara, who has not only served as adviser to the San Francisco Junior JACL for the past six years, but who has also been Youth Commissioner for the Northern California -Western Nevada District Youth Council since its inception in 1961, a conscientious board member of the senior San Francisco JACL and Women's Auxiliary, and all this while working full-time as instructress of student nurses at the Univ. of California Medical Center.

Last month, before a large assemblage of members of the NC-WN District Youth Council, of which she was so instrumental in forming, Marie regretfully announced her resignation as both Youth Commissioner for the District and as advisor for the San Francisco Jr. JACL chapter. Her decision resulted from her current research project.

She is currently involved in writing a text book on Medical-Surgical Nursing, and preparing for her doctorate at the Univ. of California at Berkeley.

I am certain that I speak for all people who have known and worked with her, that she has done more than any other person, to promote the youth program in this area. As examples, Marie has seen San Francisco grow from a meager handful of interested youngsters in 1959 into the second largest chapter in the United States. She has also witnessed the ever-increasing youth attendance at District Youth Council meetings and activities.

Marie had the patience, hard work and strong determination to help make the District and the S.F. chapter the successes that they are today.

A tribute to Marie has long been overdue. She has worked untiringly, and all too often thanklessly, in a job which would have easily discouraged any less devoted individual. She can look back on her work in the JACL youth program with pride and a sense of accomplishment. We who have known and worked with her think Marie Kurihara deserves the highest praise the JACL and the District Council can bestow.

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EAST WIND:

Mukashi, O-Mukashi

By BILL MARUTANI

As I rolled along the West highway toward Kent, Washington, the small farm town of my birth and whose schools provided me with the first nine years of my schooling, I could not get over the realization that it had been over 27 years since I had left the scenes of my early crimes. Every town makes some claim to fame and Kent was the self-annointed "Lettuce Capital of the World" and held annual lettuce festivals at which we gorged ourselves on free hotdogs and all the lettuce salad that one could care to eat. I still remembered them.

Everyone must fondly recall the very first teacher they ever had. And many was the time that I wondered about Miss Waite, my first grade teacher. Those were the days, — and if I talk as if I'm old, it is because I sadly am, — when a teacher exercised meaningful authority, and I recalled how she once rapped me sharply across the knuckles with a ruler because I was, again, engaged in mischief. I never resented it because I knew it was deserved, and I never forgot. She already had salt 'n pepper hair then and she retired shortly after I finished the first grade. One of my ambitions had always been to see her again, but then that was so very long ago.

WHO GOES OVER MY BRIDGE?

Suddenly there was the Kent Sr. High School, except it was now the Jr. High. On an impulse I stopped the car and wandered into the building, dodging scampering youngsters as I made my way in. I was drawn toward the auditorium where, as a first grader, we had presented the play of the "Three Billy Goats". I was the troll, the grumpy little elf that growled "Who goes over my bridge?" each time a goat tromped over my private domain; that is, until I got my comeuppance when the big billy goat butted me into the stream.

The auditorium hadn't changed one whit in all those years although it seemed so much smaller than I remembered it. The two statues on each side of the stage, in arched alcoves, are still there. If memory serves me correctly, one of them is a statue of Sakajawea, the Indian woman guide who led Lewis and Clark through the Northwest.

Alone in the empty auditorium, I walked onto the stage where so many years ago, on the very spot I had emoted in what surely was a star performance as the gruff troll. And then I suddenly remembered that it was here that I blushingly received my first kiss when one of the high school girls picked me up and gave me a smack, an ignominy that my schoolmates would not let me forget for some time. I wonder where that high school girl is now?

SUICIDE HILL

To explain why this stranger with a far away look in his eyes was wandering about the building, I next strolled into the principal's office. Soon a dusty box of old photos, some of them with a hint of fading brown, came out. And lo and behold there was a picture of the student council with an incredibly tender-looking Nisei lad as the student body president. The principal, the office staff members and I had a hilarious time probing cobwebbed facts and names.

And by the way, did anyone by any chance ever hear of or remember a "Miss Waite" who long ago once taught first grade? Indeed they had, except she was known as Mrs. John Tucker and, miracle of miracles, she now lived on the hill at 9704 South 248th Street!

Quickly I returned to my car and headed for "suicide hill" with its steep, winding roads down which Joe Kadoyama, Ben Yoshizumi and I used to shoot down on our bikes.

LONG AGO AND FAR AWAY

Finally I located the house. Nervous as a boy calling on his first date, I rang the doorbell. A kindly looking gentleman opened the door, looked somewhat quizzically at me and I stammered something about a "Miss Waite who used to each first grade?" He called out "Jeannie" and shortly there she was: older, yes; white-haired, yes — but distinctly Miss Waite, my first grade teacher.

I had a most warm, precious and enjoyable visit. No, she did not remember me: I guess I was not that bad as not to be forgotten nor was I so good as to be remembered. But that didn't matter. She was keen, alert, snappy — my Miss Waite of long ago and far away, who cared enough to sharply rap me across the knuckles.

Before I left I took several camera shots of her and her husband and I promised to send them some prints. I hope they turn out for they shall be among my most treasured, irreplaceable possessions, a memento of the realization of a once fast fading ambition for me.

EXCLUSION:

National origins system humiliates

(Continued from Page A-8)

of foreign-born persons of that nationality who lived in the country in 1910. Under this formula, approximately 350,000 aliens were permitted to enter each year, mostly from Northern and Western Europe.

This was temporary legislation which was extended from June 30, 1922, to June 30, 1924.

★ ★ ★

1924 Immigration Act

On May 26, 1924, a permanent Immigration Quota Act was signed into law. Aside from failing to disturb the Chinese exclusion acts and the barred zone concept of the 1917 Law, and adding the Japanese Exclusion Act, this legislation set forth two quota provisions.

The first one, in effect until June 30, 1929, set the annual quota of any quota nationality at two percent of the number of foreign-born persons of such nationality resident in the continental United States in 1890. The total quota under this provision was 164,667.

The second quota provision, which regulated immigration from July 1, 1929, to Dec. 24, 1952, was the controversial National Origins System, under which the annual quota for any country or nationality had the same relation to 150,000 as the number of inhabitants in the continental United States in 1920 having that national origin had to the total number of inhabitants in the continental United States in 1920.

Since no quota was to be smaller than 100, the total quotas prior to Jan. 1, 1953, was 154,277.

Western Hemisphere countries were rocognized as non-quota areas.

It should be known that all countries of the world, including Japan and those in the barred zone, were extended quota numbers. In the case of the Japanese, and most other Asians, though, they were not eligible to use them.

Thus, the National Origins System was discriminatory enough in that it authorized only token quotas for Japan. But to such token numbers, it added the humiliation of exclusion.

It not only suggested that it was the public policy of the United States to declare that some races and peoples were better than others, but also that the Asiatics were so unwanted that they had to be barred.

Paradoxically, Rev. S. L. Gulick, a long-time missionary in Japan, first suggested a national origin scheme in order to secure passage of an immigration bill that would extend token immigration numbers to the Japanese before the anti-Japanese forces were able to force through a complete exclusion measure.

Max J. Kohler, author of "Immigration and Aliens in the U.S. (1936)," recalled that "I had occasion to warn him (Rev. Gulick) about 15 years ago, that it (national origins scheme) would not solve the Japanese question, but it would cause untold mischief for other race groups as well, and would also do serious injury to our country at large."

For the Chinese, this period of exclusion ended on Dec. 17, 1943. For the East Indians, their exclusion ended on July 2, 1946, the same day that the Philippines were granted immigration quotas totalling 100 a year.

For the Japanese and other Asians, the bars against their immigration did not come down until the effective date of the Immigration and Nationality Act of 1952, December 24.

★ ★ ★

Breaches in Exclusion

The first breach in the Japanese Exclusion Act of 1924 was the Act of July 22, 1947, which was a restricted version of JACL sponsored

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IMMIGRATION:

Dean Rusk urges policy revision

(Continued from Page A-8)

whether the man desires to come to the United States or not, he gets the impression that our standards of judgment are not based on an assumption which can be interpreted as bias and prejudice.

"Inasmuch as our immigration laws are regarded as the basis of how we evaluate others around the world their effect on people abroad and consequently on our influence, can readily be seen.

"There have been times in the past when we have been accused of preoccupation with the peoples of the West to the neglect of Asian peoples in the Far East. Unfortunately, the national origins system gives a measure of support and credence to these observations.

"Also involved in this is the issue of our immigration policy toward Asian persons, to which I now wish to address myself.

Perhaps the most discriminatory aspect of the present law is the so-called Asia-Pacific Triangle which requires persons of Asian stock to be attributed to quota areas not of their place of birth but according to their racial ancestry. This feature of the present law is indefensible from a foreign policy point of view."

"It represents an overt statutory discrimination against more than one-half of the world's population. Here again our request is not that the Congress drastically depart from existing policy, but rather that it pursue to a conclusion a development which began more than twenty years ago.

"As your Committee is well aware, the Congress, at the reguest of President Roosevelt, eliminated in 1943 the Chinese Exclusion Laws and established for the first time a quota for the immigration of Chinese persons. This well-considered and cautious beginning of a revision of our policy of excluding Asian persons has been followed by progressively liberal amendments to our laws.

"In 1952, the drafters of the Immigration and Nationality Act eliminated race as a bar to naturalization and thereby to immigration. Asian spouses and children of American citizens were given the same nonquota status as enjoyed by any person of non-Asian ancestry. The only discriminatory features affecting Asian persons which then remained were the establishment of an upper limit of 2,000 for the so-called minimum quotas in the Asian area, and the rule that the quota for an Asian person born outside the Asian sphere be governed by ancestry, rather than by place of birth. The Congress in 1961 removed the 2,000 limit on the

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Naturalization:

Asiatic discrimination also hits naturalization

While relatively little is known among the general public of the racial discrimination in our immigration history, especially insofar as Asians are concerned, even less is known of the Asiatic discrimination in our naturalization history, particularly in relation to certain exclusionary provisions against the Japanese.

In 1790, Congress adopted our first naturalization law, providing that any alien "being a free white person . . . may be admitted to become a citizen" in the new Republic.

In 1870, following a bloody Civil War, Negroes were made eligible for naturalization.

In 1940, the privilege of naturalization was extended finally to the American Indian and other "descendents of races indigenous to the Western Hemisphere."

In 1943, as a wartime gesture of goodwill to ally China, resident Chinese were made eligible for naturalization, and three years later, in 1946, when the Philippines became an independent nation and when India was on the threshold of independence, resident Filipinos and East Indians were added to the growing list of those racially eligible for naturalization.

It was not until 1952, however, when the Immigration and Nationality Act was enacted, that race was eliminated as a disqualification for naturalization to become United States citizens.

Racial Ineligibility to Naturalization

Race and color, respectively, were recognized by the courts as legal justifications for the racial discrimination against those of Asian ancestry.

That race was a qualification for citizenship was determined by the United States Supreme Court in 1922, in the so-called Ozawa case. In this particular instance, applicant Ozawa was born in Japan, was for more than 20 years a legal resident of this country, and was, admittedly, qualified for citizenship. The key question was whether Ozawa was a "free white person" within the meaning of the law.

Attorney Wickersham argued for the Japanese alien Ozawa that the phrase in the statute should be restricted to the meaning it had in the minds of the original framers in 1790 and that it was then employed solely to exclude Negroes and Indians.

Mr. Justice Sutherland disposed of this argument for a unanimous court, declaring that:

"It may be true that these two races were alone thought of as being excluded, but to say that they were the only ones within the intent of the statue would be to ignore the affirmative form of the legislation. The provision is not that Negroes and Indians shall be excluded, but it is, in effect, that only free white persons shall be included.

"The intention was to confer the privilege of citizenship upon that class of persons whom the fathers knew as white, and to deny it to all who could not be so classified. It is not enough to say that the framers did not have in mind the brown or yellow races of Asia. It is necessary to go farther and be able to say that, had these particular races been suggested, the language of the act would have been so varied as to included them within its privileges.

"It is sufficient to ascertain whom they intended to include; and, having ascertained that, it follows, as a necessary corollary, that all others are to be excluded."

The court recognized that in 1790 some slaves were white. For this reason, the term "free" was used to qualify the phrase "white person."

It was held also that the term "white person" imports a racial, not an individual color, test. Color, said the highest tribunal, is an uncertain criterion because of the many gradations in shades, "even among Anglo-Saxons." The phrase, as defined by the court, means "one belonging to the Caucasian race."

Earlier, in congressional debate in 1870 regarding naturalization opportunities for Negro Americans, some sentiment was expressed against the Chinese, but not against the Japanese. Even then Congress was not clear as to whether alien Chinese were barred from citizenship.

In 1882, when Chinese immigration was stopped, Congress then expressly provided that Chinese aliens shall be ineligible for naturalization.

Color as a Qualification

That color too was a qualification for citizenship was also determined in 1922.

In the so-called Thind case, involving a high-caste Hindu of full "Indian blood" and consequently a Caucasian, the United States Supreme Court, again speaking unanimously through Mr. Justice Sutherland, held that the intention of the law as to limit naturalization to persons whom "the fathers (of the 1790) law knew as white and to deny it to all who could not be so classified."

In the earlier Ozawa case, the court said that the test was not color but race, that is membership in the Caucasian race regardless of color. Now, the court was saying that a "person may be Caucasian and yet not white"; that the members of the 1790 Congress may have been unaware of the term "Caucasian"; that the words "white person" are words of common speech and not scientific origin; and that the statutory phrase is being given common-sense definition and not a scientific definition.

"The words of the statute are to be interpreted in accordance with the understanding of the common man from whose vocabulary they were taken," the court declared.

It may be well, however, to examine the closing paragraph of the opinion in order that the real clue to the thinking of the court may be revealed, that it was not so much the intent of the 1790 Congress that counted but what the 1922 Congress was thinking.

In this connection, it should be recalled that these were the times when the "Yellow Peril" charges against the Orientals were at their peak in California and the West Coast.

"It is not without significance in this connection that Congress, by the Act of February 5, 1917, has now excluded from admission into this country all natives of Asia within designated limits of latitude and longitude, including the whole of India. This not only constitutes conclusive evidence of the congressional attitude of opposition to Asiatic immigration generally, but is persuasive of a similar attitude toward Asiatic naturalization as well, since it is not likely that Congress would be willing to accept as citizens a class of persons it rejects as immigrants."

Key Court Cases

Two later Supreme Court decisions are also of interest on this issue of racial eligibility for naturalization.

In 1924, in the so-called Toyota case, the high tribunal reaffirmed the racial qualifications for naturalization set forth in the Ozawa case. The alien Japanese Toyota entered the United States in 1913 and from that year on he served in the United States Coast Guard Service, including service in World War 1.

In accordance with special laws passed in 1918 and 1919, providing that "any alien" and "any person of foreign birth" who served in the military forces of the United States during World War I would be permitted to file a petition for naturalization, Toyota was naturalized by a lower court.

In another unanimous decision, the court cancelled that naturalization because there was nothing in the two acts to show an intention to eliminate, from the definition of eligibility in the 1790 law, the distinction based on race or color. Mr. Justice Butler spoke for the tribunal.

At the same time, though, by way of obiter dictum, the court held that Filipinos as "any person of foreign birth" could be naturalized under the special wartime legislation. Curiously enough, the court found Filipinos generally ineligible for citizenship because they owed allegiance to the United States, they were nationals of the United States, and therefore, not aliens, even though they were not citizens.

It may be of interest that it was not until Aug. 3, 1937, that special legislation sponsored by the JACL was enacted authorizing alien Japanese who served in the American military and naval forces in World War I, to become naturalized citizens.

A decade later, in order that the several thousand alien Japanese who served in the armed forces of the United States in World War II, most of them against the Japanese enemy in the Pacific, would not be deprived of the citizenship they had won on the battlefields of that conflict because of the racial prohibition against their naturalization, the JACL secured a specific waiver of their racial disability on account of race in the Act of June 1, 1948, for these technical "enemy aliens."

Being able to understand, read, and write Japanese, many of these alien Japanese were used in counter-intelligence, in espionage and sabotage, behind Japanese lines.

Others were with combat intelligence, in the invasion boats and the front lines, interpreting captured documents and maps and interrogating prisoners of war.

Still others drew the maps by which their own homeland was bombed into submission. Because they could not become naturalized citizens, they were in fact and under international law traitors to the country to which they owed legal allegiance.

And, had the Japanese military conquered, these alien Japanese in American uniform would have been shot as traitors to the land whose nationals they were.

In 1934, in Morrison vs. California, a case involving alleged conspiracy to violate the alien land law of that State, Mr. Justice Cordozo, again for a unanimous court, held that persons of the Japanese race, if not born in the United States, could not become citizens.

The court used the race criterion of the Ozawa case, and not the color test of the Thind case, saying that "white persons" in the 1790 Act meant the Caucasian race, as the term is defined in the understanding of the mass of mankind. The term, the Justice said, excludes Chinese, Japanese, Hindus, American Indians, and Filification for citizenship, the hopes of the alien Japanese to become citizens — pinos, although the latter two classes of persons, if they have rendered military or naval service, may be entitled to special privileges.

The court then went on to explain, by way of obiter dictum, that "Nor is the range of exclusion limited to persons of the full blood. The privilege of naturalization is denied to all who are not white (unless the applicants are of African nativity or African descent); and men are not white if the strain of colored blood in them is a half or quarter, or, not improbably, even less, the governing test always being that of common understanding."

In any event, the courts from time to time have held the following to be of races ineligible for naturalization:

Japanese (Ozawa case), Chinese (Fong Yue Ting, Wong Kim Ark, and Chang Chan v. Nagle cases), Hindus (Thind case), Afghans (In re Din), Burmese (Matter of Po), Hawaiians (In re Niam), Koreans (Petition of Charr), and Filipinos, except when service in the armed forces was involved (Morrison v. California and De Cano cases). As for Parsees and Arabs, there was a conflict in cases.

Effect of Ineligibility to Citizenship

As a consequence of these court decisions holding that Orientals generally are of races ineligible for citizenship, the anomalous situation was created in our country of aliens who were legally resident in the nation yet were ineligible for naturalization.

Exploiting these court decisions were many States, mostly in the West, which enacted laws and ordinances directed against those of these proscribed Asian races in their respective jurisdiction, defending their actions on the grounds that if the federal government could make distinctions among the races, the States could use these same distinctions for their own laws.

Even as recently as 1943, when many alien Japanese and thousands of their citizen sons were on the battlefronts of World War II, several States enacted legislation against the Japanese because they were of race ineligible to citizenship.

Altogether some 500 different laws and ordinances were passed that directly or indirectly discriminated against the alien Japanese, denying to them—on the national, state, and municipal levels—equality of opportunity and of dignity.

Without doubt, the most vicious of these un-American laws were the so-called alien land laws of some 16 Western States which prohibited alien Japanese from purchasing and owning land except under certain circumstances. In two States, these prohibitions extended to native-born citizens of Japanese ancestry.

More than any other single piece of legislation these alien land laws circumscribed and restricted the lives and opportunities of those of Japanese ancestry in the United States and forced them to accept such conditions that these same conditions were often cited as evidence of their inability to be assimilated into the mainstream of American life.

"Why," the argument went, "they (the Japanese) aren't interested enough in their country to become citizens." Other used the same argument, only in reverse. "Why, they aren't even good enough to become citizens."

Though directed at the alien Japanese, in fact and in practice they reduced even the American-born citizen of Japanese ancestry to the status of second class nationals. In 1948, in the Oyama case, the United States Supreme Court so held. The JACL participated in this landmark decision.

"The cumulative effect (of the alien land law), we believe, was clearly to discriminate against Fred Oyama (a native-born citizen). He was saddled with an onerous burden of proof which need not be borne by California children generally . . . The only basis for this discrimination against an American citizen, moreover, was the fact that his father was Japanese and not American, Russian, Chinese, or English . . ."

Though the court refused, in a 6-3 decision, to rule the alien land law unconstitutional, it marked the end of effective enforcement.

More importantly, the Oyama case established the fact that American citizens of Japanese ancestry could not be treated differently under and in the law than other American citizens. This legal truism was agreed upon unanimously by all nine justices, even though they differed on some other aspects of the case.

In 1949, the Oregon State Supreme Court, in the Namba case, ruled that its alien land law was unconstitutional. In 1952, the California State Supreme Court in two cases, the Fujii and the Masaoka cases, held that its alien land law too was unconstitutional.

Since then, the elimination of race as a disqualification for naturalization in the Immigration and Nationality Act of 1952 has voided and nullified all of the remaining discriminatory statutes based on racial ineligibility to citizenship, including the alien land laws.

The Masaoka case is of particular interest because it illustrates the inequity in the law.

Mrs. Haruye Masaoka, a lawfully resident alien since her admission from Japan in 1906, a widow with eight children, and the mother of five sons who volunteered and served with the now famed 442nd Regimental Combat Team, purchased some land in the City of Pasadena, California, following her return to that State after the Army had revoked the evacuation and exclusion orders of 1942 that had forced her and some 110,000 others of Japanese ancestry, two-thirds of whom were native born citizens, to leave their West Coast homes and associations for inland camps.

She made her purchase from the proceeds of an insurance policy paid by a grateful government for the loss of her son, killed in action in the Vosges Mountains of France in October 1944.

Another son was 100 percent disabled. "Together, all of her sons won some 30 decorations for bravery.

And yet, because of the alien land law, the State of California escheated her land, on which she had hoped to build a home.

Her four veteran sons carried that matter up to the State Supreme Court, which declared that alien land law unconstitutional.

Mrs. Masaoka was not a citizen of the land of her adoption and of her children's birth because the federal naturalization code prevented her from applying for citizenship. Alienage was not a chosen status, but one dictated by an accident of birth. Alienage was a condition of life that could not be altered or changed except through an Act of Congress.

In another landmark decision, also in 1948 and sponsored by JACL, the Supreme Court, in a seven to two decision, struck down a California statute, passed—while alien Japanese were in wartime camps with their citizen children—as a "conservation measure," prohibiting licenses to engage in commercial fishing to "aliens racially ineligible to citizenship."

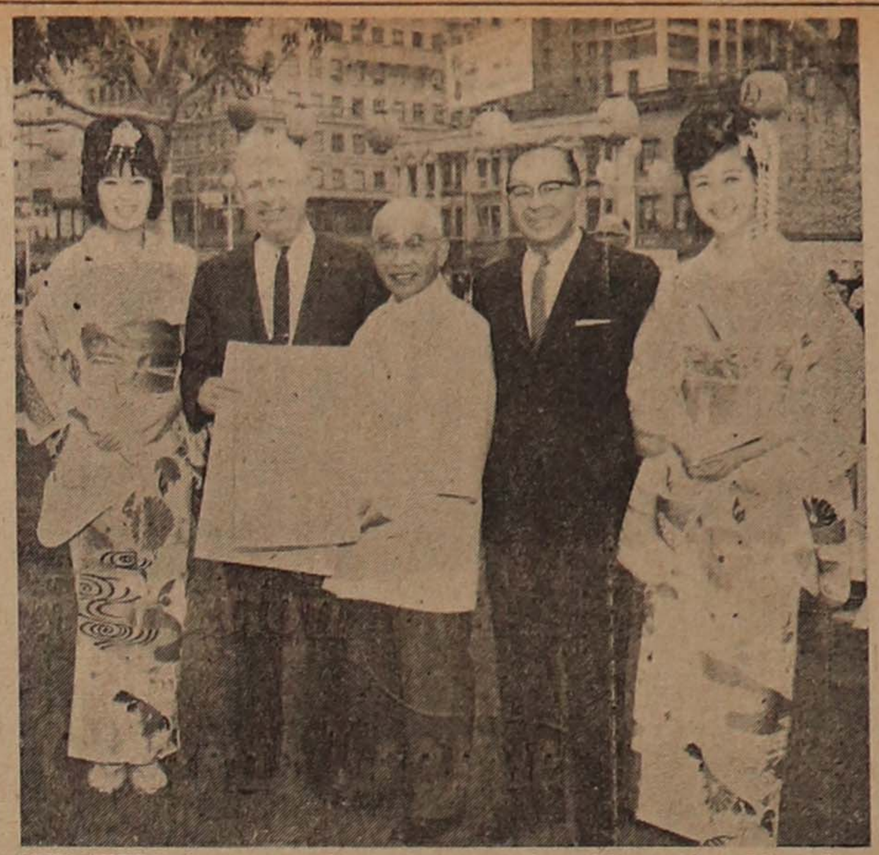
Speaking for the majority, Mr. Justice Black pointed out that in 1915, in Truax v. Raich, the court had declared that an alien, having been lawfully admitted into the country under federal law, had a privilege to enter and abide in any State of the Union and, thereafter, under the 14th Amendment to enjoy the equal protection of the laws of the State in which he lived. This privilege carried with it "the right to work for a living in a common occupation of the community"; otherwise, the 14th Amendment guarantee would be a "barren form of words."

The high tribunal, for the first time, rejected the sanction that had been invoked to every State discriminating against the Japanese, declaring that "it does not follow, as California seems to argue, that because the United States regulates immigration and naturalization in part on the basis of race and color classifications, a State can adopt one or more of these same classifications to prevent lawfully admitted aliens within its borders from earning a living in the same way as other State inhabitants earn their living."

* * *

Though the 1952 Act eliminated race as a qual-

Continued on Page A-15



NISEI WEEK in Los Angeles County is recognized, as Supervisor Ernest E. Debs, second from left, presents an official County Scroll to Nisei Week Chairman, Mitsuhiko Shimizu 1966 Downtown L.A. JACL president. Others, from left; are Janice Mizokami, Consul General of Japan, Henry Toshiro Shimanouchi, and Carol Kunitsugu Nisei Week Queen.

IMMIGRATION:

Acceptance extends to all Asian Americans

(Continued from Page A-10)

number of Asian immigrants from minimum quota areas.

13—Why the "Triangle?"

"The only remaining discriminatory provision of the law now, therefore, is the one requiring that an Asian person be charged to an Asian quota even if he were born outside the Asian area in a quota or nonquota country.

"The restrictive effect of this rule has been significantly tempered during the last decade as a result of the special legislation (such as the Refugee Relief Act of 1953). The very liberal policy which found expression in these special measures, as distinct from the letter of the general law, is best illustrated by the volume and composition of immigration from some of the major countries of the Far East.

"During the ten-year period from 1953 to 1963 a total of 119,677 immigrants came to the United States from China Japan and the Philippines. 109,654 of these were nonquota immigrants and less than ten percent were quota immigrants. These facts may startle those who read in our immigration laws that Japan has an annual quota of 185, the Philippines a quota of 100, and that China has a total of 205 quota numbers a year.

"Any increase in the volume of immigration resulting from the proposed amendments would be rather limited against the actual volume of Asian immigration into the United States between 1953 and 1963.

"We deprive ourselves of a powerful weapon in our fight against misinformation if we do not reconcile here to the letter of the law with the facts of immigration and thus erase the unfavorable impression made by our old quota limitation for Asian persons.

"I urge you most earnestly to eliminate this last vestige of discrimination against Asian persons from our immigration laws. This election would bring to a logical conclusion the progressive policy the Congress has followed since 1943."

At a time 13 years ago when the Congress appeared willing to extend the token immigration quotas of the National Origins System to all of the nations and peoples of earth in the Immigration and Nationality Act, the question may be properly asked as to why the ancestry discrimination of the Asia-Pacific Triangle was also written into the law.

This is an especially pertinent question since, contrary to those years before and during World War II, members of the West Coast congressional delegation were not demanding restrictions against those of Japanese ancestry. Japanese-Americans were no longer a political football to be kicked by every candidate for public office.

As a matter of fact, almost without exception, the Pacific Coast congressional delegation favored immigration and naturalization opportunities for those of the Japanese race.

What opposition there was to the Walter-McCarran Act on the part of the Western delegation was not based upon the so-called Asian provisions, but rather to the more controversial exclusion and deportation sections.

There were many in the Congress, however, mostly from the South and the Midwest, who, for one reason or another, feared that the suspected hundreds of thousands, or even millions, of the Japanese, Chinese, and other Orientals who were supposed to be residing in Latin America would seek entry into the United States if, with the native-born of the Western Hemisphere countries, they were given nonquota immigration privileges.

These included the lawmakers who, almost a decade earlier when wartime ally China was granted token immigration quotas, fearful of the probable entry of "millions" of Chinese immigrants from Latin America, especially required that Chinese persons no matter where born, would be chargeable to the "Chinese Persons quota of 105 annually.

Few years later, when the Filipinos and the East Indians were also granted token immigration quotas, the restrictive formula devised for "Chinese Persons" in 1943 was applied to them.

With these precedents before them, it was not too much of a problem for them, and others who agreed with their philosophy of the superior racial qualities of the European immigrants, to insist upon the inclusion of the Asian-Pacific Triangle discrimination against those of Asia-Pacific ancestry as a deliberate restriction on the limited liberalization extended by the National Origins Systm to the old barred zone area.

This presumed fear of Orientals was a vestige of the Yellow Peril heritage of the Pacific Coast, which had been deliberately fomented for political and economic gains.

This blinding bigotry was expressed by General John L. DeWitt, before a House Naval Affairs Subcommittee in San Francisco on April 13, 1943, when he declared that "A Jap's a Jap. It makes no difference whether he is an American citizen or not . . . They are a dangerous element, whether loyal or not. It makes no difference whether he is an American citizen. Theoretically, he is still a Japanese and you can't change him. You can't change him by giving him a piece of paper . . . "

Despite such malicious testimony, however, the stereotyped Asian, and especially the American of Japanese ancestry — as buck-toothed myopic, lookalike, inscrutable, phlegmatic, slum-dwelling, stoop labor coolie caricature of a human being — was thoroughly discredited in and after World War II.

Although persecuted and discriminated against as no other citizen group in our history, and called upon to suffer and sacrifice as no other nationality in our times, Japanese Americans home front and on the battlefronts — as loyal and as dedicated as any other sector of Americans.

Especially notable was the battle record of Japanese Americans in World War II. On the basis of percentage, more American GIs of Japanese ancestry served in our military forces than any other racial stock.

And, the 442nd Regimental Combat Team of Japanese American volunteers in Europe won fame as the most decorated military unit in American annals for its size and length of service.

In the Pacific, the Chief of Staff for Intelligence credits the use of Japanese Americans in combat intelligence as saving the lives of hundreds of thousands of Americans and shortening the war by months and perhaps years.

Today, Americans of Japanese ancestry are completely accepted as the integrated citizens that they are. Indeed, they are engaged in practically every profession and business; they are actively involved in community and civic programs; they are proud participants in every facet of American life.

This same integration and acceptance extends to other Asian Americans. No finer examples need be identified than the four Americans of Japanese and Chinese ancestry who sit in the United States Congress and so ably represent their country and their State of Hawaii.

Indeed, when the 86th Congress enacted enabling legislation and the President proclaimed Hawaii as our 50th State on August 21, 1959, in effect that official action repudiated the ancient slander implicit in the Asia-Pacific Triangle and previous anti-Oriental immigration statutes.

Statehood was congressional recognition that the multiracial Asian-Polynesian population of the Aloha State was not incompatible with American culture, that the ethnic and cultural composition of the United States cannot be contaminated or corrupted by the infusion of peoples with Oriental backgrounds and ancestry.

14—Assimilability Record

When the complete assimilation of those of Japanese

(Continued on Page A-14)

Number of Immigrants Admitted from Japan to United States*

Decade	Number of Immigrants	Decade	Number of Immigrants
1861-1900	28,597	1941-1950	1,555
1901-1910	129,797	1951-1960	46,022
1911-1920	83,837		
1921-1930	33,462	Total	
1931-1940	1,948	Admitted 1861-1960	325,218

*Includes only continental contiguous United States; does not include either Hawaii or Alaska.

"Japanese" Population of United States*

Census Year	Number of Japanese	Census Year	Number of Japanese
1880	148	1930	138,843
1890	2,039	1940	126,947
1900	24,326	1950	141,763
1910	72,157	1960**	259,071
1920	111,010		

*Includes all persons of Japanese ancestry, except those admitted for temporary purposes, in the continental contiguous United States, including American citizens and resident aliens. Hawaii and Alaska are not included.

**If the "Japanese" population of Hawaii and Alaska were included, the total for all of the United States would be 464,342, of which 203,455 were in Hawaii.

Sources: United States Bureau of the Census.
Historical Statistics of the United States; Colonial times to 1957.
Statistical Abstract of the United States.

Snow trip at Yosemite slated

SAN JOSE — An overnight trip to Yosemite Lodge for a weekend of skiing, tobogganing or a good snowball fight has been planned by the San Jose Jr. JACL for Dec. 29-30.

Since reservations are required at least three weeks in advance, Russ Nakano (736-3128) and Jeanne Nakashima (292-0151) must be called by Dec. 30. Approximate cost, including lodging, transportation and ski rental will be $30.

1000 Club Boxscore

(As of Dec. 8, 1965)

Grand Total — 1,690 Active

PACIFIC NORTHWEST
11—Gresham Troutdale
16—Mid-Columbia
25—Portland
25—Puyallup Valley
66—Seattle
11—Spokane
4—White River Valley
TOTAL—157

NO. CALIF.-W. NEV.
19—Alameda
16—Berkeley
3—Cortez
22—Contra Contra
9—Eden Township
4—Florin
2—Fremont
3—French Camp
0—Gilroy
14—Livingston-Merced
24—Marysville
8—Monterey Peninsula
21—Oakland
20—Placer County
6—Reno
94—Sacramento
7—Salinas Valley
6—San Benito County
107—San Francisco
23—San Jose
7—San Mateo
20—Sequoia
9—Sonoma County
31—Stockton
3—Watsonville
2—D.C. Misc.
TOTAL—480

CENTRAL CALIFORNIA
2—Bakersfield
7—Clovis
11—Delano
5—Fowler
22—Fresno
22—Parlier
14—Reedley
6—Sanger
5—Selma
20—Tulare County
1—D.C. Misc.
TOTAL—115

PACIFIC SOUTHWEST
16—Arizona
1—Coachella Valley
107—Downtown L.A.
21—East Los Angeles
26—Gardena Valley
15—Hollywood
0—Imperial Valley
28—Lon Beach Harbor
0—North San Diego
29—Orange County
25—Pasadena
32—San Diego
14—San Fernando Valley
4—San Luis Obispo
8—Santa Barbara
3—Santa Maria
22—Southwest L.A.
27—Venice-Culver
5—Ventura County
26—West Los Angeles
3—Wilshire-Uptown
TOTAL—412

INTERMOUNTAIN
4—Ben Lomond
22—Boise Valley
13—Idaho Falls
9—Mt. Olympus
9—Pocatello
5—Rexburg
20—Salt Lake City
54—Snake River
TOTAL—136

MOUNTAIN PLAINS
0—Arkansas Valley
6—Fort Lupton
24—Mile High
9—Omaha
4—San Luis Valley
2—D.C. Misc.
TOTAL—45

MIDWEST
122—Chicago
12—Cincinnati
21—Cleveland
9—Dayton
33—Detroit
15—Milwaukee
24—St. Louis
17—Twin Cities
1—D.C. Misc.
TOTAL—254

EASTERN
29—New York
30—Philadelphia
5—Seabrook
27—Washington D.C.
TOTAL—91

Pacific Northwest

GRESHAM TROUTDALE

NAME	YEAR
Fujii, Kazuo	4
Fujimoto, Masayuki	6
Honma, Ed	6
Kato, Mrs. Chiyo	15
Kato, Hawley H.	12
Kato, Henry T.	15
Kinoshita, Kazuo	13
Nagae, Shigenori	1
Oguri, Roy Y.	2
Onchi, Dr. Joe M.	8
Ouchida, Jack T.	9
Tamura, Kazuma	8

MID-COLUMBIA

Akiyama, Charles	4
Asai, Masami	2
Asai, Taro	4
Endow, Sho, Jr.	11
Migaki, Masashi	4
Morioka, Harry	3
Nakamura, George	9
Noji, Mamoru	8
Sato, Ray	12
Shank, Harlin	4
Shitara, Setsu	5
Takasumi, Mits	13
Tamura, George	6
Watanabe, George M.	6
Yasui, Mrs. Mikie	10
Yasui, Ray T.	Life

PORTLAND

Azumano, George I.	15
Azumano, Mrs. Ise A.	3
Fuchigami, Walter	1
Hada, John M.	12
Hara, Dr. George S.	5
Hasuike, Dr. Toshi	1
Hongo, Shigeru	4
Inahara, Dr. Toshio	3
Irinaga, Fred	1
Ito, John	8
Iwasaki, Ike	5
Kawasaki, Corky T.	11
Kida, James K.	12
Kinoshita, Dr. Robert S.	Life
Kuge, Dr. Toshiaki	11
Kyono, Frank C.	8
Masuoka, Dr. Matthew M.	12
Nakata, Dr. Mitsuo R.	12
Onchi, Jim	2
Oyama, Dr. Albert	1
Sakai, Walter	1
Sakai, William Y.	4
Shiomi, Dr. Robert H.	9
Tomekawa, Mrs. Emi	1
Tsumida, Hiroshi Rowe	6
Tsumida, Nobi	2
Tsunamoto, Robert H.	10
Tsugawa, George	3
Tsugawa, Henry	2
Tsugawa, Dr. James	1
Tsujimura, Dr. James	1
Yamada, Dr. Roy	10

PUYALLUP VALLEY

Fujita, John	7
Fujita, Yosh	9
Hashimoto, Mrs. Amy	2
Itami, James	1
Jacquez, Theodore P.	2
Kanda, Mrs. Grace O.	6
Kanda, Dr. John M.	9
Kawabata, Yosh	6
Kinoshita, H. James	12
Komoto, Frank	2
Masumoto, Ted	6
Mizukami, Robert	8
Murakami, George	6
Ota, George	Life
Okahara, Thomas T.	6
Osaki, Ted	6
Okemura, Thomas	7
Onbara, Dr. George A.	9
Ouboi, Toshio	5
Shiyama, Mrs. Miyo	5
Shiyama, Dr. Sam T.	10
Umane, Kaz	8

NAME	YEAR
Yoshida, Nobuo	5
Yoshino, Dr. Keith H.	7
Yoshioka, Daiichi	12

SEATTLE

Akita, Hiram G.	11
Andrews, Rev. Emery	6
Aoki, Jiro E.	6
Aoki, John	5
Aramaki, Akira	3
Fugami, George S.	5
Fujii, Yoshito	10
Fukuda, Dr. Susumu	12
Hattori, Frank H.	Life
Hayasaka, Y. Philip	2
Hikida, Heitaro	10
Hirota, Joe S.	12
Hori, Takashi	Life
Imanishi, Fred Y.	6
Ishimitsu, Sad	4
Iwasaki, George S.	1
Kajimura, Dr. Saburo	3
Kashiwagi, John M.	10
Kawabe, Harry S.	11
Kawachi, George Y.	11
Kihara, Moichi	4
Kinomoto, Frank Y.	Life
Kubota, Henry T.	Life
Kubota, Takeshi	Life
Kumagai, Nish	5
Kumasaka, Dr. Roland S.	4
Maeda, Milton	12
Matsuoka, James M.	12
Matsuura, Robert H.	4
Mayeda, Tom U.	5
Mimbu, William Y.	14
Miyake, Henry H.	5
Motoda, Mrs. Kiyo	10
Murakami, Richard K.	10
Nakamura, Dr. T. T.	12
Nogaki, Ken	Life
Noji, Mitsugi	12
Ogawa, Elmer	7
Ogino, Miss Rose	8
Ohtake, Peter	10
Omori, Mrs. Sue	11
Oves, William G.	5
Otsuka, Ed	4
Sakahara, Ted	10
Sakahara, Toru	12
Sakura, Howard S.	10
Seko, Roy Y.	7
Shigaya, Dr. Paul S.	9
Shimomura, Eddie K.	5
Suyama, Shoichi	8
Suyama, Mrs. Toshie	5
Suzuki, Dr. M. Paul	5
Takagi, Fred T.	14
Taniguchi, Theodore	5
Toda, Dr. Terrence M.	7
Tosaya, Mrs. Umeko	3
Toshi, Charles C.	8
Tsubota, Min	7
Uno, Mrs. Shigeko	5
Uyeno, Dr. Ben T.	6
Yamada, Dr. Kelly K.	12
Yamaguchi, Kay	13
Yamaguchi, Minoru	11
Yamaguchi, Tatsumi	5
Yoshioka, Juro	11

SPOKANE

Fukukai, George M.	1
Hisayasu, Frank	6
Kadoya, Harry	7
Kondo, Dr. Mark M.	12
Masto, Harry	16
Nobuku, Tetsuo	11
Tsutakawa, Edward N.	4
Yamamoto, Edward M.	Life
Yamamoto, Dr. George	4
Yamamoto, Mrs. Matsu	Life
Yamamoto, Tom Shoji	Life

WHITE RIVER VALLEY

Arima, Mike	3
Kawasaki, George	9
Maebori, William	4
Nishimoto, Joe T.	1

Northern California—Western Neveda

ALAMEDA

Akagi, Mrs. Betty	1
Akagi, Hiromu Hi	6
Hattori, Mrs. Kay K.	1
Imura, Haruo	11
Isokawa, Ichiro	5
Kadonaga, Dr. Roland S.	1
Sugiyama, Yosh	1
Takeshita, Shiro Jay	2
Tateoka, Mrs. Toshi	1
Togasaki, Susumu Sim	17
Uchiyama, Archie	9
Uchiyama, Mrs. Yuri	4
Ushijima, George W.	11
Ushijima, Harry	5
Ushijima, Mrs. Sugino	1
Ushijima, Jimmy	1
Ushijima, Mrs. Terry S.	6
Yonekura, Minoru	3
Yumae, Jimmy S.	6

BERKELEY

Fujii, Masuji	14
Hamaji, Roy	3
Hayashi, Yukishige	1
Hirota, Tadashi T.	12
Imada, Jack Y.	2
Kako, Tokuya	12
Kanda, Hiroshi	1
Kosakura, Albert S.	12
Nakamura, Tadashi	10
Ouye, Tom	2
Sato, Sho	3
Takahashi, Dr. Henry	8
Yamasaki, Frank	6
Yamashita, Yuriko	18
Yasukochi, George	6
Yonemura, Mas	10

CORTEZ

Kamiya, Mark	11
Kuwahara, Sam	13
Nishihara, Joe A.	12

CONTRA COSTA

Fujii, Jiro	9
Hitomi, Miss Emiko	1
Imaoka, Mrs. Tay T.	1
Kimoto, James	2
Maida, Miss Meriko	4
Nabeta, Toshiro	13
Nakamura, George	3
Ninomiya, Tamaki	13
Nishita, Satoru	5
Nita, Noel P.	9
Oda, Dr. Thomas H.	10
Oishi, Joe	12
Oji, Sueko	1
Oshima, Heizo	12
Sakai, Roy	12
Sakai,Sam I.	12
Sugawara, Joe E.	5
Sugihara, George Jiro	12
Tanaka, Teddy	2
Togasaki, Dr. Yoshiye	18
Uratsu, Marvin	11
Yasaki, Joe J.	4

EDEN TOWNSHIP

Fujii, Kenji	12
Kasai, Yoshio	8
Kawahara, Momotaro	6
Kawahara, Sam	6
Sakai, Tetsuma	12
Shibata, Yoshimi	7
Yamamoto, Dr. George M.	4
Yoshida, Sho	10
Yoshioka, Giichi	16

FLORIN

Ito, Paul T.	8
Kashiwagi, William Y.	2
Ozawa, Dr. Kenneth H.	2
Taketa, Bill S.	7

FREMONT

Sekigahama, Tad	3
Shikano, Kazuo	13

FRENCH CAMP

Fujiki, John	2
Kagehiro, Mitsuo	12
Matsuoka, George	10

GILROY

NONE

LIVINGSTON-MERCED

Andow, Eric	11
Hashimoto, Fred M.	10
Iwata, Buddy,	Life
Kishi, Norman	11
Maeda, Samuel Y.	11
Masuda, Kazuo	11
Morimoto, Tets	11
Ohki, Robert	10
Shoji, Frank	10
Suzuki, Frank T.	15
Winton, Mrs. Agnes	3
Winton, Gordon H., Jr.	9
Yagi, George	8
Yoshida, Lester Koe	10

MARYSVILLE

Harada, Sammy	2
Hatamiya, Thomas	3
Inouye, Bob H.	6
Inouye, George H.	11
Kearby, George F.	4
Kodama, Robert	9
Manji, Bill Teruo	6
Matsumoto, George	7
Matsumoto, Shurei	4
Nakamura, Frank F.	Life
Nakano, Takeo	4
Oji, Arthur N.	11
Oji, Henry	5
Oji, Mas	17
Okamoto, George Y.	12
Ollar, Harmon	1
Sasaki, John K.	10
Teesdale, Thomas H.	9
Tokunaga, Tom	3
Tokunaga, Isao	3
Toyoda, Dr. Yutaka	5
Tsuji, Bill Z.	14
Uchida, Mosse M.	12
Yoshimura, Akiji	17

MONTEREY PENINSULA

Ichiuji, Paul	7
Kodama, George	10
Miyamoto, Hoshito	11
Nobusada, Kay	9
Sato, Kenneth H.	12
Sugimoto, Akio	3
Uyeda, Minoru	13
Yokogawa, Masao	3

OAKLAND

Akahoshi, Arata	9
Fuji, Katsumi	12
Ida, Paul	2
Ishizu, Dr. Charles	14
Isono, Yoshio	1
Kawamura, Yukio	1
Kurita, Dr. Ikuyo	1
Kitajima, Mrs. Molly	3
Matoi, Roger	1
Mayeda, Ted T.	2
Morozumi, Joseph	1
Nomura, Fred S.	9
Nomura, Thomas K.	2
Ogawa, Frank H.	8
Ohara, Jerry Jitsuo	9
Tsuji, Thomas	1
Tsurumoto, James	8
Utsumi, Kinji	11
WeHara, Dr. Russell H.	10
Yokomizo, K.	2
Yokomizo, Tony	1

PLACER COUNTY

Cameron, Ronald G.	3
Hirakawa, George S.	6
Kawahata, Harry	4
Kubo, Miss Ellen A.	4
Makabe, George	7
Matsuda, Tom T.	4
Nakae, Howard	6
Nakagawa, Bunny	2
Nakamura, Robert	3
Nakamura, Yoshio	6
Nishikawa, George	4
Nishimura, Dick	1
Okusu, Kunio	4
Radovich, Robert	4
Sands, Harry E.	4
Takemoto, Hiroshi	8
Yego, Masayuki	4
Yego, Tadashi	4
Yego, Thomas, Jr.	11
Yoshida, Roy T.	10

RENO

Aoyama, Fred	14
Baba, Mas	7
Baba, Mits	7
Fujii, Oscar	11
Makabe, Wilson H.	10
Nozu, Paul	5

SACRAMENTO

Akamatsu, Dr. George T.	6
Baker, Mrs. Shizue N.	10
Daggett, Morris	5
Daiki, Frank M.	6
Fujii, Harry	10
Fujii, Masuto	9
Fuji, Toko	10
Fujikawa, Masao	2
Fujimoto, Harvey	3
Fukushima, Tom	8
Furukawa, Tom	4
Goi, George K.	1
Hamai, George	6
Hara, Harry N.	9
Hayashi, Dr. Akio	11
Hayashi, Edward	9
Higashino, Roy	9
Himoto, Roy	5
Hironaka, Mitsuji	6
Hiyama, Frank	6
Imai, Kiyoshi	9
Inouye, Dr. Stanley Y.	6
Ishida, Tom	5
Ishihara, Kazuma	6
Ishii, Dr. Edward	7
Ishimoto, Sam	9
Itano, Dean	10
Itano, Masao	9
Ito, Yasushi	10
Kamada, Tom S.	4
Kawahara, Dr. Joe G.	2
Kitada, Roy	9
Kozono, Ardevan Kiyoshi	9
Kubo, Edwin	1
Kubo, George J.	8
Kubo, Dr. James J.	10
Kunishi, Tom H.	6
Kurotori, Tom T.	5
Maeda, Masao	7
Masaki, Akito	10
Masaki, Harry K.	9
Masaki, Percy T.	10
Matsumoto, Denri	3
Matsumoto, Richard	7
Matsumoto, William	12
Matsunami, Joe	16
Menda, Albert	6
Mitsutome, Art	1
Miyahara, Ted	6
Miyai, Arthur	9
Miyakawa, Jun	7
Miyamoto, Sumio	11
Miyao, Martin	9
Morimoto, Harry	7
Muramoto, Dr. George	8
Nakano, Junichi	1
Nishijima, Kanji	10
Nishimi, Masao	9
Nishimi, Ralph	9
Noguchi, David	8
Noguchi, Kinya	1
Oda, Ping	9
Okada, Eugene	9
Okamoto, Dr. Hitoshi	3
Oki, George S.	6
Oshima, Coffee H.	11
Osuga, Peter	11
Otani, George	5
Sakamoto, Shig	7
Sakuma, Mamoru	10
Sanui, Kaname	8
Sato, Dr. Alwin	11
Sato, Dr. Kiyoshi Arthur	5
Sato, Tom	8
Seto, Louis	4
Seto, Dr. Masa	9
Sugiyama, Dr. Henry I.	11
Suzuki, Yoneo	3
Takahashi, Dr. George	11
Takamoto, Kiyoshi Kay	5
Taketa, Henry	14
Takeuchi, Takeo	9
Tambara, George	11
Tokunaga, Ed M.	2
Tsugawa, Dubby Wataru	12
Tsujita, Tak	8
Tsukamoto, Mrs. Tomoye	3
Watanabe, Masaharu	3
Yamagata, Howard	4
Yamamoto, Charley	9
Yamamoto, Dr. Masa	2
Yamasaki, Harry Y.	5
Yokoi, Frank	7
Yoshimura, Frank	10

SALINAS VALLEY

Abe, James Y.	16
Hibino, Frank K.	10
Higashi, George	9
Ichikawa, Yonezo	8
Kita, Dr. Harry Y.	17
Miyanaga, Tom	13
Tanda, Henry H.	14

SAN BENITO COUNTY

Kamimoto, Kay K.	12
Kamimoto, Tsutae	2
Nishita, Frank	10
Shiotsuka, Sam E.	8
Yamanishi, Akiji	1
Yamaoka, Tony M.	4

SAN FRANCISCO

Abe, Fred Y.	1
Abiko, Yasuo W.	15
Adachi, Lucy	11
Aizawa, Hatsuro	12
Aizawa, Katsu	3
Andersen, George R.	5
Ashizawa, Masao	4
Chung, Edward	9
Dobashi, Frank	6
Doi, Steven	7
Doi, Wesley	2
Eto, Ruth Miss	1
Fagerhaugh, Mrs. Shizuko	9
Fujisada, Takafusa	9
Furuta, Mrs. Yoshie	10
Handa, Katsunori	4
Hayakawa, Kayo	9
Hedani, Dr. Tokuji	15
Hironaka, David Taxy	12
Hirose, Jack	12
Hirota, Dr. Carl T.	12
Hiura, Dr. Pearce	1
Hiura, Dr. Wilfred	1
Honnami, Sumi	11
Hori, Kei	11
Hongo, Masanori	4
Horio, Dr. Shigeru Richard	15
Hosaka, Mitsuo	Life
Hoshimiya, Estelle	3
Hoshiyama, Fred	12
Hoshiyama, William	12
Hunt, Dixie Miss	11
Ino, Kunisaku	9
Ino, Mrs. Mume	8
Inouye, Hisao	4
Inouye, Mike	4
Ishizaki, Kenzi	11
Iwamasa, Harold H.	5
Iwasaki, Kojiro	2
Kasai, Hiedo	6
Kimura, William T.	12
Kiyasu, Dr. William	4
Koda, Keisaburo	Memorial
Konagai, Raymond K.	1
Korematsu, Harry	10
Kubokawa, Joseph T.	10
Kumamoto, Yukio	12
Kunitsugu, Jack	1
Kurihara, Miss Marie	11
Kuroiwa, Mrs. Teiko	15
Kusaba, Jack S.	10
Lauter, Robert S.	1
Matsumura, Albert Mas	4
Mayeda, Jack M.	5
Masaoka, Joe Grant	14
Moriguchi, Eddie	4
Nakahara, William, Jr.	2
Nakamura, Harold	3
Negi, Don	7
Nii, Dr. Kazuo	4
Nishi, Dick	13
Nishi, Edward T.	1
Nishi, James	2
Nomura, Dr. Harry T.	4
Nonaka, Frank M.	Life
Obana, George	7
Obayashi, Henry	5
Okamato, Takeo	11
Okamura, Hirofumi	4
Ono, Tad	6
Ozawa, Koji	4
Reyes, Katherine K.	12
Sakai, Dr. H. Quintus	5
Sakai, Yozo	4
Sakata, James T.	3
Sasai, Eugene	3
Sasaki, Makoto	3
Sato, Sam S.	4
Satoda, Mrs. Daisy	11
Satoda, Yone	11
Satow, Mrs. Chiz	16
Satow, Masao W.	18
Schloss, Mrs. Sumi	5
Schwarz, Maury	6
Seiki, Sim S.	4
Shibata, Tatsuichi	3
Sumida, Marshall M.	11
Sugaya, Masami	4
Tademaru, Mary	3
Takahashi, Henri	8
Takahashi, Tokinaka	3
Tatsuno, Masateru	4
Togasaki, Dr. Kazue	17
Tono, Harry Y.	5
Tsuchimoto, Ben	2
Tsumori, Dr. Himeo	6
Utsumi, Takeo "Babe"	10
Uyeda, Dr. Clifford I.	6
Uyeda, June J.	7
Wada, Yukio	3
Yamazaki, Warren T.	8
Yamamoto, Steve	1
Yasuda, Shotaro	8
Yasumoto, John T.	6
Yonezu, Charles	10
Yoshino, Joe	3
Yukawa, Kiyoshi J.	1

SAN JOSE

Bepp, Yoneo	13
Habara, Jiro W.	9
Hirabayashi, James J.	12
Hiura, Dr. Thomas A.	7
Hongo, Dr. Yuta	5
Ishigaki, Harry	8
Ishikawa, Dr. Tokio	14
Ishimatsu, I. K.	1
Kanemoto, Wayne M.	9
Matsumura, Phil	9
Mineta, Norman	6
Mitsuyoshi, Tom J.	8
Nakashima, S. Stephen	6
Okamoto, Dr. Robert S.	8
Sakauye, Eiichi	9
Shimizu, Esau	8
Shiroma, Mrs. Eureka	10
Taketa, Dr. Tom	4
Tatsuno, Dave M.	15
Tsukagawa, George K.	2
Uyeda, Henry	1
Yamate, Henry T.	4
Yonemoto, Tak Y.	8

SAN MATEO

Ikeda, Mrs. Irene	4
Ishimaru, Haruo	Life
Masaoka, Tad T.	12
Rikimaru, J. I.	11
Sutow, George T.	10
Sutow, Miss Mary	9
Sutow, Miss Tomiko	10

SEQUOIA

Adachi, Ryuji	2
Baba, Dr. George R.	Life
Doi, Dr. Hunter	7
Enomoto, John T.	13
Enomoto, William H.	18
Fukuma, Mamoru	5
Hatasaka, Dr. Harry H.	2
Hiura, Dr. George Y.	Life
Inouye, Hirosuke	17
Kitasoe, Richard S.	12
Kono, Eugene Y.	7
Mayeda, Shozo	4
Murata, Elizabeth F.	11
Nakahara, Peter	7
Nakai, Albert Y.	2
Nakamura, David	8
Nakamura, Harry	8
Nishimoto, Yosh	5
Oku, Masao	16
Yamada, Sat	8

SONOMA COUNTY

Hamamoto, George	3
Miyano, James T.	12
Murakami, James F.	3
Oda, Frank K.	11
Ohki, Edwin	10
Okamoto, Dr. Roy	3
Shimizu, Martin	3
Tsujihara, Shiz	3
Yamamoto, Eiichi Roy	12
Yokoyama, George Y.	9

STOCKTON

Baba, George K.	11
Dobana, Fred K.	11
Enomoto, Jerry J.	11
Fujii, Dr. Kenneth	4
Fukuhara, Chester	6
Hayashino, Harry S.	11
Higashi, Henry M.	11
Hisaka, Art	10
Inamasu, Frank	10
Ishida, Alfred T.	6
Itaya, Sam	11
Kato, Tetsuo	1
Kusama, Henry T.	11
Matsumoto, George	1
Matsumoto, Jack Y.	12
Morozumi, Dr. John I.	4
Nakashima, Arthur K.	7
Nakashima, George J.	6
Nakashima, Roy S.	6
Nakashima, William U.	6
Nitta, Harold	1
Okamoto, Tom Tsutomu	11
Omachi, Joseph	11
Tabuchi, Mrs. Masuye	11
Takei, Dr. Katsuto	1
Tanaka, Dr. James H.	4
Tsunekawa, Lou S.	11
Ueda, Kazuo	11
Wallman, Frank	1
Yamada, Bob Yoshio	2
Yoshikawa, Ed	4

WATSONVILLE

Fujimoto, Dr. Clifford C.	7
Mine, William M.	4
Shikuma, Kenji	4

Central California

BAKERSFIELD

Kumataka, Lloyd K.	5
Yumibe, Dr. Yoshio	4

CLOVIS

Fujita, June T.	16
Ikeda, Hifumi	5
Miyamoto, James K.	8
Takahashi, Yoshito	6
Yamamoto, Dr. Masao	3
Yoshida, Herbert	8
Yamamoto, Tokuo	8

DELANO

Fukawa, Jeff	4
Katano, Joe	9
Kawasaki, Paul H.	10
Kawasaki, Tom T.	10
Nagatani, Edward	10
Nagatani, George Y.	10
Nagatani, Dr. James K.	12
Nakagama, Bill T.	9
Takaki, Ernest H.	Life
Takaki, Masaru	8
Yonaki, Sadao	11

FOWLER

Hiyama, Kazuo	8
Miyake, Dr. George	13
Nakamura, Harley	7
Toyama, Thomas	7
Uchiyama, Mikio	9

FRESNO

Arata, Don	8
Ego, Dr. Shiro	6
Hirasuna, Fred Y.	Life
Jitsumyo, Dr. Akira	10
Kazato, Dr. Henry H.	12
Kubo, Dr. Sumio	9
Kubota, John	8
Masumoto, Dr. Kenneth S.	3
Miyamoto, Gunzo	6
Morita, Takashi	8
Nakamura, Ben	7
Nishio, Dr. Frank	3
Oji, Dr. Chester S.	10
Renge, Nobuo	2
Sakamoto, S. G.	9
Shimada, Dr. Hideki	6
Suda, Dr. George M.	14
Suda, Dr. Otto H.	7
Suda, Willy	2
Taira, Dr. Kikuo H.	12
Takahashi, Paulo	6
Urushima, Ray	2

PARLIER

Doi, Noboru Jerry	12
Iseki, Harry H.	Life
Kashiki, John	10
Katsura, Ted	12
Kimoto, Ralph T.	10
Kimoto, Tak	7
Koga, Ben	Life
Koga, Tom H.	7
Kozuki, James N.	13
Kubo, George	1
Kubo, Harry T.	11
Migaki, Richard Y.	12
Miyakawa, Norman N.	Life
Miyakawa, Tomio C.	12
Nagare, Fred	9
Nakata, Harry S.	8
Ogata, Gerald M.	13
Okamura, Robert I.	12
Osumi, Kengo	12
Ota, Ronald K.	12
Tsuboi, Shoichi	9
Tsuji, Bill	12

REEDLEY

Abe, Masaru	10

Central California

Hosaka, Henry	2
Ikeda, Mrs. Michi	13
Ikeda, Toru	15
Ikemiya, Mrs. Carolyn	9
Ikemiya, Dr. James M.	10
Ishii, Joe	14
Kawamoto, Kiyoshi	6
Kimura, Frank	6
Kitahara, Kei	8
Minami, William	7
Naito, Tak	7
Tajiri, Dr. Akira	6
Yamada, Bill	1

SANGER

Kanagawa, Robert K.	15
Kebo, Johnson	16
Kumano, Thomas	7
Moriyama, Tom T.	7
Nagamatsu, Tom H.	10
Nakamura, Tom	15

SELMA

Abe, George	10
Kajitani, Yoshio	9
Kobashi, Elmer	2
Matsumoto, Alan A.	7
Mechigian, John	2

TULARE COUNTY

Ezaki, Tee	7
Hatakeda, Jun	5
Hatakeda, Sawato	8
Imoto, Mike	10
Ishida, William	7
Konishi, William	8
Mayeda, Hiroshi	10
Morofuji, Harry	5
Nagata, Ed	10
Ogata, Nori	7
Oh, George	8
Shiba, William	7
Shimaji, Gene	7
Shimasaki, Tom	14
Sumida, Jack	9
Tashiro, Mrs. Ethel	10
Tashiro, Kenji	15
Watanabe, Kay	8
Yamamoto, John E.	9
Yebisu, Hisao	10

Pacific Southwest

ARIZONA

Bales, Harvey J.	3
Inoshita, Masaji	12
Kadomoto, Tom	11
Kanemura, Sam	4
Kuramoto, T. Comp	4
Masunaga, Harry	6
McManus, Jack	2
Miyauchi, Mrs. Hatsuye	8
Moriuchi, Roy	4
Murakami, Mits	4
Onodera, George	3
Sakata, Johnson	5
Sanderson, Don D.	3
Tadano, Tadashi	5
Tanita, Shigeru	13
Wood, Joe A.	3

COACHELLA VALLEY

Sakai, Tom	14

DOWNTOWN LOS ANGELES

Abe, Masami	Life
Aiso, John F.	14
Akahoshi, Ted I.	11
Aratani, George	17
Clement, Father	9
Customs Interiors (K. Takata & M. Ishibashi)	7
Fujii, Shigetoshi	1
Fujimoto, Ed H.	11
Fujita, George	7
Fujita, Harry	13
Fukui, Soichi	12
Funakoshi, Willie M.	17
Hashima, Joe Noboru	4
Hashimoto, Henry I.	6
Hatate, Alfred	3
Higa, Chosin	5
Higashi, Jim Y.	12
Hirohata, Frank H

1000 Club Honor Roll

Pacific Southwest

Hiraide, Tosh 4
Ishida, Henry J. 12
Jow, Dr. William M. 4
Kawahara, Dr. Lindbergh S. 4
Kobata, George ..... Life
Kobata, Joe H. 17
Komae, Ryo 12
Koyama, Dr. John Y. .... Life
Kuida, Kameichi 11
Kunibe, James 6
Kushida, Tats 15
Kuwata, Dr. Hiroshi 7
Matsushita, Matt Y. 4
Minami, Sam 10
Nakaoka, Kiyoto K. 9
Osaka, Kenji ..... Life
Sato, Wilbur I. 1
Satow, Mrs. Fumi 10
Satow, Hideo 17
Shinoda, Paul 15
Tarumoto, Robert 3
Uriu, Dr. Masashi 7
Yumauchi, George 4
Yanase, Dr. Stanley H. 4
Yonemura, Frank M. 11

HOLLYWOOD

Abe, Danar 11
Chuman, Frank F. 17
Ito, Alice Aiko 3
Ito, Arthur T. 17
Kamayatsu, Charles 12
Kamayatsu, Mrs. Yuki 2
Kato, Robert K. 11
Kawakami, Paul K. 9
Masuoka, Dr. Shig 11
Nathanson, Jerome Jerry 1
Takata, Gichi 9
Taomae, Fred 6
Ono, George S. 17
Ukita, Charles T. 11
Yanamoto, Miwako 12

LONG BEACH HARBOR

Fletcher Joe, ... 6
Fujikawa, Dr. Fred Y. 6
Fujimoto, Easy Isao 11
Fujimoto, Mrs. Kiyo Anne 1
Fujimoto, Sumifusa 5
Fukumoto, Elliott H. 9
Ikeguchi, Fred 13
Inouye, John Yasuo 9
Iseri, George 4
Ishida, Dr. Itaru 9
Ishii, Frances 8
Ishii, Mrs. Hisa 10
Itano, Dr. Masashi 3
Izumi, Dr. Katsumi 9
Kashiwabara, Dr. John E. 10
Kawaichi, Dr. George 5
Kayasuga, Hiro 4
Kumashiro, Dr. Richard .. 9
Mio, George 11
Miura, Mrs. Barbara 10
Miura, Dr. David M. 10
Miyagishima, Minezo 7
Momita, Harry 11
Nakayama, Dr. Leo 11
Noda, Arthur 7
Okimoto, Saburo 7
Shiba, Roy 7
Takeshita, Dr. Masao 10

ORANGE COUNTY

Arakawa, Dr. S. Douglas 5
Asahino, Dr. Steve N. 5
Goya, Tachio 10
Kanegae, Elden 10
Kanegae, Henry 14
Kanno, George 11
Kanno, Jim 8
Kobayashi, Dr. Fred I. 8
Kono, Ken Y. 6
Marubayashi, Dr. Stanley T. 1
Matsukane, Harry H. 14
Maye, George 5
Nagata, Robert I. 1
Nakamura, Harry 5
Nishio, Fred M. 4
Nishizu, Henry 1
Nishizu, Clarence 6
Nitta, Hitoshi 13
Nitta Minoru 11
Nitta, Mitsuo 11
Nitta, S. Shosuke 11
Ochiai, Dr. Tadashi 11
Okuda, Bill 11
Okuda, Dr. Harry 2
Okuda, Jim S. 10
Sakaguchi, Dr. Paul K. ... 7
Tadokoro, John 6
Takenaga, T. Ben 10
Uyesugi, Ken 12
Uyesugi, Mas M. 5

PASADENA

Abe, Dr. Joe 9
Deguchi, Yoneo 15
Dyo, Ken 17
Fukutaki, Kimiko 8
Goya, Paul 9
Hiraoka, Fred A. 8
Ito, Mrs. Mary K. 12
Ito, Tom T. ..... Life
Iwasaki, Tetsuo F. 15
Kawata, Tedd K. 9
Kishi, Takashi 12
Matsui, Eiko 10
Mikuriya, Mary 10
Miyamoto, Bob 1
Oishi, Jiro 10
Okura, Ray 3
Omori, Dr. Thomas T. 2
Ozawa, Harris H. 10
Takata, Al 11
Tamura, Butch Y. 17
Tsuchiyama, Mich 10
Tsujimoto, George 2
Yamaguchi, Dr. Ken 9
Yusa, Dr. Earl M. 9
Yusa, George T. 4
Yusa, Miss Mary K. 4

SAN DIEGO

Asakawa, Masato 3
Asakawa, Moto 11
Asakawa, Mrs. Osamu 7
Funaki, T. 5
Hara, Dr. Shigeru 11
Hatashita, Haruo 8
Hironaka, Masaaki 4
Honda, Henri 8
Hoshi, Paul 11
Ikemura, Tsutomu Harold 15
Ito, Martin L. 12
Kawamoto, Harry 6
Kida, Tom 15
Koba, Kenneth 2
Kodama, George Y. 12
Miyoshi, Joe 2
Morimoto, Dr. Masato 9
Mukai, Abe K. 1
Muto, George S. 12
Nakamura, Hiomi 11
Nakashima, Shig 9
Obayashi, Alfred Y. 11
Owashi, Leo 12
Owashi, Joseph 17
Takashima, K. J. 1
Tanaka, Bert M. 9
Umekubo, Dr. Peter 9
Urata, Edward Y. 3
Yamate, Dr. Kiyoshi 7
Yanagihara, Tom 1
Yano, Tokihira 6
Yasuda, George 9
Yoshihara, Hideo 11

SAN FERNANDO VALLEY

Arimoto, Katsumi 1
Endow, Tom 11
Imai, Mrs. Michi 9
Imai, Tom Tamotsu 9
Koike, George 8
Muto, Fred 10
Nagatani, Dr. Tom T. 1
Nakagiri, Kay I. 5
Sakaguchi, Dr. Bo 9
Sakaguchi, Dr. C. T. .... Life
Sakaguchi, Dr. Sanbo S. .. 5
Shimazaki, Tom T. 10
Uyehara, Isamu 11
Yokomizo, Susumu 15

SAN LUIS OBISPO

Eto, Masaji 14
Ikeda, Kazuo 3
Kitasako, Ken 4
Saruwatari, Stone 2

SANTA BARBARA

Endo, Akira 9
Hide, Mike 10
Hirashima, Tom 17
Kakimoto, Ikey 15
Lee, Harold 10
Nakaji, Dr. Yoshio 15
Ohashi, George ..... Life
Uyesaka, Caesar 13

SANTA MARIA VALLEY

Ito, Frank K. ..... Life
Koyama, Ray ..... Life
Shimizu, Harold Y. 17

SOUTHWEST LOS ANGELES

Furuye, Chick H. 8
Kawakami, Taro John .... Life
Kiguchi, Mark 4
Makita, Dr. Victor 11
Masaoka, Hank I. 11
Satsuhira, Charles T. 3
Miyamoto, David 8
Mizunoue, Dr. George S. .. 1
Nagamoto, Dr. Kenneth 10
Naruse, Matsushi 11
Oi, Matsunosuke 11
Ota, Fred K. 16
Saito, John Ty 17
Endow, Kazuo 4
Hirai, Jack J. 3
Kawamura, Akira Ike 12
Kawamura, William 4
Kihara, Dr. Junior T. 5
Shiosaki, Hero 9
Yamauchi, Y. William 12
Yokota, Ronnie 4

REXBURG

Hikida, Kazuo 1
Hikida, Fuji T. 11
Miyasaki, Hiroshi 9
Miyasaki, Tommy H. 11
Sakota, Kiyoshi ..... Life

SALT LAKE CITY

Doi, Ichiro 7
Fujimoto, Mrs. Rae S. 17
Tatanaka, Tad 2
Higashimachi, Dr. Wilfred 1
Kasai, Henry 12
Kasai, Seiko M. 8
Kojima, Lillie Y. 1
Kurumada, Dr. Jun 3
Misaka, Tats 2
Morishita, Ken 6
Okada, Hito 13
Okubo, Floyd 3
Okuda, Tubber T. 2
Tachiki, Roy 16
Taketa, Hideo 1
Terashima, Ben 1
Umemoto, Choppy 4
Uno, Raymond 2
Wagner, I. J. ..... Life
Yano, Mas 11

SNAKE RIVER VALLEY

Amano, Gish 5
Chikuo, Bill T. 3
Clay, Richard H. 1
Fitch, Jay D. 4
Fitch, Neil 4
Fujii, Larry N. 3
Fukiage, Harry 2
Gatchel, John K. 1
Hashitani, George 8
Hironaka, Shigeru 1
Iseri, George 12
Iseri, Mun 14
Iseri, Tom T. ..... Life
Itami, Thomas T. 12
Iwasa, Dr. George 4
Komoto, Joe 7
Kido, Hiro 8
Kondo, Dr. Roy 5
Leslie, Jim 3
Maeda, George E. 4
Morikawa, Harry 8
Murakami, Shigeo 13
Nishimura, George 7
Ogami, Jack 8
Okita, George T. 1
Saito, Abe 12
Saito, Joe Y. 16
Saito, Kayno 11
Saito, Mrs. Nellie 7
Saito, Paul 13
Sasaki, Barton 7
Sakahara, Yosh 5
Shigeno, Tadao 3
Sugai, Arthur 5
Sugai, George 17
Sugai, Mrs. Pil 5
Sumida, Mark M. 5
Teramura, Kay ..... Life
Tsukamaki, Ben 5
Tsukamaki, Frank 5
Uchida, Sam 1
Uriu, Bobby 1
Uriu, Tom 5
Vaughn, George E. 9
Wada, Shingo 2
Wakagawa, James 3
Wakasugi, Ikey 4
Wakasugi, Mamaro 16
Wakasugi, Mrs. Mary 6
Watanabe, James ..... Life
Wilson, Vernon 3
Yano, Mas 11
Yasuda, Heizi 8
Yturri, Louis 5

Intermountain

BEN LOMOND

Kato, Toyse T. 8
Koga, Tatsuo 8
Miya, Minoru 11
Yamada, Tomio 11

BOISE VALLEY

Arima, John 5
Fujishin, Sam 3
Hayashida, Seichi 11
Inouye, Kay 9
Kawano, Ben 3
Kora, Taka 3
Kido, Mas 2
Kawahara, Harry 2
Koyama, Takashi 2
Miyake, Ishi 1
Miyasako, Tony 6
Nishihara, Masa 5
Ogawa, Yosie 2
Takahashi, Yoshio 16
Takasugi, John 1
Takasugi, Max 1
Takasugi, Michio 2
Tamura, Ken 2
Yamada, James 8
Yamamoto, Archie 2
Yamamoto, Kay 3
Yasuda, Paul 2

IDAHO FALLS

Harada, Deto ..... Life
Hirai, Charley 14
Hosoda, Leo H. 5
Inouye, Yukio 15
Kishiyama, Bill 3
Martin, Elden 5
Morishita, Sadao ..... Life
Nishioka, Joseph ..... Life
Nukaya, George ..... Life
Nukaya, Shoji 4
Ochi, Fred I. 12
Sakaguchi, Sam S. 7
Yamasaki, Frank K. ..... Life

MOUNT OLYMPUS

Hisatake, Ken 3
Inouye, Yukus 12
Katayama, Yoshio 15
Matsumori, Tom K. 7
Mitarai, Henry 18
Mukai, Robert 5
Oniki, Dr. Dan 3
Tamura, George 6
Ushio, Shigeki 7

POCATELLO

Endo, Bob 2

Mountain Plains

FORT LUPTON

Koshio, Floyd 11
Murata, Lee 12
Tsuhara, Jack 11
Uyemura, Dr. George H... 10
Uyemura, Mrs. Margie 10
Yamaguchi, Frank 10

MILE HIGH — Denver

Fujisaki, Dr. Charles K. Life
Hosokawa, William K. 14
Ida, Harry Y. 11
Imatani, James H. 15
Ito, Dr. Takeshi 3
Iwasaki, H. Carl 11
Kaneko, Geo. Mits 10
Kawano, Dr. Tomio 8
Kobayashi, Dr. Tom K. 14
Kumagai, Samuel 7
Masamori, Tom T. 5
Masunaga, George Y. 11
Masunaga, John M. 8
Mayeda, Dr. Bob T. 4
Mayeda, Dr. Takashi 9
Noguchi, John T. 5
Shibao, Mrs. Mary 10
Shiyomura, Mrs. Bessie Life
Tashiro, Mike 7
Terasaki, Yutaka 8
Torizawa, Frank 6
Uba, Dr. Mahito 5
Wada, Dr. Ayako 5
Yasui, Minoru 11

OMAHA

Ando, Yukio 3
Egusa, James T. 3
Khem, Louis 2
Nakadoi, Mrs. Masako 14
Nakadoi, Robert 17
Novak, Mike 2
Okura, Mrs. Lily 13
Okura, K. Patrick 15
Watanabe, Mike 6

SAN LUIS VALLEY

Hayashida, Charles 14
Inouye, Roy T. 17
Mizokami, Mike 21
Sumida, Harry 12

Midwest

Yoshioka, David K. 2

CINCINNATI

Hashimoto, James H. 8
Kariya, Takashi 4
Morioka, Fred 6
Nakayama, Dr. Joseph 2
Okura, Benny 8
Sand, Robert 4
Shimizu, Yoshio 9
Sugawara, Hisashi 10
Toki, Masaji S. 14
Tokimoto, Tad 7
Watanabe, Kaye 6
Yamaguchi, Ben Takeshi .. 9

CLEVELAND

Ellefsen, Donald W. 4
Fujita, Richard 1
Fujita, Robert E. 8
Goh, Dr. Albert 4
Hisatomi, Frank 7
Imori, Mrs. Takeyo 8
Imori, Thomas 9
Ishiyama, Toaru 3
Kadowaki, Joe G. 10
Kadowaki, Mrs. Toshi 10
Kurihara, Richard F. 6
Ochi, John 7
Ono, George Y. 12
Sakuma, Paul M. 1
Shepherd, Tom 5
Shiba, Frank Y. 10
Suzuki, George 11
Takashima, John 5
Takiguchi, Robert N. 10
Tashima, Masayuki 7
Toyota, Takeshi 4

DAYTON

Hironaka, Pete K. 5
Nakauchi, Dr. M. Mark 9
Sameshima, Ko S. 4
Sato, Yoichi 2
Sugimoto, Roy 5
Sugawara, Ken F. 2
Taguchi, Dr. James T. .. Life
Taguchi, Mrs. Matilde 3
Yamasaki, Masaru 10

DETROIT

Adair, William 1
Ball, Mrs. Rose Kiyoko.... 4
Ball, William H. 4
Campbell, Charles 3
Fujii, Hideo 5
Fujioka, Peter S. 16
Fujioka, Richard 3
Furukawa, Louis 4
Hashimoto, Mrs. Alice 2
Hashimoto, Tom 3
Joichi, Lloyd 3
Kagawa, Wallace K. 6
Kaneko, Roy 9
Kizuka, Shig T. 6
Lee, Harry H. C. 8
Malecki, Stanley L. 2
Matsuhiro, George 10
Matsumura, Arthur A. 8
Mimura, Mrs. Betty 3
Mimura, Dr. James T. 9
Miyao, Walter H. 6
Miyoshi, Kenneth T. 5
Okamoto, George 2
Otsuji, George 2
Sasaki, Dr. Joseph D. 15
Shimoura, James N. 3
Sunamoto, Isao 10
Tada, Tes T. 10
Tagami, W. James 10
Tagami, Tom 8
Togasaki, Minoru 12
Watanabe, Frank 6
Yamasaki, Minoru 9

MILWAUKEE

Arakaki, Toshio 1
Dewa, Robert 8
Dixon, Elizabeth J. 1
Jonokuchi, Eddie 6
Matsumoto, Charles 2
Mukai, Roy 4
Nakahira, Satoshi 8
Nakahira, Shigeru 12
Nakamoto, Dr. Wilbur H. 3
Naruo, Taka 1
Ogawa, Fremont 1
Shio, Nami 4
Tada, Tatsumi T. 3
Teramura, Kengo 2
Wong, Walter M. 1

ST. LOUIS

Eto, Dr. Jackson 12
Eto, William H. 1
Hasegawa, George K. 12
Hayashi, Harry H. 11
Henmi, Richard T. 9
Honda, Dr. Milton 5
Ikenaga, Muni 2
Kawasaki, Dr. Masashi 1
Maruyama, Paul 5
Migita, Sam 9
Mitsunaga, George 9
Morioka, Dr. Alfred A. 11
Nakano, Sam M. 1
Ohmoto, Dr. Masao 11
Okamoto, Dr. Ted 1
Oshima, Fred 9
Sato, Dr. George 9
Shimamoto, George 7
Shingu, George 10
Tanaka, Dr. George 10
Tanaka, Joseph 6
Uchiyama, Dr. George 9
Yamamoto, Mrs. Manet H. 12
Yamamoto, Yukinobu 12

TWIN CITIES

Abe, Toshio W. 5
Fujita, Mieko 6
Hara, Sam S. 10
Harada, Mas 4
Kanno, Thomas T. 12
Kosobayashi, Tomo 15
Kushino, Mrs. Kay 7
Makino, Henry K. 9
Nishida, Dr. George 12
Okamoto, Yukio 7
Omachi, Henry T. 12
Rokutani, George 9
Stone, Dr. Gladys I. 10
Tatsuda, Charles 14
Teramoto, Sumiko 9
Tsuchiya, Takuzo 12
Yoshino, George M. 9

Eastern

NEW YORK

Abe, Dr. Harry 9
Benjamin, Robert M. 6
Endo, Minoru 3
Ennis, Edward J. ..... Life
Enochty, Mrs. Masa 12
Enochty, Tatsukichi 12
Enochty, Tomio 12
Fujihira, Toge 9
Funabashi, Al 3
Hayashi, Thomas T. 16
Hirai, Richard T. 8
Hirata, Mrs. May N. 12
Ishikawa, Samuel 14
Iwasaki, Karl Sakuo 9
Iwatsu, John S. 7
Kariya, Shig 6
Kimura, Mitty 9
Kyotow, George 9
Noma, Hickie 5
Ozawa, Jack K. 15
Sakayama, William K. 9
Shimamoto, George G. 9
Shiotani, Tatsuji M. 9
Sprung, Murray 10
Suzuki, Alice 8
Suzuki, Henry T. 13
Togasaki, Yaye 4
Watabe, Mike M. 4
Yamaoka, George 8

PHILADELPHIA

Date, Shoji 10
Endo, John K. 2
Endo, Susumu Sim 12
Hamada, Tsugio 6
Hirokawa, Charles 9
Horikawa, N. Richard 7
Horita, Kaz 4
Ishida, William T. 12
Kambe, Charles S. 4
Kita, Roy 1
Kobayashi, Noboru 11
Koiwai, Mrs. Chiyo 9
Koiwai, Dr. Eichi K. 9
Marutani, William M. 14
Michener, Mrs. Mari .... Life
Mikuriya, Tadafumi ..... Life
Moriuchi, Takashi 13
Murakami, Mrs. Mary D.. 7
Murakami, Tomomi 10
Nagahashi, Dr. Stanley K. 5
Nakano, Mrs. Teru 12
Nitta, Mrs. T. Ann 15
Nitta, S. John 15
Ohama, Ben 11
Okamoto, Allen H. 6
Oye, Garry G. 9
Sasagawa, K. William 7
Tamaki, Dr. Hitoshi Tom 14
Uyehara, Hiroshi 13
Watanabe, Dr. Warren H. 9

SEABROOK

Fuyuume, Robert S. 7
Ichisaka, Vernon 14
Morita, Dr. Paul M. 4
Nagao, Charles T. 9
Nakamura, Kiyomi 12

WASHINGTON D.C.

Bosworth, Capt. Allan K. 1
Endo, Aiji 9
Fistere, Harold 9
Furukawa, Mrs. Sally S. .. 13
Gosho, Henry 1
Higuchi, Mrs. Thelma T. .. 10
Hino, Thomas K. 2
Horiuchi, Harold S. 12
Ichiuji, Joseph 5
Iki, Robert S. 9
Iwata, Mrs. Akiko 5
Masaoka, Mrs. Etsu 15
Masaoka, Mike M. 18
Matsunaga, Rep. Sparky .. 2
Mitoma, Edwin 3
Murakami, Dr. Ray 3
Nogaki, Kenko ..... Life
Obata, George I. 11
Ohara, Chisato 9
Oshiki, Kaz 8
Sakata, Hisako 11
Shimasaki, Ira 17
Suyehiro, Dr. Hito 1
Takagi, Harry I. 15
Toda, Mary 4
Tsuda, Barry 9
Yoshino, John Y. 12

Miscellaneous

NC-WNDC

Yuki, Mrs. Miyoko ..... Life
Yuki, Takeo ..... Life

MDC

Ishida, William 13

CCDC

Ando, Mats 12
Matsubara, Charles S. 11

MPDC

Hashimoto, Mrs. Ruth Y.. 10

1000 Club Notes

Dec. 13 Report: Following new and renewing 1000 Club memberships were acknowledged by National Headquarters for the first of December as follows: (Some of these names reached the Pacific Citizen a little late to classify in the Honor Roll — but nonetheless deserve this recognition.)

18th Year: Contra Costa — Yoshiye Togasaki.

17th Year: Hollywood—George S. Ono; San Diego — Joseph Owashi.

16th Year: San Diego—Harold T. Ikemura; Spokane—Harry Masto; Snake River — Joe Y. Saito, Mamoro Wakasugi.

15th Year: San Francisco—Joe Grant Masaoka; Sanger — Tom Nakamura; Detroit — Dr. Joseph D. Sasaki; San Fernando—Susumu Yokomizo.

14th Year: San Luis Obispo — Masaji Eto; Arizona — Shigeo Tanite.

13th Year: Gresham-Troutdale—Kazuo Kinoshita; Gardena Valley—Ryo Komae; Contra Costa — Toshiro Nabeta, Tamaki Ninomiya; Salt Lake City — Hito Okada; Fremont — Kazuo Shikano; Mid-Columbia — Mits Takasumi; Monterey Peninsula—Minoru C. Uyeda.

12th Year: Snake River—Thomas T. Itami, George Iseri; Pasadena—Mrs. Mary K. Ito, Takashi Kishi; Fresno — Dr. Henry Kazato, Dr. Kikuo H. Taira; Seattle—Mitsugi Noji; Contra Costa — Joe Oishi, George J. Sugihara; Downtown L.A.—Eiji Tanabe; Puyallup Valley —Daiichi Yoshioka.

11th Year: Chicago — Dr. Min Amimoto, Roy Iwata, Dr. Harry I. Omori; San Fernando Valley—Tom Endow; Boise Valley — Saichi Hayashida; Seattle — Peter I. Ohtaki; Marysville — John K. Sasaki; Placer County—Roy T. Yoshida.

10th Year: Santa Barbara — Akira Endo; San Francisco — Mrs. Yoshie Furuta; Twin Cities—Sam S. Hara, Henry K. Makino, George Rokutani; Chicago — Masuo C. Hiura; Cleveland — Thomas T. Imori; Fresno—Dr. Akira Jitsumyo, S. G. Sakamoto; Orange County—Elden Kanegae; Reno — Wilson H. Makabe (formerly San Mateo); Delano — Edward Nagatani; San Mateo — Tomiko Sutow; Marysville — Thomas H. Teesdale; Oakland—Dr. Hussell H. WeHara.

9th Year: Cleveland — Mrs. Takeyo Imori; Gresham-Troutdale —Jack T. Ouchida; New York — Tatsuji Shiotani; Chicago—Frank Y. Takahashi; Mile-Hi—Yutaka Terasaki; Snake River — George E. Vaughn.

8th Year: Pasadena — Fred A. Hiraoka; Portland — John Ito; Florin—William Y. Kashiwagi; Downtown L.A. — Mrs. Sachi Osugi; Oakland — James Tsurumoto; Chicago—Charles Y. Yamazaki.

7th Year: Venice-Culver—Ryozo F. Kado; Fresno — Ben Nakamura; Snake River — Mrs. Nellie Saito; Mid-Columbia — George Tamura.

6th Year: San Francisco — George R. Andersen; Downtown L.A. — James I. Ito, Mack H. Saito; Seattle — Eddie K. Shimomura; Snake River — Mrs. Pil Sugai; Fresno — Paulo Takahashi; Chicago—Kenji Tani.

5th Year: Mid-Columbia—Taro Asai; Idaho Falls — Leo H. Hosoda; Seattle — Tom U. Mayeda; Downtown L.A. — George Morey; Eiko Morishita.

4th Year: Portland — Shigeru Hongo; Snake River—Dr. George Y. Iwasa; Downtown L.A. — Frank Iwata; Snake River — George E. Maeda.

3rd Year: New York — Minoru Endo; Sonoma County — George I. Hamamoto; Milwaukee — Dr. Wilbur H. Nakamoto, Tatsumi Tada; Southwest L.A. — Kay K. Shimatsu; Downtown L.A. — Rafu Shimpo (I. Nagai), Giro Takahashi, Ben Tsuchiya; Contra Costa —Teddy Tanaka; Snake River—Vernon Wilson.

2nd Year: Downtown L.A. — David Fon Lee.

1st Year: Orange County—Henry H. Nishizu; Portland — Walter Fuchigami, Dr. Toshi Hasuike, Fred Irinaga, Dr. Albert Oyama, Walter Sakai, Mrs. Emi Somekawa, Dr. James M. Tsugawa.

Season's Best Wishes

Intermountain District Council

CHAPTERS

Snake River, Boise Valley, Rexburg, Idaho Falls, Pocatello, Ben Lomond, Salt Lake City, Mt. Olympus

1966 - 67 OFFICERS

TATS MISAKA, Chairman
RONNIE YOKOTA, 1st Vice Chairman
JOHN ARIMA, 2nd Vice President
FRANK YOSHIMURA, Treasurer

GREETINGS

MOUNTAIN PLAINS DISTRICT COUNCIL

Chapters: Mile-Hi, Omaha, Arkansas Valley
Fort Lupton and San Luis Valley

1965-66 OFFICERS

District Chairman ..... Lily A. Okura (Omaha)
1st Vice Chairman ..... Floyd Koshio (Fort Lupton)
2nd Vice Chairman ..... Robert Nakadoi (Omaha)
Secretary ..... Mary Misaki (Omaha)
Recording Secretary ..... Natchi Furukawa (Mile-Hi)
Treasurer ..... Richard Yamaguchi (Mile Hi)
Historian ..... Gladys Hirabayashi (Omaha)
1000 Club ..... Donald Tanabe (Mile Hi)

SEASON'S GREETINGS

EASTERN DISTRICT COUNCIL

CHAPTERS

New York — Philadelphia — Seabrook
Washington, D.C.

1965-66 EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

Kaz Horita, Philadelphia ..... Chairman
August Nakagawa, New York ..... Vice-Chairman
Leo Sasaki, Seabrook ..... Vice-Chairman
Edwin Mitoma, Washington, D.C. ..... Vice-Chairman
Roy Kita, Philadelphia ..... Treasurer
Allen Okamoto, Philadelphia ..... 1000 Club Chairman
Miss Florence Sakata, Seabrook ..... Recording Secretary
George Okazaki, Philadelphia ..... Corresponding Secretary
John Yoshino, Washington, D.C. ..... Past-Chairman

SEASON'S GREETINGS

FROM THE

IDAHO FALLS

JACL
JAYS
AUXILIARY

BIRTHPLACE OF THE 1000 CLUB

SEASON'S GREETINGS

Midwest District Council

Chicago, Cincinnati, Cleveland, Dayton
Detroit, Milwaukee, St. Louis, Twin Cities

Hiro Mayeda ..... Chairman
Henry Tanaka ..... First Vice-Chairman
Roy Kaneko ..... Second Vice-Chairman
Bill Doi ..... Third Vice-Chairman
Ken Sugawara ..... Fourth Vice-Chairman
Esther Hagiwara ..... Corresponding Secretary
Merry Oya ..... Recording Secretary

EXCLUSION:

Repeal of law starts trend

Continued from Page A10

legislation to provide that the Japanese alien spouses of American servicemen and veterans would be admitted into the United States on the same basis as most other alien spouses of American GIs and veterans.

The amendment simply stated that "The alien spouse of an American citizen by a marriage occuring before 30 days after the enactment of this Act, shall not be considered as inadmissable because of race, if otherwise admissable under this Act (of Dec. 28, 1945)."

The second breach in the Japanese Exclusion Act was also sponsored by JACL. It was an amendment extending the benefits of suspension of deportation procedures to the Japanese, among other Asians, by adding the phrase "if ineligible (for naturalization) such ineligibility is solely by reason of his race," in the Act of July 1, 1948.

Because of the Japanese Exclusion Act, after 1924, alien Japanese could not be admitted into the United States for permanent residence. Several thousand, however, were admitted as treaty traders, to carry on international trade and commerce. They lived as more or less permanent residents, except that they had to return to Japan periodically in order to maintain their status. Many married American citizen wives and raised American citizen families.

When World War II was visited upon us, these Japanese treaty traders lost their status but because of the war they could not be returned to Japan. Most of them, in spite of their families and business ties in Japan, joined their fellow resident alien Japanese in working for victory for the United States, many with the Armed Forces or with the Office of Strategic Services against the enemy, their own homeland.

After the surrender of Japan, all of these former treaty traders were subject to deportation through no fault or action of their own. They could not be beneficiaries of suspension and adjustment procedures because they were of a race ineligible for citizenship. Most, if deported, would be separated from wives and families.

In the face of such undeserved hardship, Congress added an amendment that extended suspension and adjustment benefits to those of Japanese race on the same basis as for European aliens who were subject to deportation.

Their deportation cancelled and their status adjusted to that of permanent residents, practically all of these former Japanese treaty traders became naturalized citizens of the United States.

★ ★ ★

Assimilability of Japanese

America's World War II experience with those of Japanese ancestry proved groundless the fears of those who urged the exclusion of Japanese immigrants in the years before 1924.

And what were these fears?

Perhaps the testimony of V. S. McClatchy, former editor of the "Sacramento Bee" newspaper and executive secretary of the group he formed called the California Joint Immigration Committee (sponsored by the Native Sons of the Golden West, the Grange, the State Federation of Labor, and the American Legion), to the Senate Immigration Committee considering what became the 1924 Immigration Act may be both adequate and illustrative.

"Of all the races ineligible to citizenship, the Japanese are the least assimilable and the most dangerous to this country . . . With great pride of race, they have no idea of assimilating in the sense of amalgamation. They do not come to this country with any intent or desire to lose their racial or national identity. They come here specifically and professedly for the purpose of colonizing and establishing here permanently the proud Yamato race. They never cease to be Japanese."

The Japanese Government, informally protesting the Exclusion Act answered such charges:

"It has been repeatedly asserted in defense of these discriminatory measures in the United States that persons of Japanese race are not assimilable to American life and ideals.

"It will, however, be observed, in the first place, that few immigrants of a foreign stock may well be expected to assimilate to their new surroundings within a single generation.

"The history of Japanese immigration to the United States in any appreciable number dated but from the last few years of the 19th century.

"The period of time is too short to permit of any conclusive judgment being passed upon the racial adaptabilities of those immigrants in the matters of assimilation, as compared with alien settlers of races classed as eligible to American citizenship.

"It should be further remarked that the process of assimilation can thrive only in a genial atmosphere of just and equitable treatment. Its natural growth is bound to be hampered under such a pressure of invidious discriminations as that to which Japanese residents in some states of the American Union have been subjected, at law and in practice, for nearly twenty years.

"It seems hardly fair to complain of the failure of foreign elements to merge in a community, while the community chooses to keep them apart from the rest of its membership.

"For these reasons, the assertions of Japanese non-assimilability seems at least premature, if not fundamentally unjust."

★ ★ ★

During World War II, though subjected to sacrifices and hardships never visited upon any other nationality in American history, those of Japanese ancestry proved the truth in President Franklin D. Roosevelt's definition of Americanism:

"The principle on which this country has been founded and by which it has always been governed is that Americanism is a matter of the mind and the heart; Americanism is not, and never was, a matter of race or ancestry."

This definition, incidentally, was proclaimed when the President invited Japanese Americans to volunteer to join what was to become the 442nd Regimental Combat Team, the most decorated military unit in American military annals for its size and length of service.

In a remarkable demonstration of disciplined loyalty to country, some 110,000 persons of Japanese ancestry, more than two-thirds of whom were United States citizens, sacrificed their properties earned during a lifetime of toil and allowed themselves, almost without incident, to be evacuated and excluded from their West Coast homes and associations by the military and relocated in inland barrack camps.

Before, during, and after Dec. 7, 1941, no resident alien or citizen of Japanese ancestry was convicted of espionage or sabotage.

From these barbed-wire camps, or relocation centers as they were officially called, these evacuees — citizens and aliens alike — moved out to serve in the armed forces of the United States, in both the European and Pacific Theaters, to work in the fields and the factories to help assure victory through production for the allied cause, and to prove themselves "Better Americans in a Greater America," to use the JACL slogan.

★ ★ ★

1952 Immigration Act

Largely because of their World War II record, prodded by the JACL, among others, Congress showed itself sympathetic enough to those of Japanese ancestry in the United States to repeal the Japanese Exclusion Act, as well as exclusion of other Asians, by extending to the Japanese in 1952 the token immigration quotas provided by the National Origins System, though restricting this liberalization with the continued racial discrimination of the Asia-Pacific Triangle.

In the same Act, Congress eliminated race as a bar to naturalization, thereby providing citizenship opportunities for the Japanese and others of Asiatic ancestry.

The real significance of the Immigration and Nationality Act of 1952, for JACL and for persons of Japanese ancestry everywhere in the world, is that it made all races eligible for citizenship and eliminated race as a total bar to immigration. Specifically, in terms of the Japanese, it repealed the Japanese Exclusion Act of 1924 and it authorized naturalization opportunities for the first time in American history.

While providing these tremendous privileges, the same Act retained with refinement some of the discredited prejudices against those of Asian ancestry.

The Asia-Pacific Triangle, an archaic hangover of the barred zone concept of the 1917 Immigration Act, establishes for quota purposes a geographic region that, when scaled to a globe of the world, looks roughly like a giant triangle comprising about half of Eastern Hemisphere. It takes in practically all of the Asian countries from India, Pakistan, and Afghanistan to Japan, but not Russian Siberia, and includes all of the Far East and Southeast Asia, plus all of the Pacific Islands north of Australia and New Zealand.

MICHIGAN DEMOCRATIC Senator Philip A. Hart, member of both Senate Judiciary Committee and its Immigration and Naturalization Subcommittee, following his 1958 election, assumed leadership in congress for immigration reform and revived national interest for major changes in Walter-McCarran Act.

Fabian Bachrack Photo.

Twenty independent countries, ranging from Afghanistan to Western Samoa, and 16 subquotas, from Australia's Christmas Island to Portugal's Timor, are among the 23 quota areas included in this vast triangular area where live more than half the world's population. With the exception of Malaysia (400), China (100 for China as such and 105 for "Chinese Persons"), Indonesia (200), and Japan (185), all of the countries are granted minimum quotas of 100 annually each.

Under the National Origins System, annual immigration quotas are assigned to the various nations of earth according to a deliberate pattern that decrees that less than 1.53 percent, or some 2,390, of the total immigration quotas of some 157,000 for the entire world are allocated to the countries and peoples of the Asia-Pacific Triangle.

Discriminatory as this is, its formula at least applies equally to all nations on the basis of the accident of immigration into the United States.

But there is an additional discrimination that is applied to the nations and peoples within the Asia-Pacific Triangle alone, and that is that any person, anywhere in the world, "who is attributed by as one-half of his ancestry to a people or people indigenous" to this Triangle area shall be chargeable for immigration purposes not to the country of his birth, like most others, but to the land of his ancestry, regardless of how many generations he may be removed from such land of his ancestry.

Although Asiatic discrimination in immigration is not new or novel, reaching its climax in the Chinese and Japanese exclusion laws and the 1917 barred zone concept, since 1943 when the bars against Chinese immigration were repealed, the trend has been toward eliminating race as an absolute prohibition against immigration.

The Immigration and Nationality Act of 1952 was a forward step toward the equality of Asians with Europeans for immigration purposes.

Elimination of the Asia-Pacific Triangle would place all Asian immigrants on the same level of equality with Europeans under the National Origins System. Repeal of the National Origins System would remove race as a qualification for immigration.

IMMIGRATION:

Good citizenship marks acceptability

Continued from Page A11

ancestry is considered today, for example, it should be kept in mind that this status was achieved in spite of discriminatory laws and practices that made such integration extremely difficult.

And it is, perhaps, not so strange that these restrictive and prejudicial laws and practices were invoked by the very individuals and organizations that challenged the ability of the Japanese to integrate into the greater American society.

The noted sociologist and historian, E. G. Mears, in his "Survey on Race Relations" in 1938 had a chapter entitled "Resident Orientals on the American Pacific Coast."

In it, a Congregational Minister is quoted as saying that "I have watched Christian America break almost every ideal I possess. In the face of the immense efforts of the Japanese to adjust themselves to American life and ideals and habits and to show that they could be assimilated, the American people have passed one unjust law after another until we wonder if there is any justice left in America (for the Japanese)."

While there are no definitive or qualitative set of standards by which good citizenship and assimilation may be judged, by the usual criteria Americans of Japanese ancestry now appear to be acceptable citizens of this land and of this culture.

In January 1943, then President Franklin D. Roosevelt defined Americanism as "a matter of the mind and the heart, and not one of race or ancestry" in inviting Japanese Americans, most of whom were then in euphemistically called war relocation centers, to volunteer for combat action in the armed forces against the common enemies.

JACL submits that by that classic definition Americans of Japanese ancestry are assimilated and proven citizens of the United States.

The gallant war record, unprecedented in terms of response to the call for volunteers, of casualties sustained in battle, of decorations and medals won, of contributions to the final victory, has already been summarized.

And, lest any forget, the testimony before many congressional committees by such Government officials as those representing the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) and the Army and the Navy Intelligence might be repeated at this point:

In spite of the rumors and the widespread publicity, no American citizen or resident alien of Japanese ancestry committed any act of espionage or sabotage against the United States before, during, and after the attack on Pearl Harbor.

Two of the most repeated canards against those of Japanese ancestry in the United States were that "Japs breed like rats" and "cheap Jap labor wrecks living standards."

Bradford Smith, who wrote "Americans from Japan" under a Guggenheim fellowship in 1945 and 1946, published by J. B. Lippincott Company in 1948 as a volume in "The Peoples of America" series, documents that even in the 1920's, when the immigrant generation was prevalent and dominant, these were more appeals to prejudice than fact.

And today, available official data tends to disprove them even more in relation to the 1960 population.

According to the 1960 Census of Population publications, while the average birth rate for all Americans was 23.7 per 1000 families, it was only 19.8 for the Japanese. For those of the white race alone, the rate was 22.9.

While the average income for all Americans was $2,165 for the year 1959, the last available year for this data, for the average Japanese it was $3,025.

Japanese city workers earned an average of $3,364, while "rural non-farm" Japanese earned $2,332, and Japanese "rural farm" earned $2,444. The average for the Japanese male was $4,304 and for the Japanese female $1,967. On the other hand, the average median income for the American male was $4,111 and for the American female $1,415.

While the unemployment rate of the total civilian labor force was about 5.9 percent, among the Japanese it was about 1.7 percent.

While the average American male had 10.3 years of schooling and the American female 10.9 years, the average Japanese male had 12.2 years and the Japanese female 12.1 years.

In comparison to the total population, the Japanese have a higher percentage of doctors, scientists, engineers, lawyers, dentists, and others in the professional occupations. Approximately 4.1 percent of the general population were in the "Professional, technical, and kindred workers" classifications, against 5.4 percent for the Japanese.

And, according to the Buddhist Churches of America, approximately 60,000 Japanese on the continental United States are members of the Buddhist faith. This means that less than 25 percent of the Japanese are members of this religion, as compared to an estimated 42 percent at the time of World War II.

While religious beliefs and backgrounds should have no special meaning in American society, the statistical evidence suggests that Buddhism among the Japanese has declined as the older, immigrant Japanese pass on and the younger American-born Japanese are attracted to the Christian denominations.

That a Buddhist is no less loyal to the United States than a Christian, if the point has to be made, is evidenced in the fact that of the two Japanese Americans who have earned Congressional Medals of Honor, Sadao Munemori of Long Beach, California, and Hiroshi Miyamura of Gallup, New Mexico, the former was a Buddhist and the latter is a Christian.

Munemori won the Nation's highest decoration posthumously for "gallantry above and beyond the call of duty" in Italy while a member of the 442nd Regimental Combat Team.

Miyamura was personally decorated with the Medal of Honor by President Eisenhower at the White House following his release from a prisoner of war camp in North Korea.

As for compliance with the law, in Los Angeles County, where perhaps a fourth of those of Japanese ancestry in the United States mainland now reside, the so-called crime rate for adult Japanese was only 67 per 100,000, as against 793 per 100,000 for the general population.

Among the 10 to 19 years of age group, the rate among the Japanese was 450 per 100,000, as compared to 1,481 per 100,000 among the non-Japanese.

This information is included in a special preliminary report published in January 1965 entitled "Japanese Crime and Delinquency in the United States," which was prepared by Dr. Harry H. L. Kitano, of the School of Social Welfare of the University of California Los Angeles (UCLA).

On a nation-wide basis, we suspect from our knowledge, that the average for the Japanese, especially the juveniles, is considerably lower than the Los Angeles sampling would indicate. And, if the types of crimes were segregated, we believe that the Japanese record would be even more impressive.

Home ownership, which is an indication of community acceptability, is probably higher among Japanese Americans than the national norm. So too is participation in such community drives as those for United States savings bonds, United Community Appeals, Red Cross, etc.

Curiously enough, "things" Japanese are very popular in the United States at this time.

And many cities, especially on the Pacific Coast, are trying to develop so-called Japanese and Chinese towns and cultural centers as tourist and business attractions, ignoring that in the recent past these segregated areas were cited as being symbols of the desire of Orientals to live in "mysterious" surroundings.

And, many of our city fathers and other promoters are finding that most Americans of Japanese ancestry, for instance, cannot speak, read, or write Japanese, or care to live or work in such "unique" circumstances.

15—Inequities of Trinagle

Even though Statehood for Hawaii discredited the Asia-Pacific Triangle theory of immigration restricton and even though Japanese Amercans have been thoroughly assimilated into the American cultural pattern, since it remains on the statute books as the law of the land, an extra burden is placed against those small quotas of the Asia-Pacific countries by those of Oriental ancestry outside the Triangle area who desire to emigrate to the United States.

Most Canadians and others born in the Western Hemisphere qualify for nonquota immigration to the United States.

But we know of one of the leading cancer research specialists in the world who, though born and educated in Canada, is denied permanent residence in this country because he is of Japanese ancestry.

We know of another distinguished husband and wife medical team, both of whom were born and educated in Canada. Only the husband who is of French descent may be admitted nonquota to the United States; his wife, being half-Japanese and half-French, is chargeable to Japan's heavily oversubcribed annual quota of 185, or the Asia-Pacific Triangle quota of 100.

A half-Okinawan, half Indian born in Peru is not eligible for nonquota admission to this country. Neither is a part-Japanese, part-Korean, part-Brazilian, born in Brazil.

A part-Mexican, part-Japanese, part-Chinese, born in just south of the border is inadmissiable as a nonquota immigrant.

A Japanese artist whose family has resided in England for more than a century cannot secure one of the thousands of visas available to other "freeborn Englishmen.

A part-Japanese, part-Chinese, part-Irish scholar cannot use one of the available Irish quota numbers.

For those with as much as one-half Asian ancestry, the accident of birth can be a particularly difficult obstacle to immigration.

The files of JACL are full of hardship cases involving persons of Japanese ancestry, or part-Japanese ancestry, residing outside of Japan proper who are unable to secure an immigration visa from the oversubscribed for at least 25 years Japanese quota.

16—Japanese Contributions

Even as with other immigrant groups, the Japanese and others from the old excluded classes and the barred zone have made many and great individual and group contributions to the land of their adoption. At the same time, however, again as with many immigrant groups, most of the Japanese who sought entry into our country were the "little people," not the "great names," seeking new and better opportunities than were available to them in their homeland. Others came to our shores in order to avoid religious and political persecution, just as did the

(Cont. on Page A-15)

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Naturalization:

(Continued from Page A-11)

at long last — were again frustrated by a court challenge.

The Immigration and Naturalization Service ruled that since most alien male Japanese were classified as 5-F by their Army draft boards in World War I, it was to be presumed that they had applied for exemption from military service and were, therefore, not qualified for naturalization.

Eighteen months after the enactment of the Immigration and Nationality Act, a Federal District Judge in San Francisco in the Tsuji case held that Congress has not intended that a section of the 1952 Act was to apply to a special situation in 1917, especially when alien Japanese were not subject to the draft because of their immigrant status.

Moreover, since they could not in good conscience apply for declarations to become citizens because of their racial proscription, their respective draft boards almost automatically classified them as 5-F. They did not have to request exemption from military service to be given this classification, the Judge ruled.

Subsequently, a Federal District Judge in the Matoba case in Denver concurred in that judgment and the Immigration and Naturalization Service reversed its earlier holding and determined that male resident Japanese who otherwise qualified could become naturalized citizens.

In these two cases JACL was the sponsoring organization.

* * *

Because of the operation of American and other laws, Japanese American women who married alien Japanese automatically lost their United States citizenship. And, because they were of a race ineligible for citizenship, they were barred from recovering their American nationality through naturalization.

To correct this difficult and often tragic situation, the JACL in the Act of March 3, 1931, successfully urged legislation that a woman of a race ineligible for naturalization may not lose her United States citizenship unless she formally renounces it, and that a woman who lost her citizenship solely by reason of marriage to a man racially disqualified for naturalization may recover such citizenship through naturalization.

Naturalization Record

Because for so long Asian immigrants could not become naturalized citizens, once this privileged status became available to them, they rushed in unprecedented numbers to take advantage of the opportunity to become naturalized citizens of the United States.

This was particularly true of the resident alien Japanese.

Though most were over 60 by 1952, and many were in their seventies and eighties, they attended special naturalization classes and participated in many citizenship projects.

Cynics may suggest that their hurry was motivated by their desire to overcome the many legal disabilities to which they had been subjected for so long as aliens of a race ineligible to citizenship.

But, citizenship was no longer necessary for these selfish reasons, since the Immigration and Nationality Act had voided and nullified all of the hundreds of discriminatory national, state, and local laws and ordinances based on the racial disqualification for naturalization.

The truth of the matter is that these alien Japanese, most of whom had spent by far the bulk of their useful lives in the United States and most of whom had American citizen sons and daughters, wanted to share in the citizenship of their children before it was too late.

They wanted this official recognition of their acceptance by the land of their adoption in the twilight of their long and difficult lives in this country.

They wanted to enjoy the dignity of American citizenship.

At the same time, the removal of race as a qualification for naturalization upgraded and made more meaningful the citizenship of the native-born Japanese American.

Immigration:

(Continued from Page A-14)

earliest settlers of Eastern United States.

Nevertheless, since the time that Manjiro Nakahama, christened John Mung, first landed in New England in 1841 as a schoolboy to study English and the ways of America, a number of individual Japanese have made significant contributions to the advancement and development of the United States and, in some instances, to the betterment of all mankind.

In the field of medical research alone, for instance, there were, among others, Dr. Hideo Noguchi, who helped conquer smallpox and yellow fever, Dr. Jokichi Takamine who discovered adrenalin and his son Dr. Eben Takamine who helped isolate penicillin Dr. Toyohiko Takami who contributed so much to the science of dermatology, and Dr. Shuichi Kusaka who pioneered in atomic research.

Yasuo Kuniyoshi is considered among the great American painters and artists, as is Isamu Noguchi, the sculptor.

Of many outstanding world recognized architects today the most honored is Minoru Yamasaki. In the pre-World War II days, it was Yasuo Matsui who planned many of the earlier skyscrapers of New York.

And among the many outstanding educators are Dr. S. I. Hayakawa, the semantic ist, Dr. J. K. Yamagiwa, the Japanese language specialist, Dr. Chiura Obata, the artist, and Professors Ichihashi of Stanford, Asakawa of Yale, and Tsunoda of Columbia, historians.

Dr. Hideki Yukawa won a Nobel Prize for his work as a nuclear physicist.

The late blind evangelist, Toyohiko Kagawa, is considered among the great Christian leaders and humanitarians of our time.

If there were need, outstanding Japanese Americans in almost every area of human endeavor and activity could be identified—in government, in jurisprudence, in scientific and medical research, in the arts and literature, in space exploration, in agriculture and business, in the humanities, in music and the dances, in sports, and in entertainment.

But perhaps the Japanese are best known in this country for their contributions to agriculture and horticulture.

Almost every American dinner table is graced by the vegetables and the fruit that the Japanese pioneered from luxuries for the few to necessities for the many, especially popularizing salads.

And almost every American home and office has some touch of beauty from the flowers and the plants that the Japanese introduced to this land and frew in such profusion that they are now available in all seasons and in all places for all to enjoy.

The history of the Japanese in Hawaii, if it may be described as such, began about a hundred years ago, when in 1868 American businessman Eugene Van Reed, acting then mid-Pacific Kingdom to work on the plantations there.

(Continued on Page A-16)

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AKIO UJIHARA, a longtime rock enthusiast, discusses with chapter president and earth science section chairman Takeo Susuki an unusual rock from Japan.

Tak Susuki leads West L.A.

By AMY NAKASHIMA

LOS ANGELES—West Los Angeles JACL closed 1965 with a meeting to draft its calendar for the new year this past week. Looking in retrospect, it has been a year of constructive activity including programs for youths and adults, annual events, and a new section of interest, too.

In chronicle form, the first general dinner meeting was arranged by George Kanegai, program chariman. Capt. Lou Richie of the L.A. Police Department, juvenile division, spoke about the Sansei and their behavior in society. In March Dr. Mieko Han, USC professor of Asian studies, demonstrated her method of audio-lingual teaching in an interesting talk, "Perspectives of Japanese Language in American Education."

Unquestionably, the most significant activity of the year was "Career Guidance Day — Opportunities Unlimited," which was a day set aside in May to aid high school students in their choice for a vocation. Put into action by hard-working Toy Kanegai, youth chairman, over 30 resource leaders were in attendance representing a diversified range of professions and trades. Dr. Carroll Parish, dean of students, UCLA, was the main luncheon speaker. It was a most rewarding venture for both chapter and young people.

The junior track meet attracted over 100 boys. Yo Tsuruda chaired this event for the fifth consecutive year. Pretty Larie Akashi, University High student, reigned as track meet queen. She also represented West Los Angeles at the Nisei Relays, where several teams participated in the event.

Ballroom dance classes were formed in April with Kay Hankawa as instructor.

New Year Parade

The annual Queen's Ball held at Miramar Hotel was programmed jointly with the Auxiliary to present Betty Ann Kishi, who represented the chapter so graciously at the 1965 Nisei Week. Consul General Henry T. Shimanouchi led Betty Ann in the Queen's Waltz. Our congratulations to Betty Ann for being chosen Miss Popularity at the Nisei Week function.

Look for Betty Ann on the Occidental Life Insurance float at the Tournament of Roses Parade on New Year's Day!

The pace for the fall activities was set when board members, auxiliary officers and friends were invited to Marian and Takeo Susuki's Polynesian party. Over 60 guests enjoyed the afternoon of food and relaxation.

Key point was the annual Nisei GI memorial service, a meaningful gathering with 80 people in attendance. Three Gold Star Mothers, Mrs. Sueko Kitsuse, Mrs. Maki Nishimoto and Mrs. Haruye Masaoka graced the service. The chapter is grateful to VFW Post 9938 and to Commander Ted Yano for recalling the history-making heroism of the Nisei during World War II. JACL-UCLA History Project Administrator Joe Grant Masaoka spoke in both Japanese and English to the group. The CBS documentary, "The Nisei-The Pride and the shame" was shown. Invocation was offered by the Rev. Dr. James K. Sasaki. Arranging the program was Mr. Shig Takeshita.

Earth Science Group

A new interest group within the cahpter was organized to study the earth sciences under the chairmanship of Takeo Susuki, a researchist in invertebrate paleontology. Thirty to 40 persons have attended the first two orientation meetings. And 30 people enjoyed the first field trip which happened to be clam-digging at Huntington Beach!

The official year drew to a close with the installation dinner-dance held at Santa Ynez Inn. One hundred fifty members and friends gathered to hear Consul General Shimanouchi, and as always everyone was impressed by this eminent and cogent gentleman. Ron Yoshida did a noble job as master of ceremonies.

Takeo Susuki who worked very hard and diligently as 1965 president turned the gavel over to David Wakumoto as Dr. Roy Nishikawa installed David's cabinet and the auxiliary officers. Steve Yagi was presented the JACL Creed and Fujio Niwa the Community Service Award. Masao Satow, National Director, presented the chapter with its outstanding membership certificate (6th consecutive year of increased enrollment).

Many are the unnamed but no less important who helped to make 1965 the good year that it has been. They too are the dedicated ones who do so much of the detail work to keep the WLA Chapter running smoothly. To them, the chapter publicly wishes to acknowledge their participation with kudos and gratitude.

IMMIGRATION:

(Continued on Page A-15)

Since that time, the Japanese in Hawaii, sometimes making up about a third of the population, have contributed substantially to the development of that Island Paradise, culminating in deserving Statehood in 1959.

On the Mainland, the first Japanese immigrants were workers on the transcontinental and western railroads and in the mines and forests of the American frontier. Soon, however, they were engaged in agriculture, where their contributions are best known.

Probably as eloquent as any testimony to the significant contributions of the Japanese to California agriculture is an official report to then Governor William B. Stevens in 1921, by Colonel John P. Irish, president of the California Delta Association, at a time when agitation against the Japanese was at its peak and it was not popular to speak well of the Japanese.

There are many other distinguished name among the Japanese pioneers in California agriculture, such as George Shima who drained the swamp lands in the Stockton River delta and became the Potato King of America, Yaemon Minami who first had the vision to grow enough lettuce and celery to ship by carloads to the metropolitan centers of the East and Midwest, and Kyutaro Abiko who developed the vineyard and fruit orchards or unwanted Central California lands.

Helping to conquer the great American frontier also were Japanese construction and railroads workers, as well as miners and prospectors, some of whom became local legends along with the Indian fighters and covered wagon pioneers of the Rockies.

The historian Bradford Smith summed up the real significance of Japanese immigration to the American West in this paragraph:

"The Issei (immigrant generation) contribution to America was not in great men, but in the anonymous

(Continued on Page A-17)

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Immigration from Asia

Quota Area	Total Immigration (1820-1964)	1941-1950 Total	1951-1960 Total
World Total, All Countries	42,944,486	1,035,039	2,515,479
Total, All Asia*	1,181,643	31,780	147,453
China	417,233	16,709	9,657
Japan	341,767	1,555	46,250

	(FISCAL YEAR ENDING JUNE 30) 1960	1961	1962	1963	1964	Total
World Total, All Countries	265,398	271,344	283,763	306,260	292,248	1,419,013
Total, All Asia*	21,604	19,495	20,249	23,242	20,885	105,475
China	1,380	900	1,356	790	5,648	10,074
Japan	5,471	4,313	3,897	4,056	3,774	21,511

*All Asia includes all countries of the Asia-Pacific Triangle in Asia and all other independent countries and quota areas of that continent.

Adjustment of status cases included, with adjustments chargeable to future years included in year of adjustment.

Source: Statistical Abstract of the United States

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IMMIGRATION:

(Continued from Page A-16)

little men who made the desert spaces green with the labor of their hands, who kept the track even so that Americans could ride comfortably across the land, who tended the comfort of the well-to-do, and grew vegetables the poor could afford to buy, who sacrificed everything for the welfare of their children."

That summary certainly emphasizes that the contributions of the Japanese immigrants to the land of their adoption was not unlike those of earlier immigrants from Europe, the story of not so much "great men" but of the "anonymous little men" who helped to conquer the continent and "who sacrificed everything for the welfare of their children."

Too often neglected in any recitation of the contributions of the immigrant Japanese and their citizen children to the economic growth of our Nation is that relating to the development of trade and commerce between Japan and the United States.

Manjiro Nakahama, after his return to Tokyo (Yedo), helped open Japan's shores, after three centuries of exclusion, to the world, when he acted as interpreter to Commodore Perry in July 1853, and thereby laid the foundation for the mutually advantageous and growing trade that now takes place.

Another early immigrant who helped develop early trade relations was Hikizo Hamada, who is better known to history as Joseph Heco, a name he selected for himself. He became a naturalized citizen in 1858, when he attained 21 years of age, at a time when it was not official policy to deny citizenship to Japanese. He met Presidents Pierce, Buchanan, and Lincoln, who in 1861 accredited him as a representative to the United States Government.

He served as interpreter for our first Consul in Japan, Townsend Harris, and refused high positions with the Japanese Government because he insisted that he was an American.

From such modest beginnings did the early Japanese who settled in the port cities of Hawaii and of the Pacific, Atlantic, and Gulf Coasts develop the trade and commerce that today ranks Japan second only to neighboring Canada as America's greatest foreign purchaser of our goods and services.

Not only is Japan today a trading partner but also an important ally in the Far East. She serves as our western frontier, being the only major nation that borders on both Communist China and Communist Russia, not to mention Red Korea.

Japan is our showcase of democracy, by which millions of peoples in Asia and Africa compare at first hand our system of government with that of Red China, the Soviet Union, and other totalitarian regimes.

Japan is also the only major industrial complex in all of Asia, and the only non-western industrial country that is expanding under the free-enterprise capitalistic system.

Prior to World War II, there were many Japanese immigrants, such as Ikuo Oyama, Chuzo Tamotsu, and Bunji Tagawa who fought against rising anti-Americanism, growing facism and military fanaticism, in Japan. And the United States gave other Japanese liberals asylum here in the period of Japanese nationalism.

That the immigrants from Japan and their children have contributed so much to the present era of goodwill and cooperation between Japan and the United States, and that they are continuing to make their contributions to the security and prosperity of the United States in the Pacific, is an invaluable asset to our country, especially in these times of international tensions.

17—Orientals in the Americas

In spite of the record of contributions made by the Japanese and other Orientals to the United States in practically every sphere of human activity, and in spite of the demonstrated assimilability of the Japanese and other Asians into the American cultural pattern, during the hearings and debates on the Walter-McCarran Act, we heard many allegations concerning the number of Japanese, Chinese, and other Asiatics residing in Central and South America, as well as Canada, who, if provided the opportunity, would simply "flood" our borders with immigration.

As far as we can recall, no specific statistics or official estimates were ever given of the number of Orientals who are residing in these Western Hemisphere countries, let alone the number who are citizens and nationals by birth of these nonquota nations.

In order to try to estimate the numbers of at least the Japanese and the Chinese, who appear as a matter of common knowledge to comprise the overwhelming bulk of Orientals in the Western Hemisphere, in the 21 independent nations of North and South America and the Caribbean Sea, except Cuba, we addressed letters last fall to the Ambassadors of each of these countries with embassies in Washington, requesting information as to the number of Japanese, Chinese, and other Orientals in their respective jurisdictions, broken down into those who were immigrants and those who were nationals by birth.

We also requested this same information from the Secretariat of the Pan-American Union, and from the Embassies of Japan and Free China.

Almost without exception, the replies which we received from the Latin American embassies indicated that their respective governments did not break down their population statistics in terms of race and ancestry.

The Japanese Embassy provided us with their latest estimates, showing that in all of the Western Hemisphere excluding the United States there are less than 600,000 person of Japanese ancestry.

Brazil has an estimated 500,000, with Canada with 22,900; Mexico with 5,500; Peru with 40,000; Argentina with 16,900; Columbia with 700; Cuba with 550; and Venezuela with 400.

In Brazil, an estimated 330,000 were born there; in Canada 18,900; and in Mexico 2,000.

The Chinese Embassy provided us with their latest estimates, which show that there are only about a quarter of a million persons of Chinese ancestry in the Western Hemisphere outside the United States.

Mexico has 90,000; Bolivia 70,000; Canada 38,750; Guatemala 30,000; Peru 23,000; Panama 13,00; Jamaica 13,000; Ecuador 3,000; Nicaragua 2,500; Brazil 2,000; Venezuela 1,700; Chile 1,000; Columbia 900; Honduras 600; and Dominican Republic 600.

Altogether, with the Japanese and Chinese combined numbering as estimated 850,000, our best estimate is that there are about a million persons of Asian ancestry in all of the Western Hemisphere, excepting the United States.

Aside from the various regulations and practices that have been effective in restraining nonquota immigration from the countries of the Western Hemisphere, regulations and practices which will not be changed or revised by the enactment of the Administration Bill, there are no compelling reasons for them to uproot themselves from their comfortable lives and seek to start anew in a strange land.

As much as we love the United States, we are aware that with the possible exception of Canada no other Western Hemisphere country has the record of persecution and discrimination against the Japanese as does the United States.

Moreover, we must also realize that to many throughout the world, including the United States today, Latin America is the great continent of promise for the immediate future.

Take the example of Brazil, where half a million persons of Japanese ancestry reside, about 300,000 of whom were born in that Country. The Japanese are well accepted and integrated into their respective committee.

In the multi-racial population of that South American nation, they have never been subjected to the kind of prejudice and discrimination that Japanese Americans have. Why, then, should many of them want to leave Brazil and give up all that they have and know and emigrate to the United States, where they do not understand the language, the customs, the economics, and begin life anew in a strange country, when they are doing well in Brazil?

In a general way, we assume that the situation of the Japanese in Brazil is typical of that of other Asians in the Latin Americas.

We have previously noted that even if all those of Asian-Pacific ancestry in the Latin Americas and Canada were admitted at one time, added to all those of Asian ancestry now in the United States, the grand total would only account for about one percent of our population.

Such entries at one time and in such numbers are an impossibility.

As it is, expert estimates of the number of nonquota immigrants that would be admitted by elimination of the Asia-Pacific Triangle is only 6,000. This estimate was provided by Secretary of State Rusk in a special computation made and submitted to the House Judiciary Subcommittee on Immigration and Naturalization last fall.

In that statement, Secretary Rusk said that "The elimination of the Asia-Pacific Triangle would result in an estimated 5,000 to 6,000 persons annually entering the United States from nonquota areas who are now chargeable to highly oversubscribed quota areas within the Asia-Pacific Triangle."

HAWAII REPUBLICAN Senator Hiram L. Fong, member of Senate Judiciary Committee and its Subcommittee on Immigration and Naturalization, contributed much to an understanding of the need for immigration reform, particularly at it related to Asians, and of the impact of selective immigration on employment situation.

18—Prospective Immigrants

Should the Administration Bill be enacted, eliminating both the National Origins System and the Asia-Pacific Triangle, what kind of immigrants would seek admission from Japan?

First of all, it should be emphasized that, because of the preferences set up in the Administration Bill, most certainly a very different type of Japanese immigrant from the unskilled, "country boy," "coolie labor" emigrant of the pre-1924 era would seek to enter the United States.

Speaking very frankly, although we do know that the Japanese Government is very much concerned that the principle of equality for all in immigration be accepted and implemented by the United States, we feel very strongly that the opportunities offered by the First Preference priority will have a tendency to encourage the best "brains," talent, and skills to leave Japan for the United States where their experiences may be better appreciated and their services more highly compensated.

In this sense, the Administration's Bill is very favorable to American interests, as it should be, although many countries, and especially the less developed ones, will not be so favorably inclined toward this First Preference classification that may appear to them to be an open effort to attract their few able and qualified leaders.

Under the projection for immigration under the Administration's Bill for the first five years of the new legislation, it is estimated that Japan will be entitled to approximately a thousand quota immigrants annually. Of this total, approximately 182 would be First Preference immigrants.

The remainder should be "immigrants capable of performing specified functions for which a shortage of employable and willing persons exists in the United States", and so-called "new seed" immigrants.

Since most of the immigrants to the United States, including those from the Asia-Pacific area, who contributed so much to the conquest of the wilderness that was America and to the development of the government, social institutions, industry, and business that has made our country the pride and envy of the world, as well as "man's last best hope", JACL emphasizes that nonpreference immigrants should not be slighted or discredited in any calculation of future immigration.

Indeed, were it not for nonpreference immigration in the past, most of us who are now in this country would not be here since our parents, in the main, did not have the skills and the training to qualify for First Preference status.

* * *

19—Other Beneficial Provisions

While JACL is most concerned with the Administration's provisions to eliminate the National Origins System and the Asia-Pacific Triangle, we are also very much interested in several other proposals liberalizing immigration.

Though JACL is vitally affected by all of the several sections in the Administration Immigration Bill, we shall confine our testimony at this time to only those remaining provisions that are of special benefit to those of Japanese and Asian ancestry.

* * *

Nonquota status is extended to all alien parents of United States citizens.

We understand that prior to the outbreak of the Pacific War, many Japanese parents of American citizens were visiting Japan for one reason or another. Many have been stranded there now for more than 30 years because of the limited annual Japanese quota available to the parents of United States citizens.

Since the end of hostilities, thousands of Japanese have married American veterans and servicemen, as well as civilians. Most of them have now been admitted to this country, have become naturalized citizens, and have had American-born children. But their parents in the main, some of whom have wanted to join their daughters in the United States, could not realistically look forward to immigration visas during their lifetimes.

The nonquota provision of the Administration Bill will provide the welcome opportunity to reunite long separated families.

Since these alien parents will not be seeking employment, and will probably live with their citizen children, they will not create special social problems for the communities in which they may choose to reside.

* * *

The other provisions of the bill granting preference advantages to other close relatives of American citizens and resident aliens will also be helpful in reuniting separated family units, while not creating unemployment and other problems in this country because of the special responsibilities which will be assumed by their kinfolk.

The Administration Bill rightfully eliminates epilepsy as a ground for exclusion and authorizes the Attorney General, in his discretion, to admit close relatives with mental health problems and tuberculosis, under prescribed conditions.

In the interests of maintaining the sanctity and the integrity of family units, as well as for humanitarian reasons, JACL heartily approves these sections.

* * *

In the light of world tensions, JACL endorses the permanent authority for the admission within statutory limits of the refugees of political persecution, military operations, and natural calamities.

We believe that these provisions have special meaning in relation to our problems in Southeast Asia, and to the overriding menace of Red China.

The right of asylum is one of the great traditions of America, and we cannot now make a mockery of it.

* * *

20—Certain Discriminations

In testimony to the House Judiciary Subcommittee on Immigration last September, JACL urged consideration of an amendment to the Administration's Immigration Bill to eliminate certain discriminations between native-born and naturalized citizens in relation to "residence abroad".

Section 352 of the Walter-McCarran Act of 1952 retained that provision of the Nationality Act of 1940 that provides for the loss of United States citizenship and nationality, except under certain conditions, of a naturalized citizen who maintains "continuous residence for three years (or more) in the territory of the foreign state in which he was formerly a national or in which the place of his birth" was situated, or "for five years (or more) in any other foreign state or states".

On May 18, 1964, the United States Supreme Court held that the naturalized German Mrs. Schneider did not lose her American citizenship by living abroad for more than three years in Germany with her German lawyer husband.

The tribunal, however, failed to specify whether the deprivation of citizenship for five years residence abroad provision was also unconstitutional, although we think that that implication was clear. It was for this reason that last year JACL urged a clarifying amendment.

Since that time, we understand that the Department of State has issued regulations to the effect that residence abroad does not constitute grounds for automatic loss of the citizenship of naturalized citizens. Therefore, it is no longer incumbent on JACL to propose a clarifying amendment.

* * *

In the Schneider case, Mr. Justice Douglas delivered the majority opinion, saying that "We start from the premise that the rights of citizenship of the native-born and of the naturalized person are of the same dignity and are coextensive. The only difference drawn by the Constitution is that only the 'natural born' citizen is eligible to be President.

"While the rights of citizenship of the native-born de-

(Continued on Page A-19)

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Immigration: Schneider Decision

(Continued from Page A-18)

rive from Paragraph 1 of the Fourteenth Amendment and the rights of the naturalized citizen derive from satisfying, free of fraud, the requirements set by Congress, the latter, apart from the exception noted, becomes a member of the society, possessing all the rights of a native citizen, and standing, in the view of the Constitution, on the footing of a native. The simple power of the national legislature is to prescribe a uniform rule of naturalization, and the exercise of this power exhausts it, so far as respects the individual'.

"This statute proceeds on the impermissable assumption that naturalized citizens as a class are less reliable and bear less allegiance to this country than do the native born. This is an assumption that is impossible for us to make.

"Moreover, while the Fifth Amendment contains no equal protection clause, it does forbid discrimination that is 'so unjustifiable as to be violative of due process'. A native-born citizen is free to reside abroad indefinitely without suffering loss of citizenship. The discrimination aimed at naturalized citizens drastically limits their rights to live and work abroad in a way that other citizens may. It creates indeed a second-class citizenship.

"Living abroad, whether the citizen be naturalized or native-born, is no badge of lack of allegiance and in no way evidences a voluntary renunciation of nationality and allegiance. It may indeed be compelled by family, business, or other legitimate reasons."

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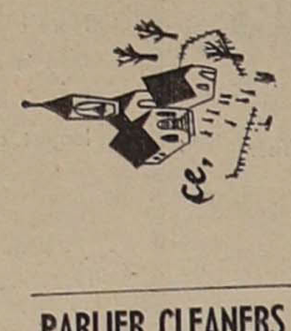

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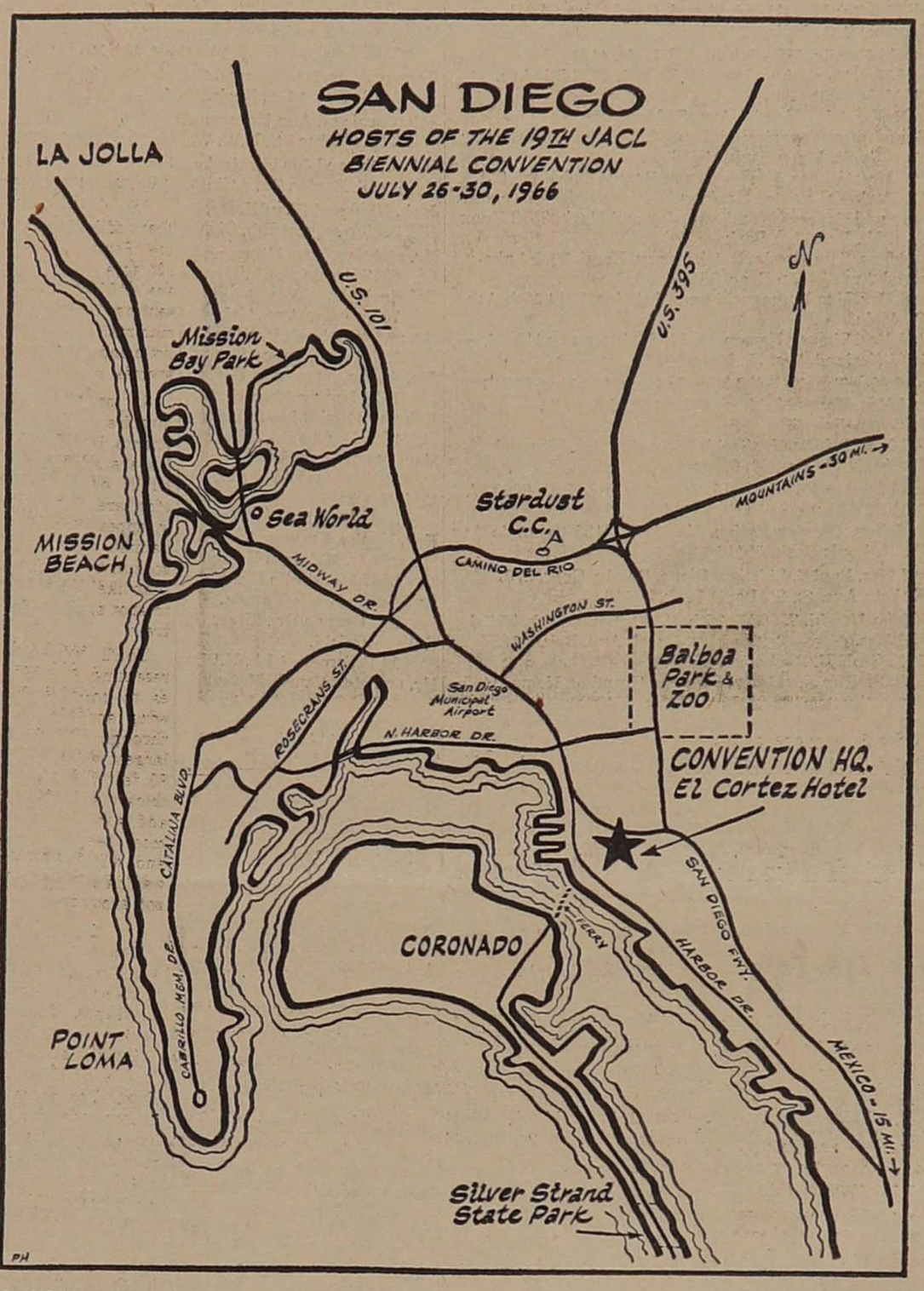

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Mr. and Mrs. Alan Koba and Family, [redacted] Chula Vista, Calif. 92011
George and Takeko Kodama and Family, [redacted] 92109
Mr. and Mrs. Henry Kodama, [redacted], 92109
Frank Koge, [redacted] 92109
Terry, Hisa, Steven, Bruce, Laurie Koike, [redacted] Spring Valley, 92077
Mrs. June Kibo, [redacted], 92111
Mr. and Mrs. Jack M. Matsueda and Family, [redacted] Chula Vista, 92011

Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Miyoshi and Family, [redacted] 92123
Mr. and Mrs. Roy Morinaka and Family, [redacted] Chula Vista, 92011
Abe and Helen Mukai and Family, [redacted] Spring Valley, 92077
Mr. and Mrs. George S. Muto and Family, [redacted] 92110
Hiomi, Marie, Bill, Marianne, and David Nakamura, [redacted] La Jolla, 92037
Sam and Pauline Nakamura and Family, [redacted] 92123
Bob Nakano, [redacted], 92113
Tak, Yukako, Jill and Jon Nakano, [redacted] 92105
Ben, Mary, May, June, Christine, Francis, Tommy Nakata, [redacted] 92114
Roy and Itoko Nojima, [redacted] Lemon Grove, Calif. 92045
Mr. and Mrs. Hideo Ochi and Family, [redacted] 92113
Lefty, Mary, Pat and Susan Okamoto, [redacted] 92114
Joe and Michiko Okuma, [redacted] 92114
Mr. and Mrs. Keisuke Okuma, [redacted] National City, 92050
Giichi, Kiyoko, Michael, and Shirley Omori, [redacted] 92114
Mr. and Mrs. Joe Owashi and Family, [redacted] 14
Mr. and Mrs. Leo Owashi and Family, [redacted], 92114
Mr. and Mrs. Bill S. Shimizu, [redacted] 92114
Sam, Faye, Sandy and Gene, Sugita, [redacted], 92109
Akira and Helen Takeshita, [redacted], 92123
Jack Tanabe, [redacted] 92101
Hedi, Jane, Robert and Nancy Takeshita, [redacted], 92111
George, Sumi and Ken Tsubakihara, [redacted], 92113
Mr. and Mrs. Moto Tsuneyoshi and Family, [redacted], 92102
Mr. and Mrs. Tom Uda, [redacted] 92114
Hank, and Doris Wada, [redacted], 92114
Harry Yamada, [redacted] Chula Vista, 92010
Mrs. Katsu Yamaguchi, [redacted] National City, 92050
N. Yamamoto, [redacted] Chula Vista, 92011
George, Ann and Guy Yamashita [redacted] Chula Vista, 92011
Mr. and Mrs. Shigeo Yamanishi [redacted], 92114
Jimmy Yanagihara, [redacted] 92113
Tom, Sumiko, Susan, Tom Jr., Carol Yanagihara, [redacted] 92114

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30 Weeks Till
JACL Convention

HOLIDAY ISSUE — SECTION B

PACIFIC CITIZEN

DECEMBER 24 - 31, 1965

Be in San Diego
July 26 - 31

San Diego idyllic choice for 19th Biennial

IRRASSHAIMASE

Shonentachi no tame ni yoru

To Our Fellow JACLers and Friends:

It gives me a great deal of pleasure and honor to have San Diego as the host chapter of the 19th Biennial National Convention of the Japanese American Citizens League.

Now is the time to start planning to attend this the greatest convention of them all. The various convention committees have been actively engaged all year in planning to assure you conventioneers the best in accommodations, programs, facilities, festivities, tours and sporting events.

The San Diego Jr. JACL is also furiously making plans for simultaneously hosting the Jr. JACL portion of the convention. You can be assured that they are not leaving a stone unturned. We are proud of their accomplishments and of their future plans.

The convention theme "Youth and His Identity" is indeed apropos for the occasion with the national charter to be presented to the Jr. JACL organization during the convention.

San Diego has become nationally famous for its tourist and vacationland. Facilities for such are new, plentiful, and adequate and prices are modest. There are so many things to see and activities to participate in that conventioneers and their families will not have a dull moment the whole week. Surrounded by some of the most beautiful beaches and the best fishing grounds in Southern California, we urge entire families to take advantage of this ideal vacationland to attend the 19th Biennial National Convention in San Diego on July 26-30.

Abe Mukai, President
San Diego JACL

19th Biennial National JACL Convention Schedule

Theme: Youth and His Identity

PROGRAM OF EVENTS (Subject to Change)

Monday—July 25: National Board Meeting

Tuesday—July 26: (*—Denotes with Jr. JACL)
8 a.m. - 5 p.m.: Registration
9 to 12 noon: National Council Session.
(Lunch as you please)
2 to 5 p.m.: National Council Committee Meetings.
(Supper as you please)
6:30 p.m.: Opening Ceremonies and Oratoricals*
9:30 p.m.: Opening Mixer

Wednesday—July 27:
8 a.m.-5 p.m.: Registration
9 to 12 noon: National Council Session
12 noon-2 p.m.: Official Delegates Luncheon*
2 to 5 p.m.: National Council Session
(Supper as you please)

Thursday—July 28: OPEN DAY
* Deep Sea Fishing Derby
Convention Golf Tournament, Stardust C.C.
12 to 3 p.m.: Fashion Show-Luncheon*
Bridge Tournament
Delegate Tours: Zoo, Sea World, Tijuana
6 p.m.: 1000 Club Whing Ding, Miyako Restaurant

Friday—July 29:
8 a.m.-12 noon: Registration
9 to 12 noon: National Council Session
12 noon: Convention Outing*
Derby and Tournament Awards, Dinner at Outing

Saturday—July 30:
8 a.m.-12 noon: Registration
9 to 12 noon: National Council Session
12 noon-2 p.m.: Sab Kido testimonial luncheon
2 to 5 p.m.: National Council Session
6 to 9 p.m.: Convention banquet*
9:30 p.m.: Sayonara Ball

YOUTH PROGRAM (Subject to Change)

Monday—July 25:
7 to 9 p.m.: Adviser's Workshop (Adults)
8 p.m.: Interim Council Meeting (Youth)

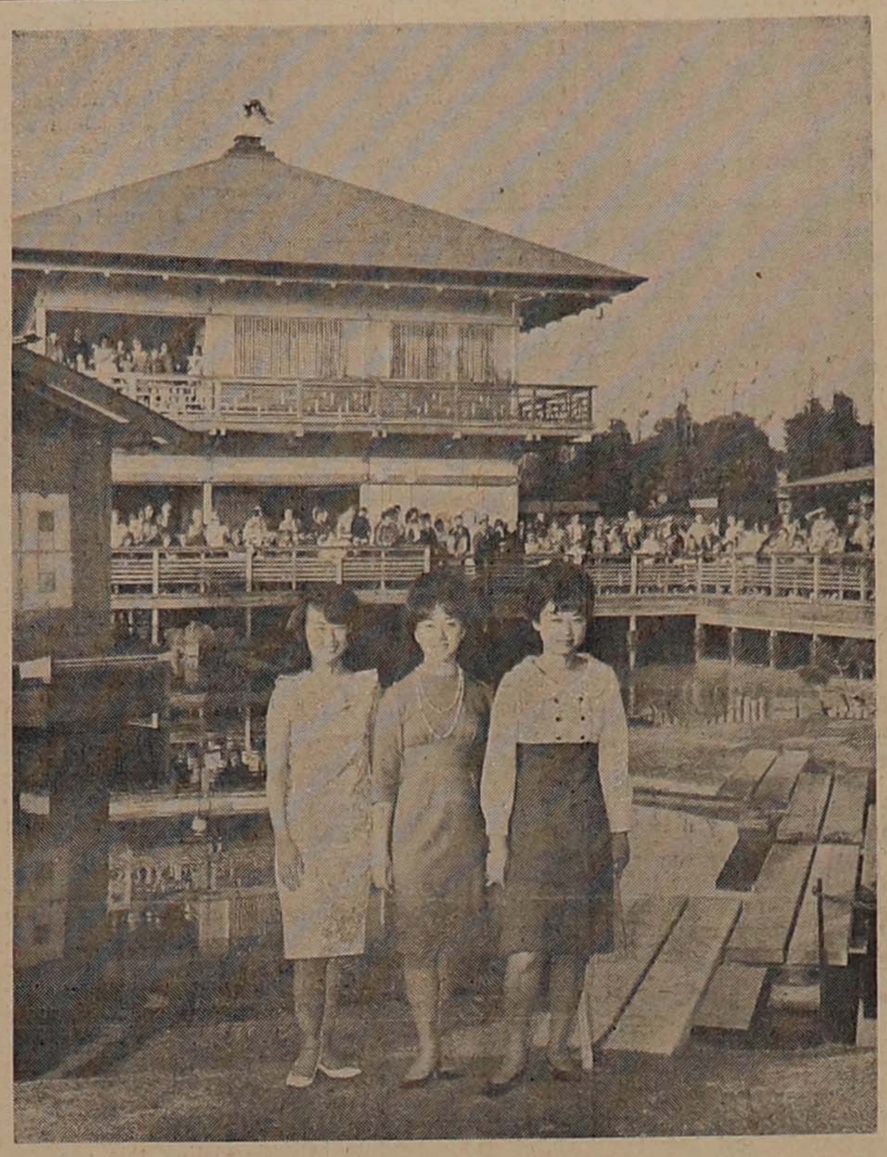
Tuesday—July 26:
8 a.m. to 5 p.m.: Registration
9 to 12 noon: National Youth Commission Meeting (Adult)
9 to 12 noon: Volleyball Tournament (Mixed Teams)
(Lunch as you please)
2 to 5 p.m.: Youth Delegate session
(Supper as you please)
6:30 p.m.: Opening Ceremonies and Oratoricals*
9:30 p.m.: Youth Mixer (Carnival)

Wednesday—July 27:
8 a.m. to 5 p.m.: Registration
9 to 12 noon: Youth Session
12 to 2 p.m.: Official Delegates Luncheon*
2 to 4 p.m.: Youth Session
4 to 5 p.m.: Advisers' Workshop (Adult)
6 p.m.: Youth Banquet (Youth queen to be crowned)
9 p.m.: Youth Dance

Thursday—July 28: OPEN DAY
8 a.m. to 5 p.m.: Registration
* Deep Sea Fishing Derby and Golf
9 to 12 noon: Volleyball Tournament (Mixed Teams)
9 to 12 noon: Youth Workshop
12 to 3 p.m.: Fashion Show-Luncheon
3 to 5 p.m.: Youth Workshop
7 p.m.: Drum and Bugle Contest
Dancing, Swimming at El Cortez Terrace

Friday—July 29:
8 a.m. to 12 noon: Registration
9 to 12 noon: College Bowl
9 to 12 noon: Youth Session
12 noon: Convention Outing*
Derby and Tournament Awards, Dinner at Outing
Youth Talent Show

Saturday—July 30:
8 a.m. to 12 noon: Registration
9 to 12 noon: Youth Session
(Lunch as you please)
2 to 4 p.m.: Youth Session
4 to 5 p.m.: Advisers' Workshop (Adult)
6 to 9 p.m.: Convention Banquet *
9:30 p.m.: Youth Sayonara Ball



POSING, with the backdrop of Murata Pearl's Japanese Village at Sea World, are Miss Doreen Hamaguchi, Queen Kay Ochi, and Miss Darlene Fujino.

Pleasant schedule for booster delegates assured

Housing & Registration — Harry Kawamoto, chairman, reports that 500 rooms have been reserved with some to be dormitory style for Jr. JACLers. Within a block of El Cortez are motels for those who prefer or for any overflow registration.

Packaged Deal costs are being finalized and with the pre-registration form will be forthcoming next month for distribution to districts and chapters with the help of the San Diego Tourist and Convention Bureau.

1000 Club Whing Ding — Joe Miyoshi, chairman, reports that his committee has reserved the Miyako Restauran and Cho-Chin Bar for the hi-jinks. Operated by JACLer Al Obayashi, the banquet and atmosphere will be a welcome relief to the china-meshi connoisseurs, with bartenders serving the best cocktails. This shin dig will take place within five minutes from convention headquarters.

Golf Tourney — Co-chairmen George Muto and Eddie Urata's committee have decided on the championship Stardust County Club, home of the San Diego Open, just five minutes away by freeway for the divot digger.

All participants must be convention registered and entry fee, which includes luncheon at the course, must be sent in with pre-registration to faciliate pairing. There will be flights as necessary to accomodate the 125 starting times and one flight for those without a recognized handicap, this event on Thursday —the open day.

Bridge Tourney — Mr. and Mrs. Mits Ishihara have acquired the services of a director to run the duplicate bridge tourney, presently scheduled for the open day on Thursday where those participants may acquire points. Depending on the number of pairs that preregister, one of several rooms at the El Cortez Hotel will be available.

Booklet Committee — Co-chairmen Tom Yanagihara and Paul Hoshi's committee have distributed advertising forms to all districts and chapters and with their 25% commission on ads are asking your cooperation with this incentive to get the ads which can pay your convention expense or bolster your chapter fund with a little effort. Now is the time to approach, as most establishments are programming their advertising for the coming year.

Fishing Derby — Co-chairmen Mable Hibi and Lloyd Ito's committee are finalizing plans for the fishing derby to be held on Thursday out of Seaforth Landing, and would appreciate that you denote your wish to particip at on this deep sea fishing event when you pre-register. The half-day venture promises to be rewarding in the different varieties of fish you can catch.

Fiesta en San Diego — Chairman George Kodama and his committee have sent out the tickets to all chapters and districts, and hope you are successful in order that he will be able to award the prizes to winners, come convention week.

Fashion Luncheon — Chairman Mrs. Alyce Owashi and her committee have been busy making plans which promise to be both colorful and entertaining with gay modes to please both mature and the younger set. The Caribbean Room of El Cortez Hotel will be the setting, where a delectable luncheon will be served at 12 noon with music to set the mood for the glamourous presentation of fashions until 2 p.m. There will be door prizes.

Following the parade of beautiful modes, an excursion is tentatively scheduled for a tour of Tijuana, our neighboring tourist attraction across the border. The many colorful shops there should be of particular interest to all who will be looking for suitable souvenirs to take home—objects of art, pottery, silver jewelry and all that is Mexico.

EL CORTEZ HOTEL, convention headquarters for the 19th Biennial JACL Convention, is atop San Diego's Nob Hill . . . with its glass exterior elevator and breathtaking view from Starlite Roof of beautiful San Diego.

Attractions of California--- Mexican life offered delegates

By TAD IMOTO

SAN DIEGO — Convention delegates and boosters to the 1966 National Convention will have the opportunity, especially on Thursday, July 28, which has been designated as Open Day, to visit the famous attractions of this Border City. Herewith we'll give some of the highlights.

Probably the top attraction is the world famous **San Diego Zoo,** which is located just five minutes away from convention headquarters in the heart of San Diego's lush Balboa Park. Exhibited in this 125-acre sub-tropical garden are 4,500 wild animals representing 1,300 species, 900 mammals—elephants, okapis, lions and more than 250 other species, many rare.

At present, tigers, lions, giraffes, hippos, zebras, elephants, bears and some gorillas are separated from the public only by deep moats. Most are in enclosures similar in appearance to their native habitat. It is one of the two zoos in the world with Teddy bear-like koalas. They're hard to spot slumbering in the gum trees.

You'll see 2,400 birds representing 800 species—finches to condors with ten-foot wing spreads, in wandering through two of the world's largest walk through aviary, 80 feet high at its peak and thickly stocked with tropical and sub-tropical plants. The most beautiful are the pink and white flamingos in the wading pools as you enter the zoo grounds.

Only Kiwi Bird

The only kiwi bird in the world outside of New Zealand makes his home here and thousands of migratory birds park here during the winter.

Trained seals perform daily in the 1,500 seat Wegeforth Bowl. For those who would rather ride, for a modest charge, you may take a forty-minute 3-mile guided bus tour on one of 13 buses atop mesas and down valleys, plus one has opportunity to ride the world's longest moving sidewalk to the tropical forest.

A must to those who bring younger children is the Children's Zoo which has in order of travel through the one-way traffic appearance: macaws, squirrel monkeys, walk-thru bird cages, 400-gallon turtletorium, huge purple Easter egg with owls, spider monkey exhibit, mynah birds, rabbits, hyena, coyote pups or baby lions, direct-contact paddock with its llamas, deer, alpacas, the huge Galapagos turtle children can ride, seal pool with under waterline viewing, Ape Island, tropical fish bowl, farm paddock, and rodent tunnel.

Also in this 1,400-acre **Balboa Park,** and one block south of the zoo grounds you will find: **Museum of Natural History**—dealing mainly of southwestern United States and northwestern Mexico, with emphasis on San Diego County; the **Aerospace Museum**—exhibits tracing San Diego's role in development of aviation from 1883 to today's Space Age — historical relics to actual space capsule; **Museum of Man** — exhibits of archaeology, anthropology, and ethnology with emphasis on the cultures of North, Central and South America; **Fine Arts Gallery** — collections of Renaissance and Baroque paintings by Dutch, Flemish, Italian and Spanish masters, the west wing housing American, Modern European and Asiatic arts, and the **Timken Gallery** with European masterpieces.

Here in Balboa Park are two theaters: **Old Globe Theatre**—a reproduction of Shakespeare's original 16th Century Globe Theatre, where during the convention week, they will be in the midst of the National Shakespearean Festival; Ford Bowl—an open air theatre — has up to this year presented light opera at night, but may shift in 1966 to the new Civic Theater. Thus, if one has the time, one can spend it in Balboa Park for entertainment and culture.

Aquatic Playground

Twelve minutes to the north of the El Cortez Hotel is **Mission Bay Park,** a 4,600 acre aquatic playground, where you are able to fish, swim, picnic, sail, water ski, row, et al, with many of the aforementioned, rentals are available.

In the middle of this park is **Sea World** — a $4 million aquatic extravaganza on 22 acres that rivals Disneyland as a tourist attraction. In the Theater of the Sea, which is an under-water theater in the round, a three-act play with dolphins and the Sea Maids equipped with aqua-lungs perform an underwater ballet visible through 20-foot windows.

Following this performance, one may see larger dolphins perform in the lagoon stadium, formed by the waters of

(Continued on Next Page)

Package for Youth due

BY JOHN ASAKAWA

The San Diego Jr. JACL has spent much time and energy planning an extensive program for the 19th Biennial Convention. This, the official beginning of the Jr. JACL, will be an exciting five day convention in a vacation atmosphere.

The Convention Committee, chaired by Youth Advisor Akira Takeshita, plans to take advantage of the many and varied recreational areas available in San Diego. Deep sea fishing, golf, and swimming are a few of the events already scheduled — not to mention all the dances.

The active Convention Committee members are: Akira Takeshita, chmn.; Blake Sonobe, social; Becky Urata, (4261 Blackton Dr., La Mesa) cor. sec.; Pam Obayashi, regis.; Don Asakawa, housing; Ken Shima, transp.; Ronnie Yagura, materials; Mas Asakawa, package deal.

Deal To Be Announced

The price for the package deal will be announced in the near future.

Jr. JACLers are urged to defray trip costs by selling tickets (25% commission) and advertising for the Convention Booklet. Advertising forms and tickets have been sent to JACL Chapter presidents.

Individual Jr. JACL Chapters are requested to return their replies concerning their participation in the convention. A convention progress report will appear in the Pacific Citizen monthly.

FIESTA EN SAN DIEGO

Por chiquitos y chiquitas

To Our Fellow Jr. JACLers and Youth:

The colossal task of preparing for a national convention has impressed upon the members of our Jr. JACL Executive Board the imperative need for organization! In our efforts to make the stay in this land of sunshine as enjoyable, inexpensive, and profitable for the delegates as possible, the chairmen of the various committees have investigated hundreds of ideas and suggestions. As the president of the chapter and supervisor for the operation underway, I would like to extend an invitation to the youth of America to come and experience the end-results of the efforts of our Board.

While adequate time has been allotted for the business sessions, nearly ten hours a day are devoted to enabling the delegates to become acquainted with San Diego and with each other. We have managed to utilize everything from volley-ball tournaments to carnivals and from banquets to luaus to accomplish this goal of entertainment and our schedule is designed so that those delegates wishing to sight-see will have an opportunity and those interested in other activities will also be accommodated during this time.

Competition seems to be the watch-word for the chairmen as the Districts are pitted against each other in oratorical, essay, beauty, talent, and drum and bugle competitive events.

San Diego's climate is conducive to casual living and informal dress and so many of the Youth activities will be equally casual and informal. But there will naturally be the banquets and ceremonies associated with a convention.

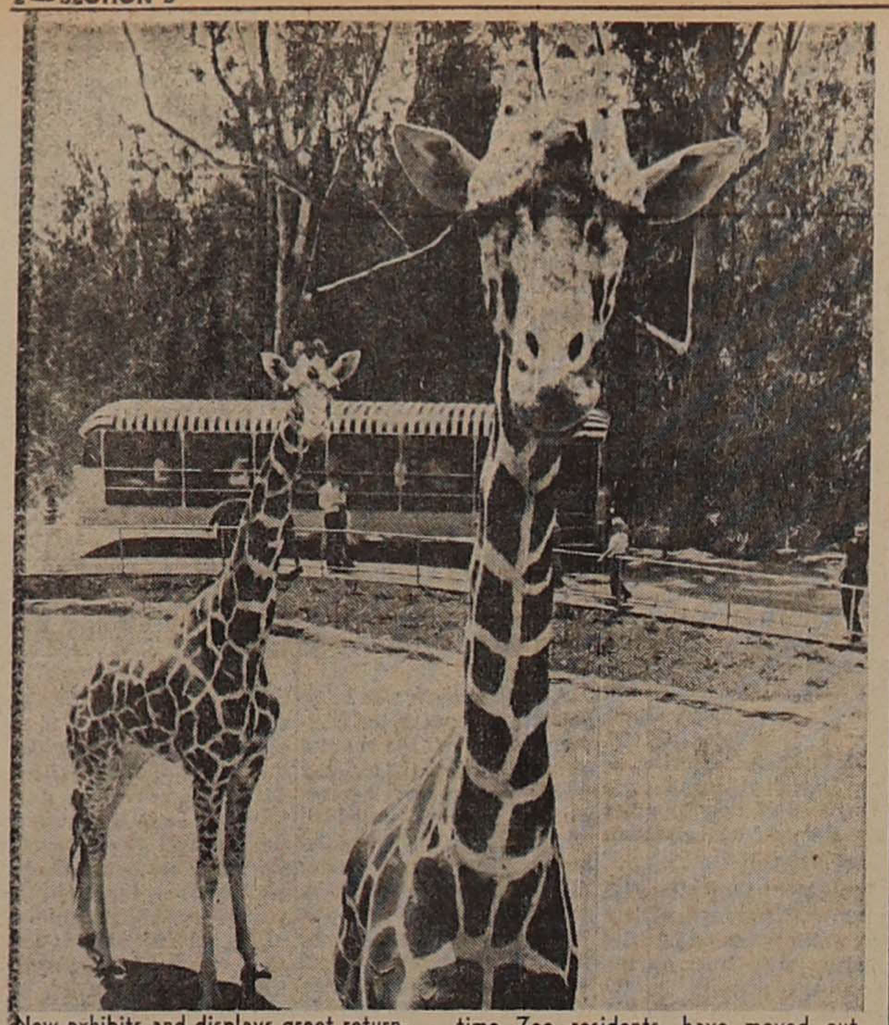
The vital aspects, and those which are the most expensive, are being thoroughly investigated and planned out so that the delegates from out-of-state will know what to expect well in advance of the Convention. The lodging will be set up on a dormitory-style on one floor of the hotel so that the cost will be held to a minimum, supervision will be easier, and the delegates will be able to meet one another much easier.

Transportation will be provided for all of the major activities and an arrangement is planned allowing the delegates to go to various tourist-attractions, by shuttle-bus on Wednesday.

Every available means of keeping the package deal as low as possible is being used by the committees and it looks like the package will be comparable to that of the last Convention in Detroit.

The formation of the National Junior JACL is the major portion of the business to be transacted at the Convention as most of you know, and so we hope that those of you interested in the organization will demonstrate this interest by attending our fiesta by the sea here in San Diego and contribute your share in the memories and plans to be made at the '66 National Convention.

—Martin Koba, President
San Diego Jr. JACL



New exhibits and displays greet returning visitors at the famous San Diego Zoo, such as this panoramic exhibit area for the tallest quadrupeds in the world, the giraffes. Dolly and Waffles, two old time Zoo residents, have moved out from behind wire fencing to this new moated enclosure providing better viewing for more than 2¼ million visitors which tour the Zoo annually.

Imoto . . .

(Continued from Page B-1)

Mission Bay, showing off their fantastic intelligence and ability. In the Sea Grotto there are four large tanks of fish common to the Pacific waters in an underwater view. There also is a playground with seven Galapagos penguins performing at command.

The only attraction not covered by the admission is the Richfield Hydrofoil ride around the waters of Mission Bay.

Nearby on two acres is the **Murata Pearl's Japanese Village** with its landscaping and architecture built over the water, in which one is able to see Japanese pearl divers in their authentic cotton wet suits dive to the bottom of the pool to the oyster bed. Here you may pick your oyster and have your cultured pearl mounted in a setting, or if you care to go all out, buy a necklace of cultured pearls.

On stage, a program of music, dancing and a play is presented to further authenticate the atmosphere.

On the surfside, 2 miles away is the **Belmont Park** with its midway of rides, roller coasters, games, rides and more rides.

A few miles further to the north is **La Jolla**, where the surfers await the curl on the incoming tides, while the who's who of San Diego await the outgoing tide.

A half mile to the west of Sea World is **Sea Forth Landing**, from where the half-day fishing boat charter will leave for those delegates and boosters willing to brave del mer for yellow tail, bonita, barracuda and bass. There are two fishing piers within 15 minutes of El Cortez headquarters for those without a California fishing license.

San Diego County was the cradle of Christianity in California almost 200 years ago in the person of a robed Franciscan missionary — the famous Father Junipero Serra. He founded the **Mission San Diego de Alcala**, the first of the chain of missions which still remains and still in use.

Also in **Presidio Park** above Old Town is a museum of history named after the founder of California Missions with exhibits relating the history during Spanish rule and later Mexican.

Another memento is the old Spanish Lighthouse on the grounds of the **Cabrillo National Monument** on Point Loma, named after Juan Cabrillo who first landed here almost 400 years ago.

During the weekends conventioneers will be able to visit submarines, aircraft carriers or destroyers at the foot of Broadway in downtown San Diego. Two blocks to the north of Broadway pier is the old sailing schooner—Star of India—a memento of the old schooner days. Also along the embarcadero are the commercial tuna refrigerated ships and albacore boats.

The lures of **Baja California** are numerous and variegated, but Tijuana still is the big attraction.

Fifteen miles from convention headquarters, this city of 200,000 has a little bit of everything, night life, sporting events and shopping bargains. In the evenings they have greyhound racing and Jai Alai, both with mutuel wagering, during the day on weekends horse racing and bull fights on Sundays.

Visitors to **Tijuana** may bring back $100 of merchandise duty free, but no liquor unless he is a resident of a state that permits such importation by vehicle. Minors are not allowed across the border in the evenings unless accompanied by parents or guardians, and aliens should have identification (green cards).

Thus in a nutshell, your Convention Board hopes that you are making plans to spend your vacation at the convention in this beautiful and attractive international resort area.

DR. STEVEN ABE

Psychologist compares Nisei-Sansei teenage relationship

Following article is the text of Dr. Steven Abe's lecture entitled, "Psychological Problems of Nisei Parents and Sansei Children," presented June 19, 1965, at the NC-WNDYC youth workshop at Asilomar. Dr. Abe employed known personality tests upon 200 Nisei of the Intermountain area and California in a research for his doctorate at the Univ. of Utah in 1959. He is clinical psychologist with Metropolitan State Hospital, Norwalk, and is active with Orange County JACL.

Today I would like to share with you as a psychologist some of my thoughts on the relationship between us Nisei parents and our children with a special focus on the teenage Sansei.

The big problem of such a topic as parent-child relationships is how to condense such a broad and complicated subject into a short presentation.

As an example, when one speaks about the teenager or the adolescent, one could focus on the adolescent. Consequently, one can speak about teenagers in terms of their physical development or we can focus on the personality development of the teenager. We might talk about the ideas, attitudes, beliefs and values that are important to them in their transitional stage of development.

Then again, one can approach the topic of the teenager from the standpoint of the parents. Namely, just what are the parents like and what is the relationship between parents and teenagers?

On Personality

What I will attempt to do is to confine myself to the psychological problems or personality characteristics of Nisei parents and how the parents personality could affect their relationship with their children and how the parents can improve on their personalities.

I would like to outline the presentation as follows:

First, I think it is important that we look at some of the personality characteristics of the Nisei parents, and see if there is something there that can be altered or improved with regard to self improvement and, thereby, also to bring about a better adjustment in their children.

Secondly, I would like to make specific recommendations on how we might accomplish these goals of self improvement so that we may better guide, teach and help our children.

First of all, I am sure that we are all aware of the fact that parent-teenager problems are certainly not confined to Nisei parents alone and that problems between parents and children are predominantly a phenomena of the Western culture. Also, at the outset I would like to emphasize the fact that, in spite of our increasing concern over the so-called "wild" and irresponsible behavior of our children, we nonetheless as a nationality group, have still managed to be reliable and conscientious parents.

Sansei Better Behaved

In short, although there is cause for alarm in terms of some of the differences in behavior that we see in the Sansei children; nonetheless, when we are compared with other nationality or racial groups, we still find that as a group the Sansei children get into less difficulty with the law enforcement agencies, or school authorities.

Now, back to my first point of the personality characteristics of the Nisei parents.

In a research that I conducted on the personality characteristics of Nisei men and women, I found that when Nisei men are compared with Caucasian men, the Nisei men tend to have an attitude of and a need to be more timid; that they possess more feelings of inferiority; they have and show more respect for authority and they tend to emphasize such traits as orderliness, persistence and helpfulness.

Also, when they are compared with Caucasian men, the Nisei men are not as unconventional or exhibitionistic; they are not as outgoing; they are not as assertive or dominating or independent and they do not have as much need or concern themselves as much as the Caucasian men do with regard to understanding themselves or other people.

When Nisei women are compared with Caucasian women, the Nisei women also tend to be more timid; they possess more feelings of inferiority; they also show and have more respect for authority and again they emphasize orderliness, persistence and helpfulness. These are the characteristics the Nisei women show more of than Caucasian women.

Characteristics Compared

Thus, both Nisei men and women have the same characteristics that they show more of when compared with their Caucasian sexual counterparts.

In turn, the Nisei women show less of the following personality characteristics when compared with Caucasian women. Namely, they are not as outgoing or extrovertish or exhibitionistic; they are not as warm and affectionate in their feelings, and again they give less of a need to understanding themselves or others.

Also, as with the Nisei male they are not as dominating; assertive or independent, nor are they as interested in sex as their Caucasian counterparts.

Now, if we look at these personality characteristics that Nisei men and women show more or less of, one can immediately see one or two characteristics that I as a psychologist would say are characteristics that a parent should attempt to alter.

Because of limited time I will deal with only one personality trait today.

This one personality characteristic is that both Nisei men and women have less of an interest or a need to understand themselves as well as to understand others.

Better Communication

Translating this one personality trait into today's talk with regard to parent-teenager relationships, it simply boils down to the fact that, rather than to point out specific ways that we might help the children, such as how much responsibilities they should have, how much do we discipline, how much freedom should they have, how do we deal with their likes and dislikes, how do we help them to grow up, etc., we can lump all of these topics together and simply say that, first of all, we as parents will have to learn how to communicate with our children so we can better understand them and they us.

If this can be done, that we learn how to truly communicate and understand each other, there is evidence upon evidence that we will be in a good position to better help and guide our children.

We might ask at this point as to why do both Nisei men and women show this personality trait of not being oriented to and not having an attitude of or a need to understand themselves and as well as others?

Obviously, we have to look for most of the answers regarding the personality of Nisei's to what the cultural climate was like in which our Issei parents were raised.

Cultural Background

A quick look at the two cultures shows marked differences in the family and social structures. As we all know, the Japanese family and social structure is much more rigid and fixed.

Consequently, how we as Nisei behaved was governed by what we learned from our parents as to how we should behave towards them, outside the home, etc. In short, how one should behave was much more clearly defined and fixed in the Japanese culture.

As a result, there was very little need to understand oneself or others as one's behavior was primarily governed by others, and of course, this governing was done mostly by our parents.

In addition to the rigid family and social structure there are other cultural influences in the personality make-up of the Nisei which are again, direct carryovers of the Japanese culture.

One such attitude is the heavy emphasis on heredity as being the main determinant of your behavior. With such an attitude there will be little motivation or need to be oriented toward understanding one's self or others.

In effect, one will be prone to not do anything about one's self if the orientation is that one can't do anything about it anyway as one was born to be a particular way.

Fatalistic Attitude

Another related factor is the fatalistic attitude of the Japanese culture. This attitude is best seen in the common Japanese expression "shikataganai", or, this is the way it is so let's simply accept it.

Another reason is the concern over losing face that is so prominent in the Japanese culture. Thus, one becomes most reluctant to admit to one's shortcomings as a person as it is a "haji" to be that way. We must, therefore, repress our faults as it is socially unacceptable.

These factors, then, such as the (1) fixed and tight family and social structure, (2) an orientation that stresses heredity as important determinants of our behavior, (3) a fatalistic attitude and (4) a fear of social disapproval, I believe, are important reasons as to why we do not have in our personality make-up an orientation of understanding ourselves or others.

As I have already mentioned, I see the biggest difficulty confronting us as parents, is our inability to really communicate with and to understand our children and they us.

Poor Communicators

I want to make a very important distinction at this point because I am sure that communication and understanding probably has a different meaning to many of us. Also, it should be clarified as to what level and kind of communication and what level and kind of understanding are we talking about.

It will come as a surprise to many of you, I am sure, when I say that we Nisei are very poor communicators and therefore we understand ourselves very little and likewise understand others very little, which of course, includes our children.

I would like to illustrate what I mean by all this. For example, to an outsider and particularly to people of other nationality groups, it is very common to hear them comment about how well-knit and close Japanese families seem to be. They see, and we actually behave like there is a great deal of understanding among family members, relatives, etc.

Actually, according to my definition of understanding, this is not the case at all.

In fact, it is just the opposite in that there is less a knowing of and an actual understanding of the other family members than one finds for example, in Caucasian families.

Do We Really Know?

To give you a specific illustration, I am struck as to how little the Japanese family knows about one of their members who comes to me for treatment.

I find that they have never communicated with each other and consequently they can tell me very little about the

(Continued on Page B-4)

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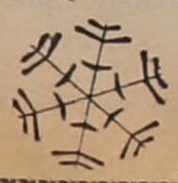

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President hospitalized but in strong comeback

FOWLER — President Bill Hashimoto was hospitalized this past year for an operation, but did a tremendous job of keeping the Fowler JACL active.

Other officers were Tiyo Yamaguchi, president-elect; Harry Honda, 2nd V.P.; Yoshio Honda, rec. secy.; Harou Yoshimoto, treas.; Setsu Kikuta, cor. secy.; Thomas Toyama, pub.; George Yamamoto, ath.; Hideo Kikuta, dele.; Harley Nakamura, alt. dele.

Dick Iwamoto was chairman for the benefit movie on Feb. 13. Tiyo Yamaguchi was the chairman for the Fowler Japanese community picnic on March 28.

Fowler JACL donated $10 to the American Field Exchange Service for its student program.

Haruo Yoshimoto was the membership Chairman, Board of Governors for membership drive were Geoge Teaoka and drive were George Teraoka and Tom Kamikawa, City of Fowler; Tom Mayebo and Mae Mukai and Jim Hashimoto, West; Ray Nishina and Tak Ideta Northeast; Joe Yoshimura and Hiro Asakawa, Southeast.

Mr. Steinhower will be the guest speaker March 18 at Bruces Lodge with Tom Kamikawa as chairman.

Randy McFarland became the first Caucasian to win the Fowler JACL Scholarship. There was hardly any Sansei applying for it.

Fowler JACL entered a decorated automobile in the Fowler Fall Festival and placed third for organizations.

Fowler JACL guest to the CCDC banquet were Mrs. Fred Smith, president of the Fowler Improvement Association and Greg Hagiguary, new Bank of America manager in Fowler.

GREETINGS
CLOVIS JACL

Dr. Abe--

Continued on Page B-2

patient so that I can better treat him.

At best they will make comments such as he was always shy or he always seemed worried, etc., but when they are asked directly as to why he felt this way and has he ever confided his feelings to you, the answer is "I don't know."

When asked as to "Why they do not know," the usual answer is, "I felt awkard about asking him about personal things, we never discussed such topics with each other, we find it difficult to confide in each other, etc."

The point of all this is that consequently, the usual Nisei really knows very little indeed about himself or the other members of his family. This is what I mean by a lack of real communication and understanding.

This is in contrast to a communication and understanding which is based on a culturally stereotyped level which emphasizes social behavior.

Illustrations of what I mean by culturally stereotyped social communications and understandings are when a family member becomes ill or when some misfortune befalls them, you can be almost certain that other members of the family and relatives will immediately lend assistance, help out, etc.

Thus, communications and understandings at this level are understood real well and we know just how to behave. This is quite a bit different from a communication that says, " I really know or can understand him," or "I know just how he feels."

Family First Idea

The result of all this is that I see the Japanese family, and certainly I include the Nisei family here, as a family first and it is secondarily composed of individuals.

Emphasis is on the family instead of a family structure which emphasizes the individual first and he is secondarily a member of a family.

Some Nisei parents have expressed an opposition to such an orientation. They wrongly assumed that if they stress the importance of the individual, their children would become too independent, he would be interested only in himself; that they will not consider the parents wishes, etc.

I believe such parents have several reasons, both conscious and unconscious, for expressing such a viewpoint.

I do not have the time to go into the reasons for such an attitude, but let me simply state that by stressing the individual I do not mean that the child does as he pleases, that he makes independent decisions, etc.

Importance of Individual

What I am referring to is that the child is recognized and respected as an individual with his individual wishes, feelings, etc., that he too has a say so and that whatever decisions are made are not exclusively made by the parents or by himself.

I am also stating that the parents have the eventual right to overrule his wishes.

I am emphasizing the process of interaction and communication rather than to focus on the result which implies that "he will become too independent if he is permitted to do as he wishes."

Again, there are studies that show that such a democratic process of decision making leads to more cohesiveness and certainly better communication and understanding among the members, as contrasted to a unilateral or autocratic method of arriving at decisions.

It may, at first glance, seem like the two orientations are diametrically opposed by saying that we should, on the one hand stress the family and more specifically, the parents as contrasted to a stressing of the individual as well as the family. I do not think that the two orientations are incompatible.

Cultural Traits

I have often been asked as to what should we retain from the Japanese culture?

By all means, I think we should try to retain the strong family ties and we should retain the social behavior that our Issei parents taught us.

At the same time I also believe that the importance and worth of the individual family members can be stressed so that when the child grows up he is able to rely on his inner resources, that he feels confident and assertive enough to be able to satisfactorily deal with his co-workers, neighbors, etc.

Again, research evidence shows that if all members are active participants and have an active say so in the final decision that such groups will be more cohesive and accomplish more than a group in which one or two members make the decisions.

Recommendations

As specific recommendations, we should try to alter our thinking to make adjustments for a family structure that is quite different from the more rigid family structure of our teenage years.

The rigid family and social structure is no longer there and our children are growing up in a culture that stresses the individual and acculturation will continue to take place.

We can no longer rely as heavily on the fixed and rigid family structure to govern our childrens' behavior. Thus, we will have to help our children to make the necessary adjustments.

We will have to give them more guidelines by making them much more aware of themselves and others so that they are less confused as to just who, what, how and why they are like they are.

We will have to help them develop as individuals who will possess more self-assurance than we do and who are oriented toward understanding themselves so that they can rely on themselves as responsible and mature adults, since, as I have already mentioned, the family and social structures will not be influ-

(Continued on Next Page)

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Scholarship Winners

The Pvt. Ben Frank Masaoka Memorial Scholarship has been administered by National JACL Headquarters at the request of his mother, Mrs. Haruye Masaoka of Venice, Calif., who gives an outright grant of $200 to a most deserving Nisei high school graduate in the country.

Since 1959, an additional $100 is awarded the winner—the sum being donated by Dr. James Toshiaki Mimura of Royal Oak, Mich, co-recipient of the first scholarship in 1946.

From 1964, the other co-recipient of the first scholarship, Dr. Harry Abe of Watagh, L.I., N.Y., has added another $100.

Now ready for its 21st annual award in 1966, the scholarship is open to Japanese American high school graduates who plan to continue their education in the fall. Nominations must be through JACL chapters. This past year, 50 chapters submitted nominations, the highest for any single year.

From 1966, two $250 scholarships in memory of Dr. Takashi Terami of Sacramento are being offered.

PVT. BEN FRANK MASAOKA MEMORIAL SCHOLARSHIP WINNERS

1946—Harry Abe, New York, and Toshiaki Mimura, Chicago
1947—Kaz Oshiki, Nebraska
1948—Joseph Tanaka, St. Louis
1949—Grace Taketa, Washington, D.C.
1950—Ken Tokiyama, East Los Angeles
1951—Cherry Tsutsumida, Arizona
1952—Curt Sugiyama, Detroit
1953—Hideko Akamatsu, Twin Cities
1954—David Yamakawa, San Francisco
1955—Seiji Itahara, Chicago
1956—Ted Sakano, Snake River
1957—Thomas Yoneda, Sonoma County
1958—Ronald Inouye, Mt. Olympus
1959—Thomas Tadano, Arizona
1960—Brian Rio Kashiwagi, Seattle
1961—Rodney S. Omachi, Stockton
1962—Tetsu Hojo, San Jose
1963—Lance Ito, East Los Angeles
1964—Thomas Yukio Nakata, Portland
1965—Gerald David Yoshitomi, Venice-Culver

COL. WALTER T. TSUKAMOTO MEMORIAL SCHOLARSHIP

Two $250 awards are given each year by Mrs. Tomoye Tsukamoto in memory of her late husband, Col. Walter T. Tsukamoto, JACL national president.

1963—Howard H. Henjyoji (Portland) and Amy Muneoka (San Fernando Valley)
1964—Kent Shoji (San Fernando Valley) and Lucy Inouye (Boise Valley)
1965—Robert Alan Numata (Spokane) and Shunsaku Sugiura (Mile-Hi)

NATIONAL JACL SUPPLEMENTAL SCHOLARSHIP

Supplemental scholarships of $200 each are also awarded by National JACL and in 1960 by Tokichi Matsuoka of New York City.

1956—Lucille Inami (Fresno)

1957—Elizabeth Okayama (Chicago), Willie Sugahiro (Snake River), Frances Sumida (Portland), Grace Takahashi (Gresham-Troutdale).

1958—Deanna Honbo (Delano), Kenji Kawaoka (San Luis Obispo), Michihara Sakata (East Los Angeles), Helen Tademaru (Chicago).

1959—Misao Yamane (Cleveland), Jean Y. Muranaka (San Fernando Valley), Elaine E. Mitarai (Mt. Olympus), Stanley T. Murayama (San Diego).

1960—Anne Miwa Kanomata (Pocatello), William Yasuo Hayashi (Sonoma County), Daniel Okimoto (Pasadena).

Tokichi Matsuoka Scholarship—Denson Gen Fujikawa (Long Beach).

1961—Alan T. Miyamoto (Southwest L.A.), Kenneth K. Murata (Sacramento), Linda K. Kobata (Long Beach), Dennis K. Fujita (Sonoma County).

1962—Dick S. Kaku (San Fernando), Sharon K. Kato (Pocatello), Gail J. Katagiri (Chicago) Russell K. Endo (Southwest L.A.).

1963—Arline Hashimoto (Fresno), Richard R. Naruo (Milwaukee), Gilbert K. Yamamoto (Sacramento), James Suekama (Mile-Hi).

1964—Michael Kaku (San Jose), Jeremy K. Ota (Gresham-Troutdale), Sylvia Sakamoto (Arkansas Valley), Kent Yamaguchi (Fresno).

1965—Ross Patrick Murasako (Fresno), Jane Mitsuko Nakashima (Watsonville), Patricia Ann Takahashi (Placer County), Richard Nobuo Tsujimoto (Salt Lake).

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JUDGES FOR Sonoma County JACL's Pioneer Memorial and JACL scholarship meet to select winners. They are (from left) Edwin Ohki, committee secretary; Dr. DeForest Hamilton, superintendent of Sonoma County schools; Frank Oda, James Murakami; Dr. Randolph Newman, president, Santa Rosa Jr. College; and George Hamamoto.

Hospitalization plan swells Sonoma County

SANTA ROSA — The Sonoma County JACL enjoyed one of the most outstanding years in its history because of the large increase in membership and the number of sponsored events.

Adoption of a group hospitalization plan raised our total membership to a phenomenal figure of 467 members. This figure ranks the Sonoma County Chapter as the fourth largest of our NCWN District Council.

Thanks to George Okamoto, chapter Blue Cross Administrator, capably assisted by the insurance advisory board composed of George Hamamoto, Jim Murakami, Edwin Ohki and George Shimizu, the administrative problems relative to the new service offered our membership was resolved.

Quality Maintained

Despite the problems of a large membership, there was no let-down on the number or quality of the various affairs sponsored by the chapter.

A total of 30 various chapter events were sponsored during 1965, starting off with the annual installation dinner at the Green Mill on Jan. 9.

Joe G. Masaoka, JHP Administrator, visited the chapter to report on the progress of this phase of our project bringing along with him several cameramen from a television station in Germany.

On Lincoln's Birthday a general meeting was called to discuss the chapter's hospitalization plan. Old time JACLers were quite amazed at the large unexpected crowd in attendance for this meeting.

Family Conference

Under co-chairmanship of George Hamamoto and Jim Murakami, a family conference was presented on May 7 with Dr. George Butler, assistant superintendent of Sonoma State Hospital, as guest speaker.

Our JACL Bowling League held its 12th annual awards dinner on May 8 at the Green Mill with team sponsors and bowling league officials as guest.

On May 12 the judges of the Memorial and JACL scholarships met to select the 1965 recipient of this chapter award. The judging panel was headed by JACLer Dr. DeForest Hamilton, Superintendent of Sonoma County schools.

In June some 16 youngsters entered San Francisco Chapter's Jr. JACL Olympics at Kezar Stadium. Through encouragement and arrangement of George Shimizu, this was the first time the local chapter had entries at this meet.

Community Picnic

Again, another first for the chapter was the JACL community picnic June 20 at Doyle Park in Santa Rosa, co-sponsored with Enmanji Temple.

Once again on the second Sunday of July, all JACLers as a courtesy and good public relations, the chapter furnished the badly needed manpower to Enmanji Temple for its annual chicken teriyaki barbecue. Over 7,000 visitors poured over the church grounds and by late afternoon all chicken was sold.

One of the earliest general meetings to elect new board members and officers for 1966 took place Oct. 1. The meeting also marked the beginning of the 1966 membership drive.

The Nisei G.I. Memorial Service was held on the traditional last Sunday of October at Enmanji Temple with Tak Kameoka as chairman. The Rev. S. Masunaga of San Mateo Buddhist Church delivered one of the most inspiring and challenging messages in English, which most appropriatly befitted the purpose of this memorial service.

On Nov. 5 and 6 Japanese films were screened at the Enmanji Memorial Hall with George Shimizu again serving as general chairman. The movies benefit was well attended on both evenings and a most generous profit was realized, enabling the chapter to carry out many activities for the next six months.

Youngsters were the center of attraction at the Christmas party Dec. 11 at Enmanji Memorial Hall.

Thus Sonoma County Chapter has enjoyed another successful year with more than 30 different events jam-packed on the chapter calendar of events.

Dr. Abe--

Continued from Page B-3

encing their behavior as it did when our own personalities were developing.

Environment as Factor

We might change our orientation from a culture that emphasizes heredity to one that stresses environmental factors.

We might alter our fatalistic "nothing can be done about it" attitude and the heredity and fatalistic notion that we can't change. I have found these notions of "I can't change" and "nothing can be done about it" to be very strong in Niseis.

Such a notion is a complete fallacy because people definitely can and do change.

And above all, we will have to take a close look at the kind and level of communication and understandings we really want. We will have to take a very close look and revise our own attitude and thinking as to the social acceptableness of the kind and level of communication that I am referring to.

I believe this is the crucial point; that we should incorporate into our personalities, a "knowing" orientation to go along with our social behavior.

In order to do this, we will have to deal with heretofore socially unacceptable thoughts and feelings because we certainly have them like everyone else.

Express Emotions

We will have to become comfortable with and realize that it is important to communicate and understand such feelings as anger, fear, shyness, love, insecurities, sensitivities, jealousies, worries, sex, and other emotion-laden aspects of our personality without a fear of "losing face."

Since we were taught that these emotions and thoughts were unacceptable, and it was disapproved of and a "haji," we never openly expressed such feelings or thoughts.

Thus, usual Nisei has never really come to grips with such feelings. As a result, he feels uncomfortable and awkward with such feelings and consequently, many Nisei parents have never communicated at this level among themselves and certainly not with their children, just like their Issei parents never communicated at this level with the Nisei.

And if we do not do this, if we do not examine our feelings and thoughts on these very important topics, how can one say that he truly understands himself and also understands his children.

If a lack of or faulty communications leads to poor understanding between parents and children and both sides would like to do a better job, I am sure that one of the steps that we parents should take is for us to practice, experience and learn a technique that we were never taught or have never really experienced.

We will have to realize that stereotyped social behavior alone is only one level of communication and at this stereotyped level we do not get to truly know and understand ourselves or others.

We, therefore, should practice and experience communicating at the more "knowing behavior" level in addition to the social behavior level.

Frankness Stressed

If we stress the knowing-type of communication we will become comfortable in expressing our deep, inner-feelings without becoming highly self-conscious and being fearful of "losing face."

Again, I am impressed with how much more frank and better my Caucasian patients are at expressing their private and personal feelings in comparison to my Nisei patients who find it so difficult to communicate at this level. Yet, it is precisely these kinds of feelings and thoughts that are leading to their adjustment difficulties.

I am sure that both parents and children will gain if this kind of communication is tried in the home.

Discussion groups would be another way of experiencing and becoming more comfortable in communicating at this more personal and getting-to-know-you level. It will take practice and it definitely is not easy to do this without becoming too anxious, self-conscious or defensive.

How to better communicate and how to gain better understanding, etc., can come later, preferably with the help of a professional person who understands human behavior.

The first important step is that we simply become more comfortable and at ease in

Continued on Page B-23

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The Enemy at Guadalcanal

After 20 Years, a Japanese Veteran from a Famous Pacific War Battle Receives Invitation to Meet His Enemy at Reunion

Originally written and published in Japan in the Bungei Shunju, this story should be of interest because it reveals the feelings of a Japanese veteran invited to attend a reunion of an American infantry division, as well as his feelings toward Nisei. The story was well received and popular in Japan.

Incidentally, the Mr. Kawamoto mentioned near the end is now the Japan Desk Officer for Educational and Cultural Affairs, Department of State, as well as a vice-chairman of the Washington, D.C., JACL Chapter. Among his duties, he handles the Fulbright Scholarship program for Japan.

By YASUO OBI,
Vice-President of the Pacific Trading Co., Japan
(Translated from an article published in the March, 1964, issue of Bungei Shunju)

A Sudden Invitation from the United States

"I have a message inviting you to the United States" said Mr. Tenny of the American Embassy with a pleasant smile. "The Veterans Association of the 164th Infantry Regiment which was composed of men from Minnesota and South Dakota and which fought so fiercely with the 124th Infantry Regiment to which you were attached in Guadalcanal twenty years ago wants very much to have you visit them. They would like to meet and have a good talk with a Japanese veteran who was able to survive as they did and to forget the sorrows of Guadalcanal. This would be a fine thing for Japanese-American friendship, they feel."

To tell the truth, I felt at that time like a single tree pulled out of a bamboo thicket. The War was something of the distant past. If only for the reason that the war was over was it not a thing of the past? That war was a bad dream. If it is a good thing to forget bad dreams, wouldn't it be better to forget the war, I suggested.

I was 22 years old at that time; now I was 43. The foreign trade business which I had started after getting out of the Army was coming along nicely. When I played with my four children I was really far removed from the War. I was satisfied with my modest, ordinary life as it was.

This was my frame of mind when I received this sudden invitation from Americans with whom I had fought on Guadalcanal. I was bewildered. Japanese-American friendship — that was certainly a beautiful expression and idea. I wondered whether I might be of some use. But among those veterans of the 164th Infantry Regiment who had invited me there would probably be some war victims. There would be relatives of war dead and those who had been injured.

The battle at Guadalcanal had been a fierce one and the sad part of it all was that it was an unhappy affair for both the victors and the vanquished. Both sides bore "old wounds." After 20 years, new skin had at last grown over these "old wounds."

If I were to go to the United States now, wouldn't it mean the reopening of these "old wounds"? I was confused. It might seem a little cowardly but I didn't want to be hurt by something which had occurred a long time ago.

When I returned home from work I hesitatingly reported this news to my family. I wondered whether my wife would understand the way I felt about this.

"Papa — are you going to America—take me along with you! We'll bring back an Indian peace pipe for a peace souvenir!" Hearing my little one's remarks brought me back to reality and I quickly made up my mind. It would be a good thing to go for the benefit of children who do not know what war is. The great tasks — peace and friendship — these were to be undertaken by children whose hands had not yet been soiled. If I were to go to the United States it would be a start in that direction. If I were to be subjected to some unpleasant memories — well, I would go anyway — and I would pass the baton to someone else afterwards.

My Escort was "Heaven-sent"

On Nov. 4, 1964, I took off for the United States on a Northwest Airlines plane. Since only two weeks had passed since I had learned about it, no real preparations had been made but there was one good thing which I had accomplished.

I had taken with me a prize-winning picture to be used as a gift. An 86-year-old mother had given this picture to her son in the hope that he would have a pleasant trip to the United States and as a symbol of Japanese-American friendship. The "thawing snow" in this picture brought to mind the thawing of the cold war but it also meant the producing of the "buds of peace" during the spring.

However, the ferns in the picture might be exactly the same as those found in the farm belt in Minnesota so that along with my general uneasiness I also had a certain feeling of apprehension as regards this picture. This was a tough trip from the outset.

When I boarded the Northwest Airlines plane, all I knew was that I would be taken care of by a Mr. Jim Fenelon. What would become of me? Leave it up to God! That was just the way I had felt at Guadalcanal 20 years before.

I arrived at the airport in Minneapolis at 4:40 p.m. on Nov. 5. The wind was very cold and I was stumbling along like a country bumpkin when all of a sudden I heard, "Are you Mr. Obi?" uttered in Japanese. I was surprised, turned around, and found a Japanese-looking "priest" smiling at me.

"My name is Otani—I guess you have had a rough trip. I will take care of you while you are here in Minneapolis. How do you do?"

He was literally Heaven-sent. Having made a difficult decision and travelled this far, I felt some concern about traveling around the immense farming areas—that is to say, it would be like traveling alone in the jungles of Guadalcanal and there would be no end to it. I felt very relieved upon meeting Mr. Otani I wanted to believe in God.

I, who had always been a non-believer, and who had for some reason become a believer, was doing so for the second time. The first time this had happened was on Guadalcanal. After we had not had any food or drink for several days and were wandering about in the jungle, some 13 of us suddenly came upon a small stream. We all threw ourselves down on the bank of the stream and began to drink some of the water. Just then the sound of a machine gun broke out and my colleagues fell floundering. What had we done—we were smack in the middle of enemy territory.

Fortunately, I had not been hit, so I rolled over and escaped. While an American automatic rifle sounded, I made my way along the ground and came to the edge of a precipice. "This is my finish," I said to myself. But a black dog with a white patch emerged from the jungle, glanced skeptically in my direction, and slowly started down the slope. Is there a road down there? I wondered. It wasn't exactly a road but to me, who had been in the jungle so long, it certainly appeared to be a "jindo" (literally a "man's road" but it also has the meaning of "humanity"). "I'm safe," I tho't.

When I returned home to Japan and told my mother about this, she said, "It must have been the fox (according to Japanese superstitution, the fox has supernatural powers)!" Guadalcanal was not the kind of place where you would find a dog. On this occasion I had felt that there must be a God—and now I felt this way a second time.

"Mr. Obi . . ."

A trim man approached me, his eyes narrowing behind the lenses of his eyeglasses. It was Mr. Fenelon, a lawyer who had spent six months arranging my visit. I shook his large, warm hand.

I spent my first night in a small hotel in Minneapolis. Realizing that I was tired, Mr. Fenelon promptly took leave of me. Since my rather full "friendship itinerary" was to begin the next day, I was to get to bed as soon as possible. But for some reason I was strangely stimulated and try as I might I could not get to sleep. And then thoughts of Guadalcanal back twenty years began to run

Continued on Page B-10

★ ★ ★

Yukio Kawamoto—the Translator

Yukio Kawamoto is a native Californian who was drafted for the Army while attending the Univ. of California at Berkeley in the spring of 1942. That November he was assigned to the G-2 Language School at Camp Savage, Minn., and was a member of the second class to graduate from that special school. He served in the South Pacific, first in New Caledonia, then with the United States Navy Fleet Headquarters, later in the Solomons, and in the Philippines landing (Luzon). While in the Solomons, he was with the 37th Buckeye Division, which fought at Bougainville, with the Americal Division, of which the 164th Infantry became a part. Thus, Kawamoto was serving in the Solomons the same time that Yasuo Obi (author of the story) was.

As the only son of the family, which was then confined at the Topaz WRA camp in Central Utah, Kawamoto was allowed to return to the States to visit them. He was given an honorable discharge in August, 1945.

After leaving the Army, he worked for the WRA Resettlement Office in Oakland. Then, he went to Japan as a civilian, interpreting at the International (War Crimes) Tribunal. He married a Japanese national in 1948 and returned with his wife in 1948, recalling that he and his bride were among the beneficiaries of an early JACL law enabling American veterans and servicemen to marry Japanese.

While working for the Veterans Administration in Berkeley, he returned to UC for graduate study. He later worked for the Consulate General of Japan in San Francisco, and then moved to Washington in 1955, where though a Civil Service employee, he is employed in the Foreign Service of the USA.

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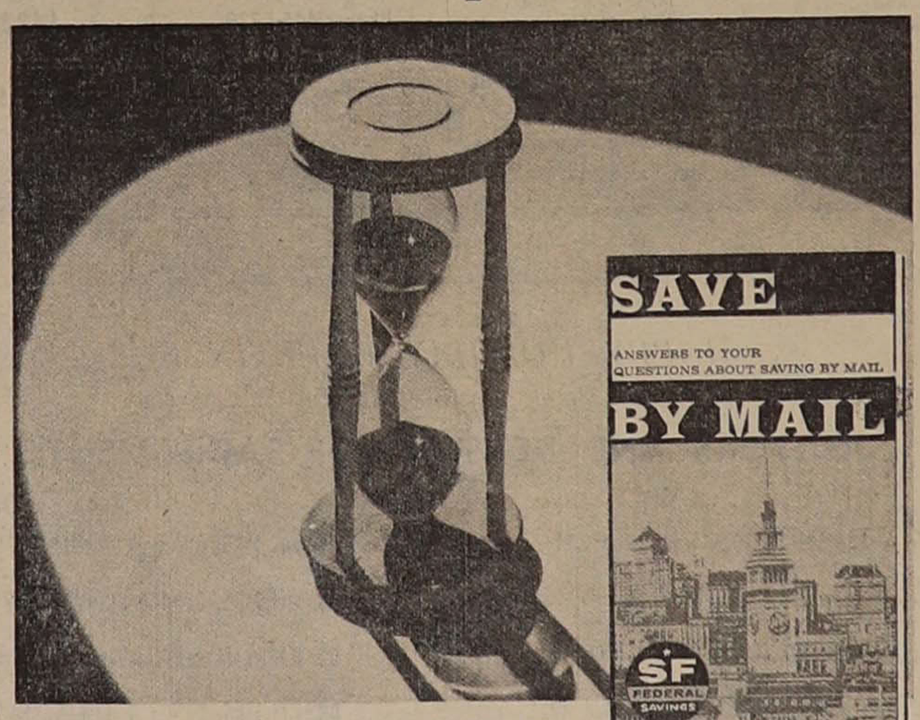

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HAPPY HOLIDAY GREETINGS
FROM
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Participants of the 1965 U.S.-Japan Conference of mayors and chamber of commerce presidents at Oakland work in shirtsleeve. Observers reported this eighth biennial convention held Oct. 25-28 at the Claremont Hotel was the most productive. It was also the hottest three days of the year for the host city.

Oakland JACLers aid in success of Mayor's parley

OAKLAND — During the 8th biennial Japan-America Mayors and Chamber of Commerce Presidents conference held at the Claremont Hotel here Oct. 24-28, the Oakland JACL chapter played an important role in hosting and interpreting at the many official conference events and activities.

With some 125 delegates and observers from Japan, plus their American counterparts, the busy five-day schedule resulted in one of the most successful conferences since its inception in 1950.

Appointed by Oakland Mayor John Houlihan as coordinator of social interpreters, chapter board member Frank Ono organized a staff of 28 interpreters and hostesses to assist in communications among delegates from both countries.

Oakland JACLers who served in this capacity included Mr. and Mrs. Tony Yokomizo, Gloria Bucol, Margaret Utsumi, Molly Kitajima, Mr. and Mrs. Roy Endo, Mr. and Mrs. Paul Ida, Dr. and Mrs. Yukio Kawamura, Chiaki Saito, Allan Nagai and Toshi Ono.

Mrs. Gloria Bucol served as the head interpreter for women's activities under Mrs. Houlihan with Margaret Utsumi, Rosemary Kurita and Molly Kitajima assisting.

Concluding Day

For the final day of the conference, Japanese delegates joined in the first city-wide Issei Appreciation Night honoring those 75 years and older. The Oakland JACL was instrumental in forming a city-wide committee to sponsor this gala occasion at the Buddhist Church.

There were 93 Issei present. Over 310 attended, enjoying the Japanese food and entertainment that was served. Chiaki Saito emceed and Charles Ishizu, also a JACL board member, represented the community in extending the words of welcome. Civil officials headed by Major Houlihan and Oakland's Sister City Major Genzo Abe of Fukuoka also spoke in behalf of their communities.

All board members assumed committee chairmanships for the appreciation night program. Frank Ono was general chairman; Margaret Utsumi, food; Paul and Kay Yamamoto, invitations; Roy Endo, program; Tony Yokomizo, publicity; Shiz Tanaka, decorations and facili-

Continued on Page B19

Awards highlight '65 for Monterey JACL

MONTEREY — National and District awards highlighted this past year. At the installation dinner, the National Award for Membership was presented to the chapter ter for 10 consecutive years of all-time high. The Newsletter was honored with the Jimmie Sakamoto Memorial Award. The coveted Chapter of the Year Award was received during the May NC-WNDC meeting held here.

Annual events, which are spring and fall pot luck dinners and the barbecue, were all well attended. The Auxiliary prepared the food for these events and in addition, their program included two luncheons and the JACL Hall's kitchen clean-up and utensil shower.

In the area of youth activities, the Chapter continued its support of the Japanese Language School; and sponsored baseball practice for young boys, which was climaxed by attending the Giants game on Masanori Murakami Day.

The Junior JACL has increased their membership and activities and has assumed the responsibility of the Hall clean-up this year.

On Oct. 24 the Issei were entertained by a program of Japanese music and classical dances.

Salinas Initiates Hospital Benefits for Membership

SALINAS — On Jan. 1, 1964, the Salinas Valley JACL initiated a Blue Cross Hospitalization Plan for its members under the directorship of Harry Iida.

That same day I was to be the new President of the local chapter, but with four past presidents and six more helpful and willing members of the Board of Directors, the job was not to be as bad as I had imagined.

In September of the same year, the chapter board of directors planned and organized the first Pionetr Night dinner for the Issei, featuring entertainment by the Chidori Band of San Jose and a Chow Mein dinner with a special treat of striped bass "sashimi" donated by James Tanda. There was also an inspiring talk by Tad Masaoka, who honored us by his attendance, with his family.

For 1965, five of the 1964 Board Members were retained for the first time and five newly elected Board Members comprised the new Board of Directors.

In April, 1965, the Membership accepted the Blue Cross Major Medical and Hospitalization Plan.

Our annual installation dinner and dance and Japanese benefit movie, the Graduates Bar-B-Q and Membership Drive were in the hands of very capable and willing chairmen, therefore my job as president of the Salinas Valley Chapter has been very fruitful.

So, to the next President, my very best regards.

—Ted Ikemoto,
1964-65 President

Sac'to JACL Enjoys Busy Year

SACRAMENTO — Here is a brief resume of the 1965 activities of Sacramento JACL.

The chapter hosted in February the quarterly NC-WNDC session which was preceded by a 1000 Club whing ding Installation of 1965 officers concluded the program.

With assistance of the Jr. JACL, the chapter entered a float in the Camellia Day Parade.

Chapter reached its new all-time high (903 members), such increase being due to JACL-CPS healh plan. Percy and Gladys Masaki devoted many tedious hours to complete the chapter filing system to administer the plan.

Many of the Issei parents enjoyed a family night program at the Nisei Memorial Hall. Thanks to generous merchants, many went home with door prizes.

Shock in May

During May, the Sacramento Japanese American community was shocked to read that many of its younger elements were arrested for a series of burglary amounting to $12,000. JACL organizd community effort to prevent its reoccurrence by enlisting church and other Issei-Nisei groups. A Japanese guidance council was formed under leadership of Dr. George Takahashi and the Rev. Horinouchi. A series of lectures and panel discussions

Continued on Page B-15

San Jose grows to record high membership total

SAN JOSE—The San Jose JACL has continued its growth cycle for the past ten years, and 1965 was no exception. Progressing in membership, San Jose accelerated to an all-time high of 1,350. Through diversified projects, a balanced program was maintained.

Keiro Kai (Issei appreciation dinner for those 75 years and over) is an annual banquet sponsored by our chapter and other Japanese organizations. It was one of the most important events which took place during the year. The banquet was held at the San Jose Buddhist gymnasium with a crowd of 375 in attendance.

Perhaps, one of the most interesting projects the San Jose JACL participated in was the development of an eight-acre Japanese Garden at Kelly Park. It is a replica of the famous Korakuen Garden in Okayama, Japan, and duplicates the waterfalls, lakes, tea house, and little islands. When fully developed, this garden will be one of the loveliest in the country, and on which everyone can enjoy.

Contra Costa active with two key projects

EL CERRITO—The Contra Costa JACL has achieved a high degree of success in its programs and activities this year by careful planning and delegation of responsibilities. This has encouraged greater participation and support from the membership and has resulted in record attendances at these events.

Two outstanding projects, in addition to the usual run of programs, concern:

1—Blood Bank. Our chapter provides members with a unique blood donor plan, available to any member of the family at no cost and without restriction.

2—Youth Essay Contest. Our chapter has launched the NC-WNDC cultural heritage program by sponsoring its own essay contest for high school students. The topic is "Our Cultural Heritage".

It ends on Dec. 31, 1965, is open to sons and daughters of chapter members and to local Jr. JACL members. It is hoped that through this contest, the chapter will gain a better insight into the contemporary thoughts and feeling of our youth.

—Teddy Tanaka,
1965 President

Reno Mayor and Mrs. Hugo Quilici welcome Northern California JACLers Bill Matsumoto (left) and George Ushijima of Alameda at the NC-WNDC convention hosted by Reno JACL last October.

Sonoma County Holds G I Memorial Service

SANTA ROSA—The Sonoma County JACL, like its brother chapters of the NC-WNDC, enjoyed one of its succesful years in 1965 with a record breaking membership total as well as a banner year of activities.

One of the most outstanding events of the chapter was one of our traditional affairs held since 1948. It is the Nisei G.I. Memorial Service held on the last Sunday of October to honor the three local Nisei GIs that have given their lives for their country.

This year the annual observance was held on Sunday, Oct. 24, at the local Enmanji Buddhist Temple with the Rev. S. Masunaga of the San Mateo Buddhist Church delivering a most challenging message in English. Some 150 persons were in attendance at this annual rite.

Tak Kameoka, chairman for this service, and Rev. G. Nagafuji of the local Buddhist Temple have been instrumental in securing an outstanding English speaking minister for this annual memorial service.

Members of the Sonoma County Chapter are proud that this solemn observance has been held throughout the many years.

San Mateo builds tea garden for community

SAN MATEO—Two community-wide projects have attracted many San Mateo JACLers to actively support civic betterment: namely, the consolidation of four elementary schools into a strongly segregated central school and the possibility of "neighborhood rejuvenation".

The Japanese Tea Garden at Central Park, which is estimated to cost between $52,000 and $75,000, is in the process of construction by volunteer services of local Japanese Gardeners' Assn. who are also JACL members.

—Irene Ikeda,
1965 President

Watsonville aids building fund project

WATSONVILLE — The Watsonville JACL did two things which I believe to be outstanding and worthy of mentioning in 1965.

(1) The local chapter spearheaded the fund raising for the Community Hospital Building Program. Through its effort over $40,000 was raised among the Japanese residents of Pajaro Valley.

This was the first time in the history of Watsonville that an all-out effort was made to raise funds among the Japanese people for the community.

This resulted in an editorial in the local paper, the Watsonville Register Pajaronian, praising the generosity of local Japanese American residents.

(2' For the first time since relocation, the local JACL honored the pioneer Issei of Watsonville at a Keiro-Kai dinner in November. More than 200 people attended including 50 honored guests.

—Ben Umeda, President
Watsonville JACL

Youth panel top event for Florin

FLORIN—One of the most successful programs undertaken by the Florin Chapter was a Youth Forum Panel Discussion in June 1965. Approximately 200 people attended this program. Panel discussion on Today's Youth was a main topic debate was mostly on juvenile delinquency.

Participants were Bill Kashiwagi, Mary Tsukamoto, June Okamoto, Nancy Oda, Rev. Iguchi, Rev. C. Horikoshi, Richard Masuda, Jerry Takehara and Dennis Machida.

Chapter is planning ahead to have this type of program at least twice a year. Emphasis on larger membership is contemplated for the forthcoming year.

—Bill Kashiwagi

GREETINGS

And Best Wishes For The New Year

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Season's Greetings and our best wishes to all members and their families!

RENO CHAPTER
JACL

Northern California - Western Nevada District Council

OFFICERS

Chairman	Jack S. Kusaba, San Francisco
Vice Chairman	John Enomoto, Sequoia
Secretary	Mrs. Yo Hironoka, San Francisco
Treasurer	Sam Kitabayashi, Contra Costa
1000 Club Chairman	Haruo Ishimaru, San Mateo
Ex Officio	Dr. Tom Taketa, San Jose

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Tad Hirota, Berkeley — Gran Shimizu, San Jose
Geo. Matsumoto, Stockton — Jug Takeshita, Alameda
Wm. Matsumoto, Sac'to — Mas Yokogawa, Mont. Pen.

MEMBER CHAPTERS

Alameda, Berkeley, Contra Costa, Cortez, Eden Township, Florin, Fremont, French Camp, Gilroy, Livingston-Merced, Marysville, Monterey-Peninsula, Oakland, Placer County, Reno, Sacramento, Salinas Valley, San Benito County, San Francisco, San Jose, San Mateo, Sequoia, Sonoma County, Stockton, Watsonville.

Northern California District Youth Council

OFFICERS

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Vice Chairman	Dianne Taniguchi, Sacto.
Secretary	Janis Ikezoe, S.F.
Treasurer	Janet Minami, Al-Co. Jr.
Publicity	Chris Tanabe, Al-Co Jr.

JR. JACL CHAPTERS

Al-Co (Alameda County; Eden Township, Fremont, Oakland), Berkeley, Contra Costa, Eden Township (part of Al-Co), Monterey, Oakland (part of Al-Co), Placer County, Sacramento, San Francisco, San Jose, Stockton.

The Enemy at Guadalcanal

Continued from Page B-6

through my feverish head.

Guard the Colors With Your Life

Two slices of dry bread and a lump of sugar — this was New Year's Day, 1943. "The Colors Must be Guarded to the Bitter End!" — this was the strict order which I had received as standard bearer. Here I was on Guadalcanal in the Solomons on the top of Mt. Austin. The Commanding Officer of the 124th Infantry Regiment, Colonel Oka had ordered the distribution of the last of the food rations to all personnel.

We were surrounded by the U.S. military forces, our supplies had run out, and we had been carrying on a desperate struggle for three months and faced an honorable death. The 250-plus men were like men doomed and when they received their dry bread and sugar they were skin and bones. The living and the dead both reeked — life and death were side by side.

"Members of the 124th Infantry Regiment. You have been suffering day after day. You have all done a fine job as Japanese soldiers — don't feel ashamed. We here with the United States forces are waiting for you to throw down your weapons and come to us . . ."

We had listened quietly to this Japanese language surrender broadcast by the U.S. Forces since the third of January. It was not because we felt calm — we were obliged to remain quiet so that we would not use up our energy. We were afraid of using our energy so we did not converse with each other. The Japanese which was coming over the speaker seemed like words coming from some foreign country.

"Come on down off the mountain — you can enjoy yourselves here and there is plenty of food."

Every day immediately after these broadcasts there was a fierce barrage. Under the direction of Colonel Oka we had landed on Guadalcanal in the face of the enemy during early September and had carried on an all-out attack on the Lunga Airstrip on the 15th. For about four months we had carried on a fierce battle between this air strip and Mt. Austin.

Then, in early December, as a last effort we tried to recapture the airstrip but lost the battle. There was only one thing to do—withdraw to our present position on Mt. Austin and fight a last-ditch battle while awaiting help.

All we wore were light brown shirts and light-weight trousers. We were all barefooted. There was no food—no ammunition. We were just barely alive. We were having more of a battle with ourselves than we were with the enemy — we were going to lose to ourselves. The only thing that kept me going was the ragged flag which I had bound around my waist. No matter what happened I was to guard the colors. I can't imagine now how I got through those days.

Some of the men went mad with hunger and died—some men ate human flesh. I remained alive while witnessing these terrible things. Our nerves must have been like poles which supported our emaciated bodies from within. Somehow we seemed to lose all of our important faculties.

The U.S. Forces which had not taken a single prisoner by Jan. 15, opened up a terrific barrage and an all-out attack had begun. Seventeen hundred rounds fell in an area of five hundred square meters and then the tank units began to push forward. One flank of our position was penetrated and we became human bullets. In order that the flag and I would go together, I took two hand grenades and a pistol and fought back. However, since nightfall was approaching the U.S. Forces withdrew and fortunately the flag and I were spared. There were about 50 men left. It may be said that our forces who were on the verge of starving to death and had been "victorious" in fighting against the completely-equipped U.S. Forces.

That night, Colonel Oka tried to escape with all those who were able to move. We marched into the dark jungle but whether we were trying to escape from life or death I did not know—I simply marched.

When I did take a look I found that during the five days from the 15th to the 20th many of our men had fallen by the wayside and there were just a little over ten men left staggering along. Then, as I said before, we were fired upon with automatic rifles near the edge of the stream. I was the only one who was able to walk on. Then, for seventeen days after that, I traced my way to the location of the last Japanese forces to withdraw. The only thing of which I was aware was the flag—I can hardly remember anything other than that. What I saw, what I ate, where I slept—I can't recall any of that. Perhaps it is just as well that I do not. "I was able to save the flag!"—that thought alone was enough.

The Trying Evening Of November 8

Beginning on Nov. 6, I was taken to various places by Mr. Fenelon. There were about three parties a day. Mr. Fenelon is now a lawyer. During the war he was a "tough sergeant" who kept the men under control and gave them a rough time.

The 164th Infantry Regiment was made up of a good

Continued on Page B-18

JACL Track and Field Records

PACIFIC SOUTHWEST NISEI RELAYS

OPEN DIVISION	Record	Year Made
100—Bob Watanabe (West L.A.)	10.0s	1952
220—Mas Miyano (Hobos)	21.7s	1962
440—Mas Miyano (Mikados)	50s	1964
880—Henry Kawamoto (Lords)	2m:00.4s	1954
Mile—Kikuo Moriya (Japan)	4m:37.5s	1952
70 High—Ron Muranaka (OC JAYs)	8.6s	1963
120 Low—J. Karahara	13.3s	1941
180 Low—Tommy Hom (Hobos)	19.8s	1960
PV—Dave Hoshimiya (Shamrocks)	13' 1¼"	1941
BJ—Mel Matsukane (OC JAYs)	22' 8½"	1963
HJ—John Kanaya (Santa Clara)	6' ¼".	1958
SP—Tom Sano (Fowler)	55' 6"	1958
Trpl Jump—A. Tamura	44' 7¾"	1941
880 Relay—Hobos	1m:32.6s	1960
440 Relay—Hobos	44.2s	1960
JUNIOR DIVISION		
50—Cliff Yoshida (Untouchables)	5.5s	1961
Henry Hoshino (Maryknoll)	5.5s	1963
100—Jerry Kitahama (Long Beach)	9.9s	1962
660—Glenn Yuguchi (Lonely Guys)	1m:29.9s	1961
120 Low—Dick Fukuhara (Long Beach)	13.7s	1962
Gary Harada (Long Beach)	13.7s	1963
PV—Yamamoto (Venice)	12'	1941
Tony Hamaguchi (Maryknoll)	12'	1963
BJ—Melvin Matsukane (OC JAYs)	21' 6"	1960
HJ—Aaron Alfonso (Untouchables)	5' 9½"	1961
SP—Hideo Osada (Long Beach)	54' 10"	1963
660 Relay—Long Beach JACL	1m:8.9s	1961
440 Relay—Long Beach JACL	45.7s	1962
MIDGET DIVISION: Age 12-13 (*New Event for 1963)		
50—Cliff Yoshida (Tigers)	6.0s	1959
Glen Nagami (Long Beach)	6.0s	1963
60—Gary Harada (Long Beach)	7.0s	1961
100—Glen Nagami (Long Beach)	11.1s	1963
220—Dick Hara (Long Beach)	26.7s	1962
440—Tyrone Furuta (Long Beach)	1m:34s	1961
BJ—Tom Kanegae (OC Jays)	18' 3"	1961
Will Tamura (San Fernando)	18' 3"	1963
HJ—Ronny Okamuro (Pasadena JACL)	5' 1¾"	1964
440 Relay—Venice-Culver City JACL	50.7s	1965
CUB DIVISION: Age 10-11		
50—Wayne Yamamoto (San Fernando)	6.4s	1963
75—A. Furukawa (Flying Tigers)	10s	1960
BJ—Stanley Shira (Wanji)	14' 9¾"	1960
HJ—Marvin Kubota (San Fernando)	4' 6½"	1964
220 Relay—Long Beach	28.4s	1961
440 Relay—Venice-Culver JACL	1m	1963

(The Pacific Southwest JACL Nisei Relays prepares for its 15th annual meeting in late May, 1966. There were only the open and junior divisions when the track meet program was resumed in 1951. In 1959, the midget and cub divisions for junior high school athletes were organized.)

SAN FRANCISCO JACL OLYMPICS

OPEN DIVISION	Record	Year Made
100—Bob Kameoka (Downtown L.A.)	10.0s	1956
220—Bob Kameoka (Downtown L.A.)	22.0s	1957
440—Victor Mitsuno (Downtown L.A.)	52.0s	1957
880—John Kajiwara (Liv.-Mer.)	2m.5s.	1965
Mile—John Kajiwara (Liv.-Mer.)	4m 45.3s.	1965
70 High—Howard Shintaku (Sac'to)	8.9s	1959
180 Low—Hideo Sakamoto (Reedley)	20.5s	1956
PV—Neal Yoshida (Reedley)	12' 9"	1958
BJ—Ron Fujino (West L.A.)	22' 4"	1958
HJ—John Kanaya (San Jose)	6' ¼"	1963
SP—Tom Sano (Fowler)	55' 5"	1959
Discus—Tom Sano (Fowler)	160' 5"	1964
880 Relay—Reedley	1m:34.9s	1957
LIGHTWEIGHT DIVISION		
50—Don Kimura (Reedley)	5.4s	1964
100—Don Kimura (Reedley)	10.3s	1964
660—John Kajiwara (Liv.-Mer.)	1m:28.6s	1963
120 Low—Osami Takeda (Sacramento)	13.6s	1958
PV—Michael Nishida (Stockton)	11' 4"	1962
BJ—Don Kimura (Reedley)	22' 3¾"	1964
HJ—Russ Ichimaru (San Francisco)	5' 9¼"	1962
SP—Dennis Tanaka (San Francisco)	55'	1958
440 Relays—San Francisco JACL	46s	1959
JUNIOR DIVISION (Age: 12-14)		
50—Mike Nishio (Sacramento)	6s	1961
and Tom Ichimaru (San Mateo)	6s	1964
100—Don Kimura (Fowler)	10.9s	1961
HJ—Russell Ichimaru (S.F. Falcons)	5' 2"	1961
BJ—Glen Egusa (San Jose)	18' 9"	1964
440 Relay—Sacramento JACL	50.9s	1961
Baseball Throw—Rick Takahashi (San Mateo)	301' 6"	1964
PEE WEE DIVISION (Age: 9-12)		
50—Duane Kubo (San Jose)	7.2s	1961
HJ—Paul Okuda (Liv.-Mer.)	3'10"	1965
BJ—Steven Kirihara (Liv.-Mer.)	12' 10"	1964
Baseball—Harvey Kadoya (Sac'to)	190' 4"	1961
220 Relay—San Jose JACL	31.8s	1962

(The San Francisco JACL Olympics will prepare for its 14th annual meeting in 1966 in late May or early June. The teams are all sponsored by JACL chapters, except for the junior and pee wee divisions, which permits local youth organizations sponsored by a community agency, church or service club.)

Greetings

A-1 FISH MARKET

OAKLAND, CALIF.

Best Wishes

DENTISTS AND OPTOMETRISTS of Oakland

KIYOSHI HIKOYEDA, D.D.S., 1624 Franklin St., Oakland

TAKAO HIKOYEDA, D.D.S., 354 - 21st St., Oakland

CHARLES M. ISHIZU, D.D.S., 3254 Adeline St., Berkeley

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Reference Section
B-11 DECEMBER 24-31, 1965

National Constitution

Japanese American Citizens League

National Officers

PRESIDENT

1928-30—Clarence T. Arai, 27 (Seattle)* d. Aug. 12, 1963-62
1930-32—Dr. George Y. Takeyama, 36 (L.A.)* ....b. 1896
1932-34—Dr. T. T. Hayashi, 40 (S.F.)* .....b. 1894
1934-36—Dr. Thomas T. Yatabe, 37 (Fresno) .....b. 1897
1936-38—J. Y. Sakamoto, 33 (Seattle) d. Dec. 3, 1955—52
1938-39—W. T. Tsukamoto, 34 (Sac.) d. Dec. 3, 1961—56
1940-46—Saburo Kido, 38 (San Francisco) .....b. 1902
1946-50—Hito Okada, 39 (Salt Lake City) .....b. 1907
1950-52—Dr. R. M. Sakada, 38 (Chi.) d. June 4, 1955—42
1952-56—George J. Inagaki, 38 (Venice) .....b. 1914
1956-58—Dr. Roy M. Nishikawa, 38 (S.W. L.A.) ..b. 1916
1959-60—Shigeo Wakamatsu, 44 (Chicago) .....b. 1914
1960-62—Frank F. Chuman, 43 (DTLA) .....b. 1917
1962-64—K. Patrick Okura, 49 Omaha .....b. 1912
1964-66—Kumeo Yoshinari, 53 (Chicago) .....b. 1911
*As convention chairman of national JACL conventions held in their respective cities, they were honored as national president for the subsequent biennium.

FIRST VICE-PRESIDENT

1938-46—Ken Matsumoto (Los Angeles)
1946-48—George J. Inagaki (Los Angeles)
1948-50—Henry Tani (St. Louis)
1950-52—Frank F. Chuman (Los Angeles)
1952-54—Tom Hayashi (New York)
1954-56—Tom Yego (Placer County)..d. Feb. 8, 1956—47
1956-58—Shigeo Wakamatsu (Chicago)
1958-60—Akiji Yoshimura (Marysville)
1960-62—K. Patrick Okura (Omaha)
1962-66—Jerry Enomoto (San Francisco)
*District council chairmen served as national vice-president during the 1934-36 biennium. In 1946, two additional vice-presidencies were established.

SECOND VICE-PRESIDENT

1946-48—Masao W. Satow (Milwaukee)
—Dr. Randolph M. Sakada* (Chi) d. June 4, 1955—42
1948-50—Frank F. Chuman (Los Angeles)
1950-52—Tom Hayashi (New York)
1952-54—K. Patrick Okura (Omaha)
1954-56—Kenji Tashiro (Tulare County)
1956-58—Jack Noda (Cortez)
1958-60—Toru Sakahara (Seattle)
1960-62—George Sugai (Snake River)
1962-66—Takeshi Kubota (Seattle)
*Appointed to office after Satow's resignation to accept post with National JACL Headquarters staff.

THIRD VICE-PRESIDENT

1946-48—William K. Yamauchi (Pocatello)
1948-50—Tom Hayashi (New York)
1950-52—K. Patrick Okura (Omaha)
1952-54—Bob C. Takahashi (French Camp)
1954-56—Yutaka Terasaki (Denver)
1956-58—Harry I. Takagi (Twin Cities)
1958-60—George Sugai (Snake River)
1960-62—William M. Matsumoto (Sacramento)
1962-64—William M. Marutani (Philadelphia)
1964-66—Rupert Hachiya (Salt Lake)

TREASURER

1932-38—Susumu Togasaki (San Francisco)
1938-46—Hito Okada (Portland)
1946-48—Kay K. Terashima (Salt Lake City)
1948-50—William Enomoto (San Mateo)
1950-56—Dr. Roy M. Nishikawa (Los Angeles)
1956-60—Akira Hayashi (New York) d. Aug. 16, 1961—48
1960-64—Kumeo A. Yoshinari (Chicago)
1964-66—Yone Satoda (San Francisco)

SECRETARY TO BOARD*

1934-36—Saburo Kido (San Francisco)
—Asst.: John Maeno, John S. Ando (Los Angeles)
1936-38—Walter T. Tsukamoto (Sacramento)
—Asst.: Masao W. Satow (Los Angeles)
1938-40—Ken Utsunomiya (Santa Maria Valley)
1940-42—James Sugioka (San Benito County)
1946-48—Dr. Takashi Mayeda (Denver)
1948-50—Mari Sabusawa (Chicago)
1950-52—Ina Sugihara (New York)
1952-54—Mrs. Alice Kasai (Salt Lake City)
1954-56—William Y. Mimbu (Seattle)
1956-60—Mrs. Lily A. Okura (Omaha)
1960-62—Jerry Enomoto (San Francisco)
1962-64—Dr. David Miura (Long Beach)
1964-66—Masaaki Hironaka (San Diego)
*Originally called executive secretary before this post was redesignated as "secretary to board" in 1946.

1000 CLUB CHAIRMAN

1947-50—George J. Inagaki (Los Angeles)*
1950-52—George J. Inagaki (Los Angeles)
1952-54—Harold Gordon (Chicago)
1954-56—Shigeo Wakamatsu (Chicago)
1956-58—Kenji Tashiro (Tulare County)
1958-60—William M. Matsumoto (Sacramento)
1960-62—Frank H. Hattori (Seattle)
1962-64—William M. Matsumoto (Sacramento)
1964-66—Joe Kadowaki (Cleveland)
*Post was not part of the National JACL Board at this time.

LEGAL COUNSEL

1946-53—Saburo Kido (Los Angeles)
1954-60—Frank F. Chuman (Los Angeles)
1960-62—Tom T. Hayashi (New York)
1962- —William M. Marutani (Philadelphia)

Save This Section for Future Reference

PREAMBLE

We, American citizens, in order to foster American democracy, promote active participation in civic and national life, and secure justice and equal opportunities for persons of Japanese ancestry, do establish this constitution for the Japanese American Citizens League of the United States of America.

ARTICLE I
Name and Headquarters

Section 1. The name of this organization shall be the Japanese American Citizens League of the United States of America. The official abbreviation of the name of this League shall be J.A.C.L.

Section 2. The National Headquarters of this organization shall be in the city designated by the National Council.

ARTICLE II
Policy

Section 1. This organization shall promote, sponsor and encourage programs, projects and activities which shall be designed to further and encourage every member to perform faithfully his duties and obligations to the United States of America. The organization and its members shall uphold the Constitution of the United States and the laws of the land and of the several states.

Section 2. This organization shall be non-partisan and non-sectarian and shall not be used for purposes of endorsing candidates for public offices, nor shall it engage in any other political activity whatsoever, except when the welfare and/or civil rights of persons of Japanese ancestry shall be directly affected.

ARTICLE III
Incorporation and Seal

Section 1. The incorporation of this organization shall be under the laws of the State of California.

Section 2. The official seal of this organization shall bear the words: "Japanese American Citizens League, Incorporated Under the Laws of the State of California, June 21, 1937". This seal shall be affixed to all instruments and documents issued by or under the authority of this League.

ARTICLE IV
Membership

The membership of this organization shall be composed of American citizens who are 18 years of age or over who agree to abide by the Constitution and By-Laws of this organization.

ARTICLE V
Chapters

Section 1. The National Organization shall be composed of regularly chartered Chapters, Chapters in process, JACL Committees, District Councils, and Members.

Section 2. The chapters of this organization are encouraged to sponsor and promote programs of their own which are calculated to serve their local communities in the spirit prescribed in the Preamble, and to participate in the various projects recommended by the National organization.

Section 3. The chartered chapters shall be as autonomous as is consistent with this Constitution and By-Laws with the National program.

ARTICLE VI
District Councils

Section 1. The regularly chartered chapters may be grouped together for administrative and program purposes into District Councils.

Section 2. The District Councils shall have jurisdiction over their member chapters, shall participate in and direct the National program within their respective Councils as well as sponsor such activities of their own which shall serve the best interests of their area; shall act upon all business matters referred to them by the National Board, National Council and their authorized officers; and shall coordinate the activities of the chapters and the District with the National organization.

Section 3. The District Councils shall enjoy such autonomy as is consistent with the Constitution and the By-Laws and the National Program. They shall be governed by their own Constitution and By-Laws. The presiding officer of each District Council shall be the Chairman.

ARTICLE VII
Legislative Body

Section 1. The legislative powers of this organization shall be vested in a National Council which shall be composed of two official delegates from each of the chartered chapters.

Section 2. The National Council shall meet in general session biennially during the National Convention.

Section 3. The National Council shall meet in special session upon the call of the President or the National Board whenever it shall be deemed necessary.

Section 4. The quorum necessary to conduct business shall be the presence of a majority of the chartered chapters in good standing.

Section 5. The National Director shall mail copies of the proposed agenda for the National Council meeting at least 30 days preceding the meeting to chapter presidents.

ARTICLE VIII
Voting of National Council

Section 1. The casting of ballots in the National Council sessions shall be upon the basis of chapters in good standing, other chapters duly recognized by the National Council. Each chapter is entitled to one vote which shall be cast in alphabetical order on the membership roll as prepared by the National Director.

Section 2. The majority of all chapters in good standing or chapters duly recognized by the National Council present at all meetings of the National Council shall be necessary for the determination of all issues, questions, and elections, unless otherwise provided.

Section 3. The results of telegraphic, telephonic, or mail voting shall be binding on all chapters in emergencies when the National Director shall have conducted a special poll at the direction of the President who shall announce the results of such special polls, or refer an official request from a District Council to the National Director for a special poll. A majority of the votes returned shall decide the outcome of the proposed issues, provided a quorum of the majority of the chapters of the organization reply. On mail voting the National Director shall mail either a self-addressed envelope or post card to each chapters by certified mail and set a deadline of 30 days after date of mailing for the return of the ballots.

Section 4. Voting by proxy shall be permitted when it shall be impossible for Official Delegates to attend meetings of the National Council. Such proxies may be given to any Active Member, but no member of the National professional staff, provided that such delegation of powers shall be in writing and shall include whatever restrictions and instructions the chapter deems necessary and proper under the circumstances, and provided that the chapter represented by proxy shall have paid the minimum National Convention registration fee.

ARTICLE IX
National Board

Section 1. The executive powers of this organization shall be vested in the National Board which shall be composed of the elected national officers, the District Council Chairmen, the immediate past National President, the National Director, and the National Legal Counsel who shall be appointed by the President. One of the past National Presidents who has served his full term shall be elected by the past National Presidents to serve on the National Board.

Section 2. All elected National officers shall act in their respective capacities on the National Board.

Section 3. The National Board shall meet annually; during the National Convention, and in the non-National Convention year at a time and place to be designated by the National President; and upon the call of the President whenever he may be requested to do so in writing by three or more members thereof.

Section 4. The National Board shall implement the resolutions and decisions of the National Council.

Section 5. The quorum necessary to conduct the business of the National Board shall be a majority of the members thereof. The elected National Officers, the District Council Chairmen and the immediate past National President shall have the right to vote on all matters. In the event a District Council Chairman is unable to attend a meeting of the National Board, an alternate may be selected by the officers of the District Council and such alternate shall be allowed to vote on all matters.

Section 6. Any District Council, at its own expense may send one representative in addition to its Chairman to any National Board meeting. Said representative shall be permitted to sit in all meetings and participate in the discussion but shall have no vote.

ARTICLE X
National Officers

Section 1. The elective officers shall be the President; three Vice Presidents, designated as the First Vice President, the Second Vice President and the Third Vice President; the Secretary to the National Board, the Treasurer, and the National 1000 Club Chairman. The elective officers shall be Active Members of this organization and shall be at least 30 years of age. They shall serve from one Biennial National Conventional to the next.

Section 2. The National Board shall appoint Active Members of the organization to all vacancies which shall occur among the elective officers of the Board; however, only a Vice President may be appointed to the office of President. Such appointees shall serve until the next election.

Section 3. The officers of this organization shall be subject to removal or impeachment for misfeasance, malfeasance, or non-feasance in office, provided that the National Board, after careful investigation, presents the case in question to the National Council. A three-fourths majority vote of the chartered chapters shall be required to adjudge the officer on trial as being guilty of the charges preferred against him.

ARTICLE XI
Nomination and Election of National Officers

Section 1. The nominations for National officers shall be conducted in the following manner:

a) A nominating Committee shall be appointed by the National President one year prior to the convening of the next National Convention. The Nominating Committee shall consist of one representative from each of the District Councils to be appointed by the respective District Councils one year prior to the convening of Convention and National Council. Each such representative shall be one who intends to be present at the National Convention and who will not be a candidate for a National Office. The National President shall designate one member of the Committee as Chairman. The National Director will serve as Secretary to the Committee.

b) Not later than 60 days before the next National Council meeting each District Council through its representative shall submit to the National Nominating Committee the names of qualified candidates for National offices from its area. The National Nominating Committee shall publish the names of all such candidates and furnish to each District Council and to each chapter the complete list of all the candidates, including their names, addresses, and the offices for which they are candidates. No National office shall have more than one nominee from the same District Council.

c) After the expiration of the above 60-day deadline, no candidates will be considered by the National Nominating Committee unless submitted through a member of the Nominating Committee and upon the endorsement of the majority of the chapters of the particular District Council.

d) The names of all candidates must be submitted on official nomination forms provided by the National Nominating Committee, asking for pertinent background information, together with the candidate's signature that he intends to be present at the National Convention and is willing to serve if elected.

e) The Nominating Committee will meet prior to the first business session of the National Council and submit the slate of candidates for National offices to the first business meeting of the National Council. In the event a member of the Nominating Committee is unable to be present at the meeting of the Nominating Committee, the Chairman of the particular District Council may designate a substitute. In making up this slate for presentation, the Nominating Committee may name a candidate for an office other than for which his name was submitted provided his consent for such change is obtained.

f) Additional nominations may be made from the floor when the National Council is duly convened. Such nominations from the floor shall include the background information on the nominee as required on the official nomination form.

Section 2. The National Officers shall be elected by ballot at the final business session of the National Convention.

ARTICLE XII
Amendments

Section 1. The Constitution and the By-Laws of this organization shall be subject to amendment at the National Council meeting and then only upon the motion of a District Council or the National Board.

Section 2. Notification of proposed amendments must be filed with the National Director at least six weeks before the next National Council meeting, and the National Director shall send a copy of the proposed amendment to every chapter at least thirty days preceding the National Council meeting at which a decision is requested.

Section 3. The majority vote of three-fourths of the chartered chapters present shall be necessary to amend any section of this Constitution.

Section 4. The majority vote of two thirds of the chartered chapters present shall be necessary to amend the By-Laws.

Section 5. An amendment to the National Constitution and/or By-Laws proposed at the National Council meeting without prior notice, notwithstanding Section 2. above, upon endorsement by at least five chapters in good standing shall be duly considered by the National Council in the same manner as any other amendment.

BY-LAWS

ARTICLE I.
Active Members

Section 1. **Active Members**
a) Active Members shall be members in good standing of a chartered chapter in good standing, or a chapter duly recognized by the National Council.

b) The Active Members shall be entitled to all the rights and privileges of this organization, including the right to hold elective offices unless otherwise provided.
c) The Active Members shall pay annual dues in an amount set by the local chapter, $4.00 of which shall be remitted by the chapter to National Headquarters as the member's national dues. Active Membership shall be upon the calendar year basis. The Pacific Citizen shall be included within the national dues upon the basis of one subscription to each household.

d) Active Members who move from one locality to another may have their membership transferred without further payment of any fees upon written request to the National Director by the Member and/or Chapter involved.

Section 2. **National Associated Members**

a) National Associated Members shall be persons eligible for membership in this organization residing in areas where there are no chartered chapters and who desire to become associated with this organization.

b) The National Associated Members shall be entitled to all the rights and privileges of this organization, except those expressly reserved for Active Members or prohibited to National Associated Members.

c) The National Associated Members shall pay annual membership dues of $6.50 per year to National Headquarters. The payment of this amount will entitle the Associated Member to one year's subscription to the Pacific Citizen, a National Associated Membership card, and special organizational services and bulletins. Additional members of the same family, residing at the same address, shall pay annual dues of $2.50, but these additional members shall not receive the Pacific Citizen, and other informational matters.
d) The dues for National Associated Members shall be payable upon a calendar year basis.

e) National Associated Members who move to areas where a regular chapter is in existence may have their membership transferred to the chapter on an Active Member status without the further payment of dues.

Section 3. **Special Members**
a) The Special Members shall be non-citizen permanent residents of the United States who desire to become associated with this organization.

b) The Special Members shall pay annual dues in the amount set by the local chapter. Individual Special Membership cards shall be issued to the Special Members upon the payment of $4.00 per member for National Headquarters by the chapter. Special Membership shall be upon the calendar year basis.

c) The Special Members shall be entitled to all rights and privileges of this organization except that of voting and holding local or national office.

d) Special Members who move from one locality to another may have their membership transferred without further payment of any fees upon written request to the National Director by the Special Member and/or Chapter involved.

ARTICLE II
National Supporting Members

Section 1. Individuals who contribute $5.00 or more to the organization shall be known as National JACL Supporting Members.

Section 2. Chapters will retain from each National Supporting Membership the amount of local chapter dues and remit the balance of such National Supporting Membership to National Headquarters.

Section 3. Where the net amount remitted to National Headquarters is $25.00 or more, the Supporting Member upon request, will be enrolled in the JACL One Thousand Club.

ARTICLE III
Chapters: Charters & Obligations

Section 1. The official charter of the organization shall be granted by the National Council when any group of citizens have met the following requirements:

a) Have 25 or more American citizens 18 years of age or over who shall have signed the petition for a charter indicating that they subscribe to the purposes of the organization. The National Board may grant chapter charters with less than the foregoing number if the circumstances merit special consideration.

b) Have currently elected set of officers including a President who is at least 21 years of age.

c) Have a Constitution and By-Laws which are acceptable to the National Board.
d) Whose application for membership in the organization is accompanied by the payment of a $10.00 Chapter initiation fee, the annual Chapter dues of $10.00, and National membership fees for their members.

e) Recommended by the District Council after serving a probationary period of six months.

Section 2. The regularly chartered chapters to be in good standing shall have the following qualifications:

a) A minimum of 25 members of the age of 18 years or more, unless the chapter is operating under a special charter grant from the National Board.

b) All National and District dues, fees and assessments paid by the thirtieth day of June, or 60 days prior to the National Convention, whichever date applies, of the Calendar year for which such dues, fees and assessments were levied.

c) Have a currently elected set of officers, including a President who is at least 21 years of age.

d) Have reasonably cooperated in projects, programs and services carried on by the National organization.

Section 3. Two official delegates and two alternate delegates shall be designated by the regularly chartered chapters to represent them at the National Council meetings of this organization.

Section 4. A Chapter which

(Continued on Page B-14)

CHAPTER PRESIDENTS

This listing of Chapter Presidents continues to grow at the approximate rate of 80 names a year. They served in the heroic tradition of serving their fellow citizens "to the end that we may be worthy of the privilege of citizenship," the quoted portions being contained in the JACL Oath of Office.

Northern California — Western Nevada

ALAMEDA
Organized April 6, 1932
1932—George Togasaki (org.)
1932—Haruo Imura
1933-34—Masayoshi Morino
1935—Kay Tsuchiya
1936—Haruo Imura
1937—Mas Narahara
1938—Tim Yamasaki
1939—Mas Narahara
1940—Kenji Shikuma
1941—Sakae Date
1942—Scotty Tsuchiya
Reactivated June 13, 1947
1947-48—John Towata
1949-50—Shiro Nakase
1951—Haruo Imura
1952—Dr. Roland S. Kadonaga
1953—Yasuo Yamashita
1954—Tom Haratani
1955—Yasuharu Koike
1956—George Ushijima
1957—George Yoshimura
1958—Kitty Hirai
1959—Yoshio Isono
1960—Hiromu Akagi
1962-63—Min Yonekura
1964-65—Shiro Takeshita

BERKELEY
Organization Date Unknown
1942—Kimio Obata
Reactivated as part of Eastbay Chapter, May 1947
Decentralized in 1953
1953—George Yasukochi
1954—Sho Sato
1955—Ben Fukutome
1956—Paul Yamamoto
1957—Jiro Nakaso
1958—Ko Ichiji
1959—Satoshi Otagiri
1960—Masuji Fujii
1961—Frank T. Yamasaki
1962—Roy Marubayashi
1963—Jack Imada
1964—Tad Hirota
1965—Tom Ouye

CONTRA COSTA
Organization Date Unknown
1935—William Furuta
1936—Katsumi Harano
1937-38—Hideo Ajari
1939—Bill Furuta
1940—George Toriyama
1941—Henry Terazawa
1942—George Kanagaki
Organized February 1953 as Richmond-El Cerrito
1953—Heizo Oshima
1954—James Kimoto
1955—Marvin Uratsu
1956—Seiichi Kami
Renamed Contra Costa in 1957
1957—George Sugihara
1958—Shig R. Komatsu
1959—Dr. Yoshiye Togasaki
1960—Sam Kitabayashi
1961—William Waki
1962—Sumio Yoshii
1963—Sam Kitabayashi
1964—Yoshio Hotta
1965—Ted Tanaka

CORTEZ
Organized Jan. 30, 1948
1948-49—George Yuge
1950-51—Sam Kuwahara
1952-53—Jack Noda
1954-55—Ernest Yoshida
1956—Albert Morimoto
1957—Hiroshi Asai
1958—Mark Kamiya
1959-60—Frank Yoshida
1961—William Noda
1962—Kaoru Masuda
1963—George Okamura
1964—Kaname Miyamoto
1965—Don Toyoda

DELTA
Organized Feb. 20, 1935
1935-36—Dr. Akio Hayashi
1937-40—Harry Shironaka
1941—Harry Y. Itogawa

EASTBAY
Organized May 1947
1947—Tad Hirota
1948—Masuji Fujii
1949—Tad Hirota
1950-51—Wataru Miura
1951—Masatatsu Yonemura
1952—Tad Masaoka
1953—Decentralized to Oakland, Berkeley, Richmond, El Cerrito (now Contra Costa) Chapters

EDEN TOWNSHIP
Organized 1935
1935-37—Kan Domoto
1938—Mitsuteru Nakashima
1939-40—Giichi Yoshioka
1941—Yoshito Shibata
1942—Fukashi Nakagawa
Reactivated July 25, 1947
1947—Tom S. Hatakeda
1948—Toichi Domoto
1949—Minoru Shinoda, Fujii Kenji
1950—Yoshimi Shibata
1951—Minoru Shinoda
1952—Dr. Keichi Shimizu
1953—Dr. Frank Saito, Kenji Fujii
1954—Dr. Frank Saito
1955—Kenji Fujii
1956—Sho Yoshida
1957—Tetsuma Sakai
1958—Dr. Steve Neishi
1959-60—Kee Kitayama
1961-62—Sam Kawahara
1963-64—Sam Kuramoto
1965—Akira Hasegawa

FLORIN
Organized Aug. 16, 1935
1935-36—Yoshio Kiino
1937—Alfred Tsukamoto
1938—John Hirohata
1939-40—Hugh M. Kiino
1941—Samuel Okamoto
Reactivated Dec. 10, 1947
1947-48—Alfred Tsukamoto
1949—Woodrow Ishikawa
1950—Charles Nishi
1951—Jack Kawamura
1952—Sam Tsukamoto
1953—Bill Okamoto
1954—Oscar Inouye
1955—Paul Ito
1956—Alvin Seno
1957-58—William Y. Kashiwagi
1959—Takeshi Saigo
1960-61—Louis K. Ito
1962—Oscar Fujii
1963-65—George S. Furukawa
1966—Percy Fukushima

FREMONT
Organized 1934 as Washington Township
1934—
1935—Harry Kondo
1936—
1937—
1938—Kazuo Shikano
1939—
1940—Tom Kitashima
1941—James Hirabayashi
1942—Vernon Ichisaka
Reactivated Feb. 5, 1949

SOUTHERN ALAMEDA COUNTY
1949—Kazuo Shikano
1950—Yasuto Kato
1951—Miss Kiyo Kato
1952—Kiyoshi Kato
1953—James Fudenna
Harold Fudenna
1954—Sumi Kato,
1955—Ray Kitayama
1956—Isao Handa
Renamed Fremont in 1957
1957—Henry Kato
1958—Kiyoshi Katsumoto
1959—Chuck Shikano
1960—James Sekigahama
1961—Kazuo Kawaguchi
1962—Tad Sekigahama
1963—Yutaka Handa
1964—Frank Nakasako
1965—Frank A. Kasama

FRENCH CAMP
Joined JACL in 1949*
1949-50—Bob C. Takahashi
1951—John T. Fujiki
1952—Hiroshi Shinmoto
1953—George Ogino
1954—George Matsuoka
1955—Harry Ota
1956—George Komure
1957—Lawrence Nakano
1958—Fumio Kanemoto
1959—Mats Murata
1960—Tosh Hotta
1961—Robert Ota
1962—Tom Natsuhara
1963—Fumio Nishida
1964—Bob Tominaga
1965—Ted Itaya
*As an independent French Camp Progressive Citizens group, the members voted to join the National JACL at this time.

GILROY
Organization Date Unknown
1942—Jack Izu
Reactivated Feb. 1, 1954
1954—Hiroshi Kunimura
1955—Joe Obata
1956—Jack Nakano
1957—Tom Obata
1958—Shig Yamane
1959—Tak Shiba
1961—
1960-61—Moose Kunimura
1962—Manabe Hirasaki
1963—Roy Uyeno
1964—Robert Kishimura
1965—Ray Yamagishi

LIVINGSTON-MERCED
Organization Date Unknown
1938—Roy M. Kishi
Reactivated Jan. 22, 1948
1948-49—David Kirihara
1950—Biyo Yoshino
1951—Buichi Kajiwara
1952—Tom Nakashima
1953—Frank Suzuki
1954—James Kirihara
1955—George Yagi
1956—Lester K. Yoshida
1957—Frank Shoji
1958—Fred M. Hashimoto
1959—Roy Okahara
1960—Gene Hamaguchi
1961—Tets Morimoto
1962—Buddy T. Iwata
1963—Kazuo Masuda
1964—Frank Suzuki
1965—Tom Nakashima

MARYSVILLE
Organized July 18, 1935* as Yuba, Sutter, Butte, Colusa
1935-37—Dr. Charles M. Ishizu, Jack M. Maruyama
1938 Harry Fukushima
1939-42—Frank Nakamura
Reactivated as Marysville
1946—Frank F. Nakamura
1947—Sam Kurihara
1948-49—Frank F. Nakamura
1950-51—Akiji Yoshimura
1952—Masanobu Oji
1953-54—Frank N. Okimoto
1955—Dan F. Nishita
1956—George H. Inouye
1957—George Nakao
1958—George Okamoto
1959—Bill Tsuji
1960—Dr. Yutaka Toyoda
1961—Shurei Matsumoto
1962—Terry Manji
1963—Roger Tokunaga
1964—Robert Kodama
1965—Arthur Oji
*Originally organized as American Loyalty League in 1920, the earlier records are missing.

MOUNTAIN VIEW
Organization Date Unknown
1940—Henry Kiyomura
1941—
1942—Henry Mitarai
1945—Masago Shibuya

MONTEREY PENINSULA
Organized Jan. 25, 1932
1932—Hisashi Arie
1933—Sachi Sugano
1934—Hal Higashi
1935—Bob Sakamoto
1936—Fujisada Inada, Kaz Oka
1937—Hal Higashi
1938—Masato Suyama
1939—Chester Ogi
1940-41—James Tabata
1942—Kaz Oka
1946-47—James Tabata
1948—Kiyoshi Nobusada
1949—Henry Tanaka
1950—Mickey Ichiuji
1951—James Tabata
1952—Kenneth H. Sato
1953—George T. Esaki
1954—Harry Menda
1955—George T. Esaki
1956—George Kodama
1957—Hoshito Miyamoto
1958—Barton T. Yoshida
1959—Akio Sugimoto
1960—Paul Ichiuji
1961—Frank Tanaka
1962—Mas Yokogawa
1963—Dr. Clifford Nakajima
1964-65—Mike Sanda

OAKLAND
Organized June 7, 1934
1934—Dr. Chitoshi Yanaga
1935-37—Randolph M. Sakada
1938—Kay Hirao
1939—Kelly K. Yamada
1940—Frank Tsukamoto, Tad Hirota
1941-42—Kay Hirao
Reactivated Aug. 10, 1946
1947-53—Merged with Eastbay JACL
1953—Takeo Tachiki
1954—Arata Akahoshi
1955—Paul Nomura
1956—James Tsurumoto
1957—Asa Fujie
1958—Mrs. Molly Kitajima
1959—Marie Sato
1960—Ken Matsumoto
1961—Roy R. Endo
1962-63—Ted T. Mayeda
1964—Tony Yokomizo
1965—Dr. Ikuya Kurita

PLACER COUNTY
Pioneer Chapter
Organized May, 1928
1928-29—Tom Yego
1930-31—Kay Takemoto
1932—Sam Sunada
1933—Kay Takemoto
1934—Tom Yego
1935—Louis Oki
1936—Tom Matsumoto
1936—Cosma Sakamoto
1938—"Hike" Masayuki Yego
1939—Bunny Nakagawa
1940—Louis Oki
1941—George Sakamoto
1942-45—Kay Takemoto
1946—Jeff K. Asazawa
1947—Tom Matsumoto, Roy Takemoto
1948—Kay Takemoto
1949—Howard Nakae
1950—James Makimoto
1951—Frank Hironaka
1952—Homer Takahashi
1953—Tadashi Yego
1954—Koichi Uyeno
1955—Wilson Makabe
1956—George Itow
1957—Hugo Nishimoto
1958—George Hirakawa
1959—Dr. Kay Kashiwabara
1960—Aster Kondo
1961—Ellen Kubo
1962—Kunio Okusu
1963—Harry Kawabata
1964—Jack Shinkawa
1965—Dick Nishimura

RENO
Organized March 11, 1948
1948—Mas Baba
1949—Fred Yamagishi
1950—George Oshima
1951—Oscar Fujii
1952—Fred Aoyama
1953—Oscar Fujii
1954-55—Fred Aoyama
1956—Henry Hattori
1957—Ida Fukui
1958-59—Bud Fujii
1960—Mrs. Hana Aoyama
1961—Mrs. Yoshie Fujii
1962—Mrs. Eunice Oshima
1963—Robert Debold
1964—Mas Baba
1965—Fred Aoyama

SACRAMENTO
Organized 1922*
1922-24—Walter T. Tsukamoto
1924-31—Inactive
1931-36—Walter T. Tsukamoto
1937—Dr. Jiro Muramoto
1938—Henry Taketa
1939—Edward Kitazumi
1940—Dr. George Takahashi
1941-42—Dr. Goro Muramoto
Reactivated Aug. 10, 1947
1947—Henry Taketa (org.)
1948—Dr. Yoshizo Harada, Mitsuru Nishio
1949—Mitsuru Nishio
1950—Miss Kiyo Sato
1951—William M. Matsumoto
1952—Ginji Mizutani
1953—George Tambara
1954—Toko Fujii
1955—Dean T. Itano
1956—Percy Masaki
1957—Mamoru Sakuma
1958—Katsuro Murakami
1959—Richard Matsumoto
1960-61—Tak Tsujita
1962—Frank Hiyama
1963—Ralph Nishimi
1964—Tom Sato
1965—Kinya Noguchi
1966—Chas. Kobayashi
*Originally organized as American Loyalty League and chartered as JACL chapter on Oct. 31, 1931.

SALINAS VALLEY
Organization Date Unknown
1932—Harry Kita
1933—Tom Fujino
1934—Henry Shigemasa
1935—John Urabe
1936—Harry Kita
1937—Takeo Yuki
1938—Kenzo Yoshida
1939-40—Harry Shirachi
1941-42—Henry Tanda
Reactivated May 17, 1946
1946-47—James Abe
1948—Henry Tanda
1949-50—Roy Sakasegawa
1951-52—Tom Miyanaga
1953-54—John Terakawa
1955-56—James Tanda
1957—Kenneth Sato
1958—Henry Tanda
1959-60—Kiyo Hirano
1961-62—Harvey Kitamura
1963—Tom Miyanaga
1964-65—Ted Ikemoto

SAN BENITO COUNTY
Organized June 22, 1935*
1935-37—James Sugioka
1938—George Nishita
1939—James Sugioka
1940—Richard Nishimoto
1941-46—Henry Omoto
1947—Richard Nishimoto
1948—Takeichi Kadani
1949—Issac Shingu
1950—Kay Kamimoto
1951—George Nishita
1952—Tom Shimonishi
1953—Glenn Kowaki
1954—Sho Nakamoto
1955—Joe Shingai
1956—Frank Nishita
1957—John Teshima
1958—Sam Shiotsuka
1959—Kay Yamaoka
1960—Dennis Nishita
1961—Sam I. Shingai
1962—Tony Yamaoka
1963—Herbert Teshima
1964—Tsutae Kamimoto
1965—Akiji Yamagishi
*This chapter is the only West Coast Chapter which maintained its active status, despite evacuation, through the war years.

SAN FRANCISCO
Pioneer Chapter
Organized 1928
1928-29—Saburo Kido
1930—Henry Takahashi
1931—George Togasaki
1932—Saburo Kido
1933—Henry Takahashi
1934—Dr. T. T. Hayashi
1935—Dr. Carl Hirota
1936—Dr. Kahn Uyeyama
1937—Tamotsu Murayama, Mikio Fujimoto
1938-39—Saburo Kido
1940-41—Henry T. Uyeda
1942—David Tatsuno
Reactivated May 11, 1945
1945—Roy Takagi (org.)
1945—David Tatsuno
1946—Yoshiaki Moriwaki, Dr. Tokuji Hedani
1947—Dr. Yoshiye Togasaki, Yukio Wada
1948—Yukio Wada
1949—Takehiko Yoshihashi
1950—Victor Abe
1951—Yasuo W. Abiko
1952—Fred Y. Hoshiyama
1953—Dr. Shigeru R. Horio, Kei Hori
1954-55—Jerry Enomoto
1956—Hatsuro Aizawa
1957-58—Jack Kusaba
1959—Steve Doi
1960-61—John Yasumoto
1962-63—Tad Ono
1964-65—Eddie Moriguchi

SAN JOSE
Organized 1923*
1923—Kay Nishida
1924-31—Records Missing
1932—Harry Takeda
1933-36—Records Missing
1937—Shig Masunaga
1938—Phil Matsumura
1939—Wayne M. Kanemoto
1940—Henry Mitarai
1941—Roy Ozawa
1942—Shig Masunaga
Reactivated June 3, 1945 as part of Santa Clara County UCL
1946-53—Tom Mitsuyoshi
1955-57—Phil Matsumura
1958—Harry Ishigaki
1959-60—Norman Mineta
1961—Eiichi Sakuye
1962-63—Dr. Tom Taketa
1964-65—Henry Uyeda
*First organized in 1923 as the American Loyalty League, its subsequent years' records are missing. The name was changed to JACL in 1930 and when it was reactivated in 1945, it was merged with the Santa Clara County United Citizens League until 1954.

SAN MATEO COUNTY
Organization Date Unknown
1935—Saiki Muneno
1936—
1937—Frank Kawai
1938—Joe Yamada
1939—Hirosuke Inouye
1940—Dr. George Takahashi
1941—Fred Ochi
1942—Dr. George Takahashi
Reactivated Oct. 22, 1946
1947—Ken Kato, Hirosuke Inouye
1948—Howard Imada
1949—Hiroji Kariya
1950—Kaz Kunitani
1951—Dick Arimoto
1952—Robert Sugishita
1953—Dr. Andrew Yoshiwara
1954—Howard Imada
1955—William Takahashi
1956-57—Saiki Yamaguchi
1958—Tom Marutani
1959-60—Haruo Ishimaru
1961—Kiyoshi Ota
1962—Wilson Makabe
1963—Jake K. Oiwa
1964—Haruo Ishimaru
1965—Mrs. Irene Ikeda

SANTA CLARA COUNTY
Organization Date Unknown
1932—Toshi Taketa
1933—
1934—Toshi Taketa
1935—
1936—
1937—Shigeru Masunaga
1938—
1939—Shigeru Masunaga
1940—
1941—Henry Mitarai
1942—Shigeru Masunaga
1945—Shigeru Masunaga
1946—Eiichi Sakauye
1947—Akira Shimoguchi
1948—Henry Hamasaki
1949—Esau Shimizu
1950—Mrs. Ruth Hashimoto
1951—Shig Masunaga
1952—Akira Shimoguchi
1953—Sam Tanase
1953—Merged with San Jose

SEQUOIA
Organized May 18, 1952
1952—Harry Higaki
1953—Shozo Mayeda
1954—John Enomoto
1955—Hiroji Kariya
1956-57—Peter Nakahara
1958—Tom Yamane
1959—Sat Yamada
1960—John Enomoto
1961—Sakaye Okamura
1962—Jay Sasagawa
1963—Dave Nakamura
1964—Albert Nakai
1965—Fujio Kuwano

SONOMA COUNTY
Organized Aug. 4, 1934
1934-35—Masao Hasegawa
1936-38—Dr. George Hiura
1939—George Otani
1940—William Hiura
1941-42—Henry Shimizu
Reactivated Aug. 4, 1948
1948-49—James T. Miyano
1950—George Kawaoka
1951—Chick Furuye
1952—Minoru Matsuda
1953—Arthur Sugiyama
1954—Riyuo Uyeda
1955—Kanemi Ono
1956—Edwin Ohki
1957—Sam Miyano
1958—Frank Oda
1959—Edwin Ohki
1960—Martin H. Shimizu
1961—Dr. Roy Okamoto
1962—James Murakami
1963—George Hamamoto
1964—James Miyano
1965—Dr. Roy Okamoto

STOCKTON
Pioneer Chapter
1929-33—
1933—Dr. Roy S. Morimoto
1934—
1935—
1936—James Okino
1937—Stewart Nakano
1938—Dr. Roy S. Morimoto
1939—Ted Mikiritani
1940—Dr. Charles Ishizu
1941—Al Kawasaki
1942—Stewart Nakano
Reactivated Sept. 22, 1946
1947—Joe Omachi
1948—Jun Agari
1949-50—Jack Matsumoto
1951—Miss Yoshimi Terashita
1952—Hiroshi Morita
1953—Sam Itaya
1954—George Baba
1955—Henry Kusama
1956—Richard Yoshikawa
1957—Lou Tsunekawa
1958—Dr. David Fujishige
1959—George Baba
1960—Ted Kamibayashi
1961—Ed Yoshikawa
1962—Dr. Ken Fujii
1963—Bill Shima
1964-65—Dr. Kengo Terashita
1966—Sam Itaya

WATSONVILLE
Organization Date Unknown
1934—Tom Matsuda
1935—Sumio Miyamoto
1936—Louis Waki
1937-38—Pat Matsushita
1939—Frank Uyeda
1940—Harry Yagi
1941-42—James Hirokawa
Reactivated Nov. 18, 1948
1948-49—Bill Fukuba
1950—Kenzo Yoshida
1951—Bill Fukuba
1952-53—William Mina
1954-55—Bob Manabe
1956—Hiroshi Shikuma
1957—Tom Nakase
1958—Shig Harano
1959—Louis Hayashida
1960—Tom Tao
1961—Harry Yagi
1962—Dr. Clifford Fujimoto
1963—John Kurimoto
1964—Tak Higuchi
1965—Ben Umeda
1966—Buzz Noda

YO-SOLANO
Organized 1935
1935-36—Allen Aoyagi
1937—Mary Obata
1939-42—Henry Aoyagi

Pacific Northwest

COLUMBIA BASIN
Organized Dec. 14, 1954
1955-56—Bill Utsunomiya

GRESHAM—TROUTDALE
Organized Mar. 11, 1950
1950-51—Shio Uyetake
1952—Jack Ouchida
1953—Mas Fujimoto
1954—Toshio Okino
1955—Kazuo Kinoshita
1956—Henry T. Kato
1957—Dr. Joe Onchi
1958—Jack Ouchida
1959—Kaz Tamura
1960—Ed Honma
1961—Kaz Kinoshita
1962—Dr. Joe Onchi
1963—Tosh Okino
1964—Henry T. Kato
1965—Shigenari Nagae

MID-COLUMBIA
Hood River JACL-1931-35
Organized 1931
1931—George Kinoshita
1932—Kumeo Yoshinari
1933—Kazuo Kanemasu
1934—Min Yasui
1935—Kumeo Yoshinari
1936-37—Kazuo Kanemasu
1938—George Kinoshita
1939-40—Mits Takasumi
1941—Mark Sato
1942—Kumeo Yoshinari
Reactivated May 19, 1946
1946-47—Mamoru Noji
1948—Masami Asai
1949—Ray T. Yasui
1950—Sho Endow, Jr.
1951—Taro Asai
1952—Setsu Shitara
1953—Koe Nishimoto
1954—Ray Sato
1955—Bob Kageyama
1956—Mamoru Kiyokawa
1957—George Nakamura
1958—Noboru Hamada
1959—Clifford Nakamura
1960—Sho Endow, Jr.
1961—Mits Takasumi
1962—Taro Asai
1963—Ray Sato
1964—Min Asai
1965—George Tamura

PORTLAND
Pioneer Chapter
Organized September 1928
1928—Charles Yoshii
1928-30—Dr. K. Kayama
1931-34—Roy Yokota
1935-36—Hito Okada
1937-38—Mamaro Wakasugi
1939-40—Howard Nomura
1941-42—Dr. Newton Uyesugi
1946—Toshi Kuge
1947—George Azumano
1948—Makoto Iwashita, Toshi Kuge, Mary Minamoto
1949—No Officers
1950—Hiram Hachiya, Mary Minamoto
1951—Mamaro Wakasugi
1952—Dr. Matthew Masuoka
1953—John Hada, Mrs. Martha Osaki
1954—Dr. Mitsuo Nakata
1955—Nobi Sumida
1956—Shigeru Hongo
1957—Nobi Sumida
1958-59—Kimi Tambara
1960—George Gokami
1961-62—John Hada
1963—Mrs. Emi Somekawa
1964—Akira Iwasaki
1965—Dr. George Hara

PUYALLUP VALLEY
Organized Feb. 1931
1931-32—James M. Yamamoto
1933-34—Daiichi Yoshioka
1935-36—M. Toru Kuramoto
1937-38—Dan Sakahara, Howard Sakura (Etnyle)
1939-40—Mas Nakamichi
Reactivated Feb. 19, 1948
1948-49—Kaz Yamane
1950—Art Yamada
1951—Tom Takemura
1952—Hiroshi Sakahara
1953—John Sasaki
1954—Robert Mizukami
1955—Dr. Kay Toda
1956—Yosh Kawabata
1957—Thomas Takemura
1958—Dr. John Kanda
1959—Robert Mizukami
1960—Dr. Sam Uchiyama
1961—Toshio Tsuboi
1962—Kaz Yamane
1963—George Iwakiri
1964—Joe Kosai
1965—Frank H. Komoto

SEATTLE
Pioneer Chapter
Organized Sept. 27, 1921
1921-24—Shigeru Osawa
1925—Inactive
1926—Shigeru Osawa
1927—Inactive
1928-30—Clarence T. Arai
1931—James Y. Sakamoto
1932-33—George Ishihara
1934-35—Takeo Nogaki
1936-37—Clarence T. Arai
1938—Saburo Nishimura
1939-40—Takeo Nogaki
Ichiro Nagatani (Bainbridge I.)
Arthur Koura (Bainbridge I.)
1941—Toshio Hoshide, Kenji Ito, Muts Hashiguchi (Bellevue)
1942—Clarence T. Arai
Reactivated Aug. 5, 1947
1947—Joe Hirabayashi, chmn.
1948—Toru Sakahara, Mrs. Shigeko Uno, Kengo Nogaki
1949—Mac Kanako
1950-51—Harry I. Takagi
1952—Dr. Kelly K. Yamada
1954—George S. Kashiwagi
1955—Howard Sakura
1956—James Matsuoka
1957—Toru Sakahara
1958-59—Takeshi Kubota
1960—Minoru Tsubota
1961—Philip Hayasaka
1962—William Mimbu
1963—John Aoki
1964-65—Dr. Terrance Toda
1966—George Iwasaki

SPOKANE
Organized 1940
1940-41—Spady Koyama
1942—Joe Okamoto
1943—Saburo Nishimura
1944-45—Ed Yamamoto
1946—George Numata
1947—Joe Okamoto
1948—Ed Tsutakawa
1949—Blanche M. Shiosaki
1950—Sab Hisayasu
1951—Harry Kadoya
1952—Shingo Hirata
1953-57—Harry Kadoya
1958-61—No officers
1962—Ed Tsutakawa
1963-64—Frank Hisayasu
1965—Mason M. Fukai

TACOMA
Organized 1934
1934—Ted Nakamura
1935-36—Inactive
1937—Ted Nakamura
1938—Kaz Yamane
1939—Ted Nakamura
1940—Kaz Yamane
1941—Tsuyoshi Nakamura
1942—Takeo Yoshihara

WHITE RIVER VALLEY
Civic League
Organized Sept. 15, 1930
1930-31—John Arima
1932—George Yasumura
1933—Minoru Terada
1934-36—Tom Iseri
1937—George Yasumura
1938—Minoru Okura
1939—Charles Toshi
1940—George Terada
1941—Tom Iseri
1942—George Yasumura
Reactivated Mar. 26, 1961
1961-62—William Maebori
1963—Hiroshi Nakayama
1964—Koji Norikane
1965—George Kawasaki

YAKIMA VALLEY
Organized 1932
1932—Johnson Shimizu
1933-34—Roy Nishimura
1935—Harry Masuto
1936-39—Roy Nishimura
1940—Harry Honda
1941—Harry Masuto
1942—Jesse Nishi

Central California

BAKERSFIELD
Organized Feb. 8, 1959
1959—Lloyd Kumataka
1960—Dr. Warren Itokazu
1961—Joe Ono
1962—Guy Murotani
1963-64—Joe Ono
1965—Mike Torii

CLOVIS
Organized Oct. 11, 1955
1956—James Miyamoto
1957—Fumio Ikeda
1958—Yoshito Takahashi
1959—Bob Mochizuki
1960—Hi Ikeda
1961—Kiyomi Takahashi
1962—Frank Kubota
1963—Tokuo Yamamoto
1964—Bob Hirasuna
1965—Mike Miyamoto

DELANO
Organized 1942
1942—George Nagatani
Reactivated Mar. 9, 1950
1950—Noboru Takaki
1951—Sam Yukawa
1952—Bill Nakagawa
1953—Sam Azuma
1954—Joe Katano
1955—Dr. James Nagatani
1956—Saburo Okino
1957—Paul Kawasaki
1958—Mas Takaki
1959—Jeff H. Fukawa
1960—Bill Nakagama
1961—Ed Nagatani
1962-63—Tom Watanabe
1964—Mas Takaki
1965—Jeff Fukawa

FOWLER
Organized 1952
1952—Dr. George Miyake
1953—Harley Nakamura
1954—Howard Renge
1955—Tom Kamikawa
1956—Tom Shirakawa
1957—Frank Sakohira
1958—Mikio Uchiyama
1959—George Teraoka
1960—Kazuo Hiyama
1961—Thomas Toyama
1962—Tom T. Nakamura
1963—Ken Hirose
1964—Hideo Kikuta
1965—Bill Hashimoto

FRESNO
Pioneer Chapter
Organized May 5, 1923
1923—Dr. Thomas T. Yatabe
1924—Fred Yoshikawa
1925—James Hirokawa
1926—Lillian Tomita
1927—Bob Itanaga
1928—Toshio Namba
1929-30—Fred Yoshikawa
1931—Fred Hirasuna
1932—Bob Itanaga
1933—Tom Kanase
1934—Yoshio Honda
1935—Hiro Yamamisaka
1936—Howard Nakamura
1937—Tom Nakamura
Bill T. Ishida
1939-40—Johnson Kebo
1941—Dr. Joseph Sasaki
1942—Dr. Thomas T. Yatabe
1938—Fred Yoshikawa,
Reactivated Feb. 1, 1947
1947—Johnson Kebo (org.)
1948—Fred Hirasuna
1949—Seiichi Mikami
1950—Mike Iwatsubo
1951—Dr. George Suda
1952—Dr. Sumio Kubo, Jim Ishikawa
1953—Jin Ishikawa
1954—Seiichi Mikami
1955—Hugo Kazato
1956—Dr. Robert Yabuno
1957—Dr. Sumio Kubo
1958—Ben Nakamura
1959—George Takaoka
1960—James K. Kubota
1961—Dr. Shiro Ego
1962—Dr. Frank Nishio
1963—Dr. Chester Oji
1964—Hiro Kusakai
1965—Tony Takikawa
1966—Ray Urushima

KERN COUNTY
Organized May 6, 1936
1936—Everett Itanaga
1937—Harry Tatsuno

KINGSBURG
Organized 1952
1952-57—Mats Ando

KINGS COUNTY
Organized 1939
1939—Kiyoshi Nobusada
1941-42—Tom Fujita

PARLIER
Organized 1935
1935-36—Akira Chiamori
1937—Byrd Kumataka
1938—James Kozuki
1939—Akira Chiamori
1941-42—James Kozuki
Reactivated Jan. 29, 1949
1949—Byrd Kumataka, Akira Chiamori
1950—Kengo Osumi
1951—Marcel Takata
1952—Gerald M. Ogata
1953—Kaz Komoto
1954—Bill Tsuji
1955—Ronald K. Ota
1956—Ralph T. Kimoto
1957—Harry T. Kubo
1958—Bill Watamura
1959—John Kashiki
1960—Ralph T. Kimoto
1961—Kengo Osumi
1962-63—Robert I. Okamura
1964—James N. Kozuki
1965—Bill Tsuji

REEDLEY
Organized June 8, 1935
1935—George Ikuta
1936—Bob Okamura
1937—
1938—Charles Iwasaki
1939—
1940—Seyichi Kiyomoto
1941—Keiji Kitahara
1942—George Ikuta
Reactivated Sept. 25, 1948
1948—Masaru Abe
1949—Marshall Hirose
1950—Charles Iwasaki
1951—Mas Sakamoto
1952—Jack Shimono
1953—Dr. Akira Tajiri
1954—Masaru Abe
1955—Charles Iwasaki
1956—Dr. James Ikemiya
1957—Tak Naito
1958—Ed Yano
1959—Frank Kimura
1960—Kiyoshi Kawamoto
1961—Toru Ikeda
1962—Kei Kitahara
1963—Henry Hosaka
1964—Bill Yamada
1965—William Wake

SANGER-DEL REY
Organized Mar. 17, 1950
1950-51—Robert Kanagawa
1952—Tom Nakamura
1953—Tom Nagamatsu
1954—George Nishimura
1955—Johnson Kebo
1956—Johnson Shimizu
1957—Kiichi Tange
1958—Larry Hikiji
1959—Peter Hasegawa
1960—Benny Matsunaga
1961—Kelly Ishimoto
1962—Masami Arita
1963—Hugo Ogawa
1964—Kasuo Komoto
1965—Robert Kanagawa

SELMA
Organized Mar. 17, 1950
1950-52—George Abe
1953—Masato Morishima
1954-55—George Okazaki
1956—George Baba
1957—George Abe
1958—Dale Okazaki
1959—Alan Masumoto
1960—Max Kawano
1961—Dale Okazaki
1962—Elmer Kobashi
1963—George Tokunaga
1964—Sus Kimoto
1965—Alan A. Masumoto

TULARE COUNTY
Organized Nov. 15, 1934
1934-36—Harvey Iwata
1937—Ben Yabuno
1938—John Kubota
1939—Chorge Kaku
1940-42—Tom Shimasaki
Reactivated Nov. 22, 1947
1947-49—Tom Shimasaki
1950—Hiroshi Mayeda
1951—Kenji Tashiro
1952—Edward Nagata
1953-54—Ted Hiramoto
1955—Yeiki Tashiro
1956—Mike Imoto
1957-58—James E. Matsumura
1959—Douglas Yamada
1960—Robert Ishida
1961—Jun Hatakeda
1962—Stanley Nagata
1963—George Sakaguchi
1964—Bill Yebisu
1965—Harry Morofuji

Pacific Southwest

ARIZONA
Organized 1934
1934—Togo Iida
1935—
1936—
1937—John Yamashita
1938—
1939—
1940—John Hirohata
1941—Dr. Paul Tanaka
1942—Bill Kajikawa
1943-45—Tsutomu Ikeda
1946—Shig Tanita
1947—Kenneth Yoshioka
1948—Carl Sato
1949—George S. Saito
1950—Masao Tsutsumida
1951—Sam I. Okuma
1952—John M. Tadano
1953—Masaji Inoshita
1954—Tom Kadomoto
1955—Minoru Takiguchi
1956—Mutt Yamamoto
1957—Jim Ozasa
1958—George Kishiyama
1959—Cherry Tsutsumida, Jim Kuhara
1960-61—Cherry Tsutsumida
1962—Mike Dobashi
1963-64—Mrs. Hatsuye Miyauchi
1965—George C. Onodera, Tom T. Okuma
1966—John Sakata

BAY DISTRICT
Organized Mar. 7, 1936
1936—Frank Mizusawa
1937-38—George Inagaki
1939—Philip Nakaoka
1940—Joe G. Masaoka
1941—Decentralized to Santa Monica, Venice and West Los Angeles chapters.

BRAWLEY
Pioneer Chapter
Organized Dec. 15, 1928
1928-29—Lyle Kurisaki, Sr.
1930—James W. Ito
1931—Charles M. Akita
1932—William Kawasaki
1933—Ernest Fujimoto
1934-37—(Records missing)
1937—Lyle Kuriseki
1938—Harvey Suzuki
1939—George Kubo
1940—Ernest Fujimoto
1941—Hatsuo Morita
1942—Shigeo Imamura

COACHELLA VALLEY
Organized Oct. 4, 1946
1946-47—Henry Sakemi
1948-49—Tom Sakai
1950—George Shibata
1951—Jack Izu
1952—Mas Oshiki
1953—Elmer Suski
1954—Tak Nishimoto
1955—Charles Shibata
1956—Ben Sakamoto
1957—Hideo Nishimoto
1958-60—Tom Sakai
1961—Toru Kitahara
1962-63—Tom Sakai
1964-65—Toru Kitahara

DOWNTOWN LOS ANGELES
Los Angeles JACL—1929-49
Pioneer Chapter
1929—Masao Igasaki
1930—Clarence Yamagata
1931—John S. Ando, Karl Iwanaga
1932—Karl Iwanaga
1933—Etsuo Sato
1934-35—Kay Sugahara
1936—John Maeno
Eiji Tanabe (Kibei)
Herbert Wada (Mkt.)
1937—Mike M. Horii
Masao Nozawa (Kibei)
1938—Ken Matsumoto
1939-40—Eiji Tanabe
1941—Fred Tayama
1942—Shigemi Aratani
Reactivated July 31, 1946
1946—Ken Utsunomiya (org.)
1946-47—Frank Chuman
1948—John Aiso, Dr. Tom Watanabe
1949—Eiji Tanabe
1950—Dr. George Kambara
1951—Harry K. Honda
1952-53—Harry M. Fujita
1954-55—David Yokozeki
1956—Kei Uchima
1957—Duke S. Ogata
1958—Frank Suzukida
1959—Gongoro Nakamura
1960—Katsuma Mukaeda
1961—Soichi Fukui
1962—Frank Omatsu
1963—Father Clement
1964—Takito Yamaguma
1965—Frank M. Tsuchiya
1966—Mitsuhiko Shimizu

EAST LOS ANGELES
Organized Sept. 30, 1948
1948—Akira Hasegawa
1949—Bill Takei
1950—Lynn Takagaki
1951—George Akasaka
1952—Edison Uno
1953—Edison Uno, John Watanabe
1954—Wilbur Sato
1955—Jim Higashi
1956—Fred T. Takata
1957—Yukio Ozima
1958-59—Roy Yamadera
1960—Mable Yoshizeki
1963-64—Dr. Robert Obi
1965-66—Hiro Omura

EL CENTRO
Organized Sept. 30, 1938
1938—Yutaka Nakashima
1939-40—Shinji H. Miyata
Citizens League of Imperial Valley was organized in August, 1927, but it was inactive for a subsequent decade and reactivated as the El Centro JACL. The original organization was chartered as a non-profit cooperative with the Secretary of State, Sacramento.

**

CHAPTER PRESIDENTS

Intermountain

INTERMOUNTAIN
During the war years (1942-45), the Intermountain District Council was the sole regional organization in operation while the three West coast district councils suspended activites. The chapters in Arizona were then part of the IDC.

BEN LOMOND (Ogden JACL—1938-53) Organized 1938
1940—Jiro Tamaki
1941—George Yoshida
1942—Tatsuo Koga
1943—Jiro Tsukamoto
1944-45—Toyse Kato
1946—Dr. Mike M. Horii
1947—Tsutomu S. Ochi
1948-50—Ken Uchida
1951—George Sugihara
1952-57—Toyse Kato
1958—Harold S. Toma
1959-62—Ken Uchida
1963—Yutaka Harada
1964—Mits Koga
1965—Dick Kishimoto

BOISE VALLEY Organized 1937
1937-38—Henry Suyehira
1939—Howard Fujii
1940—Joe Saito
1941—Yutaka Tamura
1942—Mrs. Martha Nishitani
1943—Abe Saito
1944—George Nishitani, Mas Yamashita
1945—Soapy S. Sagami
1946—Tom Takatori
1947—Edson Fujii
1948—George Koyama
1949—George Ishihara
1950—Dyke Itami
1951—Tom Takatori
1952—Seichi Hayashida
1953—Manabu Yamada
1954—Henry Suyehira
1955—Tom Arima
1956—Steve Hirai
1957—Harry Hamada
1958—James Yamada
1959—Seichi Hayashida
1960—Masao Yamashita
1961—Masa Nishihara
1962—Junji Yamamoto
1963—Yoshio Takahashi
1964—John Arima
1965—Kay Inouye

DAVIS COUNTY Organization Date Unknown
1942—Takeo Nakano
1943—Ted Miya
1944—George Akasaka
1945—Yori Kozaiku
1946—George Fujiki
1947—Merged with Ogden JACL

District Chairmen

PACIFIC NORTHWEST
As the oldest district council in the national organization, it was organized Sept. 7, 1931. It was reactivated Dec. 1, 1946. Today, it has seven active chapters.

1931-32 Kaz Yamane,
1933-34 Harry Takagi,
1935-36—Tom Iseri Bob Mizukami
1937—Roy Nishimura 1953-54—Dr. Matthew Masuoka
1938-40—Mamaro Wakasugi 1955-57—Dr. Kelly Yamada
1941-42—Tom Iseri 1957-59—Henry T. Kato
1947-48—George Minato 1959-61—George Azumano
Chas. Shimomura 1961-63—Toru Sakahara
1949-50—Kaz Yamane, 1963-65—Dr. John Kanda
Roy Nishimura 1965-67—Emi Somekawa
1951-52—Roy Nishimura,

NORTHERN CALIFORNIA - WESTERN NEVADA
Originally organized Aug. 31, 1935, as the Northern California District Council, it has traditionally thrived as the largest of district councils from the standpoint of chapter membership. When it first met at Fresno in 1935, there were 15 chapters represented. It was reactivated June 27, 1945. Today there are 25 chapters.

1935-36—Walter Tsukamoto Jack Noda
1937-38—Dr. Harry Kita, 1955-57—Yasuo W. Abiko
Saburo Kido 1957-58—Akiji Yoshimura
1939-40—Saburo Kido, 1958-59—Jerry Enomoto
Henry Mitarai 1959-60—Yone Satoda
1941-42—Tom Shimasaki 1960-61—Henry Kato
1946-48—Cosma Sakamoto 1961-62—Haruo Ishimaru
1948-49—Tad Hirota 1962-63—James Murakami
1949-51—Robert C. 1963-64—John Yasumoto
Takahashi 1964-65—Dr. Tom Takata
1951-53—Masuji Fujii 1965-66—Jack Kusaba
1953-54—Giichi Yoshioka,
Tom Yego,

CENTRAL CALIFORNIA
Youngest of the district councils, having been formed on March 2, 1949, its history actually dates back to 1935 when four chapters in the area comprised the Central California Region of the Northern California District Council. There are 10 chapters today.

1950-51—Johnson Kubo 1960—Fred Hirasuna
1951-53—Kenji Tashiro 1961—Mikio Uchiyama
1953—Tom Nakamura 1962—Tom Shimasaki
1954—Hiro Mayeda 1963—Ben Nakamura
1955-56—Jin Ishikawa 1964—Dr. Frank Nishio
1957—Tom Nagamatsu 1965—Bob Okamura
1958—George Abe 1966—Hiro Kusakai
1959—Dr. James Nagatani

PACIFIC SOUTHWEST
Formed after the 1934 convention as the Southern District Council, it was comprised of seven chapters; San Diego, Brawley, San Gabriel Valley, Los Angeles, Santa Maria, Santa Barbara and San Luis Obispo. When it was reactivated in 1947, these were 11 chapters present including Arizona to call for a change in the district's name to encompass the Great Southwest. It was reactivated Dec. 21, 1946. There are 21 chapters today.

1936-37—John S. Ando 1951-53—Tut Yata
1937-38—Lyle Kurisaki 1953-54—Ken Dyo
1938-39—Henry J. Tsurutani 1955-59—David Yokozeki
1939-40—Kiyoshi Higashi 1959-60—Kango Kunitsugu
1940-41—Dr. Yoshio Nakaji 1960-61—Kay Nakagiri
1947-48—Henry Sakemi 1961-64—Mas Hironaka
1948-49—Frank Chuman, 1964-65—Kats Arimoto
Frank Mizusawa 1965-66—Akira Ohno
1949-50—Dr. Roy M.
Nishikawa, Ken Dyo

INTERMOUNTAIN
As the only district council to remain in continuous service during the war years, when the Pacific coast district activities were suspended by evacuation, its wartime record is proudly recalled as it singlehandedly supported National Headquarters when operating funds were at their lowest in 1943-44. Its predecessor, the Intermountain Nisei Convention was organized in 1932 of high school-college students. The IDC was formally organized Dec. 29, 1939. There are 8 chapters today.

1939-40—Mike M. Masaoka 1956-57—George Sugai
1941-43—Wm. Y. Yamauchi 1958-59—Masami Yano
1944-45—Mamaro Wakasugi 1960-61—Joe Nishioka
1946-47—Shigeki Ushio 1961-62—Rupert Hachiya
1950-51—Joe Saito 1963-65—Kiyoshi Sakota
1952-53—Yukio Inouye 1965-66—Tats Misaka
1954-55—Jim Ushio

MOUNTAIN - PLAINS
Organized in 1947 as the Tri-State district council, comprising chapters in the state of Colorado, Wyoming and Nebraska, it soon had chapters outside the original area seeking membership and the title was changed to present its true scope. No other district boasts the geographical expanse as this district: Montana to Texas between the Rockies and the Missouri-Mississippi. Today, it has five chapters.

1948-49—Bessie Matsuda 1956-57—Robert Horiuchi
1950-51—K. Patrick Okura 1960-63—Minoru Yasui
1952—Roy M. Takeno 1963-67—Lily A. Okura
1953—George Masunaga
1954-55—Floyd Koshio

MIDWEST
Organized in 1947 with six chapters in the Middle West, its creation depicts the dispersal of persons of Japanese ancestry during the war years to various well known metropolitan areas. There are eight chapters today.

1947—Mari Sabusawa 1957-58—Kumeo Yoshinari
1947-48—Henry Tani 1959-60—Joe Kadowaki
1949-50—Noboru Honda 1961-63—Frank Sakamoto
1951-52—Shig Wakamatsu 1963-64—Dr. H. James Takao
1953-54—Harry Takagi 1965-66—Hiro Mayeda
1955-56—Abe Hagiwara

EASTERN
Organized in 1947, the district serves the Eastern seaboard areas where persons of Japanese ancestry are living in politically strategic areas from the standpoint of presenting a truly national effort. There are four chapters today.

1947-48—Tom Hayashi 1955-56—Bill Sasagawa
1949—Ina Sugihara 1957-58—Charles Nagao
1949-51—Tetsuo Iwasaki 1959-60—William Marutani
1951-52—Aki Hayashi 1961-62—John Yoshino
1953-54—Ira Shimasaki 1963-66—Kaz Horita

IDAHO FALLS (Southwestern Idaho 1939-42) Organized May 17, 1940
1940—Yukio Inouye
1941-42—Mitsugi Kasai
1943-44—Yukio Inouye
1945-46—Eli Kobayashi
1947—Sadao Morishita
1948—Fred Ochi
1949—Charles Hirai
1950—Joe Nishioka
1951—Kay Tokita
1952—George H. Nukaya
1953—Takeo Haga
1954—Sam Yamasaki
1955—George Tokita
1956—Shoji Nukaya
1959—Joe Nishioka
1958—Dato Harada
1959—Bud I. Sakaguchi
1960-61—Leo H. Hoseda
1962-63—Sach Mikami
1964—Sam Sakaguchi
1965—Todd Ogawa
1966—Haruo Yamasaki

MAGIC VALLEY Organized Apr. 3, 1943
1943—George Makabe (org.)
1943—Shigeo Morita
1944—Tsutomu Abo
1945—Yoshimi Aizawa

MT. OLYMPUS Organized Dec. 27, 1943
1943—Frank T. Tashima (org.)
1944-45—Shigeki Ushio
1946—George Fujii
1947—Tom Matsumori
1948—George Fujii
1949—Min Matsumori
1950—Helen Shimizu
1951—Mits Hoki
1952—Jim Ushio
1953—George Fujii
1954—James Hirabayashi
1955—Mas Namba
1956—Ida Tateoka
1957—George Tamura
1958-59—Lou Nakagawa
1960—Ken Tamura, Mrs. Kiyo Matsumori, Mrs. Yuki Namba
1961-62—Bob Mukai
1963-64—Yukus Inouye
1965—Kenneth Hisataka

NORTHERN UTAH Organized 1942
1942—Nobuichi Sato
Reactivated 1959
1960—Harold S. Toma

POCATELLO Organized 1941
1941—George Shiozawa
1942-43—Paul Okamura
1944—Novo Kato
1945—Tom Morimoto, Tom Hatakeda
1946—Hero Shiosaki
1947—Harvey Yamashita, Sam Yokota
1948—George Shiozawa
1949—Paul Okamura, Mase Tsukamoto
1950—Mase Tsukamoto
1951—Bill Yoden
1952—George Sato
1953-54—Ronnie Yokota
1955-56—Wm. T. Yamauchi
1957-58—Novo Kato
1959-60—Hero Shiosaki
1961—George Shiozawa
1962—Bill Yoden
1963—Joe Sato
1964—Kazuo Endow
1965—George Sumida

SALT LAKE CITY Organized Mar. 8, 1935
1935—Miye Asahina (org.)
1935—Joe G. Masaoka
1936—Joe Kurumada
1937—William T. Yamauchi
1938-40—Mike M. Masaoka
1941—Shigeki Ushio
1942-43—Dr. Jun Kurumada
1944—Isamu Aoki
1945—Kay Terashima
1946—Mrs. Alice Kasai
1947—Tom Hoshiyama
1948—Dr. Jun Kurumada
1949—George Sakashita
1950-51—George Mochizuki
1952—Masami Yano
1953—Dr. Shig Matsukawa
1954-56—Rupert Hachiya
1957-59—Ichiro Doi
1960—Henry Kasai
1961—George Yoshimoto
1962-63—Tats Misaka
1964-65—Raymond Uno
1966—Tubber Okuda

SNAKE RIVER Organized Feb. 26, 1944
1944-45—Joe Komoto
1946—Joe Saito
1947—James W. Watanabe
1948-49—Tom T. Itami
1950—George Sugai
1951—Tom Iseri
1952—Smith Morimoto
1953—Tom Ogura
1954—Paul Saito
1955—George Iseri
1956—Dr. Kenji Yaguchi
1957—Gish Amano
1958—George Mita
1959—George Nishimura
1960—Abe Saito
1961—Yosh Sakahara
1962—Ike Wakasugi
1963—Richard Ogura
1964—Mamaro Wakasugi
1965—Bob Uriu

REXBURG Yellowstone JACL—1941-59
1941—Fuji Hikida
1942—Kiyoshi Sakota
1943—Michio Yamagata
1944—Kiyoshi Sakota
1945—Stomie Hanami
1946—Haruo Yamasaki
1947—Thomas M. Hanami
1948-49—Hiroshi Miyasaki
1950—Kiyoshi Sakota
1951—Jack K. Matsuura
1952—Haruo Yamasaki
1953—Masayoshi Fujimoto
1954—Haruo Yamasaki
1955—Kiyoshi Sakota
1956—Fuji Hikida
1957—John Sakota
1958—Tommy Miyasaki
1959—Haruo Yamasaki
1960-61—Kazuo Hikida
1962—Kiyoshi Sakota
1963—Fuji Hikida, Haruo Yamasaki
1964—Kazuo Hikida
1965—Hiroshi Miyasaki

Mountain-Plains

ALBUQUERQUE Organized Jan. 30, 1948
1948—Frank Matsubara
1949—Fred Yoshimoto
1950—Sam Yonemoto
1951—George Matsubara
1952—Art Togami
1953—Charles Matsubara
1954—Mrs. Ruth Hashimoto
1955—Mike Yonemoto
1956—George Matsubara

ARKANSAS VALLEY Organized Apr. 4, 1950
1950-53—Ugi Harada
1954—Harry Shironaka
1955—Ted Maruyama
1956—George Ushiyama
1957—Ugi Harada
1958—John Maruyama
1959—Elmo Sakai
1960—Tom Nakayama
1961—Robert Mayeda
1962—Henry Konishi
1963—Jim Hiraki
1964—Mike Fujimoto
1965—Joe M. Wyeno
1966—Gene Hirakata

EL PASO Organization Date
1935—Willie Ando

FT. LUPTON Organization Date Unknown
1942-43—Floyd Koshio
1944—Lee Murata
1945—Sam Okamoto
1946—(inactive)
1947—Jack Tsuhara
1948—Sam Okamoto
1949—Tom Yanaga
1950—Dr. George Uyemura
1951—John Kiyota
1952-53—Frank Yamaguchi
1954—Sam Koshio
1955—Takashi Matsushima
1956-57—Frank Yamaguchi
1958—Sam Okamoto
1959—Jack Tsuhara
1960—George Matsushima
1962—Frank Yokoji
1963—Tom Koshio
1964—Sam Funakoshi
1965—Elton Nakamoto

GREELEY Organized June 24, 1944
1944—Fred Hashimoto
1945—Hiroto Uno

MILE-HI Organized 1938*
1939—Shimpei Sakaguchi
1940—Charles Suyeishi
1943—Inactive
1944—George S. Kashiwagi
1945—Taki Domoto, Jr.
1946—Dr. Takashi Mayeda
1947—George Masunaga
1948—George Ohashi, Bess (Matsuda) Shiyomura
1949-50—Toshio Ando
1951—Y. Tak Terasaki
1952—Roy H. Mayeda
1953—John T. Noguchi
1954—Sam Y. Matsumoto
1955—Harry H. Sakata
1956—John Sakayama
1957—Leonard Uchida
1958—John Masunaga
1959—Robert Y. Uyeda
1960—Oski Taniwaki
1961—Yutaka Terasaki
1962—Mike Tashiro
1963—Bill Kuroki
1964—Dave Furukawa
1965—Don Tanabe
*Organized on an independent basis, the Denver JACL became part of the National JACL in 1944.

MONTANA Organized Apr. 10, 1949
1949-51—Tom Koyama
1952—George Kawamoto
1953—Yasuo Nayematsu
1954—Joe Nagashima
1955—Sam Shirasago
1956—Yugo Nayematsu
1957—Jim Shirasago
1958-59—Mrs. Harriet Nagashima

NORTH PLATTE Organized 1942
1942-45—George Kuroki

NORTHERN WYOMING Organization Date Unknown
1941—Tom Nagashima
1942—Tom Ujifusa
1945—Yasuo Nayematsu
1946-48—No officers
1949—Dr. Minol Ote
1950-51—Jack Ando
1952—Kay Nakamura
1953—Tom Ujifusa
1954—Haruki Shimogaki
1955—George Ujifusa
1956—Harry Ujifusa, Jr.

OMAHA Organized June 28, 1947
1947-49—K. Patrick Okura
1950—Robert Nakadoi
1951—Cecil J. Ishii
1952-53—Jack T. Tamai
1954-55—Frank Tamai
1956-57—Manuel Matsunami
1958-59—Kazuo Ikebasu
1960-63—Mike Watanabe
1964-65—Mrs. Em Nakadoi

PUEBLO Organization Date Unknown
1945—Hideo Sagara

RIO GRANDE VALLEY Organized Jan. 29, 1948
1948-52—Henry Kawahata

SAN LUIS VALLEY
1949—Roy Y. Inouye
1950—Francis Wakasugi
1951—Roy Y. Inouye
1952—Sojiro Yoritomo
1953—Roy Y. Inouye
1954—Frank Uyemura
1955—Shirow Enomoto
1956—George Hishinuma
1957—Roy Fujii
1958—Charles Hayashida
1959—George Katsumoto
1960—Fred Hayashida
1961—James Kunugi
1964—Kay Shioshita
1965—Den Ono

Midwest

MIDWEST DISTRICT

ANN ARBOR Organized June 9, 1946
1946—Dr. Joseph Sasaki

CHICAGO Organized June 1944
1945—William Minami
1946—Noboru Honda
1947—Jack Nakagawa
1948—Mari Sabusawa
1949-50—Shigeo Wakamatsu
1951—Ronald I. Shiozaki
1952-53—Abe Hagiwara
1954-55—Kumeo Yoshinari
1956-58—Dr. Frank Sakamoto
1959-60—Hiro Mayeda
1961-62—Joe K. Sagami
1963—Mark Yoshizumi
1964-65—Lincoln Shimidzu

CINCINNATI Organized April 5, 1946
1946—Ken Matsumoto (org.)
1946—Dr. Makoto Yamaguchi
1947—James Hashimoto
1948—Tom Kanno
1949—Kaye Watanabe
1950—Fred Morioka
1951—Masaji S. Toki
1952—Dr. James H. Takao
1953-54—Joe E. Sugaware
1955—Kaye Watanabe
1956—Mrs. Mutsu Takao
1957—James Hashimoto
19558—Masaji S. Toki
1959—James Takeuchi
1960—Mrs. Marnelle Watanabe
1961—Hisashi Sugawara
1962—Tak Kariya
1963—Kaye Watanabe
1964—Mrs. Frances Tojo
1965—Gordon Yoshikawa
1966—Benny Okura

CLEVELAND Organized June 10, 1946
1946—Abe Hagiwara
1947—Frank Shiba
1948—George Chida
1949—Howard Tashima
1950—Alice Morihiro
1951—William Sadataki
1952—Henry Tanaka
1953—George Ono
1954—Robert E. Fujita
1955-57—William Sadataki
1958-59—Joe Kadowaki
1960—Gene Takahashi
1961—Dr. Toaru Ishiyama
1962—Frank Shiba
1963—Henry Tanaka
1964—Wallace Ito
1965—Mrs. Toshi Kadowaki

DAYTON Organized March 1949
1949—Masaru Yamasaki
1950—Dr. James T. Taguchi
1951—Sutemi Murayama, Masaru Yamasaki
1952—Dr. James T. Taguchi
1953—Hideo Yoshihara
1954—Yoichi Sato
1955—Dr. Ruby Hirose
1956—Dr. Mark Nakauchi
1957—Mas Yamasaki
1958—Mrs. Matilde Taguchi
1959-60—Dr. James T. Taguchi
1961—Roy Sugimoto
1962—Jack Huntsberger
1963—Mrs. Matilde Taguchi
1964—Ken Sugawara
1965—Masaru Yamasaki
1966—Dr. James Taguchi

DETROIT Organized June 7, 1946
1946-48—Peter Fujioka
1949—Roy Kaneko
1950—Dr. Mark M. Kondo
1951—Wallace Kagawa
1952—Shig Ochi
1953—Minoru Togasaki
1954—Kenneth Miyoshi
1955—Sadao Kimoto
1956—Mrs. Miyoko O'Neill
1957—Yoshio Kasai
1958—Charles Yata
1959—Walter Miyao
1960—Frank Watanabe
1961—Peter Fujioka
1962—Wallace Kagawa
1963—Minoru Togasaki
1964—James N. Shimoura
1965—Walter Miyao

MILWAUKEE Organized May 11, 1945
1945—Henry Sakemi (org.)
1946—Mac Kaneko, Lynn Wells
1947—Julius Fujihira
1948—Frank C. Okada
1949-50—Kazumi Oura
1951—Charles Matsumoto
1952—Nami Shio
1953—Harry Shinozaki
1954—Takio Kataoka
1955—Helen Inai
1956—Jim Momoi
1957—Walter Wong
1958—Satoshi Nakahira
1959—Albert Popp
1960—Roy Mukai
1961—Dennis Makiya
1962—Ronald Minami
1963—Roy Mukai
1964—Douglas Day
1965—Fremont Ogawa, Sat Nakahira

ST. LOUIS Organized Aug. 17, 1946
1946—Sam Nakano
1947-48—Henry Tani
1949-50—Joseph Tanaka
1951—Edward Koyama
1952—Dr. Alfred Morioka
1953—George K. Hasegawa
1954—Harry H. Hayashi
1955—Rose Ogino
1956—Richard T. Henmi
1957—Dan Sakahara
1958—Kiichi Hiramoto
1959—Dr. Alfred Morioka
1960—Dr. Henry M. Ema
1961—George K. Hasegawa
1962—Mrs. Lois Miyasaka
1963-64—Dr. Jackson Eto
1965—Dr. George Uchiyama

TWIN CITIES Organized Sept. 26, 1946
1946—George Matsuyama
1947—Sam Shijo
1948—John Matsuo
1949—Tomo Kosobayashi, George Yanagita
1950—Takuzo Tsuchiya
1951—Yukio Okamoto
1952—Mas Teramoto
1953-55—Dr. Isaac Iijima
1956—Thomas Kanno
1957—Henry Makino
1958—Tom Ohno
1959—Mas Teramoto, Simpey Kuramoto
1960—Yukio Yamaguchi
1961—Ted Matsuyama
1962—Mrs. Kay Kushino
1963-64—Paul Tsuchiya

Eastern

NEW ENGLAND Organized Feb. 7, 1948
1948-49—Harvey Aki
1950—Jim Kinoshita
1951—Dr. Tetsu Morita

NEW YORK Organized June 16, 1944
1944—Al Funabashi
1946—Yurino Takayoshi
1947-48—Tom Hayashi
1949-50—Aki Hayashi
1951—Frank Okazaki
1952-53—Woodrow Asai
1954-56—Sam Kai
1957—William K. Sakayama
1958—Kenji Nogaki
1959-60—George Kyotow
1961-63—George Kurahara
1963—Marion Glaeser
1964-65—Jack Otawa

PHILADELPHIA Organized Oct. 12, 1946
1947-49—Jack Otawa
1950—Mariko Ishiguro
1951—Noboru Kobayashi, Naomi Nakano
1952—Gary Oye
1953—Ben Ohama
1954—Dr. Tom Tamaki
1955—William Marutani
1956—S. Sim Endo
1957—Warren H. Watanabe
1958—Mrs. Louise S. Maehara
1959—Hiroshi Uyehara
1960—Dr. Stanley Nagahashi
1961—Allen Okamoto
1962—Kaz Horita
1963—Toshio Kanamo
1964—Roy Kita
1965—Herb Horikawa

SEABROOK Organized June 18, 1946
1947—Vernon Ichisaka
1948—Ray Bano
1949—Vernon Ichisaka
1950-51—George Sakamoto
1952—Jim Mitsui
1953—John Fuyuume
1954—Harry Okamoto
1955—Henry Furushima
1956—George Noda
1957—Mrs. Josie Ikeda
1958—Vernon Ichisaka
1959—Keigo Inouye
1960—James Yamasaki
1961—Bob Fuyuume
1962—Kiyomi Nakamura
1963—Dr. Paul Morita
1964—Charles Nagao
1965—Henry F. Kato

WASHINGTON, D.C. Organized June 15, 1946
1946—Jack Hirose (org.)
1946—Jun Okazaki
1947—Harold Horiuchi
1948-49—Ira Shimasaki
1950—Henry Gosho
1951—Don Komai
1952—Rikio Kumagai
1953—Dr. George Furukawa
1954—John Katsu
1955—Ruth Kuroishi
1956—Ben Nakao
1957—Harvey Iwata
1958—Jack Hirose
1959—Hisako Sakata
1960-61—John Yoshino
1962—Harry I. Takagi
1963—Edwin Y. Mitoma
1964-65—Kay K. Kobayashi

Committees

Following JACL Committees were organized in 1947-48 for the purpose of assisting the JACL - Anti-Discrimination Committee.

The JACL committees which were later organized as chapters are listed above.

Cheyenne Committee
1948—Frank Ikuno

Crowley Committee
1947—Kats Akagi

Gallup Committee
1948—Ann Shibata

Houston Committee
1947—Tokuye Kobayashi
1948—Warren Saibara

La Jara-Alamosa Committee
1947—Roy Inouye

Rocky Ford Committee
1948—Ugi Harada, George Yoshimaya

Pueblo Committee
1948—Santo Shigeta

San Antonio Committee
1948—Goro Matsuoka

West Texas Committee
1948—George Kurita

JACL committees were organized in the following WRA centers during the 1942-44 period, although there were representatives from all the camps at the emergency council sessions in late 1942 and 1944.

BUTTE Organized Oct. 21, 1942
1942-43—Nobu Kawai

TOPAZ, UTAH
1943—John Yoshino, Henry Tani

TULE LAKE, CALIF.
1943—Walter T. Tsukamoto, John Tanikawa

MINIDOKA, IDAHO
1943—Jimmie Y. Sakamoto, Milton Maeda

Silver Pins

Established at the 1958 National Convention, the JACL Silver Pin recognizes the outstanding, hard-working member at the chapter level who may not particularly have taken active part at the district council level or higher.

ALAMEDA
Rev. Waichi Oyanagi
George Ushijima
Roland Kadonaga
Yas Yamashita

CHICAGO
William Hiura
Roy Iwata
Jack Nakagawa
Rev. George Nishimoto
Ariye Oda
Thomas Okabe
Hirao S. Sakureda
Lincoln Shimidzu
Louise A. Suski
Ken Yoshihara
Mrs. Esther Hagiwara
Fumi Iwatsuki
Sumi Kobayashi
Mas Nakagawa
Ruth Nakaya
Mrs. Sue Omori
Dr. Frank Sakamoto
Chiye Tomihiro
Harvey Aki
Dr. Gladys Ishida
Alma Mizuno
Jean Sakamoto
Masako Inouye
Hiro Mayeda
Sumi Miyaki
Maudie Nakada
Joe Sagami
John Kitazaki
Theodore Kometani

CINCINNATI
Kaye Watanabe
Joe Sugawara
Tadao Tokimoto
Marnelle Watanabe
James Takeuchi

CLEVELAND
William Sadataki
George Ono
Mrs. Helen Ono
Henry Tanaka
Minoll Iwasaki
Jiro Habara
Gene Takahashi
Vi Takahashi
Mike S. Asazawa

CLOVIS
Hifumi Ikeda
Yoshio Takahashi

CONTRA COSTA
Sam Sakai
George Sugihara
Meriko Maida
Joe Oishi

DAYTON
Dr. James Taguchi
Masaru Yamasaki
Lily Yamasaki
Mrs. Matilde Taguchi
Mrs. Lois Toyama
Mrs. Yasko Sato
Hideo Okubo
Yo Sato

DELANO
Bill Nakagama
Jeff Fukawa

DETROIT
Sadao Kimoto
Wallace Kagawa
Dick Kadoshima
George Otsuji
Mrs. Doris Fujioka
Roy Kaneko
Mrs. Toshi Shimoura

EAST LOS ANGELES
Ritsuko Kawakami
Akira Hasegawa
Hiro Omura
Mrs. Mattie Furuta

FOWLER
Harley Nakamura
Tom Toyama

FREMONT
Henry Y. Kato
Kaz Shikano

FRESNO
John Kubota
Dr. Henry Kazato

GARDENA
Toshiro Hiraide

GRESHAM-TROUTDALE
Kaz Kinoshita
Shio Uyetake

IDAHO FALLS
Charlie Hirai
Yoshiko Ochi
Sam Yamasaki
Fred Ochi
Margaret Yamasaki
Dato Harada
Shoji Nukaya
Marth Sakaguchi

LONG BEACH
George Iseri
Tomizo Joe
Kazuko Matsumoto
Dr. John Kashiwabara
Allan Kobata
Arthur Noda
Jim Okita
Sumifusa Fujimoto
Dr. Itaru Ishida
Fred Ikeguchi
Franklin Sugiyama

MARYSVILLE
Dan Nishita
Frank Okimoto

MID-COLUMBIA
Ray T. Yasui
Sho Endow, Jr.
Mits Takasumi
Mamoru Noji
Ray Sato

MILE-HI
Gladys Taniwaki
Tom T. Masamori
Rosa Odow
Joan Sato
Henry Suzuki
Bill Kuroki
Betty Suzuki

MILWAUKEE
Nami Shio
Julius Fujihira
Helen Inai
Mr. Charles Matsumoto
Kengo Teramura

MONTEREY PENINSULA
Mike Sanda

NEW YORK
Tomio Enochty
Marion Glaeser

OAKLAND
Margaret Utsumi

OMAHA
Mrs. Gladys Hirabayashi
Mrs. Mary Misaki
Noriaki Okada

ORANGE COUNTY
George Kanno

PARLIER
James Kozuki
Byrd Kumataka
Ralph Kimoto
Mrs. Sue Miyakawa

PASADENA
Henry Watanabe
Harris Ozawa

PHILADELPHIA
Hiroshi Uyehara
Sim Endo

PLACER COUNTY
George Hirakawa
Ellen Kubo
Bunny Nakagawa
Masayuki H. Yego
Howard Nakae
Hugo Nishimoto
Harry Kawahata
James Makimoto
Hiroshi "Doc" Takemoto
Frank Hironaka
Roy T. Yoshida

POCATELLO
Novo Kato
Ronald Yokota

PORTLAND
John Hada
Tosh Kuge
Dr. Mitsuo Nakata

PUYALLUP VALLEY
Mrs. Sarah Sugimoto

REEDLEY
Tak Naito

REXBURG
Fuji Hikida

SACRAMENTO
Toko Fujii
Percy Masaki
Dubby W. Tsugawa
Joe Matsunami
Mrs. Gladys Masaki
Takashi Tsujita

SAINT LOUIS
George K. Hasegawa
Yukinobu Yamamoto
Rose Ogino
Mrs. Mary Maruyama
Don Sakahara
Richard Henmi
Joe Tanaka
Harry Hayashi

SALINAS VALLEY
Henry Tanda
James Abe

SALT LAKE CITY
George Yoshimoto
Mrs. Grace Kasai
Mrs. Tomoko Yano
Mrs. Rae Fujimoto
Mrs. Josie Hachiya
Isamu Watanuki

SAN DIEGO
Masaaki Hironaka
George Kodama
Hedi Takeshita

SAN FERNANDO VALLEY
Eugene Kono
Fred Muto
Tom Endow

SAN FRANCISCO
Mrs. Yo Hirenaka
Marie Kurihara
Ichiro Sugiyama

SANGER
Larry Hikiji

SAN LUIS VALLEY
Sojiro Yoritomo

SAN MATEO
Hiroshi Ito
Saiki Yamaguchi

SAN JOSE
Dr. Robert Okamoto

SEABROOK
Dick Kunishima
George Noda
Kiyomi Nakamura
Fujiu Sasaki
Mrs. Mary Nagao
Mrs. Ellen Nakamura

SEATTLE
Frank Hatteri
Elmer Ogawa

SOUTHWEST LOS ANGELES
George Fujita
Hiroko Kawanami
Matsunosuke Oi

STOCKTON
Mrs. Mitsuye Baba
Harry Hayashino
George Baba
Fred Dobana

TULARE COUNTY
Ed Nagata
June Hatakeda
Bill Yebisu
Mike Imoto

Recognition Pins

Each of the various jeweled JACL pins has a distinctive significance, and those who have qualified for these awards are recognized as men and women who have given outstanding leadership and loyal support to JACL through its history.

Diamond-Studded Pin

The high honor of the diamond-studded pin is reserved for those who have served the organization as its National President.

Dr. Thomas T. Yatabe
Jimmie Y. Sakamoto*
Walter Tsukamoto*
Saburo Kido
Hito Okada
Dr. Randolph M. Sakada*
George J. Inagaki
Dr. Roy M. Nishikawa
Shigeo Wakamatsu
Frank F. Chuman
K. Patrick Okura
*Deceased

Ruby-Studded Pin

The ruby-studded pin symbolizes considerable personal sacrifice while giving outstanding leadership and service to our organization and in behalf of persons of Japanese ancestry.

Peter Aoki
Robert M. Cullum
Edward J. Ennis
Thomas Higa
George J. Inagaki
Samuel Ishikawa
Saburo Kido
Mrs. Teiko I. Kuroiwa
Ben Kuroki
Tats Kushida
Mrs. Etsu Masaoka
Joe Grant Masaoka
Mike M. Masaoka
Dr. T. Scotty Miyakawa
Hiroshi Miyamura
Dr. Roy M. Nishikawa
Hito Okada
Col. Charles W. Pence*
Masao W. Satow
Mrs. Ruby Yoshino Schaar
Larry S. Tajiri*
Mrs. Marion Tajiri
Eiji E. Tanabe
Scotty Tsuchiya*
Annie Clo Watson*
A. L. Wirin
Yuriko Yamashita
Minoru Yasui
Dr. Thomas T. Yatabe

Sapphire-Studded Pin

The sapphire-studded pin recognizes an outstanding active loyalty to JACL over a period of at least ten consecutive years beyond the confines of one's own chapter, and continuing activity and support.

George Abe ..... Selma
Yasuo Abiko ..... San Francisco
George Azumano ..... Portland
Frank Chuman ..... DTLA
Mrs. Frank Chuman ..... SWLA
Ichiro Doi ..... Salt Lake
Ken Dyo ..... Pasadena
Jerry Enomoto ..... San Francisco
John Enomoto ..... Sequoia
William Enomoto ..... Sequoia
Masuji Fujii ..... Berkeley
Peter Fujioka ..... Detroit
Dr. Geo. Furukawa ..... D.C.
Sam Furuta ..... East Los Angeles
Harold Gordon ..... Chicago
Rupert Hachiya ..... Salt Lake
John Hada ..... Portland
Abe Hagiwara* ..... Chicago
Mrs. Esther Hagiwara ..... Chicago
James Hashimoto ..... Cincinnati
Frank Hattori ..... Seattle
Akira Hayashi* ..... New York
Tom Hayashi ..... New York
Dr. Tokuji Hedani ..... San Francisco
James Y. Higashi ..... DTLA
Kay Hirao* ..... Oakland
Tom Hirashime ..... Santa Barbara
Fred Hirasuna ..... Fresno
Dr. George Hiura ..... Sequoia
Noboru Honda ..... Chicago
Leo Hosoda ..... Idaho Falls
Vernon Ichisaka ..... Seabrook
Toru Ikeda ..... Reedley
Haruo Imura ..... Alameda
Geo. J. Inagaki ..... Venice-Culver
Mrs. Geo. Inagaki ..... Venice-Culver
Roy Inouye ..... San Luis Valley
Yukio Inouye ..... Idaho Falls
Tom Iseri ..... Snake River
George Ishihara ..... Boise Valley
Frances Ishii ..... Long Beach
Dr. Chas. Ishizu ..... Oakland
Jin Ishikawa ..... Fresno
Arthur Ito ..... Hollywood
Tom Ito ..... Pasadena
Tetsuo Iwasaki ..... Pasadena
Mrs. Sue Jee ..... Long Beach
Mrs. Joe Kadowaki ..... Cleveland
Sam Kai ..... New York
Wallace Kagawa ..... Detroit
Dr. John Kanda ..... Puyallup Vly.
Henry Kanegae ..... Orange Co.
Z. Jensuke Kanegaye* ..... Denver
Sue Kaneko ..... Salt Lake
Wayne Kanemoto ..... San Jose
Henry Kasai ..... Salt Lake
Mrs. Alice Kasai ..... Salt Lake
Henry Kato ..... Gresham-Troutdale
Johnson Kubo ..... Sanger
Saburo Kido ..... DTLA
Mrs. Saburo Kido ..... DTLA
Dr. Harry Kita ..... Salinas
Frances Kitagawa ..... Venice
Shé Komai* ..... West LA
Mrs. Dorothy Kitow ..... Chicago
Eli Kobayashi ..... Idaho Falls
Kaz Komoto ..... Parlier
Tomo Kosobayashi ..... Twin Cities
Tak Kubota ..... Seattle
Mrs. Kay Kushino ..... Twin Cities
Mrs. Teiko Kuroiwa ..... San Francisco
Tats Kushida ..... Gardena
Mrs. Tats Kushida ..... Gardena
William Marutani ..... Philadelphia
Mike Masaoka ..... Washington
Tom Masuda ..... Chicago
Dr. Matthew Masuoka ..... Portland
William Matsumoto ..... Sacramento
Phil Matsumura ..... San Jose
Tommy Miyasaki ..... Rexburg
James Matsueda ..... Seattle
Hiroshi Mayeda ..... Tulare County
William Mimbu ..... Seattle
Mrs. Ruby Mio ..... Long Beach
Henry Mitarai ..... Mt. Olympus
Dr. David Miura ..... Long Beach
Dr. George Miyake ..... Fowler
Harry Miyake* ..... Santa Maria
James Miyano ..... Sonoma Co.
Hiroshi Miyasaki ..... Rexburg
Kenneth T. Miyoshi ..... Detroit
Harry Mizuno ..... Chicago
Tom Miyanaga ..... Salinas
Ginji Mizutani ..... Sacramento
Robert Mizukami ..... Puyallup
Dr. Al Morioka ..... St. Louis
Sud Morishita ..... Idaho Falls
Charles Nagao ..... Seabrook
Tom H.

Chapter of the Year

The Chapter of the Year (or the Chapter of the Biennium) Awards have been presented by the various district councils in recognition of outstanding programs and activities.

NORTHERN CALIFORNIA - WESTERN NEVADA DIST.

1953—Placer County
1954—San Benito County
1955—San Francisco
1956—Richmond-El Cerrito
1957—San Francisco
1958—Cortez
1959—Contra Costa
1960—San Francisco
1961—Sequoia
1962—San Jose
1963—San Jose
1964—Monterey Peninsula

CENTRAL CALIFORNIA

1956—Parlier
1957—Tulare County
1958—Fresno
1959—Selma
1960—Reedley
1961—Reedley
1962—Reedley
1963—Parlier
1964—Parlier
1965—Delano

PACIFIC SOUTHWEST

1956—San Diego and SWLA
1957—East Los Angeles
1958—Long Beach
1959—Long Beach
1960—Long Beach
1961—West Los Angeles
1962—San Fernando Valley
1963—West Los Angeles
1964—Pasadena

INTERMOUNTAIN

1956—Snake River Valley
1957—(Not Considered)
1958—Salt Lake City
1959—Mt. Olympus

EASTERN - MIDWEST

1958-59—Seabrook
1960-61—Cleveland
1962-63—Philadelphia and Washington, D.C.
1964-65—Washington, D.C.

PACIFIC NORTHWEST

1958-59—Puyallup Valley
1960-61—Mid-Columbia
1962-63—Portland

Nisei of the Biennium

The Japanese American Citizens League at its biennial national conventions recognizes those who contributed to the status and prestige of the Nisei in America.

The awards are currently presented in two categories:
1—Distinguished Community Leadership, which has helped to advance the welfare of persons of Japanese ancestry and which has brought about a greater acceptance of Nisei into the American way of life; and

2—Distinguished Achievement based upon signal success and outstanding achievement in special fields of endeavor where such has been nationally recognized.

Candidates are nominated by individuals of JACL chapters, not later than 45 days prior to a national convention, and screened by the National Recognition Committee which selects a number of finalists. A panel of distinguished citizens then determines the "Nisei of the Biennium," who is awarded the JACL gold medallion. Other finalists are awarded the JACL silver medallion.

(Names in **Bold-Face** were awarded the Gold Medallion, those in light-face were awarded the Silver Medallion).

1964
Henry Y. Kasai, Salt Lake
Rep. Spark Matsunaga, Honolulu
Dr. Tom T. Omori, Pasadena

1962
Minoru Yamasaki, Detroit
Dr. Kiyoshi Tomiyasu, Schenectady, N.Y.
Caesar Uyesaka, Santa Barbara
John Yoshino, Washington

1960
Rep. Daniel Inouye, Honolulu
Stephen K. Tamura, Santa Ana
Pat Suzuki, New York
Rev. Donald K. Toriumi, Pasadena
David M. Tatsuno, San Jose

1958
Bill Hosokawa, Denver
Tom Shimasaki, Lindsay
Dr. Iwao Moriyama, Washington
Harry A. Osaki, Pasadena
Tommy T. Kono, Honolulu

1956
George J. Inagaki, L.A.
Shigeo Wakamatsu, Chicago
Robert Sakata, Denver
Jack Murata, Washington
Minoru Yamasaki, Detroit

1954
Hiroshi Miyamura, Gallup
Judge John Aiso, Los Angeles
Rev. Jitsuo Morikawa, Chicago
Dr. Minol Ota, Lovell, Wyo.
Thomas Yego, Newcastle
*Dr. Harvey A. Itano, Bethesda, Md.
*George Iwashita, Bloomfield, N.J.
*Special recognitions awarded in the fields of science and industry.

1952
Minoru Yasui, Denver
Bill Hosokawa, Denver
Tomi Kanazawa, New York
Carl K. Sato, Mesa, Ariz.
Ford H. Konno, Honolulu
K. Patrick Okura, Omaha

1950
Mike M. Masaoka, Washington
Mrs. Setsuko Nishi, Chicago
Larry Tajiri, Salt Lake City
Hito Okada, Salt Lake City
Saburo Kido, Los Angeles
*The award in 1950 was initially titled "Nisei of the Year."

JACLers of Biennium

The JACL awards to the member whose leadership and performance has been outstanding in the national organization for the two-year period since the last national convention the "JACLer of the Biennium" award, consisting of the JACL gold medallion.

Candidates are nominated by chapters and individuals. Elected national JACL officers serve as judges.

The award is made in memory of the late Dr. Randolph M. Sakada, 1950-52 national JACL president.

1964
Fr. Clement, Downtown L. A.

1962
Frank Oda, Sonoma County

1960
Joe Kadowaki, Cleveland

1958
Mrs. Sue Joe, Long Beach
Kumeo Yoshinari, Chicago

1956
Abe Hagiwara, Chicago
Jerry Enomoto, San Francisco.

National JACL Convention Sites

(Founded as National Organization April 5-6, 1929, at San Francisco)

Biennial Convention	Dates	Host (Chairmen)	No. of Active Chapters
1st—1930:	Aug. 29 - Sept. 2	Seattle (Clarence Arai)	9
2nd—1932:	July 27 - 29	Los Angeles (Dr. George Takeyama)	25
3rd—1934:	Aug. 31 - Sept. 3	San Francisco (Dr. T. T. Hayashi)	24
4th—1936:	Sept. 4 - 7	Seattle (Tsuruye Nakamura)	
5th—1938:	Aug. 28 - Sept. 5	Los Angeles (John Ando)	42
6th—1940:	Aug. 28 - Sept. 2	Portland (Mamaro Wakasugi)	50
Emerg.—1941:	Aug. 10	San Francisco (Saburo Kido)	
Emerg.—1942:	Mar. 8 - 10	San Francisco (Saburo Kido)	66
7th—1942:	Nov. 17 - 24	Salt Lake City	
8th—1944:	Dec. 1 - 3	Salt Lake City	
9th—1946:	Feb. 26 - Mar. 4	Denver (Dr. Takashi Mayeda)	23
Spec.—1946:	Nov. 23 - 24	Salt Lake City (Hito Okada)	
10th—1948:	Sept. 4 - 8	Salt Lake City (Shigeki Ushio)	63
11th—1950:	Sept. 27 - Oct. 2	Chicago (Dr. Randy Sakada)	80
12th—1952:	June 26 - 30	San Francisco (Dr. Tokuji Hedani)	84
13th—1954:	Sept. 2 - 6	Los Angeles (Dr. Roy Nishikawa)	87
14th—1956:	Aug. 31 - Sept. 3	San Francisco (Jerry Enomoto)	88
15th—1958:	Aug. 22 - 25	Salt Lake City (Rupert Hachiya)	84
Int'm—1959:	June 5 - 7	San Francisco (Shig Wakamatsu)	84
16th—1960:	June 28 - July 3	Sacramento (William Matsumoto)	85
Int'm—1961:	Mar. 17 - 19	Los Angeles (Frank Chuman)	86
17th—1962:	July 26 - 30	Seattle (James Matsuoka)	88
Int'm—1963:	Feb. 22 - 24	Los Angeles (Pat Okura)	88
18th—1964:	July 1 - 4	Detroit (Frank Watanabe)	88
Int'm—1965:	Feb. 19 - 22	Los Angeles (Kumeo Yoshinari)	
19th—1966:	July 26 - 30	San Diego (Mas Hironaka)	88
20th—1968:		San Jose (Grayson Taketa)	
21st—1970:		Chicago	

Int'm—Interim meetings of the National JACL Board and Staff between convention years were authorized by the 1958 National Council.

JACL Constitution

(Continued from Page B-11)
has been inactive for two years, i.e., elected no officers, had no members, carried on no activities, paid no National dues, and has failed to respond to correspondence from its District Council and National Headquarters, will be duly notified of its delinquency and will be placed on a six-month probationary period, and such notification will be publicized.

Section 5. The National Board shall have the power to suspend or revoke the charter of any chapter which shall have violated the provisions of the Constitution and By-Laws of this organization, or which has refused to cooperate in the National program, provided that three-fourths of the members of the National Board concur in this action.

ARTICLE IV
JACL Committees

Section 1. JACL Committees may be organized upon the approval of the National Board in areas where the minimum member requirement cannot be met.

Section 2. Members of such JACL Committees shall become National Associated Members.

Section 3. The Chairman of such JACL Committees shall receive all bulletins and materials issued by the National organization in the same manner as Presidents of regular chapters.

ARTICLE V
District Councils

Section 1. The National Organization shall be divided into the following Districts with the following area jurisdictions:

a) Pacific Northwest District Council: Washington, Oregon, and Idaho Panhandle.

b) Northern California-Western Nevada District Council: Merced County, Monterey County, and all other counties in California north of the aforementioned counties, and adjoining sections of Nevada.

c) Central California District Council: Kern, Tulare, Kings, Fresno and Madera Counties.

d) Pacific Southwest District Council: All counties in California south of Kern and Monterey Counties, and Arizona.

e) Intermountain District Council: Utah, Idaho, Southeast Oregon, adjoining sections of Wyoming.

f) Mountain Plains District Council: Texas, New Mexico, Nebraska, Colorado, adjoining sections of Wyoming and Montana.

g) Midwest District Council: Illinois, Ohio, Missouri, Minnesota, Michigan, Indiana, Wisconsin, Iowa and other midwestern states.

h) Eastern District Council: Maine, Vermont, New Hampshire, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Massachusetts, Connecticut, Delaware, Maryland, Rhode Island, Virginia and District of Columbia, and other Eastern states.

Section 2. The petition of three or more bona fide chapters for a new District Councill shall be sufficient to establish such a new District Council when approved by the National Council.

ARTICLE VI
National Officers—Elected and Appointed

Section 1. **Duties of National Officers**

a) The President shall preside at all meetings of the National Board, the National Council, and the National Convention, supervise the affairs of this organization with the approval of the National Board to which the league may be invited or appoint a suitable person in his stead.

b) The Vice Presidents shall perform such tasks as may be assigned to them by the National Board, the National Council, and the National President.

c) The Secretary shall keep a record of the minutes of the meetings of the National Board, the National Council, and the National Convention and perform such other tasks as may be assigned him by the National Board, the National Council and the National President.

d) The Treasurer shall keep an account of all monies received or disbursed by the organization and make payments with the approval of the National Board or the National Council. He shall have his books audited annually and shall make semi-annual reports to the membership. He shall have the power to appoint one or more assistants.

e) The National 1000 Club Chairman shall promote the support of the National organization by stimulating the enrollment of 1000 Club members.

Section 2. **Duties of Appointive Officers**

a) National Director

1) The National Director shall be appointed by the National Council subject to the approval of the National Board. The members of his staff shall be appointed by him with the advice and approval of the National Board, and in the case of Regional Directors, with the advice and approval of the District Council or District Councils involved. The term of office for all members of this department shall be from one National Convention to the next succeeding National Convention to the next succeeding National Convention unless otherwise provided.

2) The Office of the National Director shall be in the city designated by the National Council as the National Headquarters.

3) The National Director shall administer the affairs of this organization within the general discretionary powers given him by the National Board and National Council under the direction and supervision of the National President, carry out, implement and supervise the policies and programs outlined by the National Board and Council; have custody of all books, records, and papers of this organization, except those which shall be entrusted to the Secretary and the Treasurer or to others authorized by the National Board or Council; supervise and implement the activities of his staff; and execute the instructions of the National Board and the National Council.

4) The National Director shall supervise the National Headquarters and all staff members and regional or area offices within the budget established by the National Council. He shall disburse funds for all organization activities in accordance with the mandates of the National Council and under the supervision of the National Treasurer. With approval of the National Board, he may adjust allocations as to specific items if such adjustments are deemed necessary.

b) National Legal Counsel

1) The National Legal Counsel shall be appointed by the National President subject to the approval of the National Board.

2) The National Legal Counsel shall pass upon, review, suggest and consider all legal matters pertaining to this organization, or opinions on law or legislation.

c) Chairman of the Pacific Citizen Board

1) The Chairman of the Pacific Citizen Board shall be appointed by the National President subject to the approval of the National Board.

2) The Chairman of the Pacific Citizen Board shall call meetings of the Pacific Citizen Board, preside at such meetings, shall be responsible that the Pacific Citizen Board carry out such duties as are enumerated in these by-laws, Article IX-Pacific Citizen.

ARTICLE VII.
National Convention

Section 1. The National Convention of this organization shall be convened every two years, on the "even-numbered" years, at a designated place, said place to be decided by a majority vote of the National Council at the preceding National Convention.

Section 2. The chapter awarded the National Convention shall be in charge of making all the necessary arrangements for the biennial event under the supervision of the National Board and with the cooperation and assistance of the District Council to which it belongs.

Section 3. The complete list of all persons attending all conventions, both District Council and National Biennial, shall be forwarded to National Headquarters by the host chapter within 60 days after the conventions. A sum of one dollar per person shall be taken out of the National Convention registration and paid to the National Treasurer within 60 days.

ARTICLE VIII.
National Committees

Section 1. **National Standing Committees** for permanent ongoing projects of the organization not requiring program and policy review at the National Council meetings shall be established by the National Council. The specific duties of these committees will be prescribed by the National President and National Director with the approval of the National Board, and appointments to these committees shall be made by the National President.

Section 2. **Convention Committees** for various phases of the National program of the organization shall be formed whenever and wherever the National Convention of the organization shall convene. These Committees shall be composed of delegates and members in attendance at the National Convention. The Convention Committee shall consider their respective problems and matters and make recommendations for same to the National Council.

Section 3. **Interim Committees** shall function between National Conventions on the various phases of the National program. The National Council shall prescribe the committees to be formed, and the members of such committees shall be appointed by the National President with the approval of the National Board. The National Vice President will be assigned by the National Board to supervise the work of these Interim Committees.

Section 4. **Special Committees** may be appointed by the National Council and/or the National President. The tenure and scope of activities for the Special Committee shall be prescribed by the National Council and/or the National Director.

Section 5. The President, the National Director and the National Legal Counsel shall be ex-officio members of all committees, boards or commissions which the National organization may from time to time establish. They shall not have the right to vote unless otherwise provided.

ARTICLE IX.
The Pacific Citizen

Section 1. The official publication of this organization shall be called The Pacific Citizen and shall be conducted as an educational and public relations project.

Section 2. The Board of Directors, appointed by the President, with the advice and consent of the National Board, shall be entrusted with the business and editorial details of this publication.

ARTICLE X.
Budget and Finance

Section 1. **Current Operations**

a) The National Treasurer, together with the President and the National Director shall prepare and present a budget to the National Council for approval which shall contain all items of general or special expense for the term of their administration not otherwise provided for by special appropriation.

1) Said budget must be presented to all District Councils and Chapters not less than 30 days prior to the date it is to be voted upon by the National Council.

2) An appropriation of $2,500 or more, not so submitted shall require the approval of three-fourths of the member chapters voting at the National Council session.

b) The National Board with the approval of three-fourths of the chapters in good standing shall have the power to levy and to apportion special assessments in a just and equitable manner to further the work of this organization.

c) Members of the National Board or a special representative thereof, and the National Director and members of his staff shall be entitled to reasonable traveling and other expenses while attending to the officially sanctioned business of this organization.

d) The funds which are derived from membership and annual dues, National convention registrations, and other current activities of this organization shall be deposited with the current fund.

Section 2. **National JACL Reserve Fund**

a) A National JACL reserve fund shall be established, such fund to be used for special contingencies as they arise.

b) Surplus monies or portions thereof in the JACL national treasury at the termination of the fiscal year shall be placed in this reserve fund.

c) The reserve fund shall be administered by a Board of Directors consisting of the JACL National President, the two past National Presidents serving on the National Board, the Treasurer, and the National Director.

d) Withdrawals from this reserve fund shall be only on the unanimous approval of members of the Board of Directors of the fund, and an accounting of all monies deposited therein or withdrawals therefrom shall be included in the annual financial report of the National JACL.

ARTICLE XI.
Administration of Special Projects

Section 1. The projects of this organization shall be administered by a Board of Directors appointed by the National Board with the approval of the National Council, except as otherwise provided and for a period designated by the National Board.

Section 2. The Board of Directors shall select its own officers, make rules and regulations, make recommendations on financing specific projects, and employ qualified individuals to further the projects undertaken.

Section 3. The Board of Directors shall report the progress made and account to the National Board from month to month and all the other times whenever called upon to do so.

Section 4. The National President shall have the power to cast his vote to break deadlocks on issues in meetings of the Board of Directors, if he is not an official member of the Board in question; if he is a member; he shall be privileged to cast an extra vote.

ARTICLE XII.
National Endowment Fund

Section 1. The "National JACL Endowment Fund" shall be created and the income therefrom shall be used for the purpose of financing or assisting projects and programs of this organization. This income shall be administered by the National Board with the approval of the National Council.

Section 2. The funds received from all "Endowment Fund" pledges, donations, and gifts, shall be deposited with the Endowment Fund account. The National President, the National Treasurer, the National Legal Counsel, the National Endowment Fund Committee Chairman, and the National Director shall represent the National organization with any financial institution with which Endowment Fund monies are placed.

Section 3. The principal of the Endowment Fund or any portion thereof may be prudently invested, but may not be utilized except upon the written approval of three-fourths of the chartered chapters in good standing.

Section 4. There shall be an Endowment Fund Committee composed of five members, two of which shall be permanent members, and three shall be elected by the National Board and serve for a six-year term. To initiate this Committee, of the three elected members, one shall be elected for full six-year term, one for a four-year term, and one for two years. Thereafter, one member shall be elected each biennium.

Section 5. The purpose of this Committee shall be to supervise and administer the Endowment Fund program with the approval of the National Board, and to advise and make recommendations to the National Board and National Council pertaining thereto. This Committee shall also advise the National Board and National Council of any emergency which the Committee deems requires consideration by the chapters to make use of the principal of the Endowment Fund. This to expand the functions of the Endowment Fund Committee beyond merely determining when there is an emergency, and authorizing Committee to administer the Endowment Fund with the approval of the National Board.

Section 6. The National Board may authorize members of the Endowment Fund Committee to serve as liaison with any financial institution where Endowment Fund monments or obligations of local chapters or District Councils and their officers unless National Headquarters assumes such liabilities in advance in writing.

Section 2. The actions of the National Council, convened in a National Convention, shall be binding and effective thereafter as the policy of the National Organization, unless otherwise provided.

Section 3. The National Organization shall not advertise or purchase complimentary space in any magazine, newspaper, booklet, souvenir program, or other publication for any purpose whatsoever.

Section 4. The National Organization shall not contribute to any organization, group or individuals for membership dues or projects, except upon the unanimous approval of the National Board.

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ADDENDUM
Creed, Slogans, and Hymn

Section 1. "The Japanese American Creed" as read in the United States Senate by Senator Elbert D. Thomas of Utah, and printed in the **Congressional Record**, May 9, 1941, shall be the official creed of the members of this organization. (Written by Mike M. Masaoka)

The Japanese American Creed

I am proud that I am an American citizen of Japanese ancestry, for my very background makes me appreciate more fully the wonderful advantages of this nation. I believe in her institutions, ideals, and traditions; I glory in her heritage; I boast of her history; I trust in her future. She has granted me liberties and opportunities such as no individual enjoys in this world today. She has given me an education befitting kings. She had entrusted me with the responsibilities of the franchise. She has permitted me to build a home, to earn a livelihood, to worship, think, speak, and act as I please — as a free man equal to every other man.

Although some individuals may discriminate against me, I shall never become bitter or lose faith, for I know that such persons are not representative of the majority of the American people. True, I shall do all in my power to discourage such practices, but I shall do it in the American way; above board, in the open, through courts of law, by education, by proving myself to be worthy of equal treatment and consideration. I am firm in my belief that American sportsmanship and attitude of fair play will judge citizenship on the basis of action and achievement, and not on the basis of physical characteristics.

Because I believe in America, and I trust she believes in me, and because I have received innumerable benefits from her, I pledge myself to do honor to her at all times and in all places, to support her constitution; to obey her laws; to respect her flag; to defend her against all enemies, foreign or domestic; to actively assume my duties and obligations as a citizen; cheerfully and without any reservations whatsoever, in the hope that I may become a better American in a greater America.

Section 2. The slogans of this organization shall be "Security Through Unity" and "For Better Americans in a Greater America," suggested by Sumio Miyamoto and Mike Masaoka, respectively.

Section 3. The "JACL Hymn" with words by Marion Tajiri and music by Marcel J. Tyrrell has been officially adopted by the National Council.

JACL Hymn

There was a dream my father dreamed for me

A land in which all men are free -

Then the desert camp with watchtowers high

Where life stood still, mid sand and brooding sky

Out of the war in which my brothers died -

Their muted voices with mine cried -

This is our dream that all men shall be free!

This is our creed we'll live in loyalty

God help us rid the land of bigotry

That we may walk in peace and dignity.

ARTICLE XIII.
Past National Presidents

The past National Presidents of this organization, constitutionally elected, except those specifically named as regular members of the National Board, shall be considered honorary members of the National Board. They shall be kept posted on the activities of the organization, including all regular information material sent to the regular National Board Members. In addition, they shall receive The Pacific Citizen.

ARTICLE XIV.
Rules of Order

The parliamentary authority which shall govern in all cases not covered by the Constitution and By-Laws shall be "Robert's Rules of Order, Revised."

ARTICLE XV.
Limitations

Section 1. The National Organization shall not be responsible for the commit-

ALL TIME HIGHS

Chapter Membership

Records of individual Chapter Membership have been maintained by National Headquarters since 1946. This listing of all-time highs in membership by chapters was prompted by the belief that knowledge of these facts would bolster chapter efforts and possibly boost the national all vention is held in San Diego in 1966. Nationally, JACL membership reached a new plateau, with 21,862 active as of November 8, 1965.

The all-time highs for 1964 are as of Oct. 31. There were 38 chapters breaking their previous all-time highs this year.

Some of the chapters have already undertaken their 1966 campaign since the first of October.

		Yr.
Pacific Northwest District Council	1,289	1965
*Columbia Basin	63	1954
Gresham-Troutdale	79	1955
Mid-Columbia	143	1964
Portland	316	1965
Puyallup Valley	156	1965
Seattle	631	1954
Spokane	96	1947
White River Valley	85	1965
No. Calif.-West Nev. District Council	10,133	1965
Alameda	267	1965
Berkeley	479	1958
Contra Costa	406	1965
Cortez	159	1965
*Eastbay	316	1950
Eden Township	279	1965
Florin	181	1955
Fremont	148	1965
French Camp	201	1965
Gilroy	119	1965
Livingston-Merced	124	1965
Marysville	387	1965
Monterey Peninsula	326	1965
Oakland	271	1965
Placer County	463	1965
Reno	51	1965
Sacramento	907	1965
Salinas Valley	194	1965
San Benito	60	1965
San Francisco	1,704	1965
San Jose	1,355	1965
San Mateo	285	1950
Sequoia	391	1965
Sonoma County	467	1965
Stockton	637	1965
Watsonville	411	1965
Central California District Council	1,228	1960
Bakersfield	73	1959
Clovis	65	1965
Delano	59	1955
Fowler	128	1955
Fresno	250	1948
*Kingsbury	1	1954
Parlier	179	1956
Reedley	174	1956
Sanger	142	1963
Selma	151	1960
Tulare County	198	1958
Pacific Southwest District Council	4,429	1965
Arizona	214	1965
Coachella Valley	106	1957
Downtown L.A.	413	1947
E. Los Angeles	394	1953

		Yr.
Gardena Valley	188	1959
Hollywood	288	1965
Imperial Valley	64	1959
Long Beach-Harbor	589	1963
North San Diego	129	1965
Orange County	244	1965
Pasadena	222	1965
San Diego	420	1965
San Fernando	183	1965
San Luis Obispo	99	1958
Santa Barbara	148	1956
Santa Maria	191	1952
Southwest L.A.	1,216	1956
Venice-Culver	315	1959
Ventura County	184	1961
W. Los Angeles	505	1956
Wilshire-Uptown	103	1964
Intermountain District Council	1,816	1961
Ben Lomond	136	1950
Boise Valley	206	1959
Idaho Falls	157	1959
Mt. Olympus	263	1965
*Northern Utah	40	1960
Pocatello	228	1958
Rexburg	68	1957
Salt Lake City	567	1961
Snake River	386	1961
Mountain-Plains District Council	1,182	1956
*Albuquerque	96	1955
Arkansas Valley	111	1956
Fort Lupton	163	1962
Mile-Hi	660	1957
*Montana	51	1949
*Northern Wyoming	47	1950
Omaha	181	1965
*Rio Grande Valley	37	1949
San Luis Valley	124	1960
Midwest District Council	2,294	1959
Cincinnati	106	1959
Chicago	1,121	1952
Cleveland	348	1959
Dayton	74	1961
Detroit	400	1957
Milwaukee	143	1961
St. Louis	168	1959
Twin Cities	243	1953
Eastern District Council	904	1963
*New England	58	1948
New York	230	1949
Philadelphia	188	1965
Seabrook	321	1956
Washington, D.C.	318	1965

*—Inactive Chapters

Sacramento has busy year

Continued from Page B9

were presented to overflowing crowds.

The community picnic in June was a hugh success with a 1,000 or more enjoying the games and seeing each other.

The chapter initiated a bowling tournament for its members only. Though the turnout was few, those who participated asked that it be made an annual affair with a perpetual trophy going to the winner.

The Citizens Day and International Day parade during September was enjoyed by thousands of State Fair goers. The youngsters who participated enjoyed it as much as the crowd witnessing the parade.

United Nations Day in October went off very well and the chapter's sincerest thanks to Grace Morimoto, Auxiliary president, for the tremendous preparation.

The annual talent show was replaced by a Japanese movie benefit last month — due to lack of talent, which is here, but not willing.

The chapter hopes to finish the year with installation of 1966 officers. The new president, Charles Kobayashi, is an up and coming attorney.

—Kinya Noguchi
President

JACL Tournament Records

MEN'S RECORD

Event	Score	Holder	Year Made
Team	3008	Tom Kitayama, Honolulu (David Kanno, Ed Mori, Tom Kitayama, David Muramoto, Sanford Kaneshiro)	1963
Doubles	1275	Shig Nakajiri, Jack Miyake, L.A.	1959
Singles	713	Art Nishi, Reno	1962
All-Events	1937	Bill Okubo, Denver	1963
6-Game Sgls	1300	Fuzzy Shimada, San Francisco	1953
High Game	279	Kayo Hayakawa, San Francisco	1954
High Series	713	Art Nishi, Reno	1962

WOMEN'S DIVISION

Team	2724	Aloha Bowl All-Stars, Honolulu (Lillian Sato, Betty Ramirez, Edith Kim, Martha Barrios, Frances Klein)	1961
Doubles	1171	Chiyo Tashima-Judy Sakata, L.A.	1959
Singles	652	Nobu Asami, Oakland	1959
All-Events	1824	Mari Matsuzawa, Los Angeles	1963
4-Game Sgls	822	Mas Fujii, Los Angeles	1962
High Game	269	Dorothy Andrade, Honolulu	1960
High Series	669	Sumi Shimada, East Bay	1963
Mixed Doubles	1220	Muts Lym, San Francisco, and Richard Yokoyama, Honolulu	1961

JACL NATIONAL NISEI TOURNAMENT

Bowling Champions

MEN'S SINGLES

1947	Dr. Jun Kurumada, SLC	601
1948	Harley Kusumoto, Chicago	676
1949	Larry Mekata, Honolulu	651
1950	Gene Sato, Pocatello	646
1951	Shun Nakayama, Denver	692
1952	Dr. Jun Kurumada, SLC	696
1953	Henri Takahashi, S. F.	691
1954	Ed Eda, Chicago	630
(tie)	George Inai, S. F.	630
1955	John Kasano, San Jose	670
1956	Bob Shiba, Salt Lake	665
1957	Yulene Takai, Sacramento	654
1958	Ace Mori, Pocatello	685
1959	Shiro Kitabayashi, L.A.	661
1960	George Otsuki, Denver	644
1961	Tok Ishizawa, L.A.	607
1962	Sho Torigoe, Honolulu	713
1963	Roy Kunisawa, G. Grove	689
1964	Fuzzy Shimada, San Jose	715
1965	Hal Kim, Hawaii	696

MEN'S DOUBLES

1947	Shorty Tanaka - Harley Kusumoto, Chicago	1095
1948	Mush Matsumoto - Tak Fujiwara, Chicago	1191
1949	Dick Ikeda - Tats Nagase, San Francisco	1196
1950	George Kobo - George Yasukochi, Los Angeles	1179
1951	Shozo Hiraizumi - Ken Takeno, SLC	1181
1952	George Inai - Kayo Hayakawa, San Francisco	1174
1953	George Gee - Henri Takahashi, San Francisco	1269
1954	Rocky Yamanaka - Art Omori, Chicago	1249
1955	Lawrence Fujimoto - Horace Iwanaka, Hawaii	1186
1956	Gish Endo - Fuzzy Shimada, San Francisco	1256
1957	Charles Sonoda (S.L.C.) Shozo Hiraizumi (L.A.)	1224
1958	Johnny Yasukochi - Howie Uyehara Los Angeles	1247
1959	Shig Nakagiri - Jack Miyake, Los Angeles	1275
1960	Tad Yamada - Sam Kawanishi, Los Angeles	1245
1961	John Yasukochi - George Wong, Los Angeles	1272
1962	Howie Wong - Tom Yego, Sacramento	1246
1963	Tom Muroya - Bill Okubo, Denver	1237
1964	Hit Ohara, Los Angeles, Gary Yamauchi, Gardena	1418
1965	Jake Yago, Denver Ken Matsuda	1257

MEN'S TEAM

1947	Los Angeles JACL All Stars — Paul Ishizawa, Tad Yamada, Tok Ishizawa, Nob Ishizawa, Bowman Chung.	2826
1948	Okada Insurance, S.L.C. — Tad Sako, Sho Hiraizumi, Maki Kaizumi, Dr. Jun Kurumada, George Kishida.	2849
1949	Robertson's Nursery, L.A. — George Kobo, George Takeuchi, Ye Nomura, Kaz Katayama, George Yasukochi	2808
1950	Towata Flowers, Alameda — Dick Ikeda, Tad Sako, Chy Kawakami, Gish Endo, Fuzzy Shimada.	2899
1951	Sequoia Nursery, Redwood City — Dick Ikeda, Tad Sako, Chy Kawakami, Gish Endo, Fuzzy Shimada.	2792
1952	Marigold Arcade, Chicago — Tom Hashimoto, Tome Fuji, Watts Uchida, Bob Miyakawa, Sock Kojima.	2823
1953	Sequoia Nursery, Redwood City — Dick Ikeda, Gish Endo, Chy Kawakami, Tad Sako, Fuzzy Shimada.	2912
1954	Marigold Arcade, Chicago — Tom Hashimoto, Tome Fuji, Watts Uchida, Bob Miyakawa, Sock Kojima.	2922
1955	Coffee Strawberries, Sacramento — Jim Matsui, Joe Hom, Gil Ishisaka, Tsuto Hironaka, Dubby Tsugawa.	2842
1956	Gayway Bowl, Caldwell, Idaho — Shig Nishimoto, George Saito, Tony Miyasako, Geo. Vaughn, Bill Nishioka.	2843
1957	Standard Produce Salt Lake — Speedy Shibda, Choppy Umemoto, George Sakashita, Bob Shiba, Harry Imamura,	2754
1958	Sequoia Nursery, Redwood City — Dixon Ikeda, Gish Endo, George Furuya, Tats Nagase, Fuzzy Shimada.	2960
1959	Southwest L.A. JACL — Tak Ushiyama, Rich Young, George Uyehara, Sus Kyono, Yuki Uradomo.	2855
1960	Granada Fish Mkt. No. 1, Denver — Shun Nakayama, Jim Ota, Sam Inai, George Nagai, Willie Hasegawa.	2953
1961	Tahitia Sports Center, San Jose — Roy Santo, Sappo Emoto, Wright Inouye, George Takata, Mich Shiomoto.	2931
1962	Electrical Contractors, Pocatello — Joe Sato, Shin Kawamura, Will Kawamura, Ace Mori, Steve Sato.	2968
1963	Tom Kitayama, Honolulu — Dave Kanno, Ed Mori, Tim Kitayama, David Muramoto, Sanford Kaneshiro.	3008
1964	Hawaii Perennial Stars — Alfred Papas, Gary Shindo, Merle Kidoguchi, Taro Miyasato, James Akasaki.	3262
1965	Premiere Lanes, S'ta Fe Spgs — Gary Yamauchi, Hit Ohara, Ken Uchida, George Iseri, Haj Fukumoto.	2922

MEN'S ALL EVENTS

1947	Shig Hironaka, Ontario	1719
1948	Shorty Tanaka, Chicago	1786
1949	Harley Kusumoto, L.A.	1779
1950	Dick Ikeda, S. F.	1809
1951	Shun Nakayama, Denver	1777
1952	Ken Yee, Sacramento	1837
1953	Henri Takahashi, S.F.	1902
1954	Rocky Yamanaka, Chicago	1834
1955	Ko Arihara, Long Beach	1789
1956	Fuzzy Shimada, S.F.	1880
1957	Yulene Takai, Sacramento	1815
1958	Henry Aragaki, Honolulu	1907
1959	Moose Furukawa, Gardena	1822
1960	Shun Nakayama, Denver	1849
1961	Tok Ishizawa, L.A.	1881
1962	Sho Torigoe, Honolulu	1918
1963	Bill Okubo, Denver	1937
1964	Taro Miyasato, Hawaii	1938
1965	Hal Kim, Hawaii	1881

VETERANS ALL EVENTS

1961	Gish Endo, San Leandro	1796
1962	Sam Kawanishi, L.A.	1796
1963	Ace Mori, Pocatello	1770
1964	Ken Yee, Sac'to	1877
1965	Moon Kafaoka, L.A.	1775

OVERALL EVENTS
(15 games)

1963	Al Ah Sam, L.A.	3095
1964	Taro Miyasato, Hawaii	3267
1965		

WOMEN'S SINGLES

1947	Betty Kurokawa, Salt Lake	526
1948	Amy Konishi, Denver	510
1949	Masa Ikebuchi, Salt Lake	533
1950	Maxine Kato, Ogden	551
1951	Chuckie Watanabe, L.A.	546
1952	Aiko Fujimoto, L.A.	551
1953	Chiyo Tashima, L.A.	588
1954	Yo Shigehara, Chicago	581
1955	Emi Murotsune, San Jose	563
1956	Lois Yut, Seattle	565
1957	Sumi Sasaki, Richmond	603
1958	Kay Yuto, Eastbay	608
1959	Nobu Asami, Oakland	652
1960	Mats Ito, Denver	596
1961	Amy Konishi, Rocky Ford	598
1962	Lucy Minamishin, San Jose	608
1963	Lillian Sato, Honolulu	607
1964	Nobu Asami, Albany	674
1965	Mary Yuba, L.A.	609

WOMEN'S DOUBLES

1947	Rosa Higashi - Eiko Watanabe, Denver	1030
1948	Amy Konishi - Helen Murasaka, Denver	993
1949	Julia Wong - Mickey Tsuruta, Denver	993
1950	Iris Weinfurter - Toshi Mizuno, Los Angeles	1033
1951	Yoyo Konishi - Fumi Lee, Seattle	989
1952	Lois Yut - Kazie Yokoyama, Seattle	975
1953	June Jue - Chiyo Tashima, Los Angeles	1061
1954	June Jue - Chiyo Tashima, Los Angeles	1022
1955	June Jue - Chiyo Tashima, Los Angeles	1108
1956	Mary Matsumura - Mas Fujii, Los Angeles	1092
1957	Maxie Kato (Ogden) Rosa Mayeda (Denver)	1130
1958	Mickey Oyama - Lois Yut, Seattle	1120
1959	Chiyo Tashima - Judy Sakata, Los Angeles	1171
1960	Beverly Wong - Dusty Mizunoue, Los Angeles	1159
1961	Lillian Sato - Betty Ramirez, Honolulu	1153
1962	Shiz Nakazawa - Judy Lee, Los Angeles	1112
1963	Nancy Fujita - Sumi Shimada, Eastbay	1159
1964	Muts Lym - Edie Fujioka, San Francisco	1258
1965	Jeanne Kusumoto - Alice Fong Los Angeles	1111

WOMEN'S ALL EVENTS

1947	Rosa Higashi, Denver	1396
1948	Amy Konishi, Denver	1501
1949	Julia Wong, L.A.	1594
1950	June Jue, L.A.	1585
1951	Chiyo Tashima, L.A.	1504
1952	Chiyo Tashima, L.A.	1544
1953	Chiyo Tashima, L.A.	1668
1954	Yo Shigehara, Chicago	1635
1955	Chiyo Tashima, L.A.	1747
1956	Dotty Andrade, Hawaii	1665
1957	Lois Yut, Seattle	1667
1958	Nobu Asami, Eastbay	1760
1959	Nobu Asami, Oakland	1814
1960	Mats Ito, Denver	1741
1961	Judy Sakata, Los Angeles	1755
1962	Lucy Minamishin, San Jose	1734
1963	Mari Matsuzawa, L.A.	1824
1964	Muts Lym, S.F.	1827
1965	Sayo Togami, San Jose	1727

VETERAN'S ALL-EVENTS

1961	Judy Sakata, L.A.	1755
1962	Lois Yut, Seattle	1713
1963	Nobu Asami, Richmond	1794
1964	Muts Lym, S.F.	1827
1965	Sayo Togami, San Jose	1727

OVERALL EVENTS
(13 games)

1963	Mari Matsuzawa, L.A.	2596
1964	Judy Sakata, L.A.	2628

WOMEN'S TEAM

1947	Denver — Amy Konishi, Lillian Goto, Masako Kojima, Eiko Watanabe, Rosa Higashi.	2267
1948	Salt Lake City Stars — Mieko Kusaba, Chiyo Arita, Judy Haramoto, Lylienne Kurisaki, Maxine Kato.	2162
1949	Los Angeles All Stars — Yas Yasukochi, Mickey Tsuruta, Nobie Watanabe, Rhoda Kobo, Julia Wong.	2387
1950	Seattle All Stars — Yoyo Konishi, Miye Ishikawa, Sue Lew, Jean Terao, Fumi Yoshida.	2458
1951	Stonehurst Nursery, Berkeley — Terry Umene, Nobu Asami, Ayako Kawamoto, Edy Kawakami, Asako Kawamoto.	2238
1952	Main Bowl, Seattle — Miye Ishikawa, Katie Yokoyama, Carol Daty, Fudge Sakanishi, Lois Yut.	2332
1953	Tashima Bros., L.A. — June Jue, Mary Matsumura, Chuckie Watanabe, Mas Fujii, Chiyo Tashima.	2517
1954	Marigold Arcade, Chicago — Toshi Inahara, Molly Sakamoto, Bessie Miyata, Flora Morita, Lucy Sato.	2492
1955	Tashima Bros., L.A. — June Jue, Mary Matsumura, Mas Fujii, Chuckie Seki, Chiyo Tashima.	2376
1956	Tashima Bros., L.A. — Mari Matsuzawa, Betty Daly, Mary Matsumura, Chuckie Seki, Mas Fujii.	2523
1957	Tashima Bros., L.A. — Sets Nishida, Mari Matsuzawa, Mary Matsumura, Mas Fujii, Chiyo Tashima.	2560
1958	California Bowlers — Micki Inouye, Sayo Togami, Key Yuto, Kim Furuya, Nobi Asami.	2625
1959	Downtown Bowl, S.F. — Muts Lym, Jen Hayakawa, Shina Wada, N. Sugiyama, Suzy Toda.	2586
1960	Holiday Bowl, L.A. — Dusty Mizunoue, Mari Matsuzawa, Beverly Wong, Kayko Harada, Judy Sakata.	2679
1961	Aloha Bowl, Honolulu — Lillian Sato, Betty Ramirez, Edith Kim, Martha Barrios, Frances Klein.	2724
1962	Man Jen Low, L.A. — Heidi Inouye, Chiz Yamagawa, Lil Shinagawa, Eiko Nomura, Alice Fong.	2658
1963	Holiday Bowl, L.A. — Dusty Mizunoue, Mari Matsuzawa, Alice Fong, Judy Sakata, Chiyo Tashima.	2722
1964	Holiday Bowl, L.A. — Dusty Mizunoue, Mari Matsuzawa, Alice Fong, Chiyo Tashima, Judy Sakata.	2843
1965	Hada Auto Sv., Denver — Susan Tawara, Sachi Yoshimura, Jane Hada, Mits Nakagawa, Amy Konishi.	2694

— SPECIAL EVENTS — MIXED DOUBLES

1947	Grace Ota (SLC) - Shorty Tanaka, Chicago	1064
1948	Amy Konishi - Sam Kawanishi, Denver	1080
1949	Julia Wong - Stanley Wong, Los Angeles	1051
1950	Yoyo Konishi - Tak Shibuya, Seattle	1083
1951	Marge Miyakawa - Pluto Shimamura, Los Angeles	1192
1952	Julia Wong - Dixon Ikeda, San Francisco	1133
1953	Inez Kama (Honolulu) - George Kobo (Los Angeles)	1067
1954	June Jue - Easy Fujimoto, Los Angeles	1110
1955	Chiyo Tashima (L.A.) - George Inai (S.F.)	1174
1956	Lois Itano - Roy Kubosumi, Boise Valley	1127
1957	Nobu Asami (Berk.) - Fuzzy Shimada, San Francisco	1139
1958	Carol Suguro (Seattle) - Cliff Ichimasa (Honolulu)	1176
1959	Mas Fujii - Tad Yamada, Los Angeles	1164
1960	Mats Ito (Denver) - Harold Sogi (Hawaii)	1140
1961	Muts Lym (S.F.) - Richard Yokoyama (Hawaii)	1220
1962	Mats Ito - Ken Matsuda, Denver	1157
1963	Doris Seto - Kin Mune, San Jose	1191
1964	Dusty Mizunoue (L.A.) Jim Yasutake (Gardena)	1267
1965	Toshi Inahara - Rich Shigemura, Chicago	1208

MEN'S 6-GAME SINGLES CLASSIC

1949	Frank Sehara, Denver (7 games)	1384
1950	Clarence Matsumoto, Honolulu (8 games)	1568
1951	Taki Taketomo, L.A. (5 games)	1081
1952	Tats Nagase, S.F.	1296
1953	Fuzzy Shimada, S.F.	1300
1954	Shig Nabeta, Chicago	1261
1955	Angel Kageyama, Sac.	1246
1956	Taki Taketomo, L.A.	1205
1958	Dick Ung, L.A. (George Iseri, Long Beach, tied with 1243 but lost in 6-game rolloff to Ung)	1243
1959	Sol Tringali, L.A.	1253
1960	Dick Ikeda, S.F.	1219
1961	Howie Wong, Sacramento	1261
1962	Tak Kojima, Salt Lake	1261
1963	Ron Fujii, L.A.	1278
1964	Ted Nomura, Lodi	1417
1965	George Iseri, Long Beach	1256

WOMEN'C 4-GAME SINGLES CLASSIC

1953	June Jue, L.A.	736
1954	Chiyo Tashima, L.A.	730
1955	Chiyo Tashima, L.A.	753
1956	Mickey Oyama, Seattle	770
1957	Judy Seki, L.A.	814
1958	Nobu Asami, Eastbay	800
1959	Mats Ito, Denver	780
1960	Judy Sakata, L.A.	823
1961	Lillian Sato, Honolulu	799
1962	Mas Fujii, L.A.	825
1963	Dusty Mizunoye, L.A. (Judy Lee, L.A., tied with 795 but lost in 4-game rolloff.)	795
1964	Alice Fong, L.A.	885
1965	Alice Fong, L.A.	805

RAGTIME DOUBLES
(Handicap Included)

1952	Hy Sechi - Frank Ota, L.A.	1265
1953	George Gee - Fuzzy Shimada, San Francisco	1418
1954	Eda Yamauchi - Shig Chicago	1308
1955	Hit Ohara - Mas Nakashima, Los Angeles	1313
1956	Not Recorded	
1957	Sus Loka - Tad Nakagirl, Los Angeles	1274
1958	Fuzzy Shimada - George Furuya, San Francisco	1348
1959	Al Ahsam - Dave Kanno, Hawaii	1353
1960	Miki Toda - George Tomomitsu, Denver	1358
1961	Michi Iwata - Sam Inai, Denver	1358
1962	Ken Fukuhara - Tom Moroya, Denver	1362
1963	Hy Sechi - Yutch Hori, Los Angeles	
1964	Ashley Hung - Alfred Papas, Hawaii	1503
1965	Ken Takahashi - Yosh Akiyama, Denver	1317

MIXED RAGTIME

1965	Ken Takahashi - Mats Ito Denver	1321

DOUBLES SWEEPERS
(Limited to Bowlers 40 and Over)

1965	Lil Terasaki - Sarge Terasaki, Denver	1403

Future of CL pinfest considered

The 20th annual JACL National Nisei bowling tournament at San Francisco's Downtown Bowl March 7-12, 1966, may be the last of the great Nisei scratch classics as developed jointly under JACL and Nisei bowling association sponsorship.

At the 1964 National JACL Convention, it was mandated that all JACL members be allowed to participate, provided they were members the year previous to the tournament.

At the 1965 meeting of the National JACL Advisory Board on Bowling at Denver, the mandate was carefully considered. The board felt the mandate would make the tournament an "open" affair and would lose the original intent of determining a national Nisei champion.

Decision Postponed

Final decision was postponed pending further study, although the possibility of holding this tournament under some auspices other than JACL was suggested.

Since the 1966 tournament bid was accepted under current regulations (that non-Nisei who participated in the JACL tournaments between 1959 and 1962 are eligible to enter), the 1964 mandate will not apply.

The 1967 tournament is scheduled for Los Angeles' Holiday Bowl.

300 Games by Nisei in Regular Play

Awards for Hawaiian bowlers designated by an asterisk are limited to those who have participated in the National JACL tournaments. Following awards have been made:

"300" Bowlers	Date of Game	
1. Fuzzy Shimada	Apr. 28, 1949	Peninsula League, San Carlos Bowl, San Carlos, Calif.
2. Frank Kebo	Nov. 2, 1949	Southside Nisei League, Hyde Park Bowl, Chicago.
3. Frank Sehara	Aug. 1, 1951	Nisei Summer League, Bowl-Mor Lanes, Denver.
4. Bart Okada	June 16, 1954	Summer Mixed Foursome, Main Bowl, Seattle.
5. George Inai	Oct. 31, 1954	Nisei Majors, Downtown Bowl, San Francisco.
6. Kazuo Ohori	Jan. 13, 1956	Industrial League, Chicago, Ill.
7. Kaz Katayama	Apr. 20, 1956	Examiner Tournament, Vogue Bowl, Los Angeles.
8. Jim Sakamoto	Mar. 5, 1957	Nisei League, Sherman Oaks Bowl, San Jose, Calif.
9. *Ted Kawamura	May 5, 1957	Hawaiian Senior Open, Kalihi Bowl, Honolulu.
10. Tommy Fukuda	Sept. 21, 1957	Greater Eastside Traveling Classic, Rainbow Recreation, Detroit, Mich.
11. Judy Seki Sakata	Oct. 13, 1957	S.C. Women's All-Star Elimination, South Bay Bowling Center, Redondo Beach, Calif.
12. Harley Higurashi	Dec. 17, 1957	Nisei League, Gardena Bowl, Gardena, Calif.
13. *Tats Nakagawa	Mar. 5, 1958	Frisco July Classic League, Bowl-O-Rama, Honolulu.
14. Roy Izumita	Oct. 14, 1958	Mainliner League, San Gabriel Lanes, San Gabriel.
15. Yone Deguchi	Nov. 27, 1958	Nisei AA League, Holiday Bowl, Los Angeles.
16. Hiro Kayasuga	Feb. 18, 1959	Nisei AA League, Holiday Bowl, Los Angeles.
17. Bob Uyemori	Mar. 2, 1960	Nisei League, Buena Park Bowl, Buena Park, Calif.
18. Junior Yasuda	Mar. 31, 1960	Nisei Comm'l League, Gay Way Bowl, Payette, Idaho.
19. Roy Kunisawa	July 4, 1960	Golden States Singles Classic, Norwalk Bowl, Norw'k.
20. Mitzi Fukui	Nov. 10, 1960	Women's Commercial League, Yuba City Bowl, Yuba City, Calif.
21. Angel Kageyama	Mar. 9, 1961	Inv. Nisei Singles, Saratoga Lanes, San Jose.
22. Richard Inafuku	Apr. 29, 1961	L. A. Examiner Singles Classics, Hollywood Legion Lanes, Los Angeles, Calif.
23. Hit Imai	Dec. 26, 1961	City League, Hood River Alleys, Hood River, Oregon.
24. Dixon Ikeda	Feb. 9, 1962	935 Classic, Bel-Mateo Lanes, San Mateo, Calif.
25. John Suzuki	Feb. 28, 1962	All Star League, Fiesta Bowl, Santa Barbara, Calif.
26. Ken Matsuda	Apr. 20, 1962	Rocky Mtn. Classic League, Celebrity Lanes, Denver.
27. Howie Uyehara	June 22, 1962	Nisei Mixed 5, Arlington Bowl, Los Angeles.
28. George Furukawa	Dec. 14, 1962	Produce League, Holiday Bowl, Los Angeles.
29. Frank Ishii	Feb. 1963	Chipmunk Trio, Freeway Lanes, Selma, Calif.
30. Tok Ishizawa	Mar. 23, 1963	Holiday Doubles Tournament, Holiday Bowl, L. A.
31. Joe Ohashi	June 24, 1963	Tobacco Road League, Imperial Lanes, Seattle.
32. Shig Kanegae	Aug. 4, 1963	Holiday Doubles Tournament, Holiday Bowl, L. A.
33. "Hump" Tsuji	Aug. 21, 1963	Produce Trio League, Holiday Bowl, Los Angeles
34. Geo. Kawaguchi	Aug. 23, 1963	All-Star Doubles League, Castro Village Bowl, Castro Valley, Calif.
35. Kazuo Tsujihara	Sept. 18, 1963	Petaluma Classic League, Boulevard Bowl, Petlauma, Calif.
36. Tak Rikimaru	Feb. 20, 1964	SCNBA Classics, Holiday Bowl, L.A.
37. Ted Sakamoto	Feb. 27, 1964	San Jose Nisei Classic, Palm Bowl
38. Shig Sugano	Mar. 9, 1964	910 Scratch, Rodeo Bowl, Los Angeles
39. Pete Mitsui	April 30, 1964	Nisei Classic 4-some, Holiday Bowl, L.A.
40. Bryon Sugiyama	June 1, 1964	835 Mixed Scratch League, Plaza Bowl, National City, Calif.
41. Fuzzy Shimada	Aug. 1, 1964	Raisin Classics, Freeway Lanes, Selma
42. Min Yasumura	Oct. 30, 1964	812 Mixed Scratch League, Cal-Bowl, Long Beach
43. George Mayeda	Nov. 30, 1964	Ivy League, Longmont Lanes, Longmont, Colo.
44. Hiro Matsubara	Jan. 13, 1965	HNBA AAA League, Holiday Bowl, Los Angeles.
45. Dick Imada	Jan. 14, 1965	JACL Buck & Doe League, North Bowl, Spokane.
46. *Jack Miyasato	Jan., 1965	BPAA All-Star, Philadelphia, Pa.
47. Pap Miya	July 21, 1965	Pot o' Gold Tournament, Jo-Lee Lanes, Roy, Utah.
48. Kin Mune	Aug. 13, 1965	Pacific Coast Nisei Invitational Tournament, Holiday Bowl, Los Angeles.
49. Sho Sugaya	Sept. 26, 1965	Fairmounters League, Fairmont Bowl, Salt Lake City.

National JACL Bowling Tournaments

*Women's Events during the first three years were not officially part of the Tournament.

	Dates	Host Chapter	Bowling Site	Chairman	No. of Teams Men	Wom.
1st	1947 Mar. 29-30	Salt Lake City	Temple Alleys	Maki Kaizumi	22	(4)*
2nd	1948 Mar. 6-7	Salt Lake City	Temple Alleys	Bill Honda	32	(10)*
3rd	1949 Mar. 4-6	Salt Lake City	Temple Alleys	Choppy Umemoto	36	(14)*
4th	1950 Mar. 3-5	San Francisco	Downtown Bowl	Gish Endo	58	22
5th	1951 Mar. 16-18	Los Angeles	Vogue Bowl	Harley Kusumoto Dick Fujioka	44	20
6th	1952 Feb. 29-Mar. 2	Denver	Elitch's Lanes	John Noguchi	44	16
7th	1953 Feb. 27-Mar. 1	San Francisco	Downtown Bowl	George Inai	68	20
8th	1954 Mar. 5-7	Chicago	Hyde Park Bowl	Dr. Randy Sakada	57	12
9th	1955 Mar. 3-6	Long Beach	Ken Mar and Virginia Bowl	Easy Fujimoto	84	24
10th	1956 Mar. 1-4	Salt Lake City	Pal-D-Mar and Ritz Bowling Palace	Choppy Um

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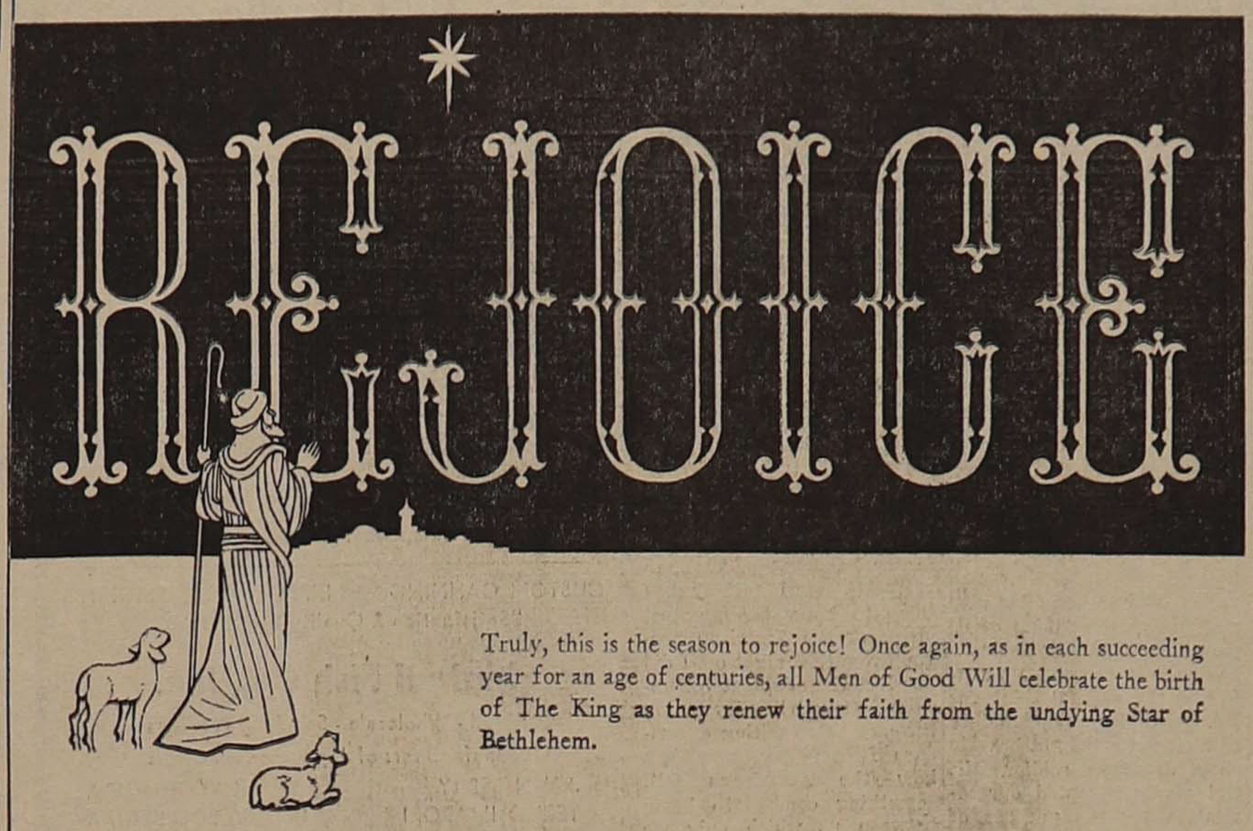

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The Enemy at Guadalcanal

Continued from Page B-10

many cowboys from this region. It was a tough, courageous unit and had that reputation. For this reason Mr. Fenelon made a great effort to see that nothing happened to me while he was with me.

I was surprised to find out how much influence the veterans had especially in the farming regions where it seemed that over half of the prominent persons were veterans. The veterans' clubs and the like occupied some of the best buildings in the town. Japan, who lost the war, would never think of such a thing.

The United States is using half of her national budget for defense. It is a country which is nervously concentrating on national defense. Taking good care of veterans may cause young men to become more aware of their country. In order to attract young servicemen is it not necessary to show that the veteran is treated properly? When I saw Mr. Fenelon so active together with his companions I got these impressions.

What I had been feeling apprehensive about occurred on Nov. 8 after 10 p.m. It happened when I was to appear before a group in Fargo. I had been there before and had gone on to Bismarck and Valley City. The party at the place I had just visited had gone on longer than we expected and we arrived before this group an hour late. About 50 veterans had been waiting for me to come and it was already late. The calm, frank atmosphere which precedes meetings seemed somehow to disappear and when they saw me they all suddenly became very quiet.

These large men with their cowboy hats seemed to tower above me about three feet. A strong smell of alcohol and tobacco penetrated my nostrils. "The situation isn't too good—it wasn't wise to be here late" I thought to myself.

Women had been present at the meetings I had attended until now and the atmosphere had always been pleasant, but this one was late and there wasn't a woman in sight and the language they used seemed to be rough. "This is a little different isn't it?" I thought to myself. I listened to the questions and answered with caution.

After a little while there was a break in the conversation and a dark-bearded, red-faced, fierce-looking man stood up and scowled at me. He was quite drunk. He removed his cowboy hat in a gruff manner and opened his mouth.

"Mister Obi, draw a map of Guadalcanal on the blackboard, I want you to give me a detailed explanation of the Japanese situation at that time." The meeting hall suddenly became very still. I felt the stares of 50 men being fixed on me. "This is it," I thought, and I hesitatingly drew a map.

"The Japanese forces carried out an all-out attack on Lunga Airfield. You probably were in it, weren't you Mr. Obi?"

His tone of voice was rough. I nodded vaguely.

"At that time, were you on the left flank which faced the airport or the right flank?"

It was an unreasonable question. A drunk couldn't do anything but talk like a drunk and I was irritated because I had not had anything to drink.

"I just can't remember. The Japanese forces were in such a state of confusion that the various components were not in touch with each other. I don't know where I was at the time so I cannot say."

"I think Mr. Obi was on the right flank. All the men in our outfit were killed because of this. Mr. Obi killed our buddies, didn't he? Obi is our enemy!"

I was furious. The situation was such that there could be no reason in our talk or anything else. No matter what I might say, this drunk would never agree. I felt that he might try to take a punch at me. Should I hit him in return? No—it would be better to just let him hit me and let it go at that. These thoughts ran through my mind very rapidly.

A Tardy Excuse Written in Japanese

Suddenly a young man stood up. "Shut up, Mashin! If you talk like that again I will never forgive you."

Outgoing Chairman

Dr. John Kanda (left) receives token of appreciation from Kumeo Yoshinari, national JACL president, marking successful term of office as Pacific Northwest District Council Chairman at recent district convention at Tacoma. —Elmer Ogawa Photo.

The two men cursed each other and shoved each other around and the drunk was finally overpowered by the young man. It gradually became quiet again. The young man released his grip and turned toward all of us panting and said, "The war has been over for 20 years. It was the natural thing for Mr. Obi to do—to do his duty as a citizen and fight bravely as a Japanese soldier. Mr. Obi gladly accepted our invitation for the purpose of Japanese-American friendship and came here all by himself. I feel that we should do our level best to help him to succeed in his mission."

When the young man finished talking there was loud applause. Then a middle-aged man with crutches stood up. His name was Glenn.

"My youngest daughter asked me 'Why does Daddy have only one leg? I think that this is the most painful question that a father can be asked. I answered her in this way at that time: 'Daddy's leg—well, a long time ago I had a bad dream called "War." All of a sudden a large thing dropped from the sky and took Daddy's leg away.' We don't want our children to have "bad dreams." Wars are horrible. But in a way they are something that a person can't do anything about. However, I feel that the greatest duty of the individual is to work for the sake of peace. Let us do everything we can to help Mr. Obi while he is here on his good-will trip."

Upon Mr. Fenelon's recommendation the drunk, Mr. Mashin, and I exchanged hearty handshakes. Through this incident I feel that I came to know the greatest virtue of the American people. From that night on, I did not feel the slightest bit uncomfortable. By going through this exciting experience I came to know just how the Americans felt. Something came into being between us which only we who had gone through the war together 20 years before could know and understand. We had revealed to each other our innermost feelings and had concealed nothing and for the first time we had become friends.

On the following morning, I was invited to the home of the man who had lost his leg, Mr. Glenn. To make me feel at home there were a Japanese picture and kokeshi dolls in the living room. Children had stayed home from school so that they could greet me. They asked me to write Japanese-American Friendship on some colored paper and I did so. The children said that they would have to get to school and asked me to write a tardy excuse for them in Japanese.

I gave the children a Japanese gold brocade purse and a "tardy excuse" written in Japanese. I guess that my unheard-of "tardy excuse" will be kept at the school for some time to come.

The Nisei Suffered A Great Deal

One more thing that I would like to tell you about concerns the American Nisei. While in Washington, D.C., a Nisei by the name of Mr. Yukio Kawamoto took especially good care of me. He too was an Army Sergeant and participated in the War in the Pacific. During the war, I despised the Nisei intensely. In typical Japanese fashion I asked myself why they drew their bows against the fatherland, Japan. I couldn't understand their frame of mind at all.

When the war was over, I finally came to feel that for them to be loyal to the United States was only natural. However, this feeling of mine existed only in my mind. I felt this way about it but there was something that had me confused. It was while I was in Washington and was being treated so kindly by Mr. Kawamoto that I first began to understand clearly just what being a Nisei means.

One day Mr. Kawamoto took me to the Arlington National Cemetery where the late President Kennedy's body is at rest. It is a spot where brave soldiers who took part in World Wars I and II are at eternal rest. While we were walking through this cemetery which was bathed in pale sunshine, my eye was suddenly caught by one of the epitaphs. The name Tarosaeimon was inscribed along with the year 1916. We have all heard of the splendid record of the Nisei Unit during World War II. But the one who was resting here must have been an "Issei" (first generation). Japanese have been living in the United States as dignified Americans since as long ago as that.

This "Issei" had fought as an American in the First World War. I looked around the area near this grave and was able to find several other Japanese names.

I feel that I have seen indications that Japanese are performing splendidly as

Continued on Next Page

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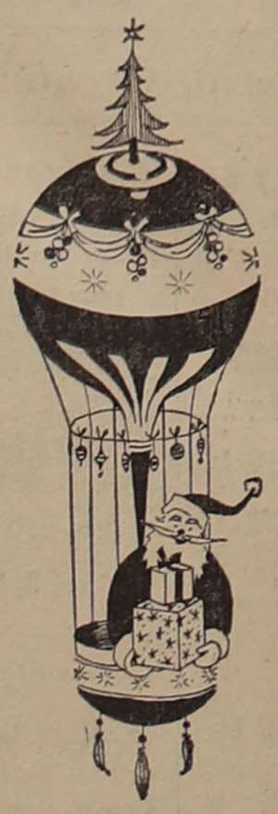

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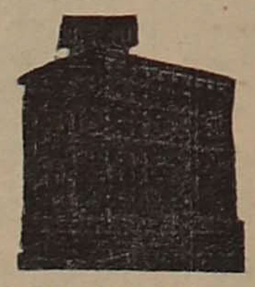

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Oakland civic leader Paul Ida succumbs, was 52

OAKLAND — Paul Kazuo Ida, active Oakland JACYer, died Dec. 11, at a Richmond hospital after being stricken by a heart attack at home earlier in the day. He was 52.

A certified public accountant, he was a partner in the firm of Rooney, Ida, Nolt and Ahern of Oakland.

He was a charter member and immediate past president of the Nikkei Lions and also served as vice president of the Northern California Japanese Chamber of Commerce.

Born in Japan, he came to San Francisco as an infant with his parents. He attended Lowell High School, graduated from Stanford University and was with Mitsui & Co. in San Francisco prior to World War II.

He passed the state CPA examinations soon after the war, then studied law and was admitted to the bar about 10 years ago.

A member of the Oakland JACL board, his other affiliations included the Japan Society of San Francisco, Commonwealth Club of California and California Society of Certified Public Accountants, State Bar of California and Stanford Business Assn.

He was also a member of the Sumitomo Bank of California's advisory board.

Surviving him are his widow, Mrs. Fumiye Florence Ida, of 4494 Arcadia, Oakland, two sons, James H., a student at U.C., Berkeley, and Richard J., his father Hideji Ida and two brothers, Peter M. and James N. Ida, both of Palo Alto.

Gardena garden wins architect's blue ribbon

GARDENA—The Japanese garden at Gardena Library was cited by the Society of American Registered Architects with a blue ribbon for excellence of design.

The garden was constructed by volunteer members of the Gardena Valley (Japanese) Gardeners Assn., and was designed by Takuma Tono, Toyko landscapist, and member of Gardena's Sister City delegation from Ichikawa in 1953.

Some 2,600 man hours were devoted to its construction, according to project chairman Frank Okada and GVGA president Kay Iizuka.

Oakland JACLers

(Continued from Page B-9)

ties; and Gloria Bucol, hostess and reception. Many chapter members and members of other Oakland organizations, assisted in the preparations.

The welcome dinner held in conjunction with the Mayors conference the opening day at Castlewood Country Club was sponsored by the Japanese Communities and East and West Bay Area. All conference delegates attended.

It was organized under the chairmanship of Frank Ogawa. Mrs. Bucol was assistant chairman and receptionist. Other Oakland JACLers assisting were Frank Ono, evening master of ceremonies, Tony Yokomizo and Nobuta Akahoshi, tickets. Chapter president Ikuya Kurita represented Oakland JACL at the head table. Tokyo Governor Azuma responded in behalf of the Japanese delegation. The Japanese entertainment was outstanding.

While the chapter carried on a full complement of activities during the year, the conference and its related events seem to be the highlight of 1965 for Oakland JACL.

Guadalcanal

(Continued from Page B-10)

Americans and that they are living securely in the midst of the American society.

When you think about it, during World War II, if the Nisei had wavered in their loyalty to the United States, there would probably be no trust on the part of America towards the Japanese people today. And the fact that Japanese have gone over to the United States, and have become assimilated and work there with pride has most certainly increased the trust felt by Japan. And this is particularly true where the Nisei are concerned. For me to be sent to the United States under these circumstances, have things misfire, and then try to do justice to my country, Japan, would simply mean that the Japanese would be laughed at for their narrow field of vision. I feel that I learned a good deal about the Nisei.

I Decide on Unofficial Japanese-American Friendship

"Mr. Obi—what do you think of our activities during the war?"

Not only Mr. Kawamoto, but Nisei everywhere asked me this question. They, too, felt that they had done the right thing and, furthermore, there was no doubt in their hearts. They probably felt that a dirty trick had been played on them. Perhaps the Nisei felt greater hatred toward us than we felt towards them.

I was ashamed of myself for my shallow thinking. After my visit to the Arlington National Cemetery, I understood their position completely.

"You Nisei did the right thing. Your bravery and correct behavior will most certainly serve as a cornerstone for world peace."

While I was on this two-week trip in the United States, I was made an honorary citizen in two cities. I had been treated warmly by so many persons and I was very grateful for this honor. However, I do not want to be hindered by this "honor." As a single Japanese citizen I would like to carry on an unofficial Japanese-American friendship—this is what I am thinking about now. I would like to do this so that I might be able to do something on behalf of those many buddies of mine who lost their lives in the "Fierce Battle of Guadalcanal." I had made my way out of Guadalcanal, I had raised the tattered colors aboard ship and again here in the United States I resolved that I would again be "with" my comrades who died in vain in the war.

It is true that I made contact with the United States Army. But it was not through weapons — it was through friendship. I did not go as a messenger of war, and now I am enjoying the fruits of having been able to visit with them as a messenger of peace.

JAPANESE PROVERB

Aku-sen Mi ni Tsukazu—
One cannot keep ill-gotten money. "Ill-got; ill-spent."

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A Tale of Japanese Immigrant Life by Kafu Nagai

The Road Through The Pasture

Illustration by Michi Asawa

"Here it is in a nutshell; you have something we don't."

By KAFU NAGAI

(Translation copyright 1965 by Take and Allan Beekman)

It happened the last Saturday in October of the year I stayed in Tacoma.

Autumn would soon pass. And from last night's deep fog the trees that had furnished cool shade all summer had lost their leaves — from the maples that lined both sides of the street to all the trees in the parks and yards of residences. Within a week, not only Tacoma but the Pacific coast of America would become enveloped in the so-called sad November season, and until May of the following year would be locked every day in rain and fog with scarcely a glimpse of cloudless weather. Probably this fine day would be the year's farewell to the blue sky.

Urged by a friend who knew the conditions and natural features of the region, I had agreed to cycle with him, this late autumn day, through the open country.

We went east on the uptown road called Tacoma Avenue. When viewed from this one straight road, the City of Tacoma faces the much indented inland sea called Puget Sound; and from the steep slope the whole city below can be taken in at a glance—innumerable rooftops and chimneys, broad reclaimed land, piers, many ships at anchor, and the rails of the Northern Pacific Railroad. Half of it dyed flaming red by the rising sun of the late northern dawn, snow-covered Mount Rainier, which the Japanese call "Tacoma Fuji," toward majestically above the mountain range across the sound.

We crossed two bridges over the big valley on the outskirts of town. We went four miles on the specially built wide bicycle path, and when we passed the village of South Tacoma we immediately came out to a vast meadow.

Like a boat rocked by waves, we followed the road that led us sometimes upward, sometimes downward. Finally we came to the end of the path and entered a forest of oak.

The road became a little steep. And in a moment we found our passage blocked by the dark forest made up of straight, black pines which in this region—especially in the State of Washington — continue here and there after the forest of oak.

At last we found a mossy path and followed it to American Lake, in the woods, and rested on the bank. Then we changed our course and visited Steilacoom, a remote village by the seashore.

"On the way back, I'll take you to the asylum on top of this mountain. It's the Washington State Asylum, so it's fairly well-known hereabouts."

I followed him, and, when we had climbed the hill in the rear, I saw far in the distance a cheerful-looking meadow. I immediately recognized as the asylum the imposing brick building nearby with the solitary forest behind it.

The broad grounds were bordered by a low, white fence that left only a path for people to walk on. Various flowers, and trees with small branches, planted all about the fresh green lawn made startling contrasts of vivid color. In the rear I could see the roof of a huge glass hothouse. Here and there along the path could be seen benches, and there were swings with attached seats in the shade of the trees. But nowhere was ther any sign of people, the place was silent as the grave.

We passed the main gate, rode slowly over a strip of sandy road, and descended towards the pasture from whence we had come.

While explaining a number of things, my friend said, "There are also two or three Japanese in this assylum."

He said this in a matter-of-fact way, but the announcement seemed an extraordinary thing to me.

He added,"**Minna dekasegi no rodosha sa**—They're all immigrant laborers."

Again my heart was touched, this time by the phrase **"dekasegi no rodosha**—immigrant laborers."

After leaving my hometown the preceding year, I had voyaged to this country. While taking a stroll, I had glanced down from the top deck on a group of these laborers. And what was the impression they had made on me?"

They were jam-packed in the cramped, dirty hold — treated more like baggage than human beings. When the weather was fine, they would crawl up on deck and gaze on the vast expanse of sea and sky, but, like us faint-hearted ones, they did not seem particularly impressed.

They would gather in small groups, talking loudly and smoking **kiseru** pipes they had brought from Japan; and they would be reproved by passing members of the crew when they threw ashes on the deck. On moonlight nights they would begin to sing regional popular songs — songs that identified the singer's native province. I could not forget one gray-haired old man among them who seemed proud of his voice.

Becoming obsessed with notion that if they endured three years of hardship abroad they could return home and live in ease to the end of their days, they had left the fields where their ancestors had been born and had turned to dust. They had turned their backs on the eastern sky — a sky more beautiful than that of Italy. Pocketing insults directed at them under such names as immigration laws and health examinations, they had come to this new continent. But life is the same hard toil, no matter where one goes in this world.

As I sadly mused on how few among them might be able to fulfill their hopes, the pasture beyond suddenly changed. Before it had shown only peace and quietness, but now the deep, gloomy forest of pine seemed like a den of secrecy and terror. A sense of desolation assailed me.

He seized an opportunity to rest, and put his bicycle in the shade of a tree.

I approached him. "Do you know their stories? How did they go crazy?"

"Huh . . . the laborers? After a time he continued, as if he had finally grasped my meaning. "Most case result from what might be called despair. But one case is different. It's really a pitiful story. But in America such stories aren't rare."

"What kind of story?"

"Well, it's just a story I heard . . . But no matter how lawless the Japanese community may be, this case is certainly extreme. They say it happened six or seven years ago . . . "

From his pocket he took out a sack of tobacco and skillfully rolled a cigarette.

It was just about the time (he said) when the Japanese had begun to immigrate frequently to Seattle and Tacoma. Contrary to the present situation, at that time everythings was in disorder. Crimes were committed almost openly. Rogues who had strayed from California, and seamen, who had drifted from God knows where, became gang leaders. With those who had gained a little seniority of American residence, they vied to suck life blood of the newcomers who did not know their way around.

The present lunatic had come from Japan, with his wife, to work in this dangerous, evil place.

In general, tall tales heard from persons newly returned from abroad is the foremost cause in awakening in the Japanese farmer the ambition to go to America, and this was his case exactly. He had been living on the plains of Kishu — Wakayama Prefecture — where the buckwheat flower blooms. A man had returned to the village after having spent fifteen years in Hawaii, and this man told of trees that bear money which grew everywhere in America.

Suddenly the present lunatic felt like going to this previously undreamed of paradise. Especially since it was said that the wages of the women were better than those of the men, the couple finally actually made the trip to America.

They disembarked at Seattle, a place so strange to them they could not even twist their tongues to pronounce the name. On the dock, where they had been awaiting the arrival of the ship, were agents from the employment offices, touts from the hotels, and smugglers of prostitutes — a tribe with eyes sharper than the common run of men, each one working with might and main to ensnare the prey in his own net.

The couples was taken in tow by a man who introduced himself as a guide from the hotel. They passed through the dirty town where there were big wagons, and where ill-looking American workmen loitered about.

They entered an alley and pushed open a dark doorway. Instead of ascending the narrow stair, they descended below ground level. They were invited into a dim room.

Here, after being charged an exhorbitant fee, the wife was given work in a laundry in town. The husband was made a lumberjack and sent about ten miles from the city to a lonely hut in the woods where even during the day the light was dim.

Three other Japanese lumberjacks lodge there. The strongest of them, who was the leader, said, "We've come to a strange country, so we've got to rely on each other. From now on, let's all work together like buddies.

The newcomer felt greatly relieved. Thereafter he worked diligently with them every day under the supervision of a white boss.

When he returned to the lonely hut from work, he would reply to their inquiries. Finally he had told them all about himself. And when he explained how he had separated from his wife, the eyes of the leader glittered and he acted astonished.

In a loud voice, the leader said, "What, you left your **kaka** — your old lady — in Seattle! What a risky thing to do!" And he looked round at the others.

The newcomer said sadly, "We came to this country to earn money, so I'm resigned to being separated from her."

"That's not what I'm driving at. You came to earn money, so you have to make sacrifices. But to leave a woman alone in Seattle is like letting a kid play on a river bank."

"Huh! How come?"

"Since you just got here, it's no wonder you don't know. But Seattle! — well, not only Seattle! No matter where you go in America, there's no place where a lone woman will be left alone. If she's just hurt, that ain't so bad. But it could be you'll never see her face again."

Another said, "Yeah, that's right. You better watch out."

Glancing upward, the leader was silent for awhile as he searched the face of the newcomer who appeared about to burst into tears.

Then the leader took a puff on his big pipe and said, "In this country any kind of woman — any kind of wench — is a living treasure chest . . . yes sir, a thousand dollar treasure chest. Pimps are looking high and low for women, and sometimes they do a cruel job on them. This is a true story: A couple was walking down the street. All of a sudden, a guy came from behind and knocked the husband down. Then the guy swiped the wife and made off with her. In a big place like America, she just can't be found again. In one night the guy could take her far away and sell her into prostitution for $1000. Take my advice, buddy, if you don't act right away, something terrible's gonna happen."

Tears had welled into the eyes of the newcomer. But in the circumstances he could do nothing.

The leader exchanged glances with his partners. After awhile, as if their eyes had nodded approval, he said, "How about doing this: Why not have your **kaka** come over here. . ."

"No matter what you say, such a thing can't be done. ."

"Can't be done, huh! Well, maybe in public such things can't be done. But in this here mountain hut, there's only us three Japanese, see. So you don't need to worry. Just bring her here, and you'll see her face everyday. We'll have her cook and do the laundry for us. As for food, one woman ain't gonna need much and we can share ours with her."

Thus the newcomer was told, and he had neither the strength to agree with the proposal nor the ability to oppose it.

Immediately everything was carried out in accordance to what the leader said. Next day the two went to town and brought back the wife.

For awhile all went well, and the newcomer happily spent the days with his wife.

But one Sunday, rain fell from morning. The men could not go outdoors to recreate themselves, so they began to carouse in the hut. They spent the day drinking and singing, and before they realized it late night was upon them.

When it became time for bed, the leader called to the newcomer who was about to leave the room, "Hey, I want to have a little talk with you." And he exchanged glances with the other men.

The forest that hid the hut as roaring fearfully with wind and rain.

"About what?"

"Do me a favor."

"What kind of favor?"

"This kind: I want to borro your **kaka** for this one night."

"Ha, ha, ha. You're really drunk."

"Hey, I'm not saying this because I'm drunk. It ain't a joke. It ain't a wisecrack. I want to talk it over. How about it?"

The newcomer gave a forced laugh. "Ha, ha, ha."

"Why're you laughing when I'm trying to talk to you?"

One of the others said, "How about it, for the sake of your buddies? Can't you lend her to the three of us for just this one night?"

"We can settle it by talking it over. How about it? Don't you agree? If you don't agree, OK. But think it over carefully. We four are working like this in the middle of this mountain. You're the only lucky one. Do you think that's fair. If on a windy night a forest fire should start, all four of us would die together. We couldn't just leave one and run away. And such things often happen. If things went wrong and we didn't get food supplies from headquarters, we'd have to share and share alike of what we had. All human beings are brothers. A guy shouldn't just look after his own interests. It's five years since we came to America, and not once during that time have we touched a soft hand. Your treasure ain't some other guy's; we know it belongs to you. So we're not trying to take her away from you by force to make her ours. OK? We're just asking if we can borrow her."

"Here it is in a nutshell: You have something we don't. We're asking to share it."

"How about it? If you see our point, can't you give a quick answer?"

The newcomer's whole body trembled and he had become pale as a corpse. Without even strength to call for help, the woman had fallen sobbing at his feet.

Wind and rain raged more fiercely in the lonely, remote mountain. In the hut the woman screamed — and when he heard this, the newcomer fell senseless.

He regained consciousness, but his mind had become unhinged, and it was impossible to restore him to his former self. So he was committed to this asylum.

I was almost dazed.

My friend had already picked up the bicycle he had laid on the grass.

He put his foot on the pedal. "But it can't be helped, can it? It was just his unavoidable misfortune to meet with such a fate, wasn't it? When we meet someone stronger than we, we can't help what they do to us, can we?"

He rode his bicycle for several yards and turned to me as I followed. "That's so, isn't it? We can't resist something strong. We can't resist Almighty God — an omnipotent God who's stronger than we. Even if we don't like to do so, we must submit."

He cheerfully laughed to himself and quickened his speed through the pasture where the setting sun shone dazzlingly. Trying not to fall behind, I pedalled silently and furiously after him.

From somewhere came the clanking of the bells that hang from the necks of the pastured cows. To the south, the train heading towards Portland was running at the edge of the field. (1904)

The End

The Artist

(Illustrator of Allan Beekman's article is Mrs. Charles Asawa of Pacific Palisades, the former Michi Kataoka who illustrated the JACL Membership Brochure published in the early 1950s and the Japanese History Project folders five years ago. She and her husband are active West Los Angeles JACLers.—Editor.)

About the author

Kafu Nagai was born in Tokyo, Dec. 3, 1879. His father had studied at Princeton, and his mother was the daughter of a Confucianist scholar.

In 1897, after Kafu graduated from middle school, the family moved to Shanghai. On his return to Japan, at the age of 20, he wrote "Shanhai Kiko" (Shanghai Travel) which was published in a magazine.

At 24, already a successful writer, he sailed for America. He arrived in Tacoma, Wash., in October, 1903. He entered high school in Tacoma and remained there one year. As a high school and college student, and as a bank employee, he spent four years in America.

During his sojourn in America, he wrote stories based on his experiences and sent them to Japan for publication. These stories, 21 altogether, were collected into a volume entitled "Amerika Monogatari" (Tales of America).

"The Road through the Pasture" (Makiba no Michi) is included in his "Amerika Monogatari," and was first published in February, 1906. Four years earlier he had declared he intended to be cold and objective in his obsrvation of human experiences. His application of this principle is observable in his treatment of the lone woman in the cabin of the expatriate lumberjacks.

Nagai died in Tokyo April 30, 1959, full of years and honors.

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25 pct. sampling of Issei residing in U.S. may uncover keys to present acceptance of Japanese Americans

By JOE GRANT MASAOKA

In becoming acquainted with the Issei Interview Survey of the Japanese American Research Project headquartered at UCLA, Japanese Consul General Henry Shimanouchi commented, "It seems as though you are interviewing Issei of Meiji era 98 instead of the present Showa 40 era."

Issei residents visiting Japan for the first time in more than 50 years feel like Rip Van Winkle questing for childhood scenes and places. They are out of step with Showa 40 Japan.

When they speak of movies as "katsudo shashin" it dates them. Today it is "eiga". When they talk of cars as "jidosha", the Nipponese bring them up to date by correcting them with "kuruma".

Issei in their growing-up years through primary and middle schools were steeped in Shushin teachings—the national moral code of behavior. Recently the 23 year old daughter of a Japanese diplomatic officer professed ignorance when asked about Shushin. SCAP's MacArthur obiliterated Shushin from school curricula — some 20 years ago.

The pioneer Issei immigrant to America is rapidly becoming an extinct individual. A few years hence he will have passed into limbo unless we capture the entirety of his personality and story now. By recording the Issei thinking and doing in the pages of the interview schedules we compile human documentaries—raw material for the present study and precious ores to refine for future scholars. They will be like time capsules in the UCLA Graduate Research Library which, if UCLA Chancellor Murphy's hopes are realized, will be the largest collection of Japonica Americana.

Critical Urgency of Issei History Now Having Impact

The Issei came to America in search of a livelihood. The Nisei today are in quest of status. The Sansei are seeking identity. Where can they turn for information? It is difficult for Sansei to communicate with Issei because of the language barrier. The Nisei appear trying to shuck off their "Japaneseness" and take on the image of "American". Moreover, though acquainted with American history, Nisei generally seem unaware and unlearned in the history of their forebearers beyond their own experiences and impressions. Thus, Sansei find it frustrating to pinpoint accurate and up-to-date information and historical accounts of the Japanese in America.

At times, the themes written by Sansei on evacuation are quite askew. One professor who assigned this topic to a Sansei was dismayed when his student turned in his paper. This Sansei relied upon what his school librarian informed him was good authority. So he studied Gen. John L. DeWitt's "Final Report On The Evacuation Of The Japanese From the West Coast—1942".

Repeating DeWitt's reasons for evacuating the Japanese the student was ignorant that the general's reasoning is today completely discredited. The Sansei wrote the evacuation was not only an effective safeguard for the nation but also protected the Japanese from mob and vigilante action. His theme noted parenthetically that for his farmer grandparents it was their first real vacation.

The professor was flabbergasted. His student completely missed the point that the evacuation is acknowledged as one of the country's most flagrant violations of civil liberties. So often published sources on the U.S. Japanese history were written during anti-Japanese campaigns, consequently coloring the publication pro and con. Sansei, like other American readers, can absorb the biased slant unwittingly.

Studies Show Racial Pride Is Deterrent to Delinquency

Contemporary researches point up the value and importance of Issei and Nisei history. One study undertaken at UCLA was directed by social psychologist Harry Kitano on the causes of Sansei delinquency. This project was budgeted with $120,000 over a five year period.

His observations show that although the recorded official rates for Sansei are low as compared to other groups delinquency among Sansei is rising. Percentage-wise in comparison to Issei and Nisei the Sansei has the highest rate on the police blotters. Thus far, there is little evidence of organized crime or gangs among Sansei. The criminal activities range from hubcap stealing to narcotics.

In general, the delinquent Sansei like juveniles in the majority group come from broken homes. But when the Sansei delinquent and his Nisei parents are placed beside the non-delinquent Sansei and his Nisei parents on the sociological line-up a striking contrast emerges. The delinquent and his Nisei parents have little or no sense of racial pride. They show negligible appreciation for their ancestral heritage and culture. These qualities appear to be minimal or non-existent in the Sansei trouble-maker on parole.

Recent History Overlooks Issei and Nisei Exploits.

In 1963 a textbook "History of California" by Rolle was published. It contains only pre-war assertions about the Issei. It fails to mention the present status and achievements of the Nisei. To that extent it is an incomplete recital of California background.

The "Oxford History of The United States" by the eminent historian Morrison is now in print. Nowhere is there any mention of the Issei and Nisei in the U.S. Yet, on the homefront during World War II, one of the dramatic incidents from any criteria, many feel with a twinge of conscience, is the Army-enforced exodus of persons of Japanese ancestry and the subsequent military service of Nisei distinguished for their accomplishments.

Two UCLA professors have authored a history replete with documentary photographs titled "The Negro Cowboy". Today when the West is fenced in, the part of the Negro in the unfenced West is forgotten. Thousands were cow hands, some were top guns, some heroes, some villains. Deadeye Dick was a Negro. Negroes were Indian fighters and cavalrymen. But today in history, in fiction and in the movies the Negro who numbered three out of eight men in the West is blanked out.

Local school boards in California are ordered to scrutinize history textbooks to see that the role of minority groups and its individuals in past events appear in proper perspective. Thus, today there is tardy recognition that ethnic elements of our population performed significantly in other times as they do today.

So, the present chronicling of our past which will add to our present knowledge challenges the Research Project.

History Project With Sociological Underpinning

The JACL initiated the scholarly research and writing of the history of the Japanese in the United States by an initial grant of $100,000 to the University of California at Los Angeles. The Carnegie Corporation of New York approved project director T. Scott Miyakawa's proposal for a Nisei study and made a grant of $100,000 to the project.

The scholars in charge of the project believed that sociological findings would not only strengthen the history but would give a new dimension to the public.

History is personal. It is interested in the unique, the exciting, the dramatic human events of th past. On the other hand, sociology is impersonal. It is interested in human behavior at a group level. It is characterized by general observations, statistics, tables, graphs, comparisons, analysis and interpretations. It was decided that the history and sociology of the Japanese would complement each other.

The first step was the construction of a survey instrument for the Issei survey. This survey instrument is a series of questions in a schedule to be asked of Issei respondents by interviewers. The ultimate instrument is a 73 page schedule which takes from 8 to 12 hours of interview time and usually three to four sessions.

Survey specialists say this kind of extensive interviewing is rare in survey work. However the scholars believed that the Issei cohesiveness and responsiveness would enable this extended coverage of vital statistics, emigration background, economic history, marriage and the family community relationships, recreation, religious history, voluntary organizations and politics even in one interview schedule.

Survey Called For Representative Sampling

The U.S. Census Bureau takes a head count of the population every ten years. When a geographical area is studied for survey purposes 25% of the population under consideration is taken as an adequate sample by the Bureau.

The project obviously could not interview every living Issei in the U.S. Therefore, it was decided that after statistical groupings of Issei were set up, tables of random numbers would be used to select Issei as respondents, from the statistical grouping. The project employed these means to avoid bias in the selections for sociological sampling.

The U.S. Census Bureau designates the geographical area surrounding major cities as Standard Metropolitan Statistical Area (SMSA). Likewise the project used the SMSA of the cities where Issei reside as sampling units.

It is hoped that the more than 800 Issei respondents across the country will provide the project with a cross section of Issei attitudes, opinions, acculturation and characteristics. Interviewers in digging out this information in time-consuming sessions are performing heroically.

The completed interview schedules are turned in to the project office which then credits them to the sampling area according to chapters. Chapter areas are listed on the Progress Chart which appears in the Pacific Citizen from time to time.

Completed interview schedules are checked for omissions, errors, insufficient answers and inconsistencies by project editors. They are then returned to the interviewer for corrections. We strive to get as precise answers as possible to all questions and may, at times, appear to be unreasonably insistent for more probing by interviewers. But to have an interview schedule ready for coding we ask it to be complete.

When schedules are ready for coding the range of responces for each question is examined and placed in meaningful categories according to a coding handbook. The answers are then punched on IBM cards by keypunchers. Each schedule will require several score IBM cards to be punched. The cards are then fed into data processing equipment which have been programmed to elicit certain information according to the coding handbook.

The machines will spew out stacks of paper containing data and tables. This information will have to be analyzed and interpreted and written up for publication. These sociological volumes will be the end products of the project.

Interviewers Ask Questions Nisei Only Vaguely Aware

The immigrant Issei came from Japan newly emerged from feudalism. Their fathers might have been samurai who could lop off the heads of commoners who aroused their ire. The samurai were accountable to their peers and tonosama superiors according to the Bushido code. The comment of the sumurai in cutting down a commoner or heimin, "kirisute gomen", absolved him from retribution.

Japanese society was stratified into various social classes. On the top of the totem pole was the aristocracy. Next came the Shizoku or samurai. Then came three classes of commoners or heimin with Nomin as the farmer, the Konin as the artisan worker and the merchant or Shonin as the low man.

The merchant, although placed in the lowest class, nevertheless exercised power because money talks. With silk clothing rserved to the samurai, the merchant, if affluent, wore outside cotton hakama and haori garments but with silk lining.

The interview schedule asks the Issei respondent what social class his father and mother belonged.

Many Virtues Traceable To Shushin Teachings

Nisei may recall many community gatherings particularly if they were Tenchosetsu or the occasion of the Emperor's Birthday the meeting was preceded by a reading of the Imperial Rescript. It started "Chin omouri, waga koso koso kuni o hajimuru koto koenni . . ." The reading was a restatement of shushin teachings or moral code of behavior.

The Issei were taught this behavior in the primary or shogakko through the middle school or chugakko. The shuhin taught: respect for the emperor, loyalty, family harmony, self-reliance, high regard for education, honesty, thrift, dillgence, ambition, conscientious work, goodwill to others, honoring parents and avoid bringing shame upon the family.

Nisei became exposed to it in various ways. When we left food on our plates, we heard "Bachi ga ataru." When we came home from school with low marks on our report cards we were reminded that "Yaso-san wa yuto sei de aru. Shikkari yarinasai." When we needed to be prodded to more competitive effort we heard "Nihonjin da" or "Yamato damashii." We learned you didn't talk back to your parents with the admonishment of "Oya koko."

The interview schedule asks the Issei respondent if he remembers the important things he learned from shushin classes. Then the Issei is asked to rank them in importance to him.

Why Many Issei Are Republicans

A clue to the reason many Issei are reported to be Republicans may be found from the replies to the following question which appears in the Politics section of the interview schedule:

Q. Are you a registered voter? A. Yes.
Q. What party do you usually vote for? A. Republican.
Q. Why is this? A. Pres. Roosevelt started W.W. II. Roosevelt evacuated us. Roosevelt was a Democrat, therefore I am a Republican.

A Caucasian politician agsonable position for Issei.

Under Direction of Prof. Robert A. Wilson

Acting director UCLA's historian Professor Wilson supervises the field work of the sociological division of the project. In addition he is in charge of the gathering of material for the historical study and its writing in both scholarly form and in a popular edition.

Aside from his classes Professor Wilson devotes considerable time to overseeing the project without compensation whatsoever. Beginning July, 1966 he takes a sabbatical leave of absence for a year. During this sabbatical Wilson will concentrate on all aspects leading toward the production of the proposed history publications.

Last year Wilson directed Biola College historian Masakazu Iwata, a Nisei, to cover California, Oregon and Washington areas with the view of writing an agricultural history of the Japanese. Iwata is the author of "Toshimitsu Okubo—Bismarck of Japan."

This year Iwata visited Idaho, eastern Oregon, Utah and Colorado on a 6,000 mile journey covering the centers of high learning and interviewing Issei farmers. In a section of his report Iwata tells of Hokazono Naokichi, an enterprising Japanese immigrant and business man. Hokazono established himself in Denver in 1898 opening a store and restaurant. To quote from Iwata's report.

". . . Hokazono and his brother, in the meantime, began farming in Greeley where at one time they had 2000 acres of sugar beets. Hokazono also operated on a large scale as a labor contractor; it is said that at one time he had 400 horses and the services of 500 Japanese laborers (one Issei farmer who know of him said Hokazono had over a thousand laborers working for him).

"He contracted to build roads over the Rockies and canals for various water projects. He was a leader in the movement to cope with the Anti-Asiatic League in the years 1907-1908. His group gave advise as to the methods the Japanese should use dealing with the opposition, the anti-Japanese elements. Since the philosophy of the Japanese is in contrast with that of the present civil rights groups among the Negroes, a listing of some of the points will be made here:

"1) Do not be seen in the red light district, (2) Keep quiet in the streets, (3) Do not gather in groups, 4) Do not get intoxicated, (5) Maintain the 11:00 curfew, (6) Do not display aggression toward the whites, (7) Maintain your composure at all times, (8) Do not attempt to undercut the white laborers, and (9) Do not carry weapons. Operating under this philosophy, the Japanese were able to cope successful with the discriminatory movement."

Project Hopes For Creative Results

A recent visitor from the University of California at Berkeley, Prof. William Peterson is a sociology specialist in population. He was commissioned by the New York Times to write an article on the U.S. Japanese. When he called at the project office he asked these questions:

(1) Why did the Issei, meeting the unprecedented discriminations they did, succeed where others did not?

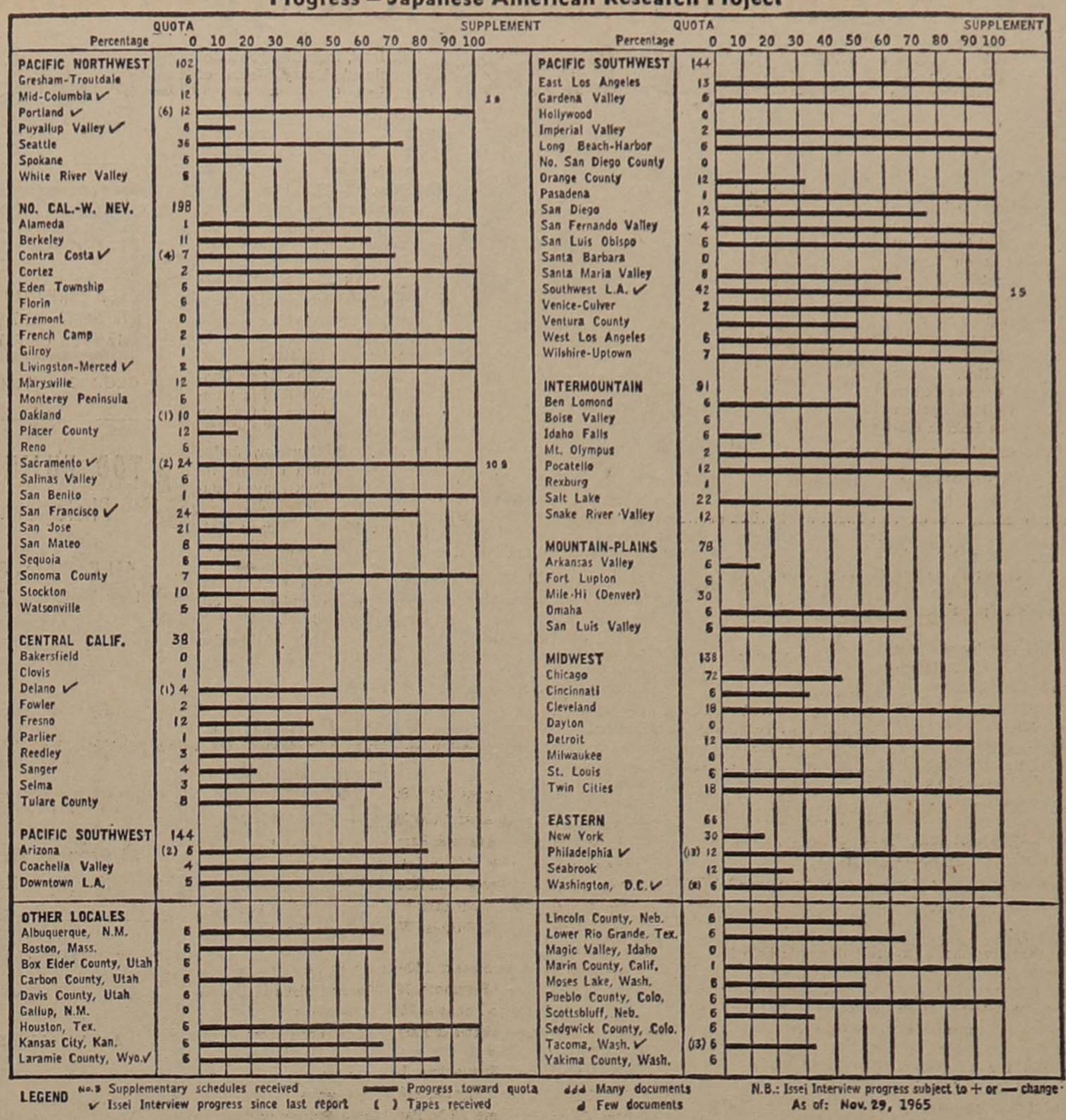
(2) Why did the Issei, facing racial discriminations did not become resentful?

(3) Why did the Issei parents, seeing Nisei college graduates working in fruit stands, still urge their children to higher learning?

(4) Is there something distillable from Issei attitudes which can be used by others in their search for success?

It is the earnest hope of members of the JACL executive committee on the history project, the UCLA advisory committe and the Carnegie Corporation that these and other questions will find creative answers in the project findings.

Progress — Japanese American Research Project



EXPLANATION OF CHART — The total quota of the various district councils set forth in the chart include quotas for localities listed under "Other Locales" which are not JACL chapters. Also some rural chapters are included within the Standard Metropolitan Statistical Area (SMSA) of their adjoining city areas. Their progress does not show, nor do they have quotas in some cases, because in the randomly drawn selection of Issei from the SMSA pot no samples in their area came up. These bypassed chapters and localities are asked to do supplementary Issei interviews. There may be some changing of quotas and interviewing of new respondents in the Pacific Northwest District Council area as project requirements dictate.

Dr. Abe--

Continued from Page B-5

talking about such topics and feelings.

Development Programs

The importance of communication, self-awareness, understanding others, getting more out of life, feeling more comfortable, improving interpersonal relationships, etc., are seen in training programs with titles such as Sensitivity Training, Staff or Management Development, Individual Development, Personal Growth, Leadership Training, etc.

All of these programs are specifically designed to help the individual become more aware of himself and others, how his behavior affects others and vice versa, and to teach him the art of communicating and understanding.

Many organizations and particularly industry is becoming increasingly aware of the importance of how one ticks and how others tick, and that when people can communicate and understand one another it simply boils down to the fact that you have a better organization which in the case of industry actually makes more money.

Thus, we as parents should learn how to communicate at this level with our children.

If we can share with them our personal feelings and thoughts, it will be much easier for them to talk with us about their personal feelings, problems, and thoughts.

The end result should be a better understanding and closeness between parents and children. In this way I firmly believe we can be of better help to them.

Sansei More Outgoing

I also believe that our Sansei children by virtue of their youthful exuberance, also having the tremendous advantage of being able to converse in the same language with their parents and by the sheer process of acculturation which may make them more outgoing, assertive, etc., are much more capable than we are of freely communicating, feeling less awkward in bringing up topics to be discussed, etc.

Maybe we should get them to break the ice by orienting and teaching us this important art of communicating.

I have left out many important areas of our personalities, such topics as unconscious feelings of hostility, conscious and unconscious confusion in our identifications and how this might affect us, feelings of inadequacy and inferiority, the whole area of mental illness, what is it? How or why does one get mentally ill, etc. The concept of a shame versus guilt orientation as important determinants of the Sansei's behavior, etc.

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Spokane JACL Chapter

Pacific Citizen Chronology

1964

Dec. 3—Free Speech Movement demonstrators arrested after all-night sit-in at UC Berkeley's Sproul Hall. Three Sansei included: Carol Murayama, Mae Takagi, Patti Tiyama.

Dec.—31—Bracero law expires; some 1,100 "tanno" in California ordered to quit but allowed to work on limited basis after Apr. 25.

1965

Jan. 12—Japan Premier Eisaku Sato confers with President Johnson at White House.

Jan. 14—Rt. Rev. George T. Masuda, 52, consecrated as first Nisei Episcopalian bishop for North Dakota diocese.

Jan. 26—Wyoming legislature repeals 1913 anti-miscegenation law, signed by Gov. Hansen the following day; was pushed by Mountain-Plains JACL District.

Jan. 31—"Nisei: Pride and the Shame" shown on national CBS-TV; repeated Sept. 19.

Mixed Marriages

Feb. 5—Utah Gov. Rampton signs bill legalizing mixed marriages contracted before repeal of anti-miscegenation law in 1963.

Feb. 8—JACL publishes its "Please Don't" leaflet to eliminate use of derogatory term, "Jap".

Feb. 12 — Federal judges decline to rule on Virginia anti-miscegenation case, referred as state matter.

Feb. 16 — Selma Negro Jimmy Lee Jackson killed in voter demonstration; Dr. Martin Luther King Jr. calls for mass demonstration.

Feb. 17—Rep. Patsy Mink (D-Hawaii) makes maiden speech in House in support of her "GI Bill for Teachers".

Feb. 21—Japan America Society of Los Angeles presents first debutante ball for 32 Sansei at Ambassador Hotel; first of its kind.

Feb. 22—Rev. Howard Toriumi, L.A. Union Church pastor, elected first Nisei president of So. California. Japanese Church Federation.

JACL-CPS Starts

Mar. 1—Northern California chapters establish JACL-CPS health plan. National JACL rCedit Union acquires new office building in Salt Lake City. PSW regional director Isaac Matsushige resigns.

Mar. 2—Judge John Aiso retires as colonel (U.S. Army Reserve) in judge advocate general's corps; began service as private in 1941, directed academic training at MISLS, subsequently decorated with Legion of Merit.

Mar. 7 — Police violence against demonstrators in Selma, Ala., deplored; triggers nation-wide repercussion and now famous 50-mile march from Selma to Montgomery Mar. 24- 27 by 25,000.

Mar. 8—San Diego JACL incorporates.

Mar. 15—$6 million Seibu Dept. Store on L.A.'s Miracle Mile up for sale; was built in 1962. Little Tokyo Redevelopment Assn. reveals $375,000 plan to widen Moline Alley to street.

Mar. 18—$15 million San Francisco Japanese Cultural Trade Center houds groundbreaking; bulldozers go into action Nov. 3.

MISS IDAHO, Rhonda Lynne Hammond, and Kumeo Yoshinari, nat'l JACL president, were luncheon table mates at recent IDC convention at Idaho Falls.
—Fred Ochi Photo.

Mar. 23—Two-man Gemini (GT-1) flight successful.

City Elections

Apr. 9—Dr. Henry Takahashi polls 15,055 votes, finishes fifth in field of nine for Berkeley City Council seats.

Apr. 20 — Over 20 Nisei throughout California elected in local school trustee elections.

May 1oAlan Kumamoto of Los Angeles designated National JACL youth director.

May 3 — Orange County Nisei farmer plows under an acre of strawberries in protest to state efforts to recruit domestic help in lieu of braceros.

June 7—Seattle Post-Intelligencer editorial deflates fishermen plans to boycott Japanese goods as salmon controversy stirs.

June 19—Immigration authorities deport 17 Oriental students working part-time at Nippon Club, New York.

June 22—Watsonville Japanese residents raise over $40,000 for local hospital building fund; goal was only for $10,000.

June 25 — San Francisco Boy Scout Troop 12 celebrates 50th anniversary, oldest Nisei unit in nation.

June 27—Jr. JACL as national unit to be decided at San Diego.

June 28 — Canada admits first Japan-born immigrant from Brazil.

Solicitor General

Judy 13—President Johnson appoints U.S. Appellate Judge Thurgood Marshall solictitor general, was for 25 years legal counsel for NAACP.

July 16 — California Gov. Brown signs law clarifying providing public school credit for "gakuen" courses.

Judy 23—Orientals in top earning bracket among California state employees.

Aug. 0—San Mateo Fair Housing Council survey shows apartments outside of minority section won't rent to Nisei.

Aug. 6—President Johnson signs 1964 Voting Rights Law, passed House 333-85, Senate 77-19.

Aug. 7—Li'l Tokio anti-poverty group aims sight on Issei aging.

Aug. 9 — Orange County Nisei and National JACL protest filming of episode based on Nisei traitor for "FBI" series on ABC-TV.

Aug. 11 — Los Angeles (Watts) riot erupts, $1 million loss heaped upon Nisei businesses in area; disrupts Nisei Week schedule as parade postponed. Sansei Eugene Shimatsu killed Aug. 14 by police during curfew period.

Walter Memorial Fund

Septt. 5 — JACL presents $12,000 check to Walter Memorial Fund, will pay for one classroom at Moravian Seminary for Girls.

Sept. 10—Author James A. Michener striken by heart attack; had addressed EDC-MDC convention at Philadelphia earlier in the week urging Nisei t oproject best of their cultural heritage to American scene.

Sept. 13—ABC-AV cancels scheduled showing of "FBI" series story on Nisei traitor, "Will the Real Traitor Please Stand Up?", as the opener Sept. 19.

Oct. 3—President Johnson signs HR 2580, amendments to immigration law, repealing National Quota system and Asia-Pacific Triangle; passed House 318-95, Senate 76-18.

Oct. 4—Koda Rice Farm evacation claims approved by U.S. Court of Claims for $362,500 as final settlement under 1948 Evacuation Claims Act.

Oct. 15 — National JACL membership hits new all-time high of 22,101.

ODct. 21—Hawaii Kamehameha schools found violating state FEP laws for job discrimination against non-Protestant teachers.

Oct. 25 — California supreme court hears arguments on constitutionality of Prop. 14 (right of property owners to sell their home).

Oct. 28—Asst. Sec. of State William Bundy expresses official U.S. attitude toward Japan at 28th American Assembly at Harriman, N.Y. (Text in Nov. 19 PC.)

Oct. 29 — Pacific Citizen converts to rotary press.

Issei Decorated

Nov. 3—Japan decorates 11 U.S. Issei, including "Nisei of Biennium" Henry Kasai of Salt Lake City.

Nov. 8 — U.S. Supreme Court refuse to review Princeton plan to eliminate de facto school segregation.

Nov. 13—U.S. Civil Rights Commission issues 188-page report on Southern law enforcement, calls for new laws and better enforcement.

Nov. 15 — U.S. Supreme Court invalidates part of Subversivie Controls Act of 1950 requiring Communists Party members to register.

Nov. 17—White Horse Conference of Civil Rights planning session urges integration speed?up.

Nov. 18—Superior Judge Stephen Tamura chosen presiding judge for Orange County in 1966.

Nov. 18—Rep. Spark Matsunaga and Patrick Okura of Omaha named co-chairmen of National JACL civil rights committee to implement policy at chapter level.

Nov. 30—Half of Shonien property in L.A. sold for $85,-000.

Youth Council of Chicago handles social calendar

CHICAGO — A Japanese Youth Council comprised of 15 Nisei-Sansei organizations issued its monthly calendar of events listing events, whether it was intended for the membership, special or public, the time and place in Chronological order.

Eighteen events were announced for December.

The calendar is part of the JYCC newsletter, published by the Japanese American Service Committee. The JYCC was organized last June to maintain a social calendar and directory of youth organizations within Chicago.

Kurosawa films topic of new U.C. book

BERKELEY—The Univ. of California Press has published a book ($11), "The Films of Akira Kurosawa", authored by Donald Richie, an American who has lived in Tokyo for almost two decades and who has watched the distinguished Japanese film director at work.

Richie has studied all Kurosawa's film since his first one in 1943 to the present, nothing flaws as well as triumphs.

Necrology

1964

Dec. 7—Robert Kuwahara, 63, cartoonist, in New York.

Dec. 16—Keisaburo Koda, 82, pioneered rice-growing in California, headed Issei campaign for naturalization through chairmanship of Kika Kisei Domei, in San Francisco.

1965

Jan. 8—Abraham N. Hagiwara, 47, a JACLer of the Biennium, of heart attack, in Chicago.

Jan. 17—Harry G. Matoba, 69, Issei naturalization campaigner in the Rockies' in Denver.

Jan. 24—Sir Winston Churchill, 90, remembered for his visit of 442nd RCT at Rome during World War II, in London.

Feb. 6—Hidesaburo Yokoyama, prewar secretary of Japanese Assn. of America in San Francisco and promoter of Nisei cause, of cancer, in Tokyo.

Feb. 12—Larry S. Tajiri, 50, PC editor: 1942-1952, drama editor Denver Post, of heart attack, in Denver.

Feb. 12—Eddie Shimatsu, 39, organized 442nd Assn. of Southern California, of heart attack, in Los Angeles.

Feb. 21—Henry Tani, 50, director of Christian education in United Church of Christ at Philadelphia, of heart attack near Chicago.

March 5—Bozo Wakabayashi, 57, Hawaiian baseball star voted into Japan's Baseball Hall of Fame, of ulcers, in Tokyo.

March 8 — Sir George Bailey Sansome, 82, professor of Japanese at Stanford, in Tucson, Ariz.

March 17 — Dr. Clarence Pickett, 80, executive secretary, American Friends Service Committee at Philadelphia, of heart attack in Boise, Idaho.

May 6—Oren Long, 76, territorial governor and U.S. senator from Hawaii, of bronchial ailment, in Honolulu.

May 12—Elsie Newton, 83, executive director, L.A. International Institute, 1919-52, in Los Angeles.

May 16—Wing Luke, first Chinese American city councilman in Seattle, missing in plane crash over Cascades.

May 25—Joseph C. Grew, 85, former U.S. ambassador to Japan, at Manchester, Mass.

May 30 — Mrs. Robert Meeks, 70, adviser to Cleveland JACL.

July 1—Robert Ruark, 55, Scripps-Howard columnist, in London.

July 9—Tessie Hideshima, 44, active San Francisco JACLer.

July 15—Adlai E. Stevenson, humanitarian, U.S. Ambassador to the United Nations, in London.

Aug. 9 — Dr. James H. Takao, 54, active Cincinnati JACL and Midwest District chairman.

Aug. 26—Earl M. Finch, 49, godfather of 442nd at Hattiesburg, Miss., and Hawaii businessman postwar, in Honolulu.

Sept. 25—Kenji Kasai, 72, Issei community leader, of heart attack, in San Francisco.

Sept. 28 — Gongoro Nakamura, 74, Issei community leader, first Issei chapter president of Downtown L.A. JACL, of heart attack.

Oct. 5—Lt. Gen. Delos C. Emmons, succeeded Gen. DeWitt as Western Defense Commander in 1943 and recommended formation of 442nd RCT, in San Francisco.

Oct. 17—Rev. Joshin Motoyoshi, 67, retired rinban of Fresno Buddhist Church.

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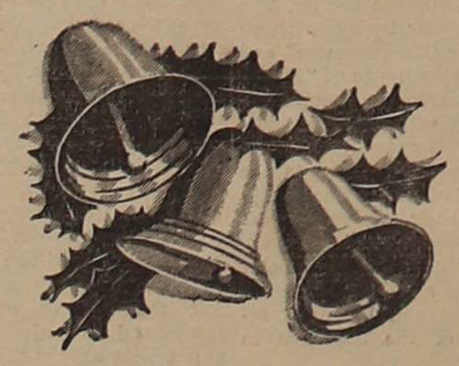

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