

AD DEADLINE FOR CONVENTION BOOKLET NEARS

Mar. 30 Announced
as Last Day to
Place Greetings

SAN DIEGO—Distress signals from the JACL Convention booklet committee were hoisted this past weekend as the Mar. 30 deadline for insertion of display advertising and greetings approaches.

Paul Hoshi, booklet advertising manager, reported since the first calls for ads were made last fall, the Boise Valley and French Camp JACL chapters and the Mid-west District Council are the only JACL units reporting.

"We would like to see every JACL chapter and district represented in the Convention Booklet," Hoshi declared, "as their indication of full support of the 19th Biennial national JACL convention."

Commission Allowed

The convention booklet committee pointed out that 25 pct. commissions being allowed chapters on ads solicited from business firms and professional people will help or defray delegate expenses to the convention. As with previous conventions, no commission is payable on chapter or district council advertising.

Chapter presidents during 1965 have received the necessary forms and Hoshi hoped they would be passed on to their successors as soon as possible.

"Judging from past performances, some of the chapters have done a bang-up job," Hoshi commented. "We trust they will keep it up again."

Booklet Ad Rates

While the inside cover pages, the back cover, and inside front and back pages have been sold, the remaining pages are available at the following rates:

Full Page—\$175; Half Page—\$85; Quarter Page—\$40; Eighth Page—\$25; Sixteenth Page—\$15.

There is a 20 pct. additional for second color (blue) with a half page minimum. Commissions will be paid on a bulk rate deal where advertisers support a full page which includes a chapter ad. Special designs, cuts or photos are to be furnished at the advertiser's expense. The booklet will be printed by offset lithograph.

Those in need of further information, order blanks or wanting to place an ad may contact their chapter president or write to:

JACL Booklet Committee, 2636 National Ave., San Diego, Calif. 92113.

PSWDC CHAPTERS PREP FOR ELECTIONS

LOS ANGELES — PSWDC chapters have been advised this week to consider nominees for national JACL officers to be elected at the 19th biennial national JACL convention in San Diego July 26-31.

Nomination petitions have been sent to PSW chapters, asking that they be returned by April 1 to Nominations committee chairman, Mrs. Betty Yumori, 11156 Lucerne Ave., Culver City. Also on the committee are:

Tom Ito (Pasadena); Kats Arimoto (San Fernando); Dr. Kiyoshi Sonoda (West L.A.) and Ritsuko Kawakami (East L.A.)

(Each District Council is expected to submit its list of candidates from its own area to the National Nominations Committee 60 days before the National Council meeting or May 27, 1966—Editor.)

Marulani speech to be highlight

CHICAGO—A thought-provoking report of a Nisei's concern in civil rights from William Marutani, national JACL legal counsel, will highlight the annual Chicago JACL Brotherhood Day sukiyaki dinner on Feb. 20, 5:30 p.m., at the JASC Bldg., 3257 N. Sheffield.

The dinner is being prepared by the JACL women's auxiliary headed by Mrs. Masako Inouye. The Chicago JACLers will assist in service.

An exhibit of creative bamboo arts and crafts by Iko Nakami and traditional Japanese dancing by Lynn Watanabe round out the program.

Fiesta en San Diego: Tad Imoto

No Rain during Convention Week

San Diego Although San Diego has had 12 inches of rain in the six weeks previous to the holidays, which is two inches over our yearly average, the Convention Board is happy to report that we are now flourishing in sunshine.

If we divide the 24 weeks until convention time by the 12 inches of rain, we arrive at the correlation factor of 2, and any student of statistics can readily see that this is twice as positive as 1 that we are unlikely to have rain at our convention, unless there is an infraction of the inversion layer over the cumulus.

PACKAGE DEAL

Chairman George Kodama of the Fiesta en San Diego Committee announces a change to 40 pct. commission on sales of tickets to this event, thus you would only have to sell two tickets to 70 friends and one to yourself to pay for your package deal to your convention.

The Convention Board has firmed the package deal at \$30, which will be a \$6 savings on individual events listed as follows:

Registration—\$2, Opening Mixer—\$3, Delegates Luncheon—\$6, Saburo Kido Testimonial Luncheon—\$6, family Outing—\$6 (children under 12 half price, one member must be registered), Convention Banquet—\$3, Sayonara Ball—\$5.

The 1000 Club Whing Ding and Fashion Show Luncheon are optional items, and further particulars to each will be forthcoming. An item of interest, being that all luncheon and banquet committees are meeting to coordinate meals insofar as to not duplicate salads, entrees et al.

Pre-registration forms will be sent to all districts and chapters. The forms will include package deal, golf, bridge, fashion show, 1000 Club, fishing, and other activities, some of which will ask you to show your desire to participate and/or the necessity to sign up and inclusion of money with certain activities prior to convention time.

Bus transportation is included in the package deal to the outing which is tentatively scheduled with surety at Chula Vista, and other booster activities such as the zoo, harbor tour, and Sea World, buses will be available, but at this writing the charge, if any,

has not been firmed. There will not be an official bus tour of Tijuana, but we may take you to the border, all this due to the Tijuana Brass Taxi Union being so popular. Life is not complete without the harrowing ride in a Tijuana taxi, where the horn is mightier than the pen or the sword.

CHAIRMAN

Further additions in committee chairmanships are: Testimonial Luncheon... Abe Mukai Transportation... Bruce Asakawa Zoo Tour... Toru Asada Harbor Tour... Mrs. Kiyome Kurashige Opening Mixer... Henry Koide General Arrangements... Ben Nakata

Abe Mukai is our chapter president for the year, a Rotarian, Toastmaster, Lemon Grove C. of C. member and lately has coerced the highway department to come through his farm. Abe could be a success even in a Tijuana bull ring.

Bruce Asakawa is a landscape architect with Presidio Nursery, which is owned by his father Moto, our Booster Events chairman, and is married to the former Sharon Hashimoto. Bruce is a graduate of Cal Poly and has recently designed the San Diego County Ad grounds.

Toru Asada is employed by the zoo, in charge of dispensing machines, and married to Smiles who works for the U.S. Navy.

Mrs. Kiyome Kurashige, a homemaker active at the Congregational Church, is married to Akira, a gardener. Their daughter Alice has just been promoted to 1st Lieutenant in the Marine Corps.

Henry Koide, a Uclan, is married to the former Grace Hayami and works for Moto's Presidio Nursery. They have two sons, Mark and Jon, the former who has just earned his Eagle Scout ranking, and a daughter Lisa.

Ben Nakata, a gardener, has been active both in JACL cabinet and the Gardener's Association.

BOOKLET

Booklet Chairman Tom Yanagihara calls to your attention the first deadline on ads is fast approaching (specifically March 30). They would appreciate a response as immediately as possible from chapters for canvassing and returning of ads and moneys.

A Special Report from Vietnam

'First Death' Strikes the Men of Lt. Yoshida's Platoon

By Lt. Hubert Yoshida, USMC

South Vietnam Here's your life. You begin it feeling that it is something so precious and rare, so beautiful that it is a secret treasure. Now it's over and it doesn't make any difference to anyone, it isn't that they're indifferent. It's just that they don't know; they don't know what it means, that treasure of mine, and there is something about it that they should understand. I don't understand it myself, but there is something that should be understood by all of us. Only what is it? What?—Ayn Rand.

We are the new New Breed. We are not the Old Breed at Guadalcanal nor the New Breed of Korea. We are the first fruits of the rock and roll age, weaned on old John Wayne movies on TV, strangers to depression and ration cards, the beneficiaries of post-war prosperity and the nuclear neurosis. We grew up in an age when people were alive, vibrant and virile, when death was seen only on those rare occasions on the wax-like figures pleasantly composed in a comfortable casket, surrounded by fragrant flowers and organ music. And the violence of death was seen only in Cinemascope, on channel 5 or, for those of us who are older, the pre-code comic books; but it was all make believe. So we assumed that wars would come and people would die but it would never touch us for it happened only to the aged who lost their zest for life in the realm of make believe. We were the little boys who wished that the Korean war would last long enough for us to grow up and fight in it.

Fate brought us together in 1964, busily playing games at Camp Pendleton, running up and down the bleak hills, perfecting our new skills. When we ran out of blank ammunition we assaulted the aggressors at "Casey Springs" shouting "bang, bang" or "rat - tat - tat." In those days we always took the objective and sent the aggressors to flight. We we consolidated after the assault, the squad leaders would make

their report. "No ammo, No casualties."

"No casualties," yet we knew that when real war came we would have casualties. For a Marine is taught that war is a profession, and death is a normal hazard of the trade. We expected this, yet we wondered how we would react when one of our own was killed in combat.

On Leaving Pearl

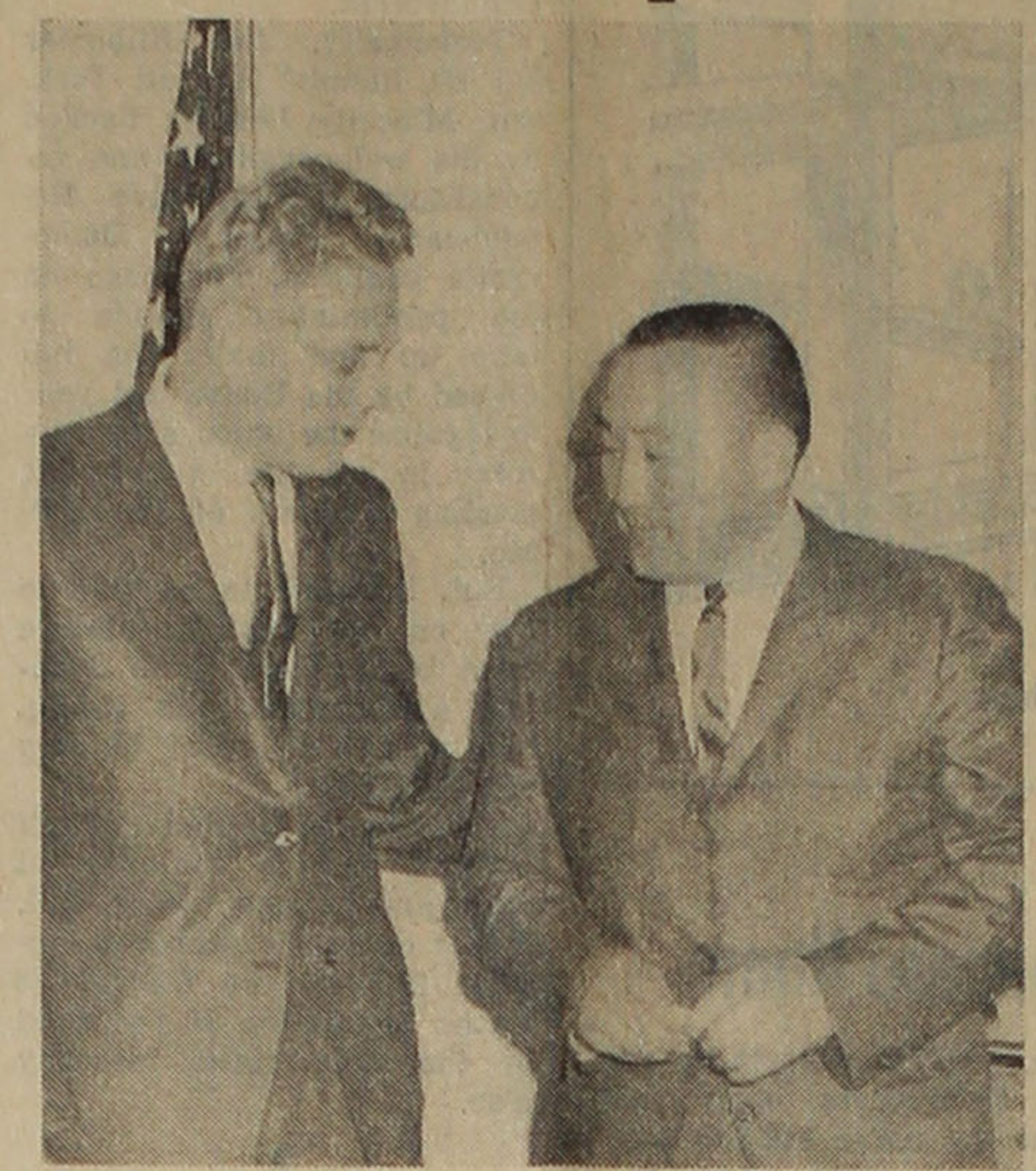
When we mounted out to Vietnam our last view of the States was Pearl Harbor. We manned the rails at attention while the boat slipped silently down the canal, past a catamaran full of tourists, out to the empty sea.

"Take a good look, Marines. For some of you it will be the last time you will see the USA. Remember it. That's what you will be fighting for. That's what you may die for." And we looked out of the corners of our eyes trying to imagine which of our buddies would not come back.

We expected, we wondered, we imagined, but we never

(Editor's note: This report, which the writer has captioned "The First Death," was written for the Watsonville Register - Pajaronian by a Marine Lieutenant from Watsonville. He is 1st Lt. Hubert Yoshida, son of Mr. and Mrs. Kenzo Yoshida, 187 Casserly Rd., now of H Company, 2nd Battalion, Seventh Regiment, Third Marine Division. Lt. Yoshida enlisted three years ago, was an honor graduate from basic training in San Diego, was selected for officer candidate school, commissioned, and has been in Vietnam since August. He was recently awarded the Bronze Star for valor in combat. This is how he looks back, and how he saw the first man of his platoon to die in action.)

JACL Chapter Inaugural Season Waning



STATE ASSEMBLYMAN Gordon H. Winton, Jr. awards the Past President's Pin to outgoing president Tom Nakashima of the Livingston-Merced JACL dinner held Jan. 15.

NISEI ALSO 'DEMONSTRATED' FOR EQUAL RIGHTS, YOSHIMURA REMINDS

MERCED — Akiji Yoshimura, chapter liaison with the Japanese History Project and a former national JACL vice-president declared the history of the Japanese in America when fully told "will serve as an eloquent testimony to democracy," under which it has been possible to blend the peoples and cultures of the East and West to forge a stronger nation.

He was the main speaker at the Livingston-Merced JACL installation here Jan. 15. Walter Morimoto is the 1966 president, succeeding Tom Nakashima. Assemblyman Gordon H. Winton, Jr., a member of the chapter, was the installing officer. Buddy Iwata was emcee.

Kazuo Masuda and Frank Suzuki were honored with the JACL silver pin in recognition of their more than 10 years of outstanding work at the chapter level.

Yoshimura recalled the memories of 1942 when he was evacuated from his hometown of Colusa to the Merced Assembly Center and then the train ride to Amache,

Calo. "For all of us, it was a period of great soul searching, of supreme patience and unprecedented sacrifice," he said.

"Once returned, it meant the recovery of losses and the rebuilding for the future, and what is more important, translating the blood, sweat and tears into positive gains for persons of Japanese ancestry in America."

Yet, in 1921, Yoshimura recounted, 58 Japanese in Turlock were put on trains and ordered never to return. And more Japanese were driven out of Merced.

Nisei Demonstrate

In the light of what transpired against persons of Japanese ancestry in the 1920s and 1940s, Yoshimura said Nisei who express bewilderment over the struggle for equal rights and adding they did not demonstrate or make demands are "truly short in memory."

Led by JACL, Japanese Americans have constantly fought for recognition, equal rights and opportunities, Yoshimura continued. "Even from behind barbed wires, we demanded the right to serve in the armed forces of the U.S. and demonstrated our loyalty as never before in the annals of American military history."

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Eden Township JACL

Installation: Preparations are completed for the Eden Township JACL installation dinner at the Marco Polo Restaurant in Oakland's Jack London Square, tomorrow from 7 p.m.

Dr. Tom Taketa, past NC-WDC chairman, will be guest speaker and installing officer. Akira Hasegawa was re-elected chapter president.

The Al-Co Jr. JACL officers are to be sworn in at the same time.

San Luis Obispo JACL

Installation: Ben Fuchiaki will be installed as 1966 chapter president of San Luis Obispo on Feb. 11 at the Golden Tee Restaurant at Morro Bay.

Seven Sonoma County

CLers receive silver pin

SANTA ROSA—Seven faithful Sonoma County JACLers were presented the JACL Silver Pin at the annual installation dinner held jointly with the local Enmanji Temple. The seven represented a total of 76 years of continuous service to the local organization.

The Silver Pin and certificate of recognition were presented by Dr. Roy Okamoto, 1965 chapter president, to: George Hamamoto, Takeshi Kameoka, James F. Murakami, Mrs. Anne Ohki, Edwin Ohki, Mrs. Pat Shimizu and George Yokoyama. A certificate was also presented to James T. Miyano, a former recipient of the Sapphire pin.

Enmanji Temple presented to Mrs. Pat Shimizu and Takeshi Kameoka a gift of appreciation for their ten years of service to the Sunday School.

Bass fishing competition

ANTI-NISEI MYTHS OF WW2 EXPLODED AT SNOWSTORMED D.C. INSTALLATION

BY AKI SANO

WASHINGTON — A snowstorm, biggest in 44 years, proved no obstacle to those attending the Washington, D.C. Chapter Installation Dinner-Dance at the International Inn on Saturday, Jan. 29. Despite snowflakes of up to six to eight feet in sports downtown, an estimated 167 attended the dinner-dance, with to eight feet in spots downtown. "Rendezvous with History," marking the 20th anniversary of the D.C. Chapter's birth.

Highlight of the evening was the talk given by Capt. Allan Bosworth, U.S. Navy, Ret. who said "No one of Japanese ancestry was engaged in any espionage or fifth-column activity on the U.S. West Coast during World War II." This former newspaperman who is currently writing a book about the Evacuation said that the Navy, along with "all pertinent Federal agencies," knew who the real spies were. "We (the Navy) knew of none who were Issei! The people who passed along military intelligence were not people of the West Coast. They were in the diplomatic corps. I don't say all diplomats were spies—most spies were diplomats," he said.

Installed as the chapter's 1966 Chairman was Charles Pace, the first non-Nisei to hold this post. Pace said it was his hope the base of the chapter activities could be broadened so that 1966 would be an especially interesting year. He pledged that "new faces and new responsibilities" would be added to meet the needs of the membership. "Do we have your pledge for cooperation?" he asked.

Outgoing chairman who served ably for the past two years was Key Kobayashi. The Toastmaster for the evening's program was Yukio Kawamoto.

Vietnam Situation

In brief remarks to the audience Hawaii Congressman Spark Matsunaga described the JACL as possibly being a "universal man."

"I can make that claim," he said in describing his trip to Asia recently as part of

Tokumaru re-elected

Santa Barbara head

SANTA BARBARA — Largest turnout ever in Santa Barbara JACL history attended its installation banquet last Saturday (Feb. 5) at the Biltmore Hotel to hear Japanese Consul General Toshiro Shimano.

In spite of the rain, over 100 persons turned out to see Richard Tokumaru, re-elected chapter president, and Jim Uyesaka, Jr. JACL president, and their respective cabinets installed by Akira Ohno, Pacific Southwest District Council chairman from West Los Angeles.

Among special guests present were:

Santa Barbara Mayor and Mrs. Don McGilvray; Mr. and Mrs. Senar Wake, Supt. of Adult Education; Supervisor and Mrs. Daniel Grant; Mrs. Laurel McKee, recipient of a JACL plaque for her dedication to assist evacuees returning here after WW2; former Chicago WRA director Elmer Shirelli; and Mr. and Mrs. Mito, formerly of Washington, D.C. Tom Hirasima did a masterful job as toastmaster. Harold Sumida was in charge of public relations and Jane Uyesaka was dinner chairman.

an eight-man Congressional delegation visiting Japan, Korea, Okinawa, the Philippines, South Vietnam, Thailand, India, and Pakistan. Matsunaga said his being Oriental ancestry probably helped him to understand and communicate with these people better than his colleagues. This "unique heritage" JACLers have, he said, should be put to advantage use for this country. Matsunaga said his trip to South Vietnam dispelled doubts the U.S. had no friends in that country and that Japan, among other Far East countries, was "against us". Most Japanese diet members with whom he met supported U.S. action. The same sentiment was found in Thailand, Korea, and the Philippines.

As an indication of how U.S. war efforts were swinging, this popular Hawaii legislator said that in the early part of the war, for a six months period 25 to 30 pct. of the South Vietnamese deserted to fight with the North Vietnamese. With greater U.S. involvement this rate reversed itself. There was presently about a 5 pct. desertion. However, these South Vietnamese deserters were going back to their farms and elsewhere instead of to the North, Matsunaga said.

Bosworth's 17th Book

Recalling his west coast newspaper experiences, Captain Bosworth said Sacramento to newspaper publisher McClatchy saw Japanese spies everywhere.

Describing the progress of

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Gov. Romney pays Detroit CL visit

DETROIT—The 20th annual Detroit JACL installation featured a surprise visit by Gov. and Mrs. George Romney, an address by Dr. Thomas Yatabe of Chicago, the "granddaddy of JACL", and numerous presentation of awards.

Silver pins, recognizing 10 years of faithful and outstanding service at the chapter level, were presented to Walter Miyao, Yoshiko Inouye, Setsu Fujioka, Mrs. Hifumi Sunamoto, Kay Miyaya, Mary Kamidori and Edward Shiro-ma (posthumously).

The Detroit JACL certificate of appreciation was awarded to 10 persons in recognition of their meritorious work within the community:

Dr. Joseph Sakaki, Sadao Kimoto, Mrs. Miyo O'Neil, Mrs. Claire Tanase, Tom Tagami, Ray Higo, Mr. and Mrs. George Fujiwara, Mr. and Mrs. Kumazo Ambo, Mr. and Mrs. Ken Takemoto, Mr. and Mrs. Fred Mita.

The Detroit JACLer of the Year award went to Mr and Mrs. George Otsuji.

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San Francisco JACL

Installation: San Francisco JACL's installation dinner Feb. 19, 6:15 p.m., at the Ryotei Nikko (Van Ness and Pine St.) will feature an address by Cecil W. Fullilove, immigration and naturalization district director, according to Eddie Moriguchi, outgoing chapter president. Donald K. Negi is the incoming president.

100 MEN'S, 44 WOMEN'S TEAMS SIGN FOR NAT'L

JACL National Nisei Bowling Tourney Set for Mar. 7-12

SAN FRANCISCO—A total of 144 teams are entered in the 20th Anniversary JACL National Nisei Bowling Tournament here at the Downtown Bowl the week of March 7-12, according to Tournament Co-Chairmen Kayo Hayakawa and George Inai.

Highest average team with 994 is Hawaii Bowling Club No. 1 led by Hal Kim, last year's All Events and Singles champion. Defending Champions, Premiere Lanes of Santa Fe, is ranked sixth with a 975 average.

Sixty-one men's teams will be coming into the Tournament with a 900 or better average.

Ken Matsuda of Denver, member of last year's winning doubles combine, and Gary Yamauchi of Premiere Lanes team top the men's averages with 206.

Eleven '200' Bowlers

Other 200 and over average bowlers: 204—Brian Sakata (Hawaii) Jim Yasutake (Los Angeles), and Howie Wong (Sacramento); 203—Tom Yego (Sacramento); 201—Stanley Miyashiro (Hawaii), and Sam Okazaki (San Jose); 200—Fuzzy Shimada (Santa Clara), John Suzuki (Los Angeles), Hank Narasaki (East-bay), and Sandy Kaya (East-bay).

One-hundred-twelve bowlers are listed in the 190's.

Three 900 women's teams will contest defending champions, Hada's Automotive of Denver (874). Heading the list is Kikkoman Shoyu, San Francisco with 933. Jewels by

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Terasaki installed

by San Benito County

HOLLISTER — Ryo Terasaki was installed as president of the San Benito County JACL chapter at the organization's annual dinner meeting Jan. 28 in San Juan Bautista.

Terasaki accepted the gavel from outgoing president Akiji Yamanishi in a ceremony conducted by Superior Court Judge Edward L. Brady.

Guest speaker was District Attorney John O'Brien, who discussed the effect of recent court decisions on criminal law enforcement. O'Brien said the police officer's job is becoming more difficult because of decisions intended to protect the civil rights of the defendant but he explained that many of these rulings were the result of police abuses.

"Some of us are a little unhappy with these decisions, but the bulk of them are just fair," he declared.

O'Brien stressed the responsibility of the private citizen for good law enforcement. "You should see that your law enforcement officers are adequately paid, carefully selected and thoroughly trained," the district attorney urged.

The JACL annual fishing trophy was awarded to Frank Nishita. The dinner meeting at Cademartori's was conducted by Nishita. Hollister Mayor Donald Gabriel was among the honored guests.



WEST LOS ANGELES JACL board members for 1966 are (from left): front—Haru Nakata; Robert Brandt, 2nd v.p.; Mrs. Stella Kishi, 1st v.p.; David Wakumoto, pres.; Mrs. Amy Nakashima, treas.; George Nakao, 2nd v.p.; Steve Yagi, 1st v.p.; back—Takeo Suzuki, 2nd v.p.; Yo Tsuruda; Shigeo Takeshita, rec. sec.; Mrs. Toy Kanegai, 3rd v.p.; Mrs. Mary

Ishizuka, cor. sec.; Mrs. Virginia Tominaga; Mrs. Eiko Iwata; Akira Ohno; Dr. Milton Inouye, 1000 Club. Other board members missing are Ronald Yoshida, 2nd v.p.; Tets Ando; Mrs. Michi Takeuchi, newsletter; Elmer Uchida; and Mrs. Ruth Watanabe, Aux'y pres.

Our Challenge: Todd Endo

What Do You Mean?

A recent issue of the Pacific Citizen quoted Dr. Stanford Lyman as saying that "Nisei and their offsprings are in danger of becoming 'too Americanized'" and that "the younger generations should realize that it was their Japanese background that motivated their dedication for good citizenship, education, and success."

Phrases which Dr. Lyman mentioned such as, "too Americanized," "Japanese background," and "cultural heritage," have been batted around in these pages with such frequency that perhaps it is assumed that everyone knows what they mean. But, I for one, must confess that I am confused. It is getting to the point that I can't even say whether I agree or disagree with the writer because I am not sure I know what he means when he uses these phrases.

What does the sentence, "Sansei are becoming too Americanized," mean? To what does a writer refer when he says that "we must preserve our cultural heritage," or "we should strive to retain our Japanese background?"

It is safe to say that when used, "too Americanized" always has a bad connotation, "Japanese background" and "cultural heritage" always have good connotations, and that these phrases usually are used together.

The common pattern goes something like this: the Sansei are acquiring bad traits through too much Americanization and are losing their cultural heritage which has so much good to offer their lives. So far, so good.

But a problem arises since most writers don't elaborate enough. For instance, when a writer says that we ought to preserve our Japanese heritage, I wonder whether he is referring to Japanese history and customs; or to family structure; or to behavioral patterns; or to character traits; or to the entire cultural baggage which the immigrant generation brought from Japan; or merely to that which discourages juvenile delinquency.

Similarly, does "too Americanized" refer to the Sansei's lack of ability to speak Japanese; or to his ignorance of Japanese history and culture; or to his independent, disrespectful attitude; or to his "wild" behavior; or to everything that separates him from the Nisei and Issei?

If we continue to use these phrases let us try to make the particular meanings we adopt crystal clear. But, I would suggest further, that in most cases a discussion of "too much Americanization" and the "preservation of our Japanese heritage" is inappropriate and should not occur at all. Such concepts obscure the real problem and are increasingly irrelevant, if not meaningless to the Sansei generation to which they are directed.

What does the statement, "We should strive to preserve our Japanese heritage," mean?

The first thing we notice when we speak of character traits is that we want to preserve only that which is positive and good. We don't want to preserve the old-fashioned, the unlively, and the detrimental. That is, we want to select the beneficial aspects for preservation and relegate the detrimental ones to the historical dustbin.

Thus, we might emphasize, as Carol Hasegawa did, the Japanese sense of responsibility, sense of honor and pride, industriousness, cleanliness, and deep belief in education, as traits which we should preserve.

But I don't think too many would want to preserve some of the traits of the Nisei which Dr. Steven Abe mentioned in a recent PC article. He pointed out that, in comparison with his Caucasian counterpart, the Nisei is more timid, is less outgoing, is less warm and affectionate in his feelings, possesses more feelings of inferiority, and has less interest or need to understand himself or other people.

Nor would we wish to preserve the traits of the Nisei which Dr. Lyman derived from the results of Rorschach tests: "The Nisei who ap-

peared to be very content, happy, and getting-along-in-an-easy-going fashion turned out to be nervous and upset, and to have violent guilt feelings and violent anger." Thus, in this context, when people say that we should preserve our Japanese heritage they mean we should preserve the worthy aspects of our heritage and cast away that part of our heritage that is unworthy.

But can we pick and choose among the different aspects and still say with accuracy that it is part of our Japanese heritage we want to preserve? If I read Dr. Abe and Dr. Lyman correctly they are saying that both the admirable and not so admirable traits of the Issei and Nisei derive from one social structure, from one cultural heritage if you please.

For instance, Dr. Lyman argues that an authoritarian family structure and an image of man which calls for the repression of impulses give rise to the Nisei personality, both the favorable and the unfavorable aspects of it. If we really wish to preserve our Japanese heritage mustn't we take the bitter with the sweet? If we want to preserve only the sweet aren't we really talking of something other than our Japanese heritage? In such a case aren't we separating a particular trait from its original social setting and saying we want to preserve that trait?

For instance, when we say we want to preserve the deep Japanese belief in education, are we saying anything more than that we hope to maintain a deep belief in education? For the Issei, surely, a deep belief in education was an integral part of his Japanese value system. But for me, a Sansei, a deep belief in education is part of my personal value system (should I call it Americanized?).

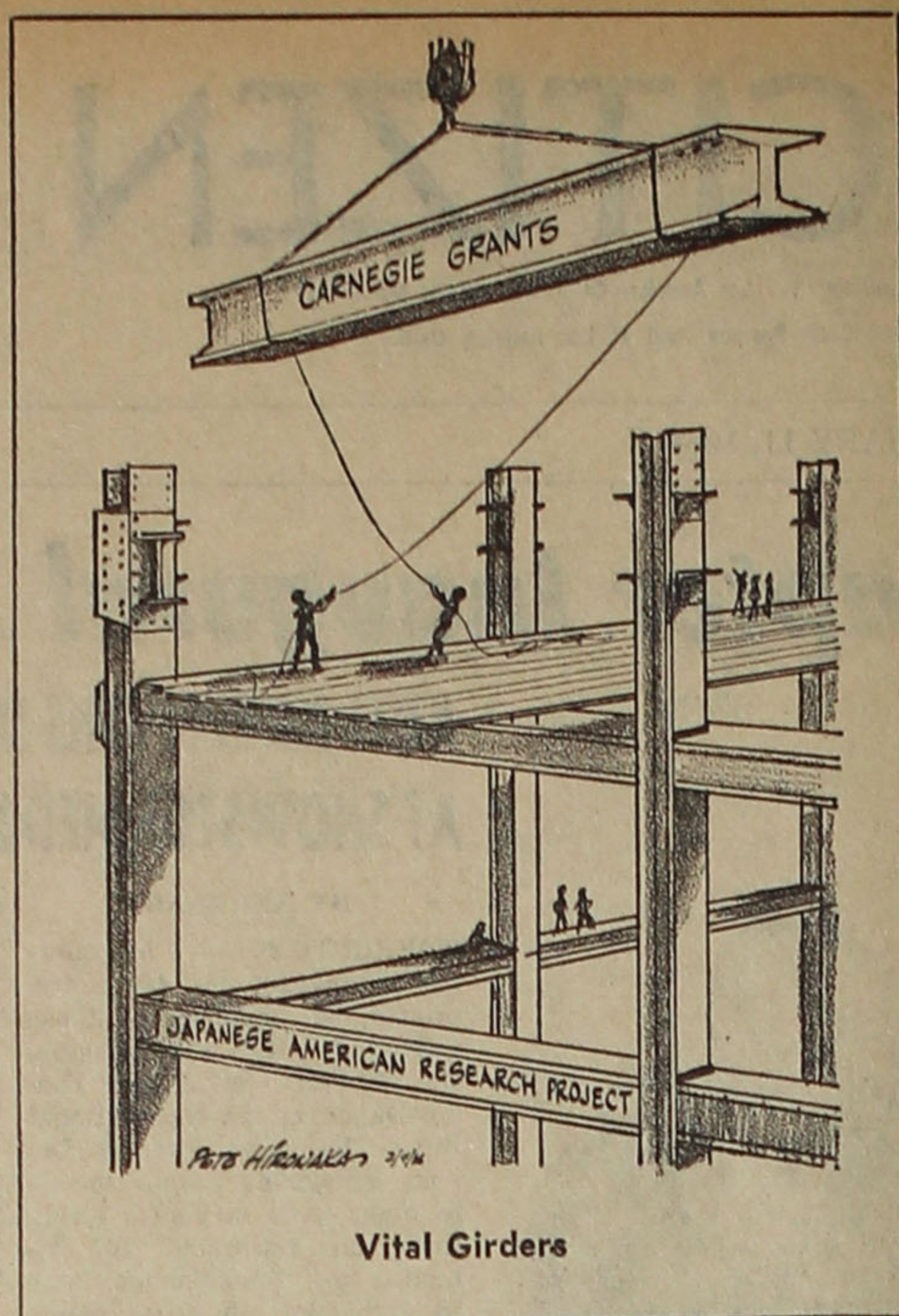
It is true, of course, that I have internalized my grandparent's belief in education as mediated by my parents, but in transmission this value has been separated from any peculiarly Japanese cultural system. Thus, I couldn't say, as Dr. Lyman would want me to say, that my dedication to education is motivated by my Japanese background. I will try to pass this value on to my children but I will not be trying to preserve it as part of my Japanese heritage. Education stands as a good in itself in my mind not at all encumbered by links with my Japanese heritage.

Likewise, I would agree with Carol Hasegawa that we should preserve the traits which she mentions. But I would disagree with her contention that a maintenance of such traits would make the Sansei "a representative, however peripheral, of two cultures." The traits she mentions are no longer seen as part of our Japanese heritage but are taken as goods in themselves.

Thus, concerning character traits, it is only the beneficial traits which the Issei and Nisei possess that you desire to pass on to the Sansei. In this context, reference to our Japanese heritage only clouds the issue. Even if you feel that the Sansei are losing some of these traits, you cannot reestablish the old social structures which inculcated them into the Issei and Nisei because those structures have vanished forever. It does no good to lament the too complete Americanization of the Sansei or to plead for the preservation of our Japanese heritage.

If you wish the Sansei to accept these traits you must convince them that such traits are important ones for them to possess as Americans. The argument that they should preserve their Japanese heritage will never convince them. Such an argument seems nostalgic, old-fashioned, backward-looking, and irrelevant to the Sansei.

All this does not deny the existence of a Japanese heritage. I feel that we have a distinct heritage that we should not forget. My point here is that when you try to maintain or inculcate certain character traits in the young-er generations you cannot sell these traits in terms of our Japanese heritage. As in sell-



Vital Girders

PC LETTERBOX:

Anglicizing a Japanese Name

Editor:

I was born plain Uyesugi with no first name in Westport, Oregon in 1917. Westport was a lumber town. My Father and Mother came from Japan and worked at the camp. I understand that many Japanese immigrants came through this small lumber camp in Oregon.

When I was through high school and trying to figure out what I was going to do as far as my future education was concerned, I lived in the very house I was born. But this is getting ahead of the story.

My Father and Mother had an older son before me, the first born. They called him Kanji. They had named him before he was born because they were so proud that in this new land they were having their first child. They knew it had to be a son and they named him before he was born. They gave him the name Kanji, which means the first. However, within a few months he died.

Later on when I came along they refused to name me as they were superstitious. They thought that pre-naming their first son had resulted in the misfortune of his death. So when I was born, I was born Uyesugi. A name that has been in the family for 2,000 years. I understand it means, "over the cedar." Evidently, according to my parents, my ancestors lived in a valley overlooking the cedar trees.

Named by Doctor

When the doctor was going to fill out the birth certificate, he asked, "What's his first name?" My parents replied they had not named me. It was suggested that he, the doctor, name me. He named me Newton after Sir Isaac. All through life I carried the name Newton Uyesugi. What a chore! I always had to spell it, I was usually at the back of the room. When I became nearsighted, I couldn't see because I was far back in the room, generally speaking, because my last name started with "U".

How often I remember giving my name in class, the teacher would ask me to spell my name and so I would have to spell it—U-y-e-s-u-g-i.

Being young and sensitive, it always bothered me and grated on my nerves because I knew what was going to happen. Then invariably they would misspell it. They would call me anything under the sun because "Uy" just didn't make sense in our English language. It became a stumbling block over the years because I knew what was going to happen and I would spend so much time explaining it.

When I graduated from Optometry school in 1939, I thought this was a good opportunity to change my name. I could just isualize the patients looking for me for years and not finding me. They would look in the phone book for my name and never find

Draft Dodgers

Editor:

Although it was published back in the Oct. 29 PC, I have only recently read the editorial, "Draft Dodgers", and I was very impressed.

Thank you for a great essay which helps me to clarify my own standing in a question in which I find it extremely difficult to reach a decision. To be sure, I am still undecided about many other facets of the war in Vietnam, but the editorial was nonetheless an enlightening message.

KEN KUROIWA
Goettingen, W. Germany.

ing any product the sales pitch has to be tailored to the consumer.

me. I tried everything possible to impress upon people that the name started with a "Uy" all these years to no avail.

Unexpected Reaction

When I asked my Dad if I could change my name, I never expected the reaction I received. He shouted at me that the name had been in the family for 2,000 years and "wasn't I proud of it, my heritage?" I sure didn't think I would have this problem because usually Dad was very broadminded so that he took me by shock and storm. When I had suggested the name change I had to take him off the ceiling—he was quite furious. So, I gave up the idea of changing my name to simplify the whole matter.

I went through the next two years of my practice explaining the name, having patients not able to find me and finally evacuation day occurred. I found myself in a Mid-West town, Richmond, Indiana having to start life all over again. This was a period of soul searching and I was determined to start life all over again with a new name and make it easier.

Of course, I know that many people felt that I was trying to escape being a Japanese, but really you can't change your features, your structure, your soul, you are still Japanese through and "rough." I've always been proud of my Japanese ancestry and have never ducked the issue. Actually, this wasn't the point even though some of my friends whom I discussed this with insisted that I was trying to hide behind an English name and hide my ancestry. If I was going to do that I would have taken a Chinese name or a Korean name!

Name Changed

Regardless, I went to an attorney and legally changed my name.

But, before I did this, I wanted to reduce the shock to my parents. I came up with this idea! My Father and Mother are very devout Methodists and I thought I would take the name Wesley which is close to Uyesugi anyway, and I would soften the blow for my parents. Besides, if they threw me out of the family they would be actually throwing out the founder of the Methodist church.

I also thought I could soften the blow by putting the initial "K" for Kanji the first born son. I thought this would help them. It is interesting that on my change of name certificate it is written Newton K., "O." (which means initial only) Wesley. It is interesting to have a name with just a middle initial with no particular

(Continued on Page 3)

Washington Newsletter: Mike Masaoka

Right-to-Work Filibuster

Officially, the first order of real business in the United States Senate since the 89th Congress convened in its Second Session a month ago has been an effort to repeal Section 14(b) of the Taft-Hartley Act, the so-called right to work provision which authorizes states to prohibit labor agreements that make union membership a condition of employment.

Technically, the filibuster led by Illinois' Everett Dirksen, Minority Leader, backed by the well-organized and reconstituted Conservative Republican - Dixiecrat Democratic coalition, has been on the preliminary motion to take up and make the bill passed by the House last year to legalize the union shop contract in all the states the pending business of the Senate.

But, in order to be able to vote on the motion, cloture must be invoked. If all Senators are present and voting, this means 67 votes to stop the filibuster.

The vote on the motion itself requires only a majority of those present and voting. But, if that motion is approved, another filibuster on the merits of the legislation is promised by the determined minority bloc.

In order to set the first showdown on the filibuster, Montana's Mike Mansfield, Majority Leader, filed a petition last Friday to invoke cloture. Although only 16 signatures were necessary for the petition, 22 Democrats, including Hawaii's Daniel Inouye, and one Republican, New York's Jacob Javits, signed the document.

Thus, the first showdown was slated for Tuesday, Feb. 8, at 11 in the morning, one legislative day after filing. If that effort to secure cloture fails (It did fail—Ed.), Senator Mansfield served notice that he would immediately file another such petition, which would bring the second showdown on Thursday, Feb. 10, also at 11 a.m.

The Mansfield announcement seeking a cloture vote on Tuesday and, if unsuccessful, again on Thursday is recognized as a masterful political stroke, for it puts Republican opponents of repeal on the spot. Many Republicans are eager to leave the Capitol early in the week to fill speaking engagements before the five-day Lincoln Birthday recess that starts Thursday evening.

Administration strategists believe that the President now has 52 to 54 votes for repeal, enough to pass the measure if the bill can ever be brought to a vote.

But, recalling that the Senate rejected cloture on this identical bill last October by a 47 to 45 vote, advocates of repeal are not optimistic at this point. And, the reason that the Majority Leader is seeking two tests this week is to ascertain whether there is more support for cloture this year than last (Tuesday) and whether more Senators have decided to consider the merits of the issue by making repeal the pending business by Thursday than on Tuesday.

If the Senate refuses to invoke cloture by a substantial margin not later than Thursday, it may be that the Majority Leader will decide to give up the effort this session and move on to other legislation, including appropriations for the renewed United States effort in Vietnam.

Many liberals who are for repeal have urged the Majority Leader to tighten application of the rules and to hold the Senate in "around the clock" sessions to physically wear out the opposition and break the filibuster. Although Senator Mansfield has lengthened the daily meetings, he will not move into 24-hour sessions, let alone hold Saturday

meetings at this time. He claims that no filibuster has ever been broken by remaining in session all day and all night.

Cloture has been invoked successfully only seven times in Senate history. A precedent was set on June 10, 1964, when the Senate invoked it for the first time on a civil rights measure. It was voted again on March 25, 1965, on President Johnson's voting rights bill. No cloture motion, however, has been voted in recent years without Senator Dirksen's support.

Some leaders of organized labor are angry that President Johnson has not put more of his personal effort and pressure into the campaign for repeal, although longtime Washington observers feel that, regardless of what the President may do, this particular issue is lost. They cite not only the determined strength of the opposition, but also public opinion polls which indicate that not only the majority of the public at large but even the majority of union members are against repeal.

While conceding that the President did list this bill as among his top priorities, and that he has done almost everything in his power to secure Senate passage, other labor leaders have hinted that, unless Section 14(b) is repealed, they will not be so active in the coming November elections on behalf of the Democrats.

If they follow through with this threat, it could have powerful influences on the forthcoming congressional campaigns.

Though only 19 states have right to work laws, organized labor has placed such emphasis on their nullification that its prestige as a political force may be on the line.

States with right to work laws, sanctioned by the Taft-Hartley Act are Nevada, Utah, Arizona, Wyoming, North and South Dakota, Nebraska, Kansas, Iowa, and Texas, Arkansas, Mississippi, Alabama, Tennessee, Florida, Georgia, South and North Carolina, and Virginia.

Vietnam War —

(Continued from Front Page)

that in another time past. We had come under fire and were scrambling for cover when e bumped into me. He stopped in the middle of that bedlam and calmly and quite properly said, "Excuse me, sir." We paused to tie his arms down under his belt and moved on. It's strange to see men cry. So some of us hid ourselves from one another and cried. We cried for the Van Schuyler that we knew, the Van Schuyler his family knew and the Van Schuyler which only he himself knew. We cried because he was alive like us and now was dead. We wept because like him, we would some day die. And we mourned for the loss of our innocence.

All right. We had our cry. So now we know. Death is real. Death is earnest. But so is life. Move out, Marines! We've got a job to do, and precious little time to do it in. The only answer: Life is real! Life is earnest! And the grave is not its goal. Dust thou art, to dust returnest, was not spoken of the soul.

—Longfellow

Recalling what President Kennedy said in 1963 in his address on civil rights that "this nation was founded on the principle that all men are created equal and that the rights of every man is diminished when the rights of one man is threatened", Yoshimura declared, "We find ourselves gravitating toward the neutral even indifferent posture on the issues of freedom and justice that once plagued us, and today still rage around us."

The history will record in depth the detailed story of the 100 years of Japanese in America.

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Southern Senators apparently feel that the repeal of this provision would speed up the unionization of their respective states, would accelerate the already fast-disappearing traditional economic and social systems of the Old Confederacy, and would weaken their own power base "back home".

Because this is such a specialized subject matter, the ways potent labor lobby has not been able to rally a coalition of public pressures behind its campaign. Also, because it seems to be such a clear-cut issue that can be answered simply "yes" or "no", there seems to be little room for compromise or maneuver to "pick up" the needed votes.

Though the JACL has not, and will not, take a position on this particular legislation, we are very appreciative of many of the arguments advanced by both sides, and particularly by those favoring repeal.

It seems reasonable for organized labor to feel that employees and workers who enjoy better wages and working conditions, greater security and more opportunities, etc., because of the efforts and representations, all financed by union members, of organized labor, should either be required to join the unions or at least pay fees equal to membership dues to some recognized, and charitable organization.

Sometimes we must admit to a feeling that more who enjoy the benefits of JACL activity, in eliminating racial discrimination, in promoting the general welfare, in creating greater economic and social opportunities, in upgrading the image of Japanese Americans, etc., should more seriously consider joining JACL, too.

Installation —

(Continued from Front Page)

"I was thinking, too, of the protests and riots at the various internment camps."

The Nisei, he said, are becoming "comfortably middle-class" though there is nothing wrong in being middle-class or that there is anything improper about being comfortable. "Unhappily, however, security breeds complacency," Yoshimura declared. "We find ourselves gravitating toward the neutral even indifferent posture on the issues of freedom and justice that once plagued us, and today still rage around us."

Recalling what President Kennedy said in 1963 in his address on civil rights that "this nation was founded on the principle that all men are created equal and that the rights of every man is diminished when the rights of one man is threatened", Yoshimura urged that "we would be untrue to our experience and our heritage if we did not seek to extend the rights and opportunities that we now take for granted to all Americans and continue our efforts to make our laws and our attitudes worthy of America."

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Seattle, Wash.

Imperial Leases



By Bill Hosokawa

From the Frying Pan

Denver, Colo.

VISITORS—This might have been "Japan Week" in Denver. First, there was the opening of the Japan Air Lines Ukiyoe woodblock print exhibit at the Jewish Community Center (how's that for intermingling of cultures), sponsored by the Japan Society of Colorado. Then came the presentation of the Order of the Sacred Treasure, fifth class, awarded to Seishiro Nakamura, a venerable gentleman bowed by the years, for more than a half century of service to the cause of Japanese American understanding.

Consul General and Mrs. Tsutomu Wada of San Francisco flew to Denver for the Nakamura presentation as well as for the third event, a kickoff tea sponsored by the Japan Society to open a campaign for funds to build a Japanese garden at the Denver Botanic Gardens.

These events also brought to town Takahiko Mikami, the San Francisco artist best known for his brush painting lessons on educational TV. On stage and off, Mikami is a colorful, delightfully extroverted personality who gives the lie to the impression that all Japanese are inscrutable and poker-faced. Mikami is a showman as well as an artist of note with a fine sense of humor he expresses in either English or Japanese. If this wanderings take him to your town, don't miss his art demonstrations.

A MATTER OF ACCENTS—The festivities also brought to town a delegation from Japan Air Lines, including Jerry Mitsuhashi, Tak Kasuya, Mas Yanase and Dave Grieve. Mitsuhashi is JAL's Texas-educated, director of public relations for the North American territory. I hadn't seen him since June of 1960 when he was busy trying to keep visiting newspapermen from being run down by snake-dancing leftists who were parading through Tokyo in demonstrations against the U.S.-Japan Mutual Assistance Treaty.

Jerry was transferred to the San Francisco office a few months ago after a tour of duty in London. When he first went to Britain, Jerry had to adapt his Japan-acquired, American-trained English to the proper British accents. Now he has to learn to talk American English all over again.

TIME, ETC.—As it must to all men, another birthday caught up with me a few weeks ago, with all hands insisting on reminding me that the years are speeding by. One of the cards said only: "Time marches on . . . Dammit!" and the signature. Chris, Susan and Alice got me a bathroom scales to help chart the fight against flab. And Pete, who is a physical culture enthusiast, gave me a can of "Geriatric Formula" guaranteed to provide the additional proteins, vitamins and minerals necessary to keep an aging body in health.

Says the label on the can: "As we advance into middle and old age and calories are restricted, it is more difficult to obtain from the diet all the essential food elements . . . When the cells are not properly nourished, there are numerous body changes, actually a starvation of the entire body, which results in a shorter life as it brings on old age . . . To enjoy a longer prime of life, to live longer, this starvation must be prevented; the body must receive all the nutritional elements it requires."

But perhaps the most dire warning came in the form of a doctor's stethoscope from Mike and his family with a note indicating that something else—perhaps a gadget for taking blood pressure—would be coming shortly. Thanks for all your good wishes and gifts, but you are driving me to the brink of hypochondria, which happens to be not far distant anyway.

Blue & Gold Dinner Christ. There are 11 den SAN FRANCISCO—Cub Pack mothers and nine committee- men in the group. 1966 committee, led by Kas Takasuka, at its annual dinner tomorrow at Church of Support Our Advertisers

Who really 'discovered' America: Norsemen, Italian or the Japanese? Our Ideas Below

LOS ANGELES — Two recent magazine articles have raised the question of the people who first landed on America's shores. The Italian-Norwegian debate has become a three-cornered speculation with the inclusion of Japanese claims.

The Oct. 22, 1965 issue of Life magazine reports a faded parchment chart recently acquired by the Yale University Library pinpoints the discovery of "Vinlanda Insula", "discovered by Bjarni and Leif in company" about 1000 A.D. The map was drawn in 1440 more than 50 years before Columbus' discovery. The Norsemen gave the New World the name of "Island of Vinland."

The January 1966 issue of Scientific American magazine makes a convincing case that the oldest known pottery in the New World was brought here by fishermen who had drifted from Japan. The magazine carries an article by a man and wife team of anthropologists at the Smithsonian Institution who have carefully pieced together evidence that Japanese landed in Ecuador some 5,000 or more years ago.

To say the sons of which country first made landfall here and "discovered" America seems far fetched.

Credit to Columbus The credit for "discovery" properly belongs to Columbus in whose time the size of the earth and the distance from the western shores of Europe to the eastern shores of Asia were grossly underestimated. Columbus made possible, rather than achieving, the discovery of America. By his westward expedition across the Sea of Darkness he proved the error of the geography of that day.

The Vikings, when touching

a strange shore, never made maps or erected monuments but did a lot of talking about their exploits and left it to future chroniclers to describe their voyages. They were skilled boat builders and were able to navigate on the open seas far from land by the aid of the sun, moon and stars.

The Japanese who landed in Ecuador were not voyagers who set out with the intention of exploring new lands. They likely never returned to Japan and they could not have recorded their discovery because they were Neolithic or stone age people and it was about 3,000 years before the Japanese had begun to write.

Specialist Comments To obtain some background on the pottery fragments found in Ecuador which hint of Japanese landing in 3000 B.C. UCLA-JACL History Project administrator Joe Grant Masaoka called on UCLA Professor Richard C. Rudolph, who is a specialist in Chinese archaeology.

UCLA's Nisei paleontologist and former West Los Angeles JACL chapter president, Takeo Susuki, had referred Masaoka to Prof. Rudolph as an expert on Oriental pottery. Rudolph believed the Smithsonian anthropologists make an airtight case that prehistoric Japanese fishermen adrift on Pacific currents brought the art of making Jomon pottery to Valdivia, Ecuador.

An amateur archaeologist, Emilio Estrada, excavated some seashell and refuse deposits in 1956 near the modern fishing village of Valdivia, Ecuador. The pieces of reddish pottery had something very distinctive about them; they had curiously marked, protuberant rims.

Carbon dating methods established the pottery fragments were made about 2300 B.C. to 3000 B.C.

"At a time as early as (that) this form of (pot) rim is rare anywhere in the world except Japan," wrote Betty J. Meggers, research associate, and Clifford Evans, curator, of the Smithsonian's division of cultural anthropology. "There it commonly occurs on pottery of the prehistoric Jomon period."

Extensive Comparisons

The Smithsonian scientists making extensive comparisons stated,

"Not only are techniques for decoration duplicated, the design elements and patterns are often nearly identical." With a National Science Foundation grant they visited a number of Jomon sites on the islands of Honshu and Kyushu where "a majority of the decorative techniques and motifs characterizing early Valdivia pottery are also present in pottery from sites in Kyushu dating from the period of transition between Early Jomon and Middle Jomon, or about 3000 B.C."

Professor Rudolph told Masaoka that authorities generally settle that man migrated from Siberia to Alaska across the Bering Strait. The time is generally placed as early as 40,000 years ago and certainly by 13,000 B.C. Over the course of millennia they spread from North America southward.

Theorizing about the Jomon pottery makers in Ecuador he conjectured that the Japanese fishermen in that Stone Age day were but a handful in a boat—boats weren't big in those days—perhaps 8 or ten at the most. Two boats could not conceivably have drifted together across 8,000 miles of the Pacific. Assuming that there had been some kind of primitive division of labor at that time perhaps half of the survivors knew how to make pottery which they taught the Ecuadorian natives.

No Coincidence

Coincidence or simultaneous occurrence is ruled out in the case of Ecuador because remains of crude pottery before and after the Jomon findings indicate the Japanese counterparts suddenly appeared and then disappeared while in Japan the subsequent Yayoi pottery is a further refinement in that it is harder being fired at a higher temperature.

Rudolph stated that archaeologists try to obtain as many coordinates to prove or disprove a theory. Jomon pottery dating is calculated by Carbon 14, a radioactive tracer whose half-life is 5,100 years. It is present in very small but detectable amounts which enables the determination of the age of wood and other carbon materials from ancient excavations and ruins, give or take 200 years.

Another coordinate is the presence in the Americas of certain plant life which exist in the Pacific islands south of Japan. This vegetation could not have possibly survived salt water transoceanic floating. The theory is that they were carried by man. Again, black figurines in a small area of Mexico made by the natives have a remarkable resemblance to those made in China.

Jomon Voyage

The Smithsonian scientists reconstruct how the Jomon people came. Since it is determined they were engaged in deep sea fishing they would have entered some of the strongest currents of the whole Pacific Ocean off the southern shore of Kyushu. Speed: 24 to 32 nautical miles per day. Direction: Northeast. South of Japan typhoons

often develop and move in the same direction. Fishermen from Japan over the years have been cast on these waters under typhoon conditions and have survived to reach the California coast.

But 8,000 miles? The anthropologists explain, "Those of us who belong to land-oriented cultures may find it difficult to believe that such involuntary voyages could survive a few weeks at sea, let alone the months required to reach Ecuador. In possessing this attitude we reflect a background of several millennia of civilized life, during which we have lost our ability to survive when thrown

on our own resources in an unfamiliar environment.

"In contrast (it seems likely that the prehistoric Jomon fishermen were like the modern) peoples of Micronesia who are brought up even today to regard the sea as a source of food and an avenue of communication; they are not afraid to set out on long voyages, nor do they become panic-stricken if they lose their way. Although they do not always survive, their chances of doing so are relatively good . . . Ecuador is a predictable landfall . . . a great circle route . . . it is still an epic voyage."

Flaw in 'Japanese' Discovery

BY ALLAN BEEKMAN

Honolulu

John A. Osmundson, of the New York Times, recently piqued public interest with a story entitled, "Japanese Journey to New World in 3000 B.C. Hinted by Pottery."

He wrote, "Two anthropologists at the Smithsonian Institution in Washington have uncovered evidence that the Japanese landed in the New World as early as 3000 B.C. or before . . . Their findings add a new dimension to the Italian-Norwegian debate over what son of which country really made it to the New World" — that is, whether Christopher Columbus or Leif Ericson arrived first.

The story was picked up by the press services and widely circulated. A UPI dispatch said a Tokyo archaeologist expressed support of the "claim" that the American continent was discovered by the Japanese 4,500 years earlier than Christopher Columbus.

It seems to me these newspaper accounts reflect ignorance of, or misunderstanding of, the original material—an article in the January issue of the Scientific American by Betty J. Meggers and Clifford Evans.

The husband-wife authors of the Scientific American article have been excavating pottery near Valdivia, Ecuador. Carbon-14 analysis establishes the age of this Valdivian pottery as about 5000 years.

Oldest in the New World

The Valdivian is the oldest pottery thus far found in the New World.

The Valdivian pottery demonstrates fairly sophisticated craftsmanship. Since there is no previous record of the potters' craft in the New World, the authors deduce the skill must have been imported, fully developed, from elsewhere.

According to their analysis, the Valdivian pottery closely resembles that of comparable antiquity found in Kyushu, Japan. The primitive people who made this Old World pottery, decorated their product, while still plastic, by impressing rope against the wet clay.

Since in modern Japanese a "rope impression" is called "Jomon," this kind of pottery is called "Jomon."

The Meggers-Evans team concluded that the Jomon and Valdivian pottery derived from the same school of

skills, but were potters as well. They made pottery, and taught the craft to the natives.

The natives were such apt pupils they came to equal, and even excel, their teachers.

Personal Comment

The Meggers-Evans theory is ingenious, but obviously needs more corroboration before it can be given full credence. But even if it is established beyond doubt that the Valdivian pottery came into being in the way the authors describe, there is nothing in the account to show the Japanese were in the New World 5,000 years ago.

The authors of the Scientific American article identify the homeland of the Jomon voyagers as "Japan." To say the least, this is an injudicious use of the term.

In a caption to one illustration, Jomon pottery is designated "Japanese" pottery. A subtitle in the index reads, "Japanese drift almost certainly brought pottery to Ecuador." These two inaccuracies are evidently editorial indiscretions for which the authors are not responsible. For nowhere in the text do the authors refer to the Jomon people as Japanese.

The injudicious use of the term "Japan," and the editorial indiscretions in caption and subtitle may have misled the New York Times reporter. He seems to have missed the point of the story. And the misconceptions on which he based his report grew and spread through the newspaper stories that followed.

In any case, the Japanese could not have been in the New World at the time attributed to them. There were no Japanese in 3000 B.C. nor would there be any until thousands of years later.

MEDICARE SIGN-UP FOR L.A. AREA IS SET

LOS ANGELES — Japanese-speaking personnel with Social Security Administration will assist local Issei sign up for the Medicare program on Saturday, Feb. 19, 1 to 4 p.m., at the Japanese Chamber of Commerce office, 125 Weller St.

Persons over 65 who have resided continuously in this country for at least five years are eligible, plus those who have little or no Social Security coverage or who may not even have had a Social Security card. Filing deadline is Mar. 31, 1966.

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PC Letterbox —

(Continued from Page 2)

name attached, although I picked it for my brother whom I had never seen before and also for my parents.

When it was legally done, I returned to Minidoka Relocation Center one day. The news had traveled of my name change. My brother never agreed with me and his name is still Edward Timothy Uyesugi. He is an optometrist practicing in Paoli, Indiana, but you can find him in a city of 2,500! I waited for the blow, but they never mentioned it and to this day I've never had to explain it. Dad and Mother have accepted it. I think the psychology worked and I would suggest this method of solving a name change problem wherever it is necessary.

Keeping a Promise

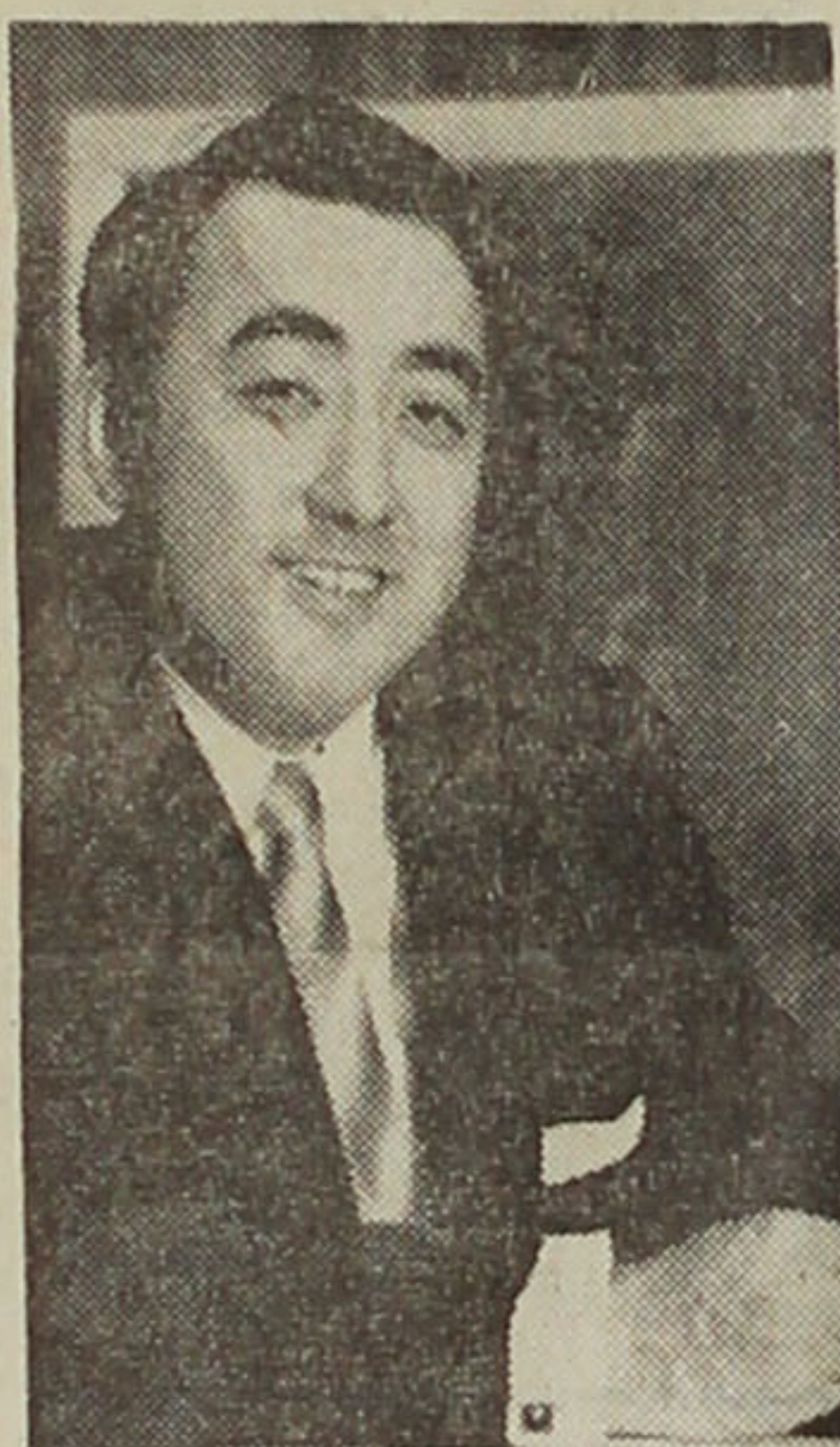
I remember when Hito Oka, who was the National President of JACL at that time, learned of my name change, he said—let me know what happens. I think this was about 1943 and here it is 1966 so I think it is about time I kept my promise and tell him of my reactions.

First of all, Hito, it was tremendous. It was as if a load was lifted off my mind. I could talk to people and give my name easily. I often noted the quizzical look on their faces when I said "Wesley" but they remembered me and that was a nice feeling as if I belonged to this country of ours.

After all, we are all mixtures so what difference does it make what they call us, as long as we do a job and are proud of our work and our people, our heritage. It was easier for patients to find me. When I gave a lecture people would remember me and my name. I could never duck the fact that I am Japanese anyway.

It was interesting when I made a talk for the Japan Ophthalmological Society the 61st as I recall in 1957 my first visit to Japan—to walk around the country side and visit shrines, the cities of Kyoto, Nara, Sapporo, etc. Here little children called me "Gaijin, Gaijin". I finally asked the doctor, who was assigned to me, what does "Gaijin" mean, and he said that means "a foreigner".

For the first time I realized how complete the Americanization had been. Even the little children didn't realize that I was Japanese! I was considered a "foreigner" in a land of my parent's birth. I had been thoroughly Americanized. They didn't even know my name, they didn't know it was Uyesugi and had been changed to Wesley, so I couldn't duck the fact I was an American even in Japan. I think of my children who are now 23 and 24 who are at this writing both working for their M.A.—one a double M.A. and the other his first M.A. The fact is that they . . . not speak Japanese.



Dr. Newton Wesley

In fact, it was interesting to me that the youngest one speaks fluent German. He learned it at Washington University in St. Louis, but he doesn't speak Japanese. I still think it would have been wonderful if they had learned to speak Japanese, but I had never required it. Perhaps the fourth generation, the Yonsei will learn the value of their heritage.

My mind also flashes to the times I was in England. Since Wesley is usually a first name given to people and Newton is a last name, people would confuse me. They would look at me and more often than not, they would call me Wesley. Newton or I would find myself under Newton and not Wesley.

On the whole, Hito, the change in name has been a tremendous thing for me. I'm sure the kids have been spared this problem that I went through.

I'm just writing my reactions after all these years because I think time gives you a better perspective, as you know. I thought I would use this method of writing to the Japanese American Citizens League telling my story and talking to you, so I have fulfilled my promise.

By the way, the legal fee for changing my name in 1944 was \$50.

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East Wind: Bill Marutani

Live and Let Live

As a columnist, my peculiar views are not necessarily those of the Pacific Citizen nor those of JACL. Particularly is this so on the subject of religion for the JACL is a non-sectarian organization. With this prelude may I touch this once more upon the topic of religion.

If I were a Christian missionary, no doubt I'd be a sensational flop. My proselytizing zeal would be based upon the principle of the right of the individual to worship the one God in a manner he saw fit (so long as he behaved himself and did not harm society) and I'd "live and let live". In the previous column I related how I was merely an "ex-officio" member of the Board of Trustees of my local Methodist Church, all because I could not conscientiously repeat the Apostles' Creed as a condition precedent to having my membership transferred from my former Methodist Church. My difficulty lay, as you may recall, with that portion of the creed about the "communion of Saints." While that has been some years ago, to this date I still don't comprehend it and, even if I did, I must be frank to state that I'd have difficulty being convinced that it was essential to joining the brotherhood of Christianity. Nor I do not wish to detract one whit from those who cherish the creed and find strength in it. As I said, "live and let live."

ANTI-CHRIST DOCTRINE

I recite all of this by way of leading into a discussion of an aspect of church (as distinguished from Christ's) doctrine which I've abhorred as being a complete antithesis of the very concept of Christ's love and all that the Master taught. It is a doctrine which I can only characterize as poisonous perversion perpetrated by the early priesthood, foisted upon the laity as sanctimonious Truth which was then perpetuated all these too many years within the Church, including the Protestant movement: it is the "doctrine" that the Jews were (and some would say "are") guilty for the crucifixion of Christ.

It is invariably some staid, hard-bitten (and I use the term advisedly) old time Church member who will get up, — often as a teacher in a Bible class, — and like some oracle of doom mouth this perversion. And each time I hear it I grit my teeth and unable to remain silent I try to "set the record straight" — in an "ex-officio" Christian way, of course.

With the Easter Season just around the corner (judging from all those colorful hats which have already blossomed out in the stores) this dastardly, un-Christlike hateful poison will again be unleashed by some "all-knowing" (but most unloving) Christian — and some non-Christians as well, — so let's see who did what, and who didn't.

THE ROLL CALL

There was Peter, Peter, — the mightiest of Christians, the highest among the Apostles, the rock upon which the Church stands, — Peter crucified Christ when he denied Him. Peter who had the enviable opportunity to learn at the Master's feet and see all the greatness of Him, Peter denied Him three times and cursed as he denied Him.

And where were those other loyal Apostles during this great hour of need, these "most Christians among Christians"? And what about all those Christian converts who but a few days ago loudly professed their devotion and fealty to this Son of God? Were some of them perhaps with the mobs along the streets of Jerusalem, spitting on Him as He passed? Or were others at Golgotha casting stones upon Him as He hung on the cross?

And the Roman governor, Pontius Pilate, who found the Man to be innocent and who had the power to save, did he keep Him from the cross? And what of the Roman soldiers who drove the spikes in, who thrust the spear in his side as the coup-de-grace?

These, at least, were not Jews. But a Jew did step forward.

ENTER A JEW

And now that Jesus was dead and thus no longer presented such a threat of association, who stepped forward to give His earthly body a decent burial? Did His devoted and loyal Apostles, or any Christian for that matter, now finally if belatedly step forward? They did not. The Bible tells us they remained in hiding, scattered.

And the Bible also tells us that it was a Jew, Joseph of Arimathea, who came forward, anointed the body and wrapped it in burial cloth and placed the body in his own tomb. Now this Jew was risking a great deal for he was a man of high position, being a member of the Sanhedrin or the high ruling court or council. While Christians were cursing, denying, cowering, hiding — a Jew stepped forward and tenderly performed all the proper rituals for burial of this Son of God.

But then we cannot be too harsh with those Roman soldiers, with Pontius Pilate and with those Apostles and with those Christians. For Christ himself said: "Father, forgive them for they know not what they do."

PULL THE SPIKES OUT

So should any of you Christians (you Buddhists are fortunate since you're spared all this unding) hear some voice of doom intone this poisonous accusation against our brethren of the Jewish faith, don't remain silent and let present day "Christians" continue to drive the spikes deeper into the body of Christ and into our society. Those spikes have been in all too long and the sores festering.

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NISEI SONGWRITER Helen Yoshikawa, a Stockton JACler, who has written numbers under her professional name Geo. Ann Rick, gives Terry Rose, disc jockey at KJOY, her latest hit, "I'm Fickle This Way", released by Paul Anka Productions, New York. She is represented by Robert Quimby of New York and Florida and Jim Maxwell of Nashville, who recently placed her "Teenage Tears" with Eldee Music Corp., New York. Locally, she works with many bands and recently collaborated with Steve Samuels on "Beach Party Blast", an R&R tune for the film of the same title. A member of ASCAP, Mrs. Yoshikawa is the former Helen Takahashi of French Camp and is married to Richard Yoshikawa, photographer, and brother of Bob Takahashi, very active French Camp JACler. Her three children are Kiyoko Anne, Aeko Georgene, and Ricky.

-Voice of Northern Cal-
A Word About Stockton

BY BILL SHIMA the fabulously fertile delta lands provide the early impetus for the city's growth. During the past 10 years, Stockton has been experiencing the biggest industrial growth in its history. The multi-million dollar Port of Stockton is California's largest inland deep water seaport. It has had 600 percent growth in the past 30 years. Its modern wharves handle varied cargoes for ocean going vessels coming 88 miles inland from the Golden Gate. The recent industrial growth hasn't overshadowed the agricultural picture. San Joaquin County stands 4th in total value in the United States. It is the leading county in the United States on acreage value for vegetable crops. With a 1,000 miles of inland navigable fresh water, Stockton offers a variety of pleasure and its waterways is comparable in interest and allurements to any in the world.

Established in 1851, the Univ. of the Pacific is California's oldest incorporated collegiate institution. It is world famous for its cluster college system.

Six miles north is Mickey Grove, where the recently dedicated Japanese Garden is located, and is a "must" to those visiting in Stockton. After 6 years and hundreds of voluntary man hours of labor and fund raising by the Japanese people of the community, the garden is one of the most popular sights in the county.

Much more can be said about Stockton. But come and see for yourself. The Stockton Chapter and the French Camp Chapter will be looking forward to meeting you!

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SONOMA COUNTY JACL
(Continued from Front Page)
awards were presented by James Miyano, chairman, to: 1—Tom Furusho, 38 lb.; 2—Hiroshi Taniguchi, 33 lb.; and 3—Joe Furusho, 30 lb.

James Murakami, on behalf of National JACL, presented to Dr. Okamoto a certificate for outstanding membership enrollment with an all-time high of 467 members in 1965. The new 1966 officers and board members headed by Frank Oda, president, were installed by James Murakami, past NC-WNDC chairman.

A program of entertainment under the chairmanship of George Yokoyama concluded a most successful installation dinner.

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JACL-CPS extends family coverage
to include unmarried students, 19-23

SAN FRANCISCO — Parents in the JACL-CPS group health plan who have children between the ages of 19 and 23 now include them under their family coverage at substantial savings if their sons or daughters are unmarried and students.

This announcement was made this week by John Yasumoto, chairman of the health program, after receiving word of the additional special benefit from the California Physicians Service.

Heretofore, all children reaching 19 had to be removed from family coverage and re-registered as individual members at regular rates for single persons if they desired to remain eligible for benefits.

Under the new ruling, eligible children may remain under

der their parents' family coverage at no extra cost or be added to their parents' two-party plan at low cost until their 23rd birthday.

A CPS pink change of status application card must be filed. Coverage will start from the March-May quarter. These pink cards may now be obtained from JACL-CPS health plan commissioners in all 15 chapters participating in the program, Yasumoto said. They should be returned to the JACL-CPS office at 1634 Post St. by March 1.

If parents are already covered under the three or more rate, there will be no extra charge.

If the parents are under two-party rates, either singly or together, an additional \$11 should accompany the application to make it a three-party coverage.

1000 Club Notes

Jan. 31 Report: National JACL Headquarters acknowledged 59 new and renewing memberships in the 1000 Club for the last half of January as follows:

17th Year: Salinas Valley—James Y. Abe.
18th Year: San Francisco—Fred Hoshiyama, William Hoshiyama, Arizona—Masaji Inoshita, San Diego—Martin Ito, Leo Owashi, Seattle—Dr. Kelly K. Yamada.

12th Year: Holywood—Danar Abe; Sacramento—Jiro J. Enomoto; San Diego—Dr. Shigeru Hara, Paul Hoshi, Hiromi Nakamura; Seattle—Minoru Yamaguchi.

11th Year: Santa Barbara—Harold Lee; Contra Costa—Dr. Thomas H. Oda; West L.A.—George A. Okamoto; Seattle—Howard Sakura; Downtown L.A.—Teru Shimada.

10th Year: San Francisco—T. Fujisada; San Diego—Dr. Masato Morimoto; Downtown L.A.—Geo. Nakatsuka; Livingston—Merced—Gordon H. Winton; J. J. Sigmund; 9th Year: Arizona—Mrs. Hatsu-ye Miyachul.

8th Year: San Francisco—Steve Doi.
7th Year: St. Louis—James I. Hayashi; Stockton—George J. Nakashima.

6th Year: Long Beach—Harbor—Dr. George K. Kawachi; Seattle—Tatsumi Yasui.
5th Year: Long Beach—Harbor—George Ieri; Marysville—George F. Kearby; San Francisco—Dr. William S. Kiyasu, Eddie Mori-guchi, Dr. Kazuo Nii, Milwauke-—Roy A. Mukai; San Jose—Dr. Tom Taketa; Salt Lake City—Choppy S. Umemoto.

4th Year: Snake River—Bill T. Chikuo; San Francisco—Estella Hoshimiyu, Masami Sugaya; West L.A.—Dr. Milton M. Inouye; Salt Lake City—Dr. Jun Kusunoki; Floyd Okubo; Arizona—Don Sanderson; Livingston—Merced—Mrs. Agnes Winton.

3rd Year: Salt Lake City—Tad Hatana; Raymond S. Uno; Arizona—Ben H. Yabuno.
2nd Year: D.C.—Henry Goshio, Chikuo; San Francisco—Shirley Valley—James Hami; Stockton—Dr. Katsuo Takel, Frank Wallman; San Diego—Tom Yanagihara.

1st Year: Arizona—Dr. Richard K. Matsuchi, Tom T. Tanita; San Francisco—Jutaro Shiota; Long Beach—Harbor—Shinji Sugimoto; East Los Angeles—Mrs. Sumi Ujimoto; West Los Angeles—David Wakumoto.

JACLers keep up farm while owner in hospital

SANGER — Members of the Sanger-Del Rey JACL gathered one weekend at the Kango Mori ranch, 11626 E. Jensen Ave., to prune and tie his vines while he was hospitalized.

Lunch was served by the chapter women auxiliary at the home of George Okajima.

Mary Yusa re-elected
Pasadena JACL president

LOS ANGELES — The Pasadena JACL installed Miss Mary Yusa, re-elected president, and her officers at a dinner on Jan. 29 at a Chinatown restaurant. Mas Hironaka of San Diego, national JACL secretary to the board, was installing officer.

Special guest was James D. Lites, first Negro principal in the Pasadena school system at the Washington School.

Harris Ozawa, membership chairman, was awarded the National JACL outstanding membership performance certificate. Dr. Tom Omori, recognized as a Nisei of the Bienen for his leadership in the U.S. space race, presented Miss Yusa the chapter corsage. Bob Miyamoto was dinner chairman.

Detroit JACL

(Continued from Front Page)

The Jr. JACL awards were presented to Sadao Kimoto, Mrs. June Otsuji and Shirley Satoh.

William Adair is the new chairman of the chapter board of governors.

1966 JACL Officers

BOISE VALLEY JACL
Takashi Koyama, pres.; Mary Inouye, Junji Yamamoto, 1st v.p.; Tony Miyasaka, 2nd v.p.; Warren Tamura, 3rd v.p.; Utaka Tamura, treas.; Midori Koyama, sec.; Fumi Ogawa, hist.

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Aki Hasegawa, pres.; Harry Tanabe, 1st v.p.; George Hata-keda, 2nd v.p.; Tetsu Sakai, treas.; Mary Iyemura, sec.; bd mems—(2 yrs): Harry Kawabata, Sam Kawahara, Ich Nishida, Mas Yokota, Shio Yoshida, Moses Oshima, Yo Kasai, Ben Tanisawa, Calvin Yamashita, Fred Miyamoto; (1 yr): Haruka Nomura, Allyce Fujii, Yoshiko Tanisawa, Mary Iyemura, Tetsu Sakai, George Hata-keda, Min Shindor, Ted Kama, Yama, Sam Wada, Shig Arai, Sam Kuramoto, ex-officio.

FREMONT JACL
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MILE-HI JACL
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S.F. JACL WOMEN'S AUX'Y
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SNAKE RIVER VALLEY JACL
Dr. George Iwasa, pres.; Kaz Yamaguchi, 1st v.p.; Tom Nishita-ni, 2nd v.p.; Harry Kuniyoshi, treas.; George Morishige, treas.; Kaye Saito, rec. sec.

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Bowling Tournament Schedule

SAN FRANCISCO	Mar. 10 (Thursday)
DOWNTOWN BOWL	10:30 a.m.—Women's Team (II); 1:30 p.m.—Men's Team (II); 4:30 p.m.—Men's Doubles (I and II); 7:30—Women's Doubles (I); 9:30—Men's Doubles (II); 10:30—Women's Doubles (II); 12m.—Men's Doubles (IV).
Mar. 7 (Monday)	12m.—Men's Doubles (I and II); 4:30—Women's Doubles (I); 7:30—Men's Doubles (II); 9:30—Women's Doubles (II); 10:30—Men's Doubles (IV).
Mar. 8 (Tuesday)	12m.—Men's Doubles (I and II); 4:30—Women's Doubles (I); 7:30—Men's Doubles (II); 9:30—Women's Doubles (II); 10:30—Men's Doubles (IV).
Mar. 9 (Wednesday)	10 a.m.—Men's 4-Gm Singles (II); 1:30 p.m.—Men's 4-Gm Singles (II); 4:30 p.m.—Men's 4-Gm Singles (II); 7:30 p.m.—Men's 4-Gm Singles (II); 10:30 p.m.—Men's 4-Gm Singles (II).

Once a Champ—Always a Champ

BY MARION DUNN

SALT LAKE CITY—Not long after the end of World War II, Salt Lake bowler Maki Kaizumi faced the first of two big challenges in bowling.

At that time the American Bowling Congress would not accept Japanese American bowlers. So Maki, along with other Salt Lake Nisei, organized and conducted the first national Japanese American tournament designed to prove they were worthy of membership in the ABC. (He was the chairman of the first National JACL Bowling Tournament in 1947.)

The tournament was so successful the ABC corrected the injustice and took the Nisei into the fold.

Biggest Test

When this was accomplished Maki thought he had made his big contribution to bowling. But he was wrong, his biggest test and his biggest contribution was yet to come.

In the winter of 1963, Maki was one of the leading bowlers in the state. He had been a 190-average bowler and that winter it was 186. But while on a visit to California he was hit with a personal disaster.

Driving his car at 70 miles an hour on the San Bernardino Freeway, Maki suffered a stroke that paralyzed his right side. At the time of the

stroke he managed to stop the car off the highway.

Back in Salt Lake the 45-year old Nisei decided that he was going to bowl again. This was quite a decision because he couldn't move a finger on his right hand.

"I tried and tried to move my finger and one day after concentrating so hard I broke into a cold sweat I accomplished this. When I moved my finger I knew in my mind that I would walk and that I would bowl again," he said.

Crawl, Then Walk

Maki was determined that he would walk without a limp so to do this he learned to walk by crawling first.

In 1964 he went back to the bowling alley and managed to roll a couple of balls.

"I still remember I could bowl a couple of frames, then I would have to quit. I increased this to four or five frames, a month later I completed a game and gradually reached a point where I could bowl three consecutive games," he recalled.

Bowling in the ZCMI employees league he averaged 146 last year and has an average of 160 so far this year.

"It has been a hard fight and I'm still trying. The stroke took something away from me and I regarded it as a real challenge, a battle, to get it back. Bowling again has given me new confidence and is helping me in my fight against the stroke. I know that if I can do it others can do it and I would just like to say there is no reason for people to give up when they

(Continued on Page 6)

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Bowling —

(Continued from Front Page)

George, Los Angeles, 915, and Stadium Bowl-O-Drome, Hawaii, 912.

High average women bowlers: 197—Edith Kim (Hawaii); 194—Judy Lee (Los Angeles); 189—Anna Mae Kam (Hawaii); 188—Lucy Minami-shin (San Jose); 187—Muts Lym (San Francisco); Dusty Mizunoue (Los Angeles); and Lois Yut (San Francisco); 185—Mari Matsuzawa (Los Angeles); 182—Mats Ito (Denver); 180—Martha Barrios (Hawaii); Pauline Louie (Los Angeles); and Jeanne Kusumoto (Los Angeles).

Defending Champions

Other 1965 champions back to defend their titles:

Women's All Events: Sayo Togami - Woodsie
Women's Singles: May Yuba (Los Angeles)

Women's Doubles: Alice Fong and Jeanne Kusumoto (Los Angeles)

Women's 4 game Singles Classic: Alice Fong

Men's 6 game Singles Classic: George Iseri (Long Beach)

Schedule is in process of mailing to team captains as of this week.

There are other bowlers participating in the tournament whose names are not on the team rosters above since they are bowling in other events rather than team.

Geographic breakdown of teams:

	MEN	WOMEN
Hawaii	7	7
Seattle	3	3
Chicago	2	2
Portland	1	1
Idaho Falls	1	1
Denver	5	5
Utah	1	1
Ogden area	3	2
(Includes Corrine, Kaysville, Row, & Clearfield)	7	7
(Includes Bountiful)	7	7
California:		
San Jose	9	9
Santa Clara	2	2
Los Angeles	12	12
Gardena	1	1
Downer	1	1
Lawndale	1	1
Santa Fe	1	1
(Note: Premier Men listed for L.A.)		
Long Beach	1	1
San Diego	1	1
Sacramento	7	7
Stockton	2	2
San Francisco	9	9
(Includes S.F. Pickup No. 4, which is all S.F.)		
Palo Alto	1	1
Mt. View	1	1
Menlo Park	2	2
San Mateo	1	1
Fremont	1	1
San Lorenzo	1	1
Eastbay	5	5
Following Men's Teams sponsored by Eastbay Nisei Bowling Assn.		
Oakland	3	3
Sunol	1	1
Castro Valley	1	1
Berkeley	5	5
Albany	1	1
Richmond	1	1
El Cerrito	13	13
Three Tournament Pick Up Teams.		

Jack London's Japanese valet began red flower tribute still being observed

SAN FRANCISCO — The 50th anniversary of the death of writer Jack London revived memories of his Japanese servant, Tokinosuke Sekine, in a recent (Jan. 13) Herb Caen column in the Chronicle.

When London died in 1916, Sekine prepared the "eternal bed" in the custom of his country. Caen noted. The bedroom was tidied up, a single red flower placed on the pillow and into the breast pocket this note: "Your speech was silver, your silence is now golden."

As long as Sekine was at the ranch, there was a fresh red flower on London's pillow. Visitors still note a single red flower propped on the pillow at the home, now a part of Jack London State Park at Glen Ellen, perpetuating a tribute begun 50 years ago by Sekine.

Now 74, Sekine is living in Tokyo, according to Takashi Takagi, who is related to him by marriage. He has revisited the U.S. several times and

Roster of teams entered in the JACL National Nisei Bowling Tournament (listed by team averages) are as follows:

MEN'S Division	SQUAD THREE
HAWAII BOWLING CLUB NO. 1	994 Honolulu—Hal Kim 197, Sanford Kaseki 196, Gary Shindo 196, Stanley Asao 201, Brian Sakata 204.
STADIUM BOWL-O-DROME 998	Honolulu—Gordon Takata 195, Wallace Nakama 196, Hank Aragaki 195, Taro Miyasato 199, Stanley Miyashiro 201.

BLACK KNIGHT BY COLUMBIA 985 Santa Clara—Dick Ogawa 185, Tom Yego 203, Dixon Ikeda 190, Kin Mune 197, Fuzzy Shimada 200.

SAN JOSE NISEI BOWLING ASSN. No. 3 San Jose—Ozzie Shimada 194, Sat Koyano 196, Roy Murotsune 192, Sam Okazaki 201, Mas Ono 198.

JIM YASUTAKE 979 Lawndale, Calif.—Jim Yasutake 193, Rick Kimura 195, Shig Kadota 185, Harley Kusumoto 195, John Suzuki 200.

PREMIER LANS 975 Los Angeles—Gary Yamachi 204, Hit Ohara 194, Ken Uchida 187, Geo. Iseri 195, Hal Fukumoto 193.

MACK MATSUURA 967 Denver—Ken Matsuda 206, Ben Yanaga 187, Harvey Iwamura 195, Sam Inai 191, Bill Okubo 188.

SACRAMENTO NEA 966 Sacramento—Virgil Yee 196, Joe Nagasawa 190, George Hirabayashi 195, Leonard Nishikawa 189, Ken Yamahiro 185, Spider Yuto 184, Gish Endo 190.

COUNTRY CLUB LANES 962 Sacramento—Angel Kagiwama 198, George Suyeckawa 186, Dub Taumata 190, Hank Yumoto 191, Howie Wong 204.

JOE'S PRO SHOP 960 Salt Lake City—Jeet Yagi 193, Doc Kurumada 185, Warren Hasegawa 192, Hut Kariya 192, Ace Mori 198.

OKLAHOMA BILLIARD & BOWLING SUPPLY 959 Oakland—Haw's Nakasaki 200, Sandy Kaya 200, Ken Yamahiro 185, Spider Yuto 184, Gish Endo 190.

IMPERIAL LANES 956 Seattle—Maki Kusumoto 195, Don Aoki 193, Frank Yokoyama 187, Aki Yanagihara 197, Conc Takeuchi 188.

MAS KINOSHITA 956 Los Angeles—Tom Tonal 192, Yoshito Kid 189, George Tsuji 187, Mas Kinoshita 194, Ryo Iino 194.

ATLAS VARS 955 Los Angeles—Mac Sugano 197, Jim Abe 186, J. Kanegawa 184, Fred Tokeshi 193, Tok Ishizawa 195.

ROBERTSON BLVD. NURSERY 954 Los Angeles—Dick Iseri 196, Kaz Katayama 191, Mas Nakashima 188, Nobu Tanimoto 191, Taki Takemoto 188.

F & S BOWLING SUPPLY 954 Santa Clara—Jim Sakamoto 198, Roy Santa Clara 196, George Sakamoto 195, Mich Shimomoto 192.

EASY FUJIMOTO 950 Downey, Calif.—Frank Tokumoto 190, Kiyasawa 192, Easy Fujimoto 190, Bob Uemori 185, Taki Kajimoto 193.

MORITA BROS. 950 Stockton—Kuni Kawamura 190, Jiro Tokunaga 190, Henry Morita 190, Ed Yoshikawa 190, Frank Sakata 190.

DAN ELLIS 949 Los Angeles—Speedy Shiba 190, Frank Nakashima 190, Gene Sato 187, W. Misaka 188, Harry Imamura 191.

SAM SATO 949 Bowling Supp. 944 Los Angeles—Ted Nakagiri 194, George Kasai 189, Jim Doi 185, Moon Kataoka 191, Sam Sato 188.

TONY'S LETTERING & TROPHIES 943 Corrine, Utah—Scott Yamasaki 196, Shoji Watanabe 182, Yosh Yamasaki 180, Taro Yagi 189, Hiro Naga 191.

STANFORD CLEANERS 941 Palo Alto—Harry Ikebe 196, J. Sasegawa 179, Rich Namba 184.

AL MUNARI PRODUCE CO. 935 Los Angeles—George Wong 197, Jackie Tom 183, Chas Kinoshita 181, Ich Kamakina 184, Danny Liu 179.

WOO LEE PRODUCE 934 Los Angeles—Tom Nakano 191, Tom Kusakaki 191, Chas Sato 180, Tom Yamakawa 181, Harry Kikuta 179.

SQUAD TWO

MACK HAMAGUCHI REAL ESTATE 933 Los Angeles—Hy Sekine 195, Yoneo Deguchi 183, Tami Fujii 181, Yutcho Hiro 192, Frank Kamimura 192.

HONOLULU BOWLING CENTER No. 931 Honolulu—Richard Watase 184, Ted Kawamura 184, Wade Redmon 182, Ed Hirokoto 185, Hideo Matsumoto 196.

MT. EDEN NURSERY No. 2 930 Fremont—Larry Fudenna 187, Tommy Miyakawa 186, Tom Nomura 186, Ken Shibata 184, Tom Hashimoto 193.

CELEBRITY SPORTS CENTER 927 Denver—Takashi Iwada 193, Tom Nakano 191, San Jose, 927 Bob Mayeda 192, Iwao Nishikawa 184.

SUNNYSIDE NURSERY 925 Castro Valley—Mo Momono 196, Sab Yashida 179, Jim Ushijima 184, Cho Tanisawa 183, Sei Tanisawa 184.

GEORGE & JIM'S RICHFIELD 922 S.F.—Frank Watanabe 185, Stan Tsujisaka 182, Yo Ono 185, Greg Hamamoto 185, Mo Minemoto 185.

20TH CENTURY LANES 922 Portland—Tio Kiyokawa 184, Hugh Kasai 180, Sam Sasaki 186, Bill Nakamura 184, Tom Osasa 188.

IDAHO FALLS JACL 920 Idaho Falls—Katz Nakaya 185, Stan Kish 185, Kiyu Maruji 180, Kay Tokita 185, Al Brownell 185.

HAWAII BOWLING CLUB NO. 2 919 Honolulu—Gene Silva 191, Harry Kimura 186, Thomas Taka 190, Clifton Kau 184, Mike Hiramoto 186.

DOWNTOWN BOWL 918 S.F.—George Inai 190, Terry Sentachi 181, Kaya Hayakawa 189, Joe Yamamoto 180, Freezer Furuya 178.

4TH ST. BOWL 918 San Jose—Tom Doi 177, Roy Takeshita 182, Tom Tsuchiya 186, Dick Inouye 188, Mike Morotune 185.

GENE IKIYA 918 Arvada, Colo.—Hideo Okumura 185, George Hasegawa 185, Tom Kishiyama 180, Bob Klein 178, Henry Konishi 190.

CHIKUITA BANANA 914 Salt Lake City—Gordon Takata 195, Cliff Abe 180, Seiko Kasai 185, Sho Sugaya 180, Lynn Kano 186.

IMPERIAL LANES No. 2 908 Seattle—Roy Okamoto 179, Maki Fujihira 180, Yosh Tase 183, Ben Nakata 178, Mak Murayama 180.

LANDSCAPE LEASING INC. 908 Los Angeles—L. Taguchi 175, Yo Nomura 178, Hide Nakayasu 175, Mas Kiriyaama 188, Gerry Hiramoto 188.

SAN JOSE NISEI BOWLING ASSN. No. 5 907 San Jose—Ray Matsuzawa 182, Aki Kanagaki 178, Jingo Honda 180, George Kurotsuchi 177, Hal Masamori 190.

HIROTA INSURANCE AGENCY 906 Albany—Rick Kurakawa 181, Jim Morioka 181, Bud Nakagawa 177, Jun Makishima 184, Richard Kondo 181.

JOHN'S HAWAIIAN 906 Salt Lake City—Takashi Iseri 185, H. rold Tomingha 183, Choppie Umoto 170, Sonny Unomoto 177, Pap Miya 191.

HOLIDAY MAGIC COSMETICS 901 S.F.—Bob Tsujisaka 180, Archie Hirasima 178, Frank Handa 177, Mike Inouye 180, Yutaka Handa 188.

19TH AVE. BOWL 900 San Mateo—Tad Kato 178, Bill Uo 179, Yosh Shiji 178, George Sakamoto 178, Sam Ota 187.

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