

By JERRY ENOMOTO
Nat'l. JACL President

Sacramento
One of the symbols of the recently highly successful Wakamatsu Colony designed by the Aizawa Associates in San Francisco. These coins, which make excellent keepsakes, are being sold in business houses, with predominant outlets being the Bank of Tokyo and Sumitomo Bank.

Commemorative Coin

Certain JACLers also have them to sell.

Although the Wakamatsu fund raising project went over the top, certain extra expenses necessitate a cushion. One unplanned, but very important extra, is a half hour color film documentary of the Wakamatsu program, which is being worked up, with cooperation of KXTV Channel 10, Sacramento. The coins go for \$2.50 a piece and I would urge you to pick one up. One good suggestion is to drill a hole in one and use as a key chain good luck piece.

TITLE II

The Repeal campaign is under a growing head of steam, now that JACL sponsored bills are before the Senate and House. Regular mailings are going out from Ray Okamura's committee, with instructions to all of us to do certain things. The responses have been fair, they should be excellent.

This is a National Project to which each chapter has committed itself — it isn't "National problems" nor its "baby." It is supposedly a grass roots effort, mandated by chapter delegates to the National Convention at San Jose.

No chapter is in the dark about this campaign, unless its President doesn't read his, or her, mail — or throws it away. Every chapter can use its resources to write the required letters to their representatives, and obtain resolutions from various civic, legislative and other bodies in their communities. The impetus has been provided and nationwide publicity has been obtained.

If chapters can't pick up on these tasks now, it is a sad commentary upon the level of responsibility and commitment in JACL.

The work being done in Southern California is notable. Chicago now seems to be getting in gear. We hope these developments are forerunners of a wave of activity throughout our 92 chapters.

We also urge district councils to move in their own right. How about obtaining resolutions from State governments? i.e. Assemblies and Senates.

FORUM

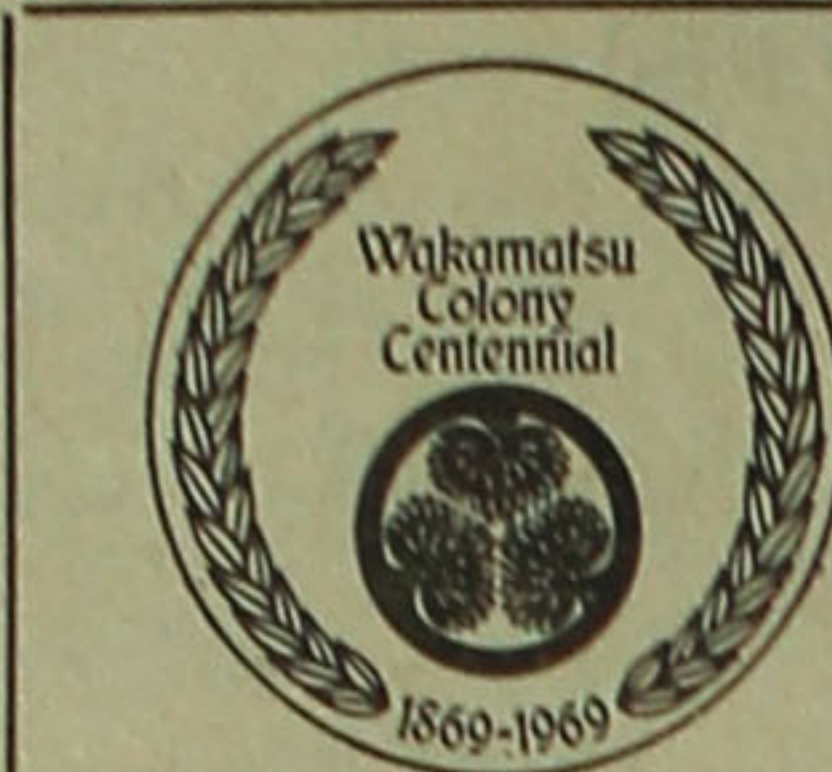
When you read this, a special community meeting in San Francisco provide a public forum for Dr. Noguchi and his attorney, Mr. Isaac, will have been held. I hope that the occasion helped some concerned citizens obtain a clearer picture of this issue.

Early in the sequence of events in the Noguchi case, I received a letter of concern from Mrs. Sandra Sakurai, president of the S.F. JACL Women's Auxiliary, about the treatment accorded the Doctor. At that time JACL had adopted a wait and see attitude. We are indebted to Mrs. Sakurai and other concerned Bay Area JACLers, including Ray Okamura, for their speedy response in setting up a meeting so that Dr. Noguchi and Mr. Isaac could be heard.

Only time and destiny will tell how Dr. Noguchi will fare. Regardless of that outcome, I believe JACL's stand will be justified on its merits. Whether racial discrimination, or prejudice, is ever established (a tough point to prove at best), the organization's support of a highly placed public official of Japanese ancestry, dismissed from office in the arbitrary and high-handed way Dr. Noguchi was, only underscores one basic reason for its existence — to protect the rights and well being of persons of Japanese ancestry in the United States.

Nisei Week ondo practice scheduled

LOS ANGELES — Mme. Tokuyasu Hanayagi is choreographer for the 1969 Nisei Week ondo dancers as practice sessions at the Hirohata Parking Lot, 2nd and Central, commence July 15, 7:30 p.m.
Ono chairman Jim Higashi added practice sessions are open to the public and will meet on Tuesday and Thursday nights until Aug. 14. The ondo parade is set for Aug. 24.



U.S. NAVY USE OF RACIAL SLURS IN MANUAL CITED

Elimination Assured in Next Revised Edition

WASHINGTON — In concert with Negro and Jewish groups, the Japanese American Citizens League last month protested use of demeaning racial and religious references of people in "Because of You," a U.S. Navy-Marine Corps manual used as a Character Education Program guideline for chaplains. This past week (June 18), the Chief of Naval Operations and Chief of Chaplains for the Navy and Marine Corps assured this particular manual (NAVPERS 15874) was being completely reviewed and that a revised edition would be issued without the racially derogatory terms.

Rear Adm. James W. Kelly, USN, chief of chaplains, acknowledged the unfortunate use of the term, "Jap," in the manual, adding that its usage was both inconsistent in context and objectionable in content.

It was Lawrence Speiser, Washington office director for the American Civil Liberties Union, who first called attention to the use of racial slurs in an official government publication. Both Sen. Dan Inouye and Rep. Sparks Matsunaga of Hawaii were informed by Speiser on May 6.

The two Nisei legislators immediately approached the Navy Dept. to have the manual in question reviewed. It was to be completed by June 15, the Navy replied.

In the section titled "With Malice Towards Some", discussion centers against use of derogatory terms referring to Americans of Negro, Italian and Jewish backgrounds. Yet in the discussion comparing collecting souvenirs and a sneak thief (the manual described "souvenir collecting" as dishonest), it recalls an episode which occurred in Tokyo right after the war, but the manual refers to the Japanese in the unacceptable term. Similarly in its appendix, to show Americans have no monopoly on kindness, charity, justice or noble ideals, the kindness of an officer aboard a Japanese transport filled with American survivors of Bataan is mentioned but twice this officer is referred to in the unacceptable term.

Pill epidemic rages in Gardena

GARDENA — Three teenagers (two of them Sansei) who committed suicide after taking pills within two weeks here shocked Gardenaans who read the Gardena Valley News last week (June 19). A third of the 189 felony arrests in the city this year, according to the local police, involve drug abuse.

The News recalled the address by Mas Fukai of the County Commission on Narcotics before the Gardena Valley JACL and said "at least the Japanese community is aware of the importance of this ever-increasing problem."

OVER 300 SANSEI 'A' STUDENTS IN SO. CAL.

LOS ANGELES—Names of So. California's "A" students graduating from public and parochial high schools were published last week in the Los Angeles Times.
Actually, members of the California Scholarship Federation, there were some 340 Sansei listed among the 12,000. Montebello High leads with 34 Sansei, followed by Gardena High with 29.
The annual Ratu Shimo graduation number noted Gardena High graduated the most Sansei at 138.

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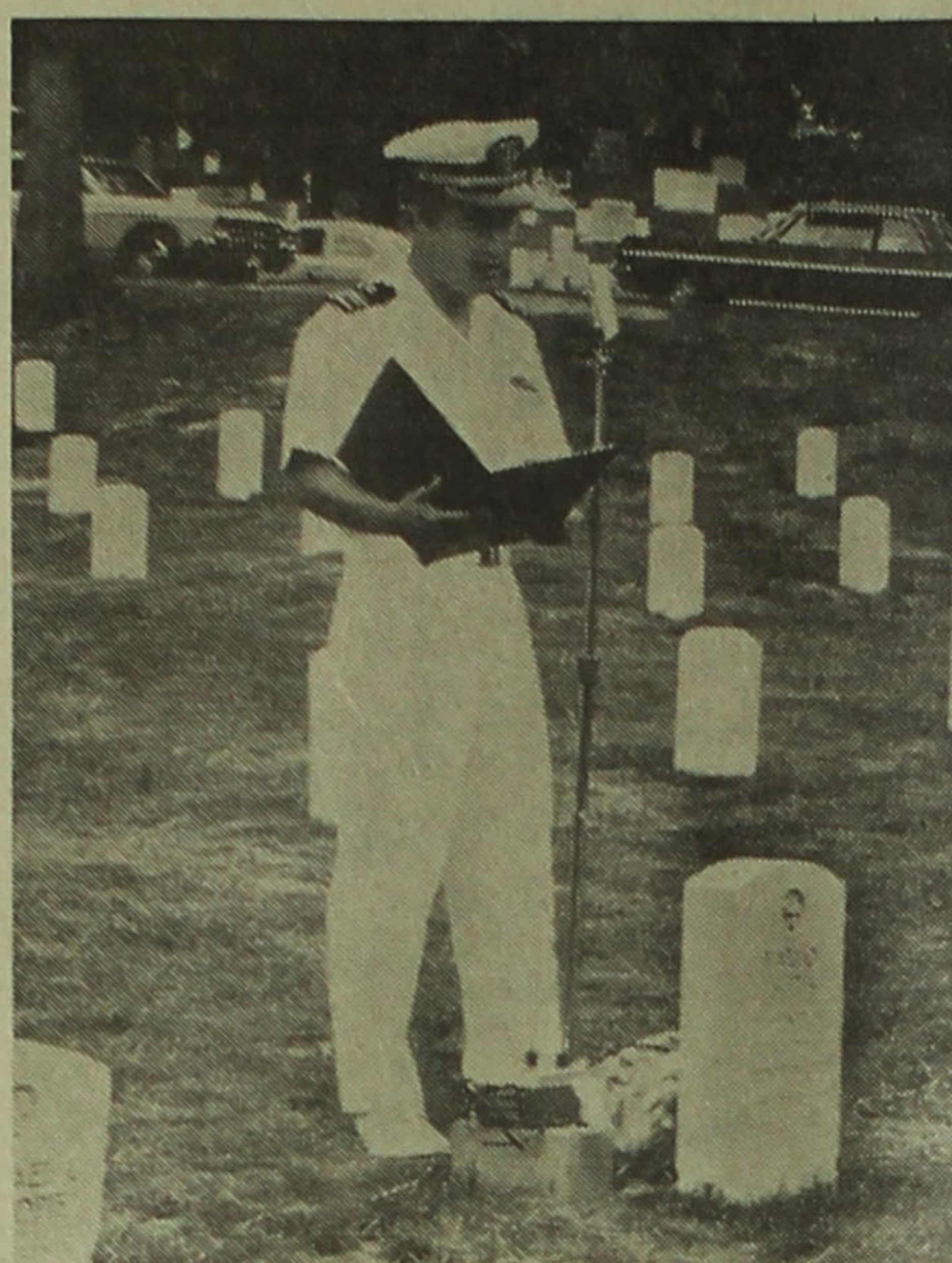
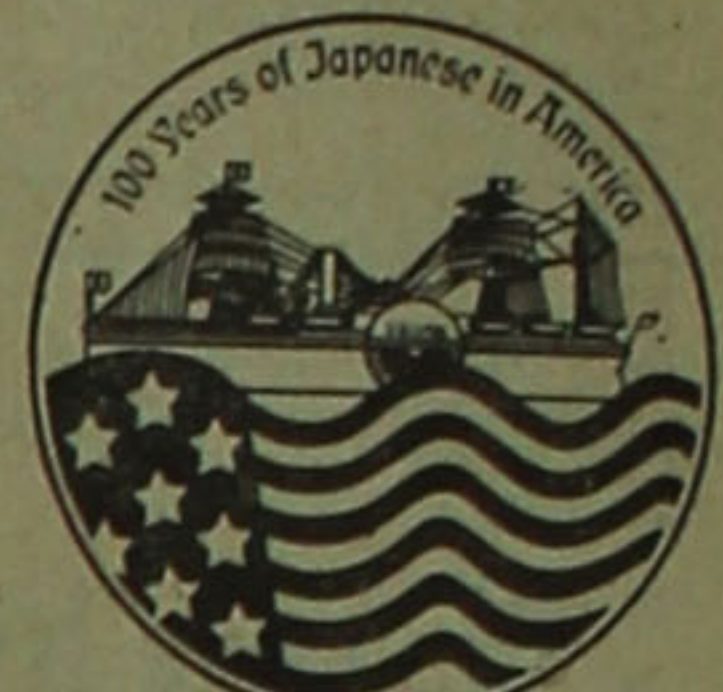
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MEMORIAL RITES SPEAKER—Lt. Comdr. Makoto Araki of Honolulu, now with the Office of the Chief of Naval Operations at the Pentagon, addresses Washington, D.C., JACL's 21st annual Memorial Day rites at Arlington National Cemetery at the grave of Sgt. Haruo Ishida. Araki emphasized the Nisei who have died in the violence of battle "forever challenge us to keep faith with them... They died for the right of every American to enjoy freedom."

HUMAN RIGHTS: Phil Hayasaka

Seattle Oriental communities form 'ACE': Asian Coalition for Equality

Seattle
A short time ago, a small group of persons (about a dozen) met to talk about the racial injustices in Seattle. Nothing unusual about that, except that they were of Chinese, Filipino and Japanese ancestry and that they were not interested in just mere intellectual discussions on the subject.

Various concerns were voiced around how and why orientals have been denied full participation in American society, the apparent aloofness of many orientals to become involved in the human rights struggle, and the necessity for collective action to bring about full equality and justice for all people. Out of this and subsequent meetings emerged the beginnings of a coalition—a coalition of concerned individuals from the oriental communities that agreed to be action oriented.

A press conference was called to announce the formation of this committee of concerned persons in the oriental communities of Seattle. The committee was to be called the Asian Coalition for Equality—ACE for short, to bring together the members of the Chinese, Filipino and Japanese communities dedicated to the involvement of winning human rights for all persons. The following reasons were given for forming ACE:

Four Reasons

- 1—To call attention to the Seattle community of the fact that orientals also suffer from institutionalized injustices and inequities.
- 2—To affirm the indivisibility of human rights by joining with our black, brown and red brothers in their struggle for equality.
- 3—To call our Asian friends, numbering 25,000 in Greater Seattle to participate in the social struggle to build a viable and open society. America is our land too, and we can claim it for our children only if we invest in it. Hence, we must participate fully as equals in the building of a Greater Seattle.
- 4—Too long have we permitted the American Indian to be exploited, the Mexican migrant to wander the face of this land for minimal returns, and the black man to carry the struggle for human rights and decency on his back. We wish to acknowledge their suffering and struggle and affirm our empathy with them. But we want to do more. We want to coalesce with them on specific issues and projects. We want to join in the struggle for justice and equality alongside them.

ACE Organized

At this press conference, the Rev. Mineo Katagiri (designated to be the temporary spokesman) announced the date, time and place for the next meeting, and welcomed any person interested in participating to attend.

Nearly 40 persons responded and were present at this meeting — Japanese, Chinese and Filipino. The meeting addressed itself toward organization, defining issues and recommending goals. To expedite action, an executive committee was elected, and the following Filipinos, Japanese and Chinese agreed to serve:
Dick Farinas, Tony Ogilvie, Rosalie Del Fierro, Lois Fleming,

44 more congressmen join Matsunaga-Holifield bill

Berkeley NAACP votes support of Title II repeal

Will seek national NAACP involvement

BERKELEY — The Berkeley chapter of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People unanimously voted June 12, to support the campaign to repeal Title II of the Internal Security Act of 1950.

Ray Okamura, representing the Japanese American Citizens League, made a presentation to the Berkeley NAACP executive board, and the board quickly responded in support of JACL's efforts to get S. 1872 and HR 11825 passed by Congress. (S.1872 and HR 11825 are JACL-initiated repeal bills.)

Many NAACP executive board members commented on the injustice of the Japanese American incarceration, and the possibilities of concentration camps for Black Americans. They felt that they wish to repeal Title II for their own benefit, because Black Americans are the most likely targets at this time.

In addition to contacting local congressmen, the Berkeley NAACP will now try to get their national organization to take a stand and get involved in the repeal campaign. Mrs. Mary Jane Johnson, Berkeley NAACP president, stated that the Berkeley chapter will prepare a resolution for adoption by the district and national NAACP.

Court challenge to Title II dismissed

WASHINGTON — Judge William B. Bryant of the District Court of Washington, D.C., dismissed the court challenge to Title II of the Internal Security Act of 1950. Sixteen plaintiffs sought to have the law declared unconstitutional, but the Attorney General filed a motion to dismiss on the grounds that the law has not been used.

One of the plaintiffs in this case, known as Barbara Bick, et. al. vs. Attorney General of the United States, was Mrs. Gail Nakahara, Unno of Berkeley, Calif., a Japanese

Special to The Pacific Citizen

WASHINGTON — Forty-four Congressmen last week (June 17) joined in co-sponsoring the Matsunaga-Holifield bill to repeal Title II, the Emergency Detention Act, of the Internal Security Act of 1950, according to the Washington Office of the Japanese American Citizens League.

On June 3, Congressmen Spark Matsunaga of Hawaii and Chet Holifield of California joined as the principal sponsors of HR 11825, a bill to repeal the so-called concentration camp authorization statute, and invited their fellow Congressmen to join as co-sponsors.

Last week 44 members of the House of Representatives agreed to act as co-sponsors of the bill which has been referred to the House Internal Security Committee.

More Congressmen are expected to add their names to the growing list of legislators who want to strike off the statute books the proviso that would authorize the Attorney General to detain individual citizens whom he may presume "will probably engage in espionage and sabotage" against the United States.

In the Senate, the Inouye Bill (S. 1872) sponsored by Senator Daniel Inouye of Hawaii and more than 20 other Senators is the counterpart of the House proposal.

HR 12220-21

Because of the rules of the House, only 25 names may be included as co-sponsors of any single bill. Accordingly, 23 names, in addition to Congressmen Matsunaga and Holifield, are listed as co-

American born in one of America's concentration camps during World War II.

The suit to prevent the Attorney General from implementing the law was originally filed on Nov. 18, 1968. Oral arguments were heard on March 13. Judge Bryant considered the case for over two months, and on June 2, announced his decision to dismiss the case, without comment or opinion.

Attorneys for the plaintiffs immediately filed a petition for rehearing, raising the issue of Deputy Attorney General Richard Kleindienst's remarks threatening to put student dissenters into detention camps. (PC, May 9).

If the petition for rehearing is not granted, attorneys for the plaintiffs announced they will appeal Judge Bryant's decision to the Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia.

sponsors of HR 12220 and 11

The bipartisan co-sponsors of HR 12220, in addition to Congressmen Matsunaga and Holifield, are: Glenn Anderson of California, Frank Annunzio of Illinois, Richard Bolling of Missouri, James A. Byrnes of Pennsylvania, William Clay of Missouri, Frank Evans of Colorado, Leonard Fabstein of New York, William Ford of Michigan, Cornelius Gallagher of New Jersey, Henry Gonzalez of Texas, Richard Hanna of California, Orval Hansen of Idaho, Floyd Hicks of Washington, Frank Horton of New York, Robert Leggett of California, Clarence Long of Missouri, Patsy Takemoto

Mink of Hawaii, John Moss of California, Lucien Nedzi of Michigan, Bertram Podell of New York, Thomas Rees of California, Benjamin Rosenthal of New York, and Edward Roybal of California. The co-sponsors of HR 12221, again in addition to Congressmen Holifield and Matsunaga, are:

Harold Johnson of California, James O'Hara of Michigan, Thomas O'Neill of Massachusetts, James Scheuer of New York, B. F. Sisk of California, Charles Teague of California, John Tunney of California, Morris Udall of Arizona, Al Ullman of Oregon, Jerome Waldie of California, and Charles Wilson of California.

Oriental garden designed by Issei dedicated, accepted by Auslin, Tex.

AUSTIN, Tex. — A labor of love—and 18 months of hard work have brought Isamu Taniguchi fulfillment of a long, cherished dream and to Austin, Tex., one of the most beautiful gifts it has received in many a moon.

It is the Taniguchi Oriental Garden in Zilker Garden Center, which was formally dedicated April 13 in the presence of Austin Mayor Akin, Japanese Consul General Arao Ohta, chairman, Economic Mission of Japan, who presented the cherry trees.

Everything for the garden was donated — from the rocks and stones throughout the rustic setting to the goldfish in the chain of lovely ponds.

People brought all kinds of flowers to complement the picturesque scene.

A retired farmer today, Taniguchi came to the U.S. in 1915 and lived near Stockton, where he farmed for many years. After being interned during the war, he and his family relocated to Harlingen where he raised vegetables and cotton.

His two sons were graduated from the Univ. of Texas. Alan Taniguchi is now dean of the Univ. of Texas School of Architecture. Izumi Taniguchi is professor of economics at Fresno State. (Izumi is also our PC district representative for General California).

In 1967, the Taniguchis retired from farming and moved here to 3700 Stevenson, pursuing their hobbies: bonsai, raising flowers and writing Japanese poetry. Mr. Taniguchi undertook to create the Oriental garden as a "symbol of universal peace" and in appreciation to the city for the service Austin and the University extended to his family.

About the bridge in the garden, the Togetsu-Kyo (Bridge to Walk Over the Moon), he said it personifies a poetic sensitivity of the ancient Orient. "When a man walks across the bridge, he is accompanied by the reflection of the moon on the surface of the water as he proceeds," he related. "In other words, when you step on the bridge and watch the serene beauty of the moon, that same celestial object reflects itself in the water in order to reveal the ultimate universal beauty."

Census to count Spanish-speaking

WASHINGTON — The Census Bureau has decided to take the most comprehensive count of Spanish-speaking people in the United States next year.

If a person has a Spanish-speaking background, he will be asked whether it is Mexican, Puerto Rican, Cuban, Central or South American and "other or none of these." In the column dealing with color, race or ethnic group, white, Negro, American Indian, Japanese, Chinese, Filipino, Hawaiian and Korean are listed.

Tak Kako of ABC directs TV programming

By JOE OYAMA

New York
Back in the early 1950s, the whole of the American Broadcasting Co., was housed in a modest old building on 66th St. just off Broadway. Tak Kako, freshly armed with a degree in Liberal Arts from Columbia University, joined the company on "the ground floor" so to speak.

At Columbia, he had co-founded the campus's Hamilton Films, "and produced

MANHATTAN ECHOES

many films, including a documentary commissioned by the Columbia University College Alumni Association. He was also president of the Columbia University radio station WKCR, now WKCR-FM.
His first job at ABC was as a Film Traffic Controller, where he was in charge of all shipments in the film area. He said, "I was bottom man of a 5-man department. Today this department represents 100 people on a broad scale."

The Flagship Station

Today the American Broadcasting Co. is one of the major landmarks in Mid-Manhattan, occupying a modernistic 40-story building covering an entire block. Merged, its growth had been phenomenal.

Tak recalled, "The day I was hired, as part of the routine, I was introduced to the top man. Today, a new man would be lucky to meet the department head."

In October last year, Tak was appointed Director of Programming for WABC-TV (Channel 7), which is "the flagship station of the American Broadcasting Company." The news release from ABC at the time flashed, "Mr. Kako will supervise all television

programming and production at the station, as well as the creation and development of new programming."

He heads a staff of 100 people.

"Smith 500 Rice"

When World War II broke out, Tak was a high school student in San Francisco and the family moved voluntarily to Denver, where he finished high school.

Tak's father, Tokuya Kako, originally came from Nagoya, to San Francisco to specifically open an import-export firm, importing chinaware and food from Japan. He was also the founder of the famed "Smith 500" rice, which became a household word in all of the kitchens of the Japanese homes up and down the West Coast, and as far east as Texas. The name of his father's firm was the Nippon Co., which is still operating today but under a different ownership.

Tak was 12-years-old when he left the West Coast so he had spent the greater part of his life in New York. His ties with California are tenuous. "My friends in high school or later friends were not Nisei so I have no attachment to Nisei per se..." he said.

"My most pleasant memories are mainly in upper New York and the New England States."

Outer-Inner Motivated

In this interview in his apartment on the top, 21st floor of the Morningside Gardens Cooperative Housing Complex, where he commands a spectacular view of the city, asked whether he considered himself inner or outer motivated, he replied very positively, "Inner motivated, of course!"

Then he reflected, "Outer motivated, too. My father did have a definite influence on me. When I was very young my father decided that the

future was not in small family-owned business but in the technical field. My father in a way pushed me into engineering. I was fairly deep in engineering to a point of change." From engineering he switched to Liberal Arts at Columbia University.

I thought the reader would be interested in the glamour aspect of his job, and with characteristic insight that he has, even before I asked him, he replied, "Oh there's no glamour attached to my job. A person in my position stays out of talent so as not to lose objectivity — not to get too friendly—lack of involvement. There is a great temptation to get involved."

WABC-TV's most successful production has been the 4:30 Movie: Guy Lombardo Show and out of New York, the Guy Lombardo New Year's Eve Show. Some of the stars they have cast are Rosemary DeKamp, Gloria DeHaven, Gordon MacRae and many others.

Anti-Nisei Film

Back in the early '60s, Tak Kako was in the ironic position of answering a Japanese American Citizens League letter of protest for ABC having shown "Tokyo Joe," an anti-Nisei film. At the time he was film director for the new WABC-TV, and responsible for all film operations. He said, "I was in very lengthy correspondence with the JACL."

"These films were all fairly minor pictures. In my judgment, the staff did a reasonable job of deletion."

He made the point that this was done "not because he was a Nisei."
"Japan got into TV in a big way," he continued, "Japanese companies are great investigators. There is a constant flow of people. They come to study American TV, some virtually as students who stay 6 months or so. Others are business executives and representatives."



Tak Kako (right), director of programming for WABC-TV, "flagship" station of American Broadcasting Co., at New York, heads staff of 100.

"ABC is very active in the international field. One of ABC's major divisions is in the International. ABC owns a station in Tokyo and Osaka. ABC is well known in Japan."

When ABC International brings the Japanese executives and representatives over, Tak said that he often finds himself in contact with them. "Sometimes as interpreter and sometimes as an escort." He knows many of the 36 Japanese restaurants in Manhattan.

Tak said that he had also gotten involved in "very nebulous, very interesting experimental things with Japan such as Samurai film experiments in dubbing a Japanese

picture." A great deal of this was done in the early '60s. "A Samurai film dubbed into English in dramatic theory has great similarity with the Western. A Samurai picture that we dubbed into American Western almost worked, but did not quite work. It was a noble experiment but didn't work. Not quite good enough."

I don't know whether he was joking at this point. In all seriousness, but with a smile on his face, he said, "It might make a doctoral thesis for someone."

"The Seven Samurai was made twice in America. Two versions. Really an old Samurai folk tale."

Continued on Page 2

Okinawa Issue



There is little question that the outstanding political issue challenging United States-Japan relations at this time is that concerning the reversion of Okinawa and the other Ryukyu islands to Japan. And, because of the military and security implications of the problem to the United States, Japanese-American relations probably will be more heatedly debated here in the United States than at any time since the end of World War II hostilities 24 years ago.

If there is any matter about which private citizens and government officials, including members of Congress, will look to Japanese Americans as individuals and to JACL as an organization for advice and guidance, it will be regarding this rather sensitive subject.

This is a natural and expected reaction because of the identity of our ancestry and of the overwhelming membership composition of JACL.

At the same time, the responsibility of providing appropriate answers is tremendous, for what happens to Okinawa, and when, may well determine the future course of Japan-United States relations for many years and possibly decades to come.

The Ryukyus stretch across the Pacific Ocean frontier of the vast Asian mainland from Japan to Taiwan. Though the United States concedes that the residual sovereignty of the islands remains with Japan, the United States Army administers it as a result of the Peace Treaty concluding World War II. Okinawa is the largest island, with about 812,000 population and a complex of American military bases.

Okinawa's geographic position is most strategic. All of Taiwan, most of Korea and large parts of Japan, the Philippines and mainland China lie within a thousand miles of Naha, the capital city. More than 75,000 acres are taken over by the military, which has developed perhaps the most awesome and efficient "forward base of operations" of any Far East area, at a cost of more than two billion dollars. The only bases in this part of the world where the United States has an absolutely free hand, it is common knowledge that nuclear weapons are stored here, even though there is a policy to neither confirm nor deny that charge.

But, the Okinawans speak Japanese and consider themselves Japanese. And today there is a consensus that is understandable in Japan itself that demands early reversion of these islands to erase the last remaining reminder of World War II defeat to the Americans. This is in spite of the acknowledged drain that Okinawa will be to Japan economically, for in the pre-war era the Ryukyus constituted Japan's poorest prefecture.

There is no doubt that Okinawa will someday be returned to the Japanese. The questions remains as to the timing of such reversion and the conditions under which such restoration takes place.

Aware that Japan continues to rely on the United States for its own defense and security, the Japanese at the moment are only seeking what they describe as administrative control, with the United States retaining its military control there.

Japan has expressed the hope that the American military in Okinawa will be placed under the same general conditions that govern Americans in Japan, that is that the United States must consult with Japan before any of its armed forces stationed in that country may take offensive action against any adversary and that the United States will not store nuclear weapons anywhere on the islands.

The United States military, however, is fearful that Japanese administrative control of Okinawa and the "prior consultation" requirement will so hamstring and hamper its operational efforts that their ability to carry out their strategic commitments will be seriously compromised. The military is aware that Japan has a "no war" constitution and a phobia against nuclear weapons.

Thus far, the military has been able to persuade United States Presidents that the strategic aspects of their needs in the Far East are paramount.

But political considerations have moved to the fore, especially since the Vietnam War has raised questions about the value of instant retaliation in all cases as a military policy and about military adventures on the Asian mainland, including efforts to suppress Communist subversion and alleged wars of national liberation.

Japan is now the world's third greatest industrial complex, but a reluctant nation in terms of world leadership to match its economic supremacy. Former American Ambassador to Japan Edwin Reischauer and other East Asian experts are almost unanimous in predicting that Japan, not Red China or India, is the future Asian power.

As the Wall Street Journal expressed it during the visit recently of Japanese Foreign Minister Aichi to Washington to open formally the negotiations that may lead to the reversion of Okinawa, "Prior consultation may restrict sudden military moves from Okinawa, but prior consultation will also force Japan to take a position on the problems besetting Asia."

In any event, to study this and other problems in the international arena, with special emphasis naturally on those bilateral matters affecting United States-Japan relations, the National JACL Committee on International Affairs was reactivated, with Dr. Mary I. Watanabe of Philadelphia as chairman.

This Committee is charged with the responsibility of recommending appropriate JACL positions, not on the basis of automatically endorsing the views of either or both the United States Department of State or the Japanese Foreign Ministry, but on the basis of what it believes to be correct and most advantageous to the country and to mankind.

Moreover, when possible, such recommendations are to be made before the Department of State, for instance, has reached its own conclusions in order that it and the White House, among others, may have the benefit of the thinking of JACL.

In spite of obvious handicaps, such as the lack of time and adequate research and other facilities, the Committee is conscientiously trying to come up with constructive and meaningful recommendations for not only JACL and Japanese Americans but more for the consideration of the Administration and the Congress in determining the proper course for future United States-Japan relations.

We confidently look forward to the Committee's recommendations on the reversion of Okinawa, for we know that it will reflect solid research, unemotional judgment, and constructive insight.

7-YEAR STUDY LINKS JOB WITH SOCIAL CLUB TIES

West Coast Corporate
Executives Interviewed
by OSU Business Dean

NEW YORK — Social club membership is a necessity to getting ahead in the business world, and that fact greatly handicaps the careers of Jews and other minorities, a study concluded recently.

It said that since Jews often can't get into clubs useful in big business relationships, they are seriously hampered in their climb up the executive ladder.

The seven-year study, directed by Dr. Reed M. Powell, a sociologist and dean of Ohio State Univ.'s school of business, found that the same barriers face Negroes, Mexicans, Orientals and other minorities.

Based on interviews with 325 west coast corporate executives and on discussions with members of leading social clubs, the findings were presented to the 63rd annual meeting of the American Jewish Committee.

More Than Sociability

The report said businessmen's clubs, golf, country and athletic clubs serve purposes far beyond mere sociability, and are centers where business ideas are traded and modified and even major transactions handled informally.

Because Jews often are barred from the elite club, they commonly are foreclosed from promotion for not belonging, the report said. It said this often happens even when upper corporate echelons are not personally prejudiced.

However, three out of four persons interviewed stressed the business desirability of the club memberships and the consequent disqualification for level promotions for those who did not belong to the clubs.

The 450-page report, entitled, "The Social Milieu as a Force in Executive Promotion," says that among religions, Judaism "stands alone as major negative factor in the lives of American business executives."

Those They Know

It constitutes a "almost insurmountable barrier" to higher business advancement in many cases, Powell reported, because the dominant group "naturally turns to the ranks of those they know" socially for select positions.

A complicating factor, the study added, is that acceptance into the dominant American society without the loss of their personal identity.

Most executives felt the chances for Negroes, Mexicans and Orientals for status jobs were minimal, as were their chances for social club memberships.

Seattle seeks community queen

SEATTLE—Sixteen charming candidates are vying in the Greater Seattle Japanese queen contest to participate in the Seafair activities. Preliminary judging was held last week at Bush Garden. The coronation ball will be held July 12 at the Seattle Center's Snoqualmie - Nisqually Rooms.

Initial reception was held at the home of present queen Jo Anne Iwasaki. Contestants also met for tea at the home of Japanese Consul General and Mrs. Kikuo Yoshida with 1967 Seafair queen Linda Andrews present. The candidates are:

Elaine Aoki, Cathy Hori, Janet Ishihara, Gwen Kawabata, Dodi Morio, Arlene Naganawa, Joyce Okano, Karlynn Omoio, Julie Sakahara, Kathy Sakita, Karen Tsukiji, Judy Sakai, Linda Hoshide, June Eguchi, Chisako Yamashiro and Margaret Kihara.

Seattle JACL and the Japanese Cultural Festival Committee are co-sponsoring the queen contest.

Tickets are now on sale at \$6 per person. Coronation program will start at 10 p.m., according to Helen Akita, queen committee chairman.

CALENDAR

June 26-29

EDYC—Spring session, Washington, D.C. JACL hosts.

June 28 (Saturday)
Chicago—YJA picnic, Labagh Woods.

Prog. Westside—Chanel's Miss Teen of Crenshaw Square coronation and dance, March 10, 10 p.m.

June 29 (Saturday)
Chicago—YJA Bd Mtg, JACL Office, 7:30 p.m.

Dayton—Picnic, Eastwood Park. Prog. Westside—Car rally and picnic, 10 a.m., Tai-Ping parking lot.

July 1 (Tuesday)
Oakland—Bd Mtg, Sumitomo Bank Bldg., 7:30 p.m.

July 4 (Friday)
San Diego—Community picnic, Silver Strand State Park, 11 a.m.

Contra Costa—AFS Carnival, Pointe Richmond.

July 7 (Monday)
Mt. Olympus—Lagoon Night.

July 9 (Wednesday)
Pasadena—Bd Mtg, Tom Ito's res., 8 p.m.

July 12 (Saturday)
San Jose—JACL dance, Leninger Hall.

Philadelphia—Picnic, Friend's Central.

July 13 (Sunday)
NC-WNDC—Exec Br Mtg, Oakland.

July 18-20
Los Angeles—Nat'l JACL Interim Board Mtg, International Hotel.

July 20 (Sunday)
Contra Costa—Chapter picnic, Little Hills Ranch, San Ramon.

July 26 (Saturday)
San Diego—Awards dinner-dance, Tiki Hut, Tenny Country Hotel, 7 p.m.; Jerry Enomoto, sponsor.

NEWS CAPSULES

Politics

Rep. Spark Matsunaga (D-Hawaii) said the newly-approved Congressional districting plan for Hawaii makes it less likely that he will leave the House and challenge Sen. Hiram Fong (R-Hawaii) for the Senate next year. However, Matsunaga told the Honolulu Advertiser he would enter the Senate race if for some reason Fong does not run for re-election. Rep. Patsy Mink said it was too early yet to make a firm decision, though her associates feel she might. Hawaii was redistricted into an urban district (Hawaii Kai to Aiea) and rural district (Windward and rural Oahu and the Neighbor Islands). Matsunaga would run in the urban district.

School Front

Joe Saito, active Snake River Valley JACLer, is board chairman of the Treasurer Valley Community College education district, which had its proposed \$382,313 budget for 1969-70 defeated by a 1-146 yes - 1,538 no vote. As no tax had been established for the district, the entire budget is subject to approval by ballot. A public meeting was called to ascertain which portions of the budget are undesirable.

Sam Mihara of the McDonnell Douglas Corp. was class president at UCLA's Engineer Executive Program, a graduate engineering course for middle management personnel with potential to fill top level positions. The class project involved a unique city planned for low-income residents but minus ghettos or poverty pockets.

Eugenia H. O'Brien, principal of Hobart Blvd. School in the Los Angeles Uptown-Wilshire area, retires this month after 42 years' service in the city schools, 32 of them as principal and at Hobart since 1953.

Among the testimonials conferred upon her was one from the Ratu Dai-Ni Gakuen.

Tokusei Mayeda, chairman of the math department at Los Angeles High, will be president of the Faculty Associates at the school. A graduate of Santa Monica High and Cal State L.A., he joined the faculty in 1962.

Dennis Katsumi Sato, son of the Hiroshi Sato, 12731 Rubens Ave., Los Angeles, was graduated cum laude from Claremont Men's College in political science and has a prospective teacher fellowship at Univ. of Chicago.

Nobel laureate Yasunari Kawabata was conferred an honorary doctorate by the Univ. of Hawaii June 8. It was the first honorary presented since 1964.

Lynn Shimamoto, youngest of the five children of the George Shimamoto of Irving, Tex., will enter Washington University at St. Louis, where she was born, to major in architecture. Her design on homes was an advanced category prize winner at the recent young designers' competition sponsored by the Southwestern Home and Apartment Builders Assn. at Dallas. She was art chairman for her school's new literary magazine.

Psychology Dept. faculty member Dr. Walter Nunokawa was honored as one of the outstanding teachers by students at Portland State University.

Harry Nunokawa, at the 150th commencement at Univ. of Cincinnati June 15 was Minoru Kawamoto, an alumnus widely known in Japan as an industrialist and adviser to political leaders of Japan. He is managing director of the Kyushu Oil Development Co., Tokyo.

The San Mateo branch of the American Assn. of University Women established a scholarship in honor of Mrs. Yoshiko Yamamoto.

Yoshiko Yamamoto, whose residence is at the Katsusho Detached Palace villa at San Mateo was the site of many AAUW benefits.

UC Berkeley graduate, Dr. James M. Sugihara, 50, of Las Animas, Colo., was named dean of the college of chemistry and physics at North Dakota University at Fargo. A professor of organic chemistry, he taught at the Univ. of Utah from 1947 until he joined North Dakota in 1964.

His younger brother, Dr. Thomas T. Sugihara, 44, is professor of nuclear chemistry at the Texas A&M campus at Kingsville. Japan-born Michiko Takaki was appointed

assistant professor at Stanford's anthropology department. She holds a master's degree in journalism from Southern Illinois and has just completed four years of field study in ethnology in the Philippines. She is a doctoral candidate at Yale.



Attorney Frank F. Chuman (above), S'38 graduate of UCLA and recipient of UCLA Alumni Assn.'s "Distinguished Community Service Award" in 1967, was elected general counsel and member of the UCLA Alumni Assn. board of directors. The association has launched a continuing education program for its alumni in business and industry, internship program for undergraduate and graduate students, and "Programs for Urban Progress" involving community service projects, tutorial studies in minority areas, ethnic studies and minority faculty recruitment.

Air Products and Chemicals, Allentown, Pa., appointed David T. Nikaido, patent counsel with the industrial chemicals division, a Univ. of Colorado graduate in chemistry and an attorney, he and his family reside in Westconville. He previously resided in St. Louis, where he was active in JACL.

Takashi Wakabayashi, assistant v.p. and asst. mgr. of the Bank of Tokyo office at San Jose, was appointed branch manager of the new Mid-Peninsula branch to be open late this summer at El Camino Real and San Antonio Rd., Los Altos. It will be Bank of Tokyo's 10th branch. Wakabayashi, who resides in Sunnyvale, is a 17-year veteran with the bank.

Oyama -

Continued from Front Page

When I mentioned that the first night I was in Tokyo I watched "Our Gang" on TV, an old film dubbed in Japanese. Tak was quick to retort, "Hopalong Cassidy in Japanese was one of the earliest."

I'm Visible

I asked Tak, "Did you ever find race an advantage?" Immediately, he replied, "I'm glad that you put it that way."

He finds race a positive factor, and to his advantage. Meeting with film executives, he said, "They may not remember my name or pronounce my name right, but they know they've seen me before. I utilize this. I have never felt a stranger any place."

"Race is something positive and unique in this business. It gives me an identity. For

instance, I was in a place where there were 1,000 guests in a big Roman room and I get waves from across the room. I'm visible. Seen across the room. Executives wave."

I told him that most Nisei don't realize this positive factor until they visit Japan, and he quickly retorted, "Yes, you lose your identity."

He also said that there "might have been some negative factors in his being Japanese like not being called to certain meetings," but he does not know.

"I don't let it bother me," he said.

I asked, "What with Japan's steamed up prosperity, how does it affect you?" He replied, "It's interesting: in business image, personal image, corporate image, Japan rubs off—the image of the Japanese businessman as being shrewd—in a total sense—the very brilliance and aggressiveness... and the artistry and appreciation of beauty. The stereotype of the Japanese businessman. Those values rub off."

A Farmer at Heart

He enjoys lecturing, and he would have liked teaching but doesn't think that he would have had the patience. He lectures at the Columbia University Radio and TV department and is often called at seminars.

He is also a committeeman of the College Fund, and a Board of Trustees member and officer of the Morningside Garden Nursery School. He has served as an officer and also an executive board member of his Parent-Teacher Association, and as Northern Manhattan Chairman for the Boy Scouts of America Fund Drive.

He met his wife, Alice, while they were students at Columbia University. His wife's maiden name was Alice Zoty, a native New Yorker who grew up in Forest Hills, Long Island, and Chicago. She teaches kindergarten in the Gardens Coop Nursery. They have two children, Kim and Chris.

Some day not too far in the future, the Kakos plan to retire to a former dairy and poultry farm, which they own in upstate New York, Petersburg. "I would like to raise apples and build things with my own hand," he said. "After all I am a farmer at heart."

Flowers-Garden

San Marino League members witnessed a special demonstration lecture on Japanese flower arrangement June 8 at the Huntington Gardens. Demonstrating artists were Muriel L. Merrell of the Shofu-Ryu, June Selka Tokuyama of the Ikenobo School and Shunyo Kawagoe Kodama of the Sogetsu School.

Churches

The office of the Bishop of the Buddhist Churches of America announced the following appointments: Rev. Sadamuro Ouchi of Tacoma to Pasadena, Rev. Shoki Mohri of Pasadena to Tacoma, Rev. Hoichi Tsuchimoto of Japan, a student minister, to Sacramento... The So. Dist. Buddhist Convention scheduled Oct. 26 at Disneyland Hotel will feature Rep. Spark Matsunaga as keynote speaker, according to district chairman Dr. Ken Yamaguchi of Pasadena.

After ministering for six years at Westminster Presbyterian Church in Orange County, the Rev. Kent Ikeda resigned to continue his education at Columbia University.

Sports

Asst. football coach Fred Sato, 41, at Rainier Beach High (Seattle) was promoted to head coaching job. He has been teaching and coaching since 1954 at Yakima's Marquette High and moved to Rainier Beach High when it opened in 1960. He starred in football and track in high school at Cincinnati, attended Xavier of Ohio and Central Washington State. He also has done postgraduate work at Univ. of Washington, and teaches judo at the West Seattle YMCA.

Dr. S. I. Hayakawa subbed for Chronicle sports columnist Art Rosenbaum as VIP catcher in the KSFO No-Stars vs. Reno VIP exhibition baseball game at Cow Palace June 5, which was viewed by a record crowd of 10,200. The celebrity show was a benefit for the Police Athletic League.

Awards

Steve Hirahara, son of the Shigeo Hiraharas of Madera, became the second in the family to be named Exchange Club Boy of the Year. His older brother James won a similar award in 1968. Student body president, honor student and athlete, Steve will enter Claremont College in the fall.

The Citrus Valley Optimists awarded a \$100 savings bond to Dan T. Oki of Azusa High at its scholarship banquet at Covina Bowl.

Charles Scribner's Sons has published the 14th book for children, "Hisako's Mysteries" (\$3.50), a story of girl who visits Tokyo after secretly being shown a photograph of handsome young artist and is told to watch out for him. After teaching some years, Miss Uchida turned to writing as a career. Her 15th book, of the Sumi series, is due this fall.

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Kaiwo Maru

SAN DIEGO—The four-masted Japanese training ship, Kaiwo Maru, is in port on a 10-day visit to participate in San Diego's 200th anniversary celebration this week.

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Bill Hosokawa

From the Frying Pan

Tokyo, Japan

THE UNBELIEVABLE CITY—I am working in a borrowed office in one of Tokyo's more modern buildings. The glass wall runs from floor to ceiling, the air conditioning hisses softly, and the sounds of activity in the outer office are muted. Just outside the window is a frenzy of vehicular activity on three levels—the ground, a gracefully curving middle level elevated freeway and an upper level elevated freeway. The term freeway is a misnomer; most of the elevated roads seem to be toll roads and although traffic moves much more swiftly on them than on the fantastically congested surface streets, they are also expensive.

Since I was here 18 months ago the highway between Tokyo and Osaka has been completed. It took nearly as long to reach the highway itself, on the outskirts of Tokyo, as it did to cover a 53-mile segment on the way to the Lake Hakone resort area. But once we were on the highway, traffic moved smoothly and swiftly, three lanes in each direction over a large portion of the way, pinching down to a standard four-lane road in some areas. Much of the highway was divided by a wide median strip. Where it wasn't, there were plantings and unobtrusive multi-strand steel cable barriers to prevent cars from crossing over into the oncoming lanes. The surface was smooth, the curves gentle and our Toyota Corona floated along at an easy 60-65 miles an hour.

The toll, when we left the highway after 53 miles, was 700 yen, which is just a few cents less than \$2.00—a charge of something close to 4 cents a mile for use of the road. The alternative to paying this high toll is to use the narrow, winding old route, far more picturesque but exasperatingly slow.

The same kind of contrast that exists between super highway and country lane is visible here in the city, as well. Between the New Japan Hotel and the Tokyo Hilton is an old temple reached by a long flight of precipitous stairs. They were having some kind of celebration there the other night, and walking through the temple grounds, it was hard to imagine that a couple of hundred yards away in a huge, flashy night club, Japanese strippers were performing topos dances. From our room in the Palace Hotel (a delightful place where the accommodations are comfortable and the service superb), we can overlook one of the moats around the Imperial Palace and watch the Japanese tourists pile out of the rubberneck buses to march up to the Nijo Bridge that leads into the inner sanctums.

A MATTER OF MONEY—Every trip to these parts, I find myself struggling to readjust to the currency system, although it really isn't very difficult. One American dollar is worth 360 yen, more or less, but chances are you'll be getting about 356 or 358 at the hotel exchange counter.

This means that if you order a 1,000-yen lunch, you're paying about \$2.80, and if you eat in a hotel dining room you won't get much of a meal for that price. You can expect to pay around 1,800 yen for a lunch that includes soup, salad, fish course and the entree, plus bread and butter and beverage and a light dessert. There's \$5, and if we're not used to eating a lunch of those proportions, neither are we accustomed to blowing \$5 for the mid-day meal. But \$5 is only the beginning. They automatically tack on 10% for a service charge in lieu of a tip, and another 10% for tax. Sometimes they seem to add the tax and sometimes they don't and I haven't been able to figure out why. At any rate, you can expect your meal to cost 20% more than the menu shows, and your \$5 lunch becomes \$6. After a while you begin to wonder if you'll have enough cash to last the entire trip.

The prices in the bars are even more fantastic, we hear. The most fashionable ones don't have a posted price list, apparently charging whatever the traffic is likely to bear, and most folks don't bother to argue about the size of the bar bill. They just charge it to the expense account. It is not at all unusual for visiting Americans to find they've been presented with a bill for \$100, more or less, for the mixed drinks they could buy for less than one-tenth of that amount in a first class bistro back home. The moral is don't drink in public, but few people seem to take that kind of advice.

THE BIG ORIENTALS—A vast change has taken place in the Japanese diet since the end of the war, particularly among those in the cities. More wheat products and less rice is being consumed. More meat is being eaten. Perhaps as a result, the youngsters seen on the streets of Tokyo are taller and heavier than they used to be. Men six feet tall, girls five-foot-six or more can be seen frequently enough that they don't appear to be freaks. Just what role diet has played in the physical development of the young Japanese isn't entirely clear at this point, but it must be considerable.

There are still tiny people, to be sure. Our favorite waitress at the Palace Hotel coffeeshop is a tiny doll of a lass, petite enough to be called watch charm size, but gracefully formed. But it seems that she stands out more because she is so little; the tall ones are being taken for granted.

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Highlights of Noguchi case

Final week of testimony in the Dr. Noguchi case before the Los Angeles County Civil Service Commission was presented June 2-5, with highlights as follows:

Lt. Col. William Berner, Army flight surgeon who took part in the investigation of the Los Angeles Airways helicopter crash in May, 1968, for the National Transportation

Safety Board, characterized Dr. Noguchi as "a normal human being, a calm, reserved individual." Having investigated some seven major air disasters for the NTSB and 14 more for the Civil Aeronautics Board, he found the handling by the Los Angeles coroner's office to be "well organized, much better than we found in many other

places." A letter commending Dr. Noguchi's performance was made a part of the record. (Dr. Thomas T. Noguchi was to have testified June 9 in his own defense but his counsel, Godfrey Isaac, rested his case at this point without calling his client.)

Rebuttal Witnesses

Dr. John C. Kramer, asst. professor of clinical psychiatry and pharmacology at UC Irvine and a psycho-pharmacology expert for the last 10 years at the Center for the Study of Narcotics and Drug Abuse, would not call Dexamyl "addictive" but said it does have a strong tendency to produce a desire to use it repeatedly. It is usually used as an appetite depressant and also stay awake for an extended period of time, he added. Asked by Deputy County Counsel Martin Weekes if the amphetamine effect of Dexamyl would produce a feeling of "omnipotence," Kramer said he would not describe the effect as going that far, "although he would feel more powerful than ordinary."

J. B. Mayfield, promoted two months ago to senior investigator for the coroner's office, testified he heard James Kano, another investi-

gator, tell Noguchi before he became coroner, "If you don't stop taking those pills, you will never be appointed coroner." Mayfield said another investigator, Charles Maxwell, was also present and said, "Jimmy was a little rough on him. I was surprised to hear him say that."

Isaac, in cross-examination, had Mayfield admit he was called into conference last week by Weekes, Maxwell and Herbert McRoy, chief prosecution witness. Mayfield also admitted he had placed fifth in a recent civil service examination for promotion to senior investigator and was one of three promoted. He pointed out that the No. 1 man refused the appointment and under the rule-of-three he was eligible for consideration in promotion. In previous examinations, he said he had placed first or second and had been acting senior investigator for the past five or six years.

Mrs. Eleanor Guntner, psychologist at Hacker Clinic who administered a battery of tests to Dr. Noguchi, was called to describe Noguchi's reactions to the tests she gave him under direction of Dr. Frederick J. Hacker who previously testified that his examination showed Noguchi to be normal. Questioned by Weekes on the verbal IQ score of 112, "Would not a description of Noguchi's presentation at a medical convention as (masterful) and brilliant than be incorrect," she replied Noguchi was understandably anxious when he took the test and that his cultural background would handicap him but that in his specialized field he would probably be more at ease.

In the Rorschach test, she said Noguchi saw a similarity to anatomical parts in many of the ink blot designs but that such identification is common to medical men taking this test. Weekes wanted to know if it was not a "manic-depressive" trait when someone taking this test "personalizes" the designs as Noguchi sometimes did. In one design, Noguchi had first seen rabbits and then changed his perception to an angry Japanese warlord. She said it only "reflects his interest in his work." In another test, she held that Dr. Noguchi "has many ideas, but his ideas have coherence."

Tests showed Noguchi is an extrovert who readily responded to outside stimuli but he did not appear to be overemotional, she said. On cross-examination, she said there were no "correct or incorrect" answers to the psychological tests and that a person's cultural background, socio-economic and ethnic group to which he belongs vary one's responses from what is considered the "norm" in this country.

Dr. James O. Palmer, associate professor of clinical psy-

chology at UCLA, said Noguchi's personality showed manic-depressive symptoms, basing his opinions on an analysis he made of the results of tests given Noguchi by Mrs. Guntner. He emphasized that they were just symptoms—not a psychosis or sickness. A manic-depressive person alternates between periods of elation and depression.

Palmer also said test answers indicated Noguchi would have "difficulties at times in supervising others" and that he would be "often unduly affected by aspects of a situation."

On cross-examination, Isaac brought out that Palmer had only studied the raw data of the tests for three hours on June 3, had read newspaper accounts of the Noguchi case and had watched the hearing on TV before his analysis was made and that everyone has personality syndromes or symptoms and that these are only traits, not illness. Palmer also admitted he had never met or spoken to Noguchi.

Asked if he should be reluctant to draw conclusions from tests without interviewing the man, Palmer said no, that psychologists often send such tests to colleagues to get independent judgments.

Asked about the 112 score in the verbal test, Palmer said Noguchi was called "bright" and agreed with Isaac that Japan-born Noguchi was an "extraordinary" man in that he rose to great heights as a forensic pathologist despite language difficulties.

Dr. Henry J. Reining, dean of the USC Institute for International and Public Affairs, professor of public administration, was called to testify about the qualifications which fit a man for an administrative position.

Though the commission ruled the dean could not interpret psychological test data, he was allowed to answer Weekes' question: "Assuming that a competent psychologist had administered a battery of tests in which the subject came out with a verbal IQ of 112, in which he scored 'average' in social adjustment and social relationships, scored a very high 68 in the MMPI (Minnesota Multi-Phase Personality Inventory Test) and showed evidence of disassociative thought in the Rorschach test, would that man be a good administrator?"

Reining said he would have to answer that in the negative since a good administrator would have to be above-average in intelligence, energy and ability to get along with people.

In cross-examination, Isaac asked whether his judgment would be different if he knew "this man was active and held a responsible position in his professional organization, if he admitted his recollection of the vast majority of workers could 'possibly' be in error. Henry said the incident occurred shortly before Noguchi was suspended (March 4).

PACIFIC CITIZEN—3
Friday, June 27, 1969

were willing to travel long distances to testify for him, if officers in other departments of the county testified to his competence." Reining, qualified his answers, indicating he would give less weight to them than to the fact, as Weekes brought out in his question, that he would to the several division heads under him had given the most damaging testimony.

Reining, at one point of the heated exchanges between Isaac and Weekes, said: "I don't want to spend my time being pushed around by a couple of lawyers. I don't want to be on either side of this case. I know nothing about this case." He told the commission they were allowing the lawyers too much inhibited by these restrictions. "I thought this was a Civil Service hearing, not a trial."

Isaac interjected he thought the commission was doing an excellent job in conducting the case and Weekes tried to calm down the witness.

Dr. Alexander B. Caldwell, staff psychologist on the UCLA Neuropsychiatric Institute, told about an "automated" analysis he made of Noguchi's psychological test results, which tended to show he wanted to prove himself, was boastful and sought praise. "Even though he may work in intense activity, he tests as having a good level of ego strength with a clearly favorable prospect for being an effective employee and remaining so," he concluded. "The Noguchi tests showed a quick tendency to be angry at people who would thwart him or block him."

Dr. Russell Henry, acting coroner and final rebuttal witness, testified about the origin of a petition to retain Dr. Noguchi as coroner. It differed from what was previously offered by a county witness in that he saw medical photographer Richard Kotke show a "handwritten" petition to Noguchi and heard him say he was circulating it. Henry said Dr. Noguchi looked at the petition and said he would have his secretary "type it up."

Asked by Weekes if Noguchi's secretary, Mrs. Ethel Field, volunteered to type it up, Henry said, "No, she didn't volunteer."

Isaac on cross-examination pointed out that Mrs. Field testified at the beginning of the hearing she had composed the petition on her typewriter and that Kotke later revised it. Asked if he did not hear Mrs. Field ask Kotke about polishing up the petition, Henry said no. And later Henry admitted his recollection of the vast majority of workers could "possibly" be in error. Henry said the incident occurred shortly before Noguchi was suspended (March 4).

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James Sasaki, Norio Kuroyama, Shig Gamaichi, Sam Yoshimura, Mr. Hojo, Mr. Amate, James Tanabe, Jimmie Wong, Sam Shimoguchi, Shigeharu Kumazaki, Cy Yugechi, Patrick Flannery, Anonymous Nakamura, Family of Portland, Ore., Mr. and Mrs. Shigeru Uyetake, Mr. and Mrs. Annon Matsumori, Mr. and Mrs. Justus Sato, Anonymous from San Francisco.
Haisko Katsun, Mr. and Mrs. Shigeo Iwofura, Mr. and Mrs. Frank Takeuchi, Mr. and Mrs. Tom Takaki, Blue-Bird Nursery, Mrs. Komaki Befu, Mr. and Mrs. Bill Otsuji, Mr. Kimiko Side, Mr. and Mrs. Herbert Fukuda, Mr. and Mrs. Ben Iwane, Fujiwara, Mr. and Mrs. George Akiyoshi, William Nakamura, Mr. and Mrs. James Takahashi, Mr. and Mrs. Victor Takata.

Brennan, Osamu Miyamoto, DDS, Dr. Ken Yamaguchi, Katsuchi Matsuda, Ichiro Masumoto, Toku-saku Inaba, Yoshio Asari.
\$5—Mr. and Mrs. Harry S. Gumi-lack, Estelle Fields, Masato Tanida, Mr. and Mrs. Francis Seichi Torii, Steven Kaneshiro, Nobuyuki Katagiri, Mr. and Mrs. George Murakami, Mr. and Mrs. Masao Masuda, Yasuo Matsubaki, Walter Krystof, T. Kimura, A. Shitahara, Kichiro Nakamura, Mr. and Mrs. Tom Okutsu, K. E. and Dolores Hoff.
\$5—Yoshinasa Matsuda, Noboru Sasaki AIA, Tadashi Kubota.
\$4—Kathy, Margie, Dorothy and Shiori Okurai Jr.
\$2—Mr. and Mrs. James Hoshida.
\$1—Carol T. Nobui, B.M. Ota.
Total (June 12): \$19,041.91

Continued on Page 6

\$7.83—Joseph W. Still M.D.
\$7.00—Alan S. Tanisawa.
\$5.00—George T. Isoda, Mar Vista Service, Hiroshi Tadokuma, George Narahara, Woodrow Yamaka, George Higa, Gerald J. Kobayashi, Jack Kobayashi, Mr. and Mrs. Bob M. Urugami, Mr. and Mrs. M. Osaka, Mr. and Mrs. George Ojura, Mr. and Mrs. Masanobu Nako, Joyce Nako, Anonymous, Mr. and Mrs. Tak Nakamura, Mr. and Mrs. Satoru Mitani, Mr. and Mrs. Yasuo Saito, Mr. and Mrs. Kay Makiyama, Dorothy Nakagawa, Mr. and Mrs. Kenneth Yim, Mr. and Mrs. Kiko Yamamoto, Mr. and Mrs. Anne De Soto, Gertrude Mae Forney.
\$5—Mr. and Mrs. John F. Ben-nagur.
\$2—Anonymous.
\$1—Anonymous.
Total (June 13): \$22,461.74

\$50—Commodore Perry Post No. 523.
\$25—Frank A. Shimohara, Kyu-taro Ishii, Harry Hotta, Three Star Nursery, Hideo Iba, O.D.
\$20—Kitagawa Bros., John Wada, Sadao Kubota, Gongoro Endo, Granada Fish Co., Dontaku.
\$15—Yonoko Watanabe.
\$10—Yadamu Hayashi, Shouji Okaneke, Shing Nakamura, Hideo Kawase, Paul Shinaki, Kenneth N. Hirami, Tom Tosuke Hagio, Lucille T. Hagio, Mr. and Mrs. Masao Okanishi.
\$10—Fred Hattori, 106th Street Nursery, George Y. Shimokawa, Tamiaki Maki, Kikuyo Okura, Henry T. Yuge, H. Nakagawa, Mr. and Mrs. Geo. Nakadate, Mr. and Mrs. Hayime Mizuki, Mr. and Mrs. Richard Hasegawa, Tak Kobata, T. K. Shindo, Kimio Kokubo, Satoru Taketa, Mr. Y. Tsu-mori.
\$5—Mathilde Moore, H. Miyagi-shima, Fred Kubota, Nozomu Nishimura, Teruko Nagata, S. Horio, Mr. and Mrs. George Ka-maguchi.
Continued on Page 6

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DEPARTMENT STORES



PACIFIC CITIZEN

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THE JACL BELIEVES

"The JACL believes in promoting active participation by the individual in civic and national life, securing justice and equal opportunities for persons of Japanese ancestry in America as well as for all Americans regardless of their race, creed, color or national origin. JACL is a nonpartisan, nonsectarian organization, whose membership is open to all Americans, 18 years of age or older."

CURRENT JACL ACTIVITIES

- 1—Celebrate the Japanese Immigration Centennial in 1969.
- 2—Repeal the Emergency Detention Act.
- 3—Promote inter-racial harmony and justice.
- 4—Promote welfare of persons of Japanese ancestry in America.
- 5—Publish the history of Japanese in America.
- 6—Work toward good U.S.-Japan relations.
- 7—Keep watch on legislation of concern to JACL.
- 8—Encourage knowledge of Japanese culture.
- 9—Administer the National JACL scholarship program.
- 10—Expand services to JACL membership.

Except for JACL staff writers, news and opinions expressed by columnists do not necessarily reflect JACL policy.

HARRY K. HONDA, Editor

4— Friday, June 27, 1969

Ye Editor's Desk

'NISEI: THE QUIET AMERICANS'

Strong but isolated reactions to the title of Bill Hosokawa's forthcoming history of Japanese Americans, "Nisei: The Quiet Americans," have been expressed in our Letters section. That such might be generated by the new title was, indeed, anticipated by the author, the publisher and the JACL Japanese History Project executive committee. Nevertheless, it was adjudged the most appropriate. If a more suitable title is found, it shall be used, I'm sure.

Not having read any part of Hosokawa's manuscript, our position is a reliance on the judgment of those who are best able to decide—though what has appeared in the Letters section represents a segment of Nisei thought which cannot be ignored.

While the title of a book has "attraction value" (a key ingredient for any publication), the final assessment can only come after comparing it with its content, we feel. Value of a book is in what it says—not just its label. It may be that after reading Hosokawa's 160,000-word chronicle of the Japanese Americans, readers may want to say: "Nisei—Quite American" instead.

Speaking of books, Scribner is publishing a college English text in which ethnic literature is presented. A PC Holiday Issue contribution by Mrs. Ferris Takahashi of Boulder, Colo., entitled, "The Widower," will be included to represent the Japanese in America.

A Los Angeles high school text in the same vein has been published. Agnes Sato, who gathered the material (prose and poems) from various minority member students, has included several Samsel contributions.

A San Francisco State College student has compiled a list of currently available books on the Japanese American. List price of the 35 books totals about \$150.

What we would like to see reprinted is the 10-part set of the Final Reports of the War Relocation Authority. It would make a trim single volume if typeset. With greater interest being shown by students in the Evacuation and life in the relocation centers, the temptation to purloin even one volume from the set seems heightened when they realize the wealth and kind of information contained therein.

And this week, the PC is happy to announce Allan Beekman of Honolulu as its book editor. He intends to review a variety of books appearing on the market today of interest to Japanese Americans.

EAST (Really 'East') WIND: Bill Marutani

Maze of "Maze-Moi"

IF YOU THINK Washington, D.C., which is laid out like some gigantic cart wheel with its streets radiating out from a hub is confusing, Tokyo will be an absolute nightmare. Addresses are a complexities of "ku's cho's, me's, ban's, go's, biru" and finally "shitsus" or room numbers. Frequently a cabbie must be given informal but precise directions, that the destination is behind such-and-such a landmark, the second street on the left, etc. Appalling is the fact that many streets are not posted with names.

THE EPITOME OF FINANCIAL SUCCESS would appear to be the owner of a black (and the black is important) Mercedes-Benz upholstered with white linen covers and of course wheeled by a white-gloved "untenshi."

THERE IS A SKID ROW just off Shimbashi-eki. After always having seen industrious, diligent and proud Nisei and Nisei, it is somehow startling to seem human flotsam sprawled over the sidewalk or aimlessly shuffling along the street . . . wearing Japanese faces. Perhaps the Japanese have "arrived" . . . whatever that means.

TIPS ON EATING: Stay away from those small "joints," and for fairly decent "nihon-meshi" prepared under reliable conditions but without the tourist's premium, try the "shokuten's" in office buildings. No tipping of waiters or cabbies.

TOKYO ACCENT: There definitely is one, as one quickly will learn in close situations of pronunciation. The emphasis is ever so elusive.

PACHINKO parlors, inane and debilitating as they are, are fascinating to see the highly skilled system some of its devotees employ in feeding those little steel balls.

A NISEI OAF, uncouth but well-meaning, constantly patronizing night clubs (with his red-headed hakujuin wife) and painfully fracturing communications with his pidgin "nihongo," depicted in a current "modan" movie house.

"JAPAN UNMASKED," a book by Ambassador Ichiro Kawasaki is causing quite a ripple in Japan. The ripple promises to grow into something more potent as soon as the Japanese translation comes out. Highly recommended reading for everyone, particularly Nisei. Charles E. Tuttle Co., (\$1.50) available in paper-back.

TRIPLE POLITENESS wherever one goes: "Irasshai" (welcome), "omachi-itashi-mashita" (sorry to have kept you waiting) even though the service may be quite speedy, and "arigato-go-zai-mashita" (thank you) even if it's a pack of gum. Even the bus driver drones "arigato-go-zai-mashita." And the fare, mind you, is 30-yen which is less than nine cents.

RESUTORAN'S everywhere: under the elevated tracks, on roofs, in basements, in alleys. If there's space to get in a cash register and a table, I'd swear they manage to squeeze in a "resutoran." (This is one of the Japanese adaptations of Western words that Ambassador Kawasaki derides. Perhaps "East Wind" may attempt a brief book review of "Japan Unmasked," for while we agree with much of what he had to say, we strongly disagreed at times with his purpose and questioned his reasonings.)

Young adults in northwest called by District Council

By HENRY KATO
PNWDC Governor

Portland, Ore. JACLERS have expressed much concern about Samsel participation in senior JACL. We in the Pacific Northwest District Council have taken an initiative to organize a young adult committee and we need the chapter help to get the program going. Due to reluctance of many chapters to form a separate group we shall attempt to channel the

BY THE BOARD

program through the district council.

All chapter presidents have been requested to appoint one adult representative to serve on the district council committee. The representative's responsibility would be to contribute ideas of what might work in their areas and report the young adult committee activities back to the chapter.

MID-WESTERN TRIP

On the morning of June 5, we (wife Chiyo and I, daughter-in-law and couple of grandchildren) started for Columbus, Ohio, to attend the graduation exercises for our daughter, Kathy, from Ohio State University Graduate School in Social Work. We left Portland International Airport for Chicago O'Hare International Airport. It was a beautiful, clear day so the pilot (captain) announced the landmarks below: the snow covered northern Rockies, Idaho and Montana, Yellowstone Park, Missouri River, Mississippi River, farm lands and cities. In little over 3 hours we were ready to land at O'Hare Airport.

We checked in at Palmer House in downtown Chicago, which I understand will be the National Convention Headquarters in 1970. I called the Mid-west JACL Office but was unable to make the connections. Office secretary Esther Hagiwara was in Seattle that week to attend her sister's funeral service. Sorry to hear of your loss, Esther.

We visited my brother's family, the Dr. Barrie Katos, that afternoon. In the evening Kumeo Yoshinari and I discussed the JACL program and issues. Also talked to Shig Wakamatsu on the Japanese History Project. He said when the book is completed the original committee will push the sales to members and local libraries.

We also had a chance to visit with Mr. and Mrs. Ben Terusaki's whom we lived and worked with in the camp in Eastern Oregon during the war years.

Graduation Day

The following day we flew in to Columbus. Our daughter was waiting for us.

On the morning of graduation it was raining. Vice President Spiro T. Agnew was the commencement speaker in place of President Richard Nixon as originally announced. Around 9 o'clock the rain quit and it began to clear up. The Vice President's group flew in by two Marine Corps helicopters. First to land were the Secret Service men, near the Stadium just behind the speaker's platform.

Vice President Agnew and Bob Hope received an honorary degree during the ceremony.

During the Vice President's address to the graduates, a small group of protesters (hippies) were escorted out of the stadium. After the commencement, a group of about 100 protesters, some from other colleges, tried to get to the helicopter but state troopers held them back and the Vice President got away without incident.

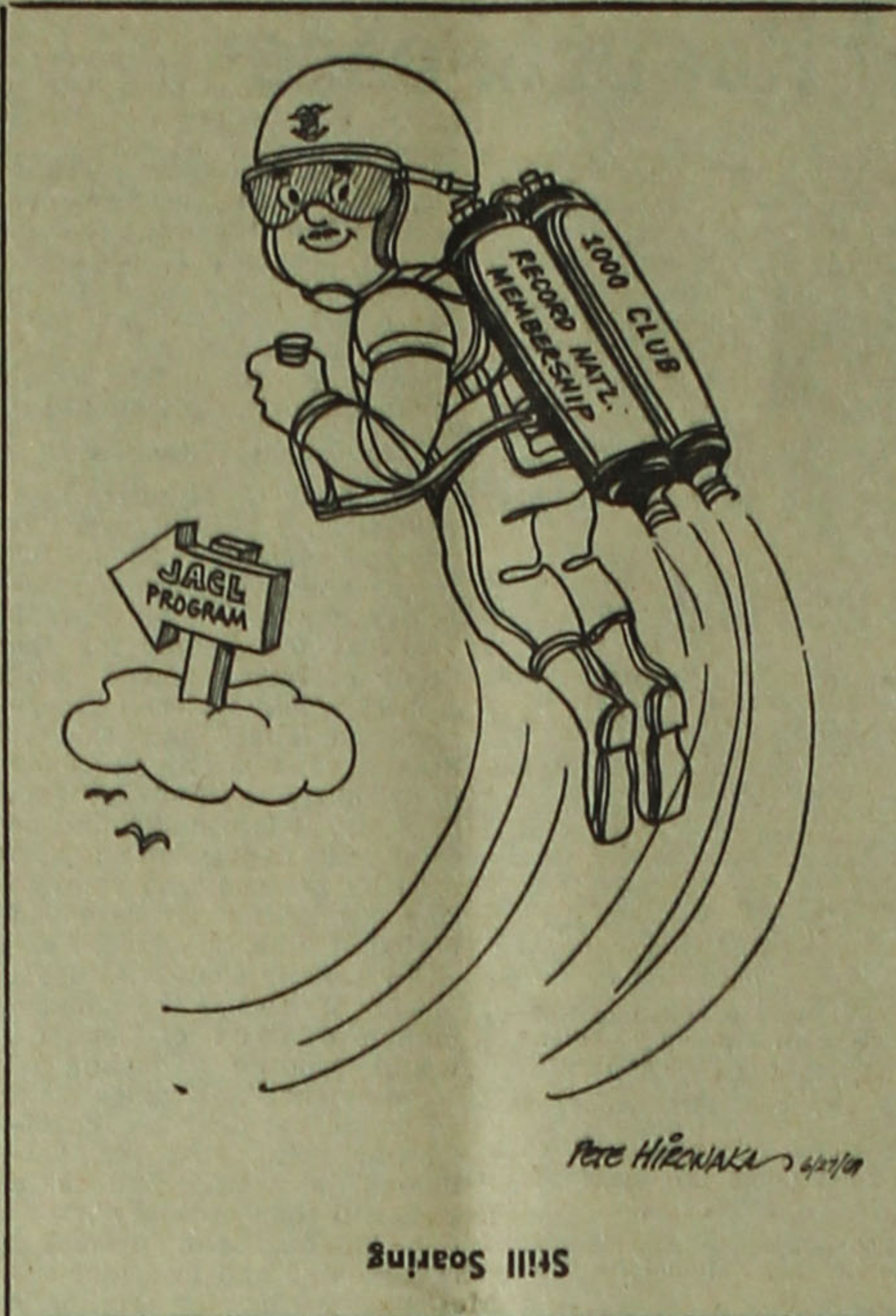
We decided to spend a couple of days sightseeing. While in Cleveland we were guests of the Henry Tanakas, MDC Governor, met with Mrs. Sachie (Fukui) Tanaka and her family who lived in our camp in Eastern Oregon during the war years. They lived in Salem, Ore. before the war.

We visited the Football Hall of Fame at Canton, Ohio; and Springfield, where our son Carl worked and took the Japanese engineers to train for Cascade Corp. He went to Japan to set up the sales office for the corporation. Carl is now with the Portland Chamber of Commerce. We went to Cincinnati, crossed the Ohio River into Kentucky for a day's trip.

We left Columbus on the 10th for a trip home with the car which Kathy had during her school year. Chiyo and granddaughter left for Oregon and Ontario by plane so I helped Kathy drive home. We came through Indianapolis, St. Louis, Kansas City, Abilene, (visited the Eisenhower Center), Denver, Salt Lake City and spent a couple of days in eastern Oregon.

Firemen wanted

LOS ANGELES—Special effort in the minority community to recruit young men (21-31), a high school graduate and in good health, for the L.A. City Fire Dept. opens June 30 with written examinations. Aug. 16 at present, there are no firemen of Oriental descent. Applications are available at the Japanese Chamber of Commerce, 125 Weller St.



Supers IIIIS

EDITORIAL: Beverly Hills Courier

L'Affaire Noguchi

By MARCH SCHWARTZ
Editor-Publisher

The Noguchi drama unfolding at the Los Angeles Civil Service Commission hearing room is having a major effect on the City of Beverly Hills.

It turns out the big hero of the hearing into Coroner Dr. Thomas T. Noguchi's dismissal is none other than local attorney Godfrey Isaac, whom you'll remember as a candidate for the State Senate not too long ago.

Isaac is one of the bright, young dedicated attorneys in town who seems to win the big ones—and the wise money boys are leaning a little his way in the current fracas about the fitness of Dr. Noguchi. And what makes this battle taking place in the Hall of Administration almost daily and in full view of thousands of TV viewers so important is the incensed Japanese community of Greater Los Angeles.

A Good Reason

When the Japanese get incensed over anything, you can bet there's a good reason. And the reason again is the belief by the rank and file Nisei that Noguchi's dismissal is a part of an overall attempt to hit at the minority member corner. It is in this area that many of our citizens are responding.

Moreover, many Japanese and Beverly Hills residents feel so strongly about Noguchi's dismissal and the circumstances surrounding same that they point out similarities in hysteria existing in 1941 and again today. In fact, an organization calling itself Japanese United in Search for Truth (JUST) is probably the largest and most important Japanese group to ever form here since World War II, to point out the importance of the Noguchi trial and the inconsistencies surrounding it. This group has been aroused at the indignities shown Dr. Noguchi thus far and are prepared to fight for his honor and the honor of every Japanese American.

The concentration camp treatment accorded loyal American citizens of Japanese descent 28 years ago was a national disgrace, and amends should be made as far as humanly possible, which to date has not been done. And the dismissal of Dr. Noguchi, under strange circumstances, according to some witnesses, parades before the Commission by Attorney Isaac is further shameful and disgraceful in

Hawaiian Bible

HONOLULU—The Hawaiian Bible which belonged to Queen Kaahumanu has been returned to the islands. The queen gave the Bible to First Company missionary Rev. Samuel Ruggles in 1832. It had been in the Ruggles family since then. Ruggles' great-grandson, who lives in Florida, has sent the Bible to the Bishop Museum.

25 Years Ago

In the Pacific Citizen, June 24, 1944

Maj. Gen. C. H. Bonesteel of U.S. Forces in the Pacific and named Western Defense Commanding General, succeeds Lt. Gen. Delos Emmons . . . Pvt. Yutaka Koizumi, 22, identified as first Nisei volunteer from (Topaz) WRA center to be killed in action May 23 during the march on Rome . . . Honolulu editor (Riley Allen) stresses in Washington there was not a single case of sabotage by a civilian resident during attack on Pearl Harbor.

War Dept. assured housing and jobs await evacuees returning to Pasadena . . . Emerick Ishikawa of York, Pa., wins 123-lb. Nat'l AAU weightlifting title . . . Thirty-minute hallstom ruins 52-acre truck crops farm at Heart Mountain WRA Center . . . U.S. Dist. Judge Blake Kennedy, Cheyenne, takes Nisei draft delinquent cases under advisement as arguments end (June 19) . . . Maryland state board of public works

the eyes of all decent people.

The whole shabby business of rounding up Japanese families was illogical and unnecessary. No such treatment was accorded German and Italian nationals when war broke out, and they were not American citizens.

There never was a documented case of disloyalty in this country by a Nisei. The Japanese in Hawaii—potentially a far greater danger to our defense than West Coast Japanese—showed themselves loyal to a degree other citizens were hard to put to match. They were not herded into camps in Hawaii and their behavior demonstrated that the course followed on the mainland was shameful and served no purpose.

Remember, the Nisei so imprisoned in 1942 were American citizens, whose constitutional rights were totally denied them. What happened to citizens named Noguchi could happen to Browns, Kennedys, Larsons, Greenbergs or Paglionis if their separate ethnic groups became suddenly unpopular.

It's frightening to contemplate in retrospect the excesses triggered by fear and hysteria and ignorance. It can happen here—and it did. If Dr. Noguchi has been falsely attacked and summarily dismissed, the Civil Service Commissioners must assuredly rectify this. Meanwhile a strong and vocal Japanese organization (JUST) has adopted our own Godfrey Isaac as its very own hero—his fight against bigotry and the dismissal of Tom Noguchi is considered in legal circles a masterpiece.

— Letters from Our Readers —

'Nisei—Quiet Americans'

Editor: I have read with interest the two letters regarding "Nisei: The Quiet Americans." I had the privilege of reading the manuscript in its early form and I was somewhat astonished by the amount of history which might otherwise have never been available for public appreciation.

As I reflected on the book and read the rather lengthy letters which have thus far been in opposition, I think the title is not only accurate but appropriate. This is a history of a people and until recently the quiet, industrious role which the Japanese-Americans assumed best served their needs and aspirations. Today, minorities are asserting themselves and it is fashionable to stand up and be counted with vigor but the book is not a chronicle of current events, it is a history.

I rather doubt that the author is a "victim of his own 'indelible' past," as Mr. Okamura suggests or has he "set himself up in a fortress and refuses to listen to suggestions," as Rev. Sano offers. I am certain the author and

One way for Mr. Warren to correct his past

By CHERYL YOSHIMURA
'Samsel Speaks'

San Francisco It disturbs me to hear that Mr. Earl Warren has resigned from his position as Chief Justice of the United States Supreme Court without having to apologize for his one big past mistake—being instrumental in having the people of Japanese ancestry evacuated from the West Coast in 1942.

I know that Mr. Warren's

GUEST COLUMN

excuse has been that he never apologizes for any past erroneous act. But now that he is out of public office, he should live up to the great name he has made and earned during his years as the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court.

Earl Warren should not allow his one black mark to go uncorrected. Perhaps his liberal attitude and his upholding all civil liberties while on the Supreme Court bench can be attributed to his "guilty" conscience.

Indirect Atonement

Mr. Warren has been indirectly atoning for his past accusations against the Japanese Americans during the hysterical years following Pearl Harbor. However, he has remained quiet on this issue long enough.

Moreover, his long silence on the matter has been, in essence, condoning his past mistakes. Unless he comes right out and makes a public statement to the fact that evacuating citizens during a time of "national emergency" is plainly wrong and against the basic rights guaranteed under the Constitution, then the books will still be written justifying the deprivation of citizens' rights when they are thought to be a threat to the security of the United States.

Earl Warren can never undo what he has done so instrumental in having had done, but the least he could do is to correct his past error of judgment by making sure that it does not happen again to any other people. After all, America's concentration camps are still in existence, he can be instrumental now in closing them permanently.

Perhaps one way he could admit he was wrong would be to lend his influential name to the movement to repeal the Title II of the War Relocation Authority Act, which is currently being supported by many congressmen and other key public officials.

I hope that Mr. Warren does not allow his pride nor his past position to get in the way of seeing real justice done now. What a pity for history and for Mr. Warren if he does not admit his error.

—Hokubei Mainichi

Wash Line

Roger Nikaido



Class of '69

This month marks the end and the beginning for most of the 750 thousand members of the Class of '69. It is the end of four years of cramming for finals and the beginning of thirty years of making a comfortable living.

For the majority of college graduates entering the employment market, their standard diplomas will be used as a credit card to fill their bank accounts. But for the minority of graduates who despise the eight-to-five business world, their sheets of academic achievement will be used sparingly in the men's room.

The minority of student protestors have found the business world as hypocritical and impractical as the academic one. Their demands for change—separate and autonomous courses—were heard but, for the most part, never met. Their future, unprotected by "student immunity", appears dismal, save those who have a flare for the arts, or have the physical equipment and stamina needed to become a successful stud or whore. And, the truly sad part is that thirty years from now, they will find themselves without a company retirement plan to comfort their weary minds and bodies.

On the other hand, assuming for the moment that the worst happens; that on some campuses, at least, all the demands of the minority of student protestors are met—no requirements for college admission, special courses of minority studies conducted by teachers selected by the student protestors, self-grading, and finally a diploma that does not necessarily reflect any scholastic attainments but merely what the student himself considers he deserves.

One obvious question which arises from this situation is, "What will happen when a product of one of these 'permissive' schools competes for a job against one who graduated in the same year but met the standards required for the majority?" If the make-up of Congress remains the same during this period, it is easy to predict what will happen in Civil Service jobs: Everyone will be equal but some will be more equal than others.

In the private business sector, however, it is not that easy to predict what will happen. In the same competitive situation, a successful private employer will not regard one diploma equal to the other. But, if he makes a distinction between the two, he will find himself forthwith in trouble with the Fair Employment Practice Commission.

And, assuming that civil rights matters follow their present course, it will only be a few years before Congress attempts to amend the Fair Employment Practices Act to make it unlawful for any employer to make distinctions between people holding genuine diplomas and those holding diplomas he will naturally consider bogus.

Granted that from a practical business standpoint, four years of Latin may prove no more valuable than the same number of years of Swahili or Japanese. But a strenuous course of studies designed to prepare a student for a business career is not in the same book with the total immersion suggested by the student protesters for Black, Puerto Rican, or Moslem studies.

Perhaps the only good that can come out of this whole mess is that it will eventually denigrate the worth of all college diplomas to the point where businessmen will stop judging an individual's capabilities and worth solely on the basis of ownership of a diploma.

Accent on Youth Alan Kumamoto



No One Really Lies

After listening to three different versions of the same story, one could conclude that either someone was lying or that really no one lies, they just hear, interpret and say through their filtered selves what they want to. So what this all boils down to, especially, on controversial, emotion-laden, issues is that the truth gets buried deep in the recesses of oblivion.

Truly, the different versions and opinions of the Noguchi case among various Japanese Americans along the West Coast provide an interesting example of this phenomena.

The standard comment lately has been that the County of Los Angeles would not prosecute an innocent man. Yet these very individuals will admit to special interest factors and pressure groups are present within the County system, which may act only in their best own interest.

Another example of how people perceive things may occur in the way they bias their reports. Recently as we were reviewing a comprehensive study which was supposed to be an objective taking of facts from different sources.

Several of us could read a definite slant in the article. Sources cited at first seemed reasonable but were randomly chosen with no selection process indicated. Then when one would read further they could see the between-the-line commentary innocently slanted towards a specific point of view.

The eventual damaging aspect to such a report will probably lie with its readership who will accept the evidence as a verification of what they wanted to see in the first place.

So no one really "lies", they just slant their "truth" towards the way they individually see things. It does grieve us though when people close their minds and not allow for this bias either in their own reporting or in their acceptance of what others recite.

Do we catch too much of this in JACL? Don't we hear the "truth" based on the authority of the reporter?

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Cincip is coming!

LOS ANGELES—The Asian American Studies Center is holding a Cincip (Picnic spelled backward) July 27 at Griffith Park, Area 8, so that all Orientals for the first time will be invited to eat, talk, share and enjoy the day together.

Sendai Festival

RIVERSIDE—The Riverside JACL will assist the Riverside Plaza Merchants Assn. sponsor its second Sendai Festival on Friday, Aug. 8. Program this year will include tea ceremony, kendo, shuji and ikebana demonstrations along with Ono and sale of Japanese foods.

Nisei U.S.A.

The Nisei Across the Border" (on wartime predicament of Nisei Canadians). Editorials: "Western Defense Command" (on change of command); "Neighbors Speak Out" (on Pasadena offering jobs and homes to Nisei).

Matsunaga-Holifield Bill

Full text of speeches to the House by Rep. Spark Matsunaga (D-Hawaii) and Rep. Chet Holifield (D-Calif.) accompanying their bill to repeal Title II (H.R. 11535) were published in the June 4 Congressional Record. The remarks are regarded as the best yet on the subject. —Editor.

Matsunaga urges repeal of Emergency Detention

Mr. MATSUNAGA. Mr. Speaker, yesterday (June 3) I joined with the gentleman from California (Mr. Holifield) in cosponsoring a bill that would repeal the so-called concentration camp authorization law, more specifically, title II of the Internal Security Act of 1950.

THE TEXT

many who are engaged in a legitimate inquiry into some of the values and assumptions of our society.

The statute also concerns me because its genesis was in the tragic experience of Americans of Japanese ancestry in World War II, an experience which most Americans now recall, if at all, as unnecessary and unwarranted. To Japanese-Americans who were incarcerated in America's concentration camps during World War II, this travails is one that they believe ought not to be visited upon any other American, individually or as a group, strictly on the basis of race, religion, color, national origin, or attitudes, regardless of the exigencies of the moment or the crises that may be confronting the Nation.

Legal Questions Involved

As a lawyer, I find that title II of the Internal Security Act of 1950 is repugnant to the accepted traditions and precedents of our legal system. For example, title II authorizes detention not on the basis of an actual act committed in violation of law, but on the basis of mere suspicion—of a mere probability that, during proclaimed periods of internal security emergencies, the detainee would engage in, or conspire to engage in, espionage or sabotage.

Title II, moreover, fails to provide for trial by jury, or even before a judge, substituting instead a preliminary hearing before a departmental hearing officer. The suspect is assumed to be guilty, for there is no presumption of innocence. The accused need not be confronted by the facts which led to his detention, for the Government is not required to produce any evidence.

There is no appeal to the courts, only to another administrative hearing board composed of members appointed ad hoc, and paid by the Attorney General, the very official authorized to detain the suspect in the first instance.

The elementary safeguards guaranteed by our Federal and the State constitutions and our judicial practices to the most hardened criminals and the most dangerous of traitors are denied by title II to the most innocent of our citizens under mere suspicion during certain emergencies.

When title II was offered as an amendment to the internal security bill during Senate consideration of the measure in 1950, Pat McCarran, then chairman of the Senate Judiciary Committee, opposed it as "a concentration camp measure, pure and simple." Senator Karl Mundt, formerly a Member of this body, characterized its authority as "establishing concentration camps into which people might be put without benefit of trial, but merely by executive fiat." The distinguished and beloved dean of the House, then, as now, the chairman of the Judiciary Committee (Mr. Celler), led the fight against this "vicious totalitarian, un-American" bill, as he termed it.

President Truman vetoed the bill, but Congress overrode his veto in the then prevalent atmosphere of the Korean war when being "soft on communism" was thought by many to be treasonable.

In the opinion of many attorneys who have studied title II, its provisions on the emergency detention of a person under the stated conditions

are clearly unconstitutional. They believe that the courts when confronted with an appropriate case will invalidate title II. However, since litigation on the merits may not be possible until title II has been invoked, it seems that the responsibility to erase this repugnant law from the statute books rests with the Congress.

Evacuation in World War II

Proponents of title II at the time of its enactment nearly two decades ago justified it on the basis of the World War II evacuation and incarceration of some 110,000 persons of Japanese ancestry from the west coast. Two-thirds of those evacuated in 1942 were native-born American citizens, while the other one-third were aliens who were denied citizenship by the laws of their adopted country.

It may be of interest to my colleagues to know that, although I am of Japanese ancestry and resided at the outbreak of World War II in Hawaii, which is some 2,300 miles closer to Japan than the west coast and which was actually attacked by the enemy, I was not evacuated or detained in an evacuation camp. Some 250,000 other Hawaii residents of the western defense command were likewise free of restrictions on their personal freedom.

Only Japanese

On the Pacific coast, however, the commanding general of the central Pacific area did invoke martial law for the entire population and the civil courts ceased to function until the military emergency in Hawaii was considered to be over.

At a time when the courts in the west coast States were functioning normally and without restriction, no criminal or civil charges of any kind were brought against the evacuees as a minority group. No trial or hearing was ever held. Because a few Federal officials, including a military commander who did not consider the danger to be sufficiently great to invoke martial law, assumed that among a hundred thousand people there must be some who might engage in espionage or sabotage, all persons of Japanese ancestry on the west coast were forced to leave their homes and go into the hinterland to be imprisoned in the only concentration camps ever maintained in American history.

Ironically, those in charge of that mass movement and internment suspected that persons of only one ancestry, and not others whose racial strains were traceable to nations with whom the United States was also at war, might be so subversive to require group incarceration. Moreover, the very official authorized to detain the suspect in the first instance.

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are clearly unconstitutional. They believe that the courts when confronted with an appropriate case will invalidate title II. However, since litigation on the merits may not be possible until title II has been invoked, it seems that the responsibility to erase this repugnant law from the statute books rests with the Congress.

Rumors Persist

About 2 years ago, however, rumors were rampant that the Government was again preparing detention camps, under the authority of the Emergency Detention Act for dissidents, activists, militants, and others with whom those in public office might disagree.

These wild rumors spread through the black ghettos, across the college and university campuses, and among war protesters. They were publicized by the so-called underground press and given credence by some authors of books and other publications. The rumors apparently are still being exploited by certain self-styled leaders of present-day movements to escalate confrontations and to foment revolution, unrest, and violence.

The present national climate shows that it is not enough for Justice Department officials to deny the existence of emergency detention camps, or for the Government to say that it does not intend to build them or that there are no present plans to invoke title II.

As President Truman stated in his 1950 veto message: "It is not enough to say that this probably would not be done. The mere fact that it could be done opens a Pandora's box of opportunities for official condemnation of the western defense command or perfectly honest opinions. The basic error of these sections is that they move in the direction of suppressing opinion and belief."

A recognition that the repeal of title II is an urgent matter affecting our total society is evidenced in the resolution which was unanimously adopted in Atlantic City on April 1, 1969, by the National Delegate Assembly of the National Association of Social Workers, representing more than 50,000 of the people who are most directly and intimately concerned with the great social problems of today.

In resolving to "participate actively with other organizations seeking repeal of the Emergency Detention Act, the NASW found that—

The major problem in American society today is the growing hostility among ethnic groups, and the alienation of the individual—and the NASW believes that the continuing growth and development of the individual is possible only in a society free from suspicion and fear.

The danger exists today under this law of detaining groups and individuals in detention camps with 10 or 15 years of civil rights—and the NASW is based on the humanitarian and democratic ideals and is committed to the principles of the dignity of the individual and of his right to constitutional protection, including fair hearing and due process.

JACL Active

As the only national organization of Americans of Japanese ancestry, with chapters and members in 32 States, the Japanese American Citizens League (JACL) is deeply conscious of its unique responsibilities in seeking the repeal of this "concentration camp" law.

Founded as a national entity in 1930, it unsuccessfully protested the military evacuation and internment of 1942, when most of its members were euphemistically "relocated" as suspect Americans. Because of that unforgettable experience, JACL has more members, perhaps more than any other group of Americans, know the full meaning and significance of "emergency detention." They have learned from bitter personal involvement that no American is safe in his constitutional freedoms unless all are secure in those fundamental rights and liberties that are the hallmark of our American way of life.

When title II was being proposed as an amendment to the internal security bill 19 years ago, the JACL was the vanguard of the opposition. When a Presidential veto was applied, the JACL urged that the veto be upheld.

Last year, when the JACL held its 20th biennial national convention in San Jose, Calif., its delegates unanimously approved on August 23, 1968, the following resolution:

Whereas, we Americans of Japanese ancestry from previous experience in emergency detention, recognize the danger of title II of the Internal Security Act of 1950 (Emergency Detention Act), to the civil rights of all Americans;

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

Whereas, a person detained under the Emergency Detention Act will not be brought to trial by law, but instead will be judged by a Preliminary Hearing Officer and a Detention Review Board, where the detainee must prove his innocence but the government is not required to furnish evidence or witnesses to justify the detention.

Therefore, be it resolved, that the Japanese American Citizens League (JACL) reaffirms opposition to title II of the Internal Security Act of 1950 (Emergency Detention Act), and it is further resolved that the JACL National Board establish an ad hoc committee to develop and coordinate an active program, coupled with consideration of necessary means to repeal or amend the Emergency Detention Act.

Ad Hoc Committee

Pursuant to this resolution, National JACL President Jerry Enomoto, of Sacramento, Calif., appointed Ray Okamura, of Berkeley, and Paul Yamamoto, of Oakland, Calif., as co-chairmen of the National JACL Ad Hoc Committee to Repeal the Emergency Detention Act. As might be expected, both were among the 110,000 persons who were evacuated from the West Coast 27 years ago. This JACL Committee has been most active in informing the public

at large of the dangerous implications of title II and rallying support for a concerted repeal effort.

My distinguished colleague from Hawaii in the other body, Senator Daniel K. Inouye, and 24 other Senators have reintroduced similar bills to repeal the Emergency Detention Act, and some of my colleagues in this body have also done so. I strongly urge others who believe in justice and fair play to join in cosponsoring this legislation which would remove the legal sanction for American concentration camps and thereby uphold the constitutional safeguards for individual liberty. A law as repugnant to our American way of life as the Emergency Detention Act should not be permitted to remain in our statute books.

Detention Camps: could they happen here?

Mr. HOLIFIELD. Mr. Speaker, yesterday (June 3) I joined with my colleague, the gentleman from Hawaii (Mr. Matsunaga) in introducing a bill to repeal title II of the Internal Security Act of 1950.

The Internal Security Act of 1950 was passed by the Congress over the veto of President Truman. Title I establishes the Subversive Activities Control Board. Title II, which is often referred to as the "Emergency Detention Act," provides that the President of the United States may declare an "internal security emergency" when any of the following occur:

First, Invasion of the territory of the United States or its possessions;

Second, Declaration of war by Congress;

Third, Insurrection within the United States in aid of a foreign enemy.

When such an "emergency" is declared, the Attorney General is authorized to apprehend and detain citizens about whom there is "reasonable belief"—not proof—that they might engage in "acts of espionage and sabotage" either individually or with others.

Anxieties Aroused

In the years since this measure was enacted, no Government official has put it to use. The fact that it exists, however, has been the basis for serious anxiety among certain segments of the population. These anxieties generally are brought about because of our memories of the way such camps were used in Nazi Germany. And the fact that U.S. citizens of Japanese extraction were once incarcerated in "protective custody" does little to allay fears that this could happen again—in America.

Imprisoning men for their alleged political beliefs—no matter how much we may disagree with them—is not consistent with any of the basic tenets of our country. However, as long as title II is on the books, it could be used, and some American citizens would probably be arrested and detained before their constitutional rights could be ruled on by the courts.

What is at stake, therefore, is the possible imprisonment of those who are thought to be "suspect" for one reason or another—whether in wartime or in a period of heightened national anxiety about freedom of thought or expression. Let me make it clear that the repeal of title II in no way hampers our methods of dealing with the crime of treason. The Constitution provides a definition and prescribes the penalty for that crime, yet requires full and due process of law for conviction.

I see no need for the provisions of title II, and because of the danger they pose to American citizens, this section must be repealed.

Holifield's Feelings

My feelings on this are, of course, influenced by events which took place in my home State of California during World War II. I was a freshman Congressman then, and I clearly remember that nearly 110,000 Japanese living on the west coast were systematically rounded up and sent to "relocation centers" until the war reached an end. These people had not committed any crime—they simply were of Japanese descent. This happened to American citizens within their own country. The Japanese were the victims of a wave of wartime hysteria which swept over reasonable citizens who felt that the "security" of the country necessitated the removal of innocent people from their homes.

While there are no records of any Americans of Japanese descent ever participating in

acts of sabotage or espionage against this Nation, still many Americans assumed that their loyalties were questionable because of their ancestry. I am proud to say that I spoke out against this so-called "protective custody" at the time, though I was in a small minority who dared to do so.

There were no trials or hearings for these American citizens, and families were uprooted from their homes and taken to the relocation centers. That this could happen in America—then and now—is hard to believe. Title II of the Internal Security Act sanctions this practice and makes it lawful.

Nisei War Record

The record of Japanese American citizens during World War II is well known. The 442nd Infantry Regimental Combat Team, composed entirely of Japanese—Nisei—in Hawaii distinguished itself repeatedly during the war in Europe. Senator Daniel Inouye, of Hawaii, was a member of this team which won for itself the highest commendations and respect of a grateful country. The team was the most decorated unit in our military annals for its size and length of service.

Other Japanese volunteered for intelligence work in the Pacific—and some were killed by their own troops in the American forces by mistake. In California, inmates who were permitted to leave the camps participated in their fullest capacities in production efforts to end the war quickly.

The process of "protective custody" had already begun when I was elected to Congress in 1942. It was never authorized by any specific Federal law. I have never forgotten what those times were like, and I never want to see

PHOENIX — The JACL national campaign to repeal the Emergency Detention Act was discussed at length by Edwin McDowell in his regular Sunday column of the Arizona Republic of May 25.

While he first heard of the existence of concentration camps in America in 1966 "in the far left Nation magazine" and read the 60-page booklet by Charles R. Allen, Jr., reporting to show the government had set aside six camps throughout the country, McDowell added this concern was also shared by black militants, such as Stokely Carmichael and Rap Brown.

"But a reputable organization like the Japanese American Citizens League is also concerned with the detention camp issue. And with good reason," McDowell pointed out.

JACL has "vivid memories of 1942," he told his readers, "of some 110,000 persons of Japanese ancestry (who) were rounded up on the West Coast and, without trial or hearing, were packed off to 10 'relocation camps' scattered throughout the interior of the U.S."

"JACL is determined that no other American, or group of Americans will ever again be subject to

Contra Costa group

backs Title II repeal

PLEASANT HILL — Citizens United board of directors called for repeal of Title II of the Internal Security Act of 1950 at its June 11 meeting here.

The civic organization is committed to the principles of individual dignity with membership throughout Contra Costa County.

TITLE II REPEAL RESOLUTION

City and County of San Francisco

SAN FRANCISCO — The resolution unanimously adopted May 12 by the Board of Supervisors of the City and County of San Francisco urging repeal of the Emergency Detention Act was introduced by Supervisor William C. Blake.

(Thus far, the County of Los Angeles and the San Jose City Council have passed similar resolutions.)

The text follows: Urging repeal of Emergency Detention Act (Subtitle II of the Internal Security Act of 1950).

Whereas, the Emergency Detention Act, Subtitle II of the Internal Security Act of 1950 provides that, during period of "internal security emergency," any person who probably will engage in, or conspire with others to engage in, acts of espionage or sabotage" can be incarcerated in detention camps; and

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

Whereas, said procedures violate all constitutional guarantees and protection, principles of democracy, and are unnecessary, as existing laws and procedures are available and are completely adequate to safeguard internal security; and

Whereas, such a law has ominous implications for the racial ethnic communities because of past history with particular relation to the World War II detention experience of American citizens of Japanese ancestry; and

Because of its approach to justice in group rather than individual terms, contrary to the best American traditions; now, therefore, be it

Resolved, that the Board of

anything like what happened then happen again in this country. That kind of hate and hysteria have no place in America.

I voted against enactment of title II of the Internal Security bill when it was first passed in 1950. It was returned to the Congress by President Truman with the following message:

It is not enough to say that this probably would not be done. The mere fact that it could be done opens a Pandora's box of opportunities for official condemnation of organizations and individuals for perfectly honest opinions.

I agreed with the President, and I voted to uphold his veto. It was, unfortunately, overturned, and the bill became law.

The World War II experi-

Opposed 1950 Bill

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The World War II experi-

ence I have discussed shows that it is very possible for a constitutional guarantee of "due process" to be denied Americans on the basis of definition of "internal security emergency." It could happen again, quite easily, to some other segment, either ethnic or political, of the population—and this time it would be authorized by specific statute.

There are many other laws which effectively and constitutionally provide for this Nation's safety and protection in times of war, invasion and insurrection. We have no need for laws such as title II which can only foster mistrust between citizens and their government.

For these reasons, Mr. Speaker, I urge the repeal of title II of the Internal Security Act of 1950.

Cannot Forget

While concentration camp rumors have been denied by the government, and "JACL is not a party to these rumors" . . . "It cannot forget what happened to the West Coast Japanese . . . and it cannot forget that the 1942 relocation was personally authorized by civil libertarian FDR, supported by liberal Atty. Gen. Francis Biddle and advocated by California Atty. Gen. Earl Warren."

To show why JACL is apprehensive about the law, McDowell cited the 1942 Korematsu case, which upheld the constitutionality of Evacuation, and the fact that Title II has never been tested in court.

"Passage of S. 1872 would make court test unnecessary," McDowell declared. "It would also cool some tension in the ghettos by cutting the ground out from under the claims of the black militants."

"And it would reassure the Japanese-American community that the horror of relocation will not likely be repeated," he concluded.

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Cincinnati-Dayton JACLers, veterans and newcomers, hustling hard to stage quality joint convention



Sansei Slant

By PATTI DOHZEN
Chairman, Nat'l Youth Council
Los Angeles
Unconventional Convention—In early April, I met with Carol Nakagawa, who was co-chairman for the 1970 National Jr. JACL Convention in Chicago. At that time, Carol told me some of the plans that were being considered by the convention committee.

Paraphernalia

First of all, she promised that it would be an unconventional convention. The juniors will have something different in store for them. The convention site will be at the Palmer House downtown. It will provide a dorming to house all the juniors which will be separated from the seniors to allow the "old folks" their shut-eye.

As the conventional National Queen Contest will not be scheduled, this may mean that an unconventional ugly man contest or slave auction may take its place.

Business meetings will be cut DOWN to the minimum to allow for more unconventional workshops and activities, which may very well include some sensitivity and non-verbal communication sessions. A field trip to Chicago chapter's service project site, a swap meet of objects representing each district are also pending final decision.

Janet Nakai and Steve Shikami, who have since replaced Carol, are currently making all convention arrangements. When I talked with San Jose chapter president Dale Sakaki, he had one piece of advice to give to the Chicago chapter—"start early!" In any event, expect the unexpected and the unconventional at the third National Jr. JACL convention in Chicago.

Regional Conferences are the thing—it seems as though the eastern districts have taken the lead on regional conferences. EDCYC and MDYC will have their joint convention on Labor Day weekend in Cincinnati this year. Co-chairman Pat Tanamachi and Dennis Kato are the master-minds behind the event. "Igniting Individual Involvement" is the theme title.

PSWDYC, NCWWDYC and CCDDYC will be planning a joint tri-district conference at Camp Corolitos in the Santa Cruz Mountains. Patti Iwataki, Ben Matsura, and Tim Kuramaji are acting as cooperative chairmen. According to program chairman Patti Iwataki, community awareness and yellow power will be emphasized. Not to be forgotten will be the Portland workshop also scheduled on Labor Day weekend. The focus will be on black power and white racism. Hopefully, in the near future, PNWDYC and IDYC will also jointly sponsor a regional conference.

Praise to Parents—Among many concerns, Jr. JACL has considered the importance of parental involvement in the organization. Parents generally know very little about their child's activities in their respective chapter and less about their child's activities in their respective chapter and less about their purposes or goals. The national organization has attempted to orient parents to Jr. JACL through a mass mailing of informative literature. Accompanying it was a solicitation of monetary donation to support National Jr. JACL.

We are happy to report that 39 parents are aware of the worth and importance of the organization and have contributed approximately three hundred dollars.

Special thanks go to Mr. and Mrs. George Asakawa of Yellow Springs, Ohio, for their fifty dollar donation. These are the following supporters: Mr. and Mrs. Tom Hashimoto, Daryl M. Sakada, Mr. and Mrs. Mike Imoto, Mr. and Mrs. John Takemoto, T. T. Kawasaki, Mr. and Mrs. Henry Tamaki, Vic Y. Nishijima, Mr. and Mrs. Joe Ouye, Saburo Konishi, Mr. and Mrs. James Tanoue, S. Matsunaga, Mr. and Mrs. Yasu Teramura, Harry Okamoto, Mr. and Mrs. Ichiro Uyekubo, Mr. and Mrs. George Asakawa, Mrs. Mary C. Cooper, Mr. and Mrs. Don Konishi, Mr. and Mrs. Connie Shimoyama, Mr. and Mrs. Seizo Izumi, Sumi Uplimori, Tomo Kosegashi, George Matsumoto, Mrs. Nobu Tsuboi, Mr. and Mrs. Fred Dohzen, Mr. Mark Nakaguchi, Mr. and Mrs. Joe Nishimura, Mike M. Kudo, Eddie Jonokuchi, Raymond S. Uno, Paul Ishimoto, Mr. and Mrs. K. Iuchi, Yone Satoda, Mr. and Mrs. Masato Ide, K. J. Nakadate, Arthur Yamashita, Dohori Yukata, Mr. and Mrs. Aye Nagaki, Mr. Tom T. Kael, and Mr. and Mrs. Kay Nakagiri.

Be a Registered Voter

By STOGIE TOKI
Cincinnati JACL Chap. Chmn.
I am inviting you to the EDC-MDC 8th Biennial Convention—all JACLers and boosters! I'm inviting you to a convention over the Labor Day weekend, Aug. 29, 30, 31, and Sept. 1 at the Sheraton-Gibson.

This is our first try on a large JACL convention—at least it's large to us. I've met with the Convention Board several times and am enthusiastic by their progress. By Sugawara and Ray Jenkins, co-chairmen, do most of the working.

It's good to see some of the "old-timers" meeting in Cincinnati. Mas, Yamazaki? As Doc Yatabe is to all JACLers, so is Mas to the Dayton Chapter... oh well, Mas, our master-of-ceremonies, claims he's going to show up at the Sayonara Ball. Dr. Jim Taguchi, Dayton, and Kaye Watanabe, Cincinnati are the steady influences and the experts, having survived many other MDC conventions as VIPs.

Tak Kariya, Cincinnati, is considering recognitions for everyone but himself. Dr. Ben Yamaguchi, Jr. promises a lively, lovely luau for the Thousand Clubbers and friends. Gordon Yoshikawa is busy lining up the banquet.

You see, we haven't forgotten our past presidents—we keep them all involved. Oh yes, we can't forget Fran Tojo, Grace Narita, and Mitzi Kato who are always around and giving us moral support when important things are happening here.

New Faces, Too

Among the new faces are Bob Sherry, who's wheeling and dealing in the convention booklet between gas and oil well speculation; Jerry Abbott, our hospitality man, who teaches Japanese to our Nisei; and Charley Longbottom, who's scarlet beard is becoming a familiar sight at Jr. functions.

The Jrs. are being led by personable Pat Tanamachi,

EDC-MDC queen contest to sweeten MDYC kitty

CINCINNATI—As there will be no JACL queen contest at 1970 National Convention, the young lass (16-21) who will reign at the EDC-MDC joint convention here over the Labor Day weekend will be selected by public subscription, according to Dennis Kato, 1401 Meadowbriar Lane, contest chairman.

Each chapter is expected to nominate a Jr. JACLer as queen candidate. The public will purchase votes at 25 cents each or five for \$1 to help select the queen. Proceeds of this project will be donated to the Midwest District Youth Council treasury.

Candidates are expected to submit to Kato a wallet-size photo, their height, weight, age, hobbies, school, extracurricular activities, honors and other helpful data.

1000 Club Notes

June 13 Report

National Headquarters acknowledged 86 new and renewing membership in the 1000 Club during the first half of June as follows: 21st Year: Downtown L.A.—Geo. Aratani; Hollywood—Arthur T. Ito; Santa Maria—Harold Y. Shimizu. 19th Year: Pasadena—Tetsuo F. Iwasaki; Chicago—Fred Kataoka; Downtown L.A.—Tatsu Kusuda. 18th Year: San Jose—Dr. Tokio Ishikawa.

17th Year: Venice-Culver—Ike Masaka. 16th Year: San Francisco—Hatsuo Aizawa, William Hoshiyama; Portland—James K. Kato. 15th Year: Downtown L.A.—Ted I. Akahoshi, George K. Sayano; Stockton—Harry S. Kawashino; Seattle—George Y. Kawachi; MDC—Charles S. Matsubara; Orange County—Bill Okuda; San Mateo—J. I. Fukumoto; Cleveland—George Suzuki; Alameda—George W. Ushijima.

14th Year: Venice-Culver—Dr. Mitsuo Inouye; Gardena Valley—Sam Minami; Long Beach—Harbor—Dr. David Miura, Mrs. Barbara Miura; West Los Angeles—Ben Nishimoto, Jimmie N. Nishimoto; Portland—Dr. Roy Yamada. 13th Year: Long Beach—Harbor—Dr. Itaru Ishida; Mile-Hi—Dr. Takeshi Mayeda; Downtown L.A.—Higao Mayekawa, Jerry S. Ushijima; Seattle—Rose Ogino; San Fernando Valley—Dr. Bo T. Sakaguchi; New York—George G. Shimamoto; Twin Cities—Sumiko Teramoto; Chicago—George R. Tezuka.

12th Year: Downtown L.A.—Dr. Shunji K. Ikuta; Salt Lake City—Seiko M. Kasai; Mile-Hi—Tomio Kawano; San Jose—Tom J. Mitsuyoshi; Seattle—Shimizu. 11th Year: Stockton—Chester Fukukuni; Long Beach—Harbor—Frances Ishii; San Francisco—Don K. Negi; Mile-Hi—Samuel Kumagai; Puyallup Valley—Tom Takekura; San Diego—Dr. Kiyoaki Yamate.

10th Year: Stockton—Alfred T. Ishida; Detroit—Wallace K. Kawaga; Chicago—Frank T. Okita. 9th Year: Sequoia—Manoru H. Fukuma; Snake River—Dr. H. Kondo; San Francisco—Dr. H. Quintas Sakai; Puyallup Valley—Toshio Tsuboi; Orange County—Masu Uesugi.

8th Year: San Mateo—Hiroshi Ito; Chicago—Bob M. Matsumoto; Seattle—Dr. Ayako Wada. 7th Year: New York—Alfred Funabashi; Fresno—Dr. Frank Y. Nishijima. 6th Year: Seattle—Tsuyoshi Horike, George S. Kawaguchi; Mid-Columbia—Harry T. Morita; San Francisco—William T. Nakahara Jr.; Stockton—Harold Nitta. 5th Year: Cleveland—Paul M. Sakuma.

4th Year: Sacramento—Charles C. Kobayashi; Seattle—Fujitaro Kubota; Philadelphia—Howard K. Okamoto; Oakland—Robert N. Ota. 3rd Year: Oakland—Richard T. Kono; Marysville—Harmon P. Oilar; Seabrook—Ted Oye; Pasadena—Mac M. Yamaguchi; San Francisco—Nobuyoshi Yoshimura. 2nd Year: San Jose—K. Clifford Hashiguchi, Ted Kimura, Akira Sakaki; Long Beach—Harbor—Fred S. Nakagawa; Sequoia—Kyo Nishihara; Sacramento—Alan Oshimizu; Seattle—Jim Taniguchi.

1st Year: Gardena Valley—Larry H. Abe; New York—Dr. George R. Nagamatsu; Sacramento—Hiro Nishikawa; San Jose—Mrs. Masaya Yamada.

Dayton, and Dennis Kato, Cincinnati. Diane Nakachi, Teresa Muraoka, Pat Sand, Susan Nishimura—hey Dennis, what a harem! Hard working Mark Okano will keep things honest.

Oh yes, there's Daryl Sakada, Dayton's No. 1 program chairman and Dayton youth adviser. You may recall him as a past National JACL oratorical winner—he's still talking.

We haven't forgotten the YJA's (Young Japanese Americans). Gloria Sakamoto, Chicago YJA President, is drumming up delegates for us, and Betty Tamura is protecting their interests here in Cincinnati.

The YJAs are the young ones of the senior JACLers—they welcome all 21 to 30s. Gloria reports ten have already signed up to whing ding into Cincinnati from Chicago and are anxious to meet other YJAs from the eastern and mid-western states.

Cityside of Cincy

There are many sides of Cincinnati that I have become fond of which I would like to describe for you.

Cincinnati is a pleasant blending of the old and the new, the South and the North, the small town and the bustling metropolis—a place to live in; a place to work in; and a place to enjoy life.

Cincinnati is history—this city became a refuge for runaway slaves during Civil War; Pendleton House—where the first Civil Service Reform Laws were drafted; William Howard Taft—Chief Justice and 27th President of the United States of America; Harriet Beecher Stowe, outspoken critic of slavery.

Cincinnati is culture—the symphony, the first American professional symphony orchestra to make a world tour; the Summer Opera, a tradition since 1920; the Eden Park Playhouse in the Park; the Museum of Natural History with its popular planetarium and the cave; the Krohn Conservatory, one of the finest greenhouses...

Cincinnati is major league sports—the Redlegs; the Royals; the Bengals...

Cincinnati is education—the University of Cincinnati; the Xavier University...

For a Good Time

Cincinnati is fun—Coney Island, one of the ten finest amusement parks in the world; River Downs, if you love horses; the Ohio River where thousands of boatsmen and water skiers cavort; the Cincinnati Zoo, one of the finest in the country; the 400 acres of city parks...

Cincinnati is giant industries—P&G; Baldwin Piano; U.S. Playing Cards; Gibson Greeting Cards; Cincinnati Milling Machine, the world's largest producer of machine tools; F. H. Lawson, the oldest company west of the Alleghenies and the world's largest producer of litter control receptacles...

Cincinnati is good government—the largest Council-Manager type government in the country! Life said, "Cincinnati has one of the best police forces in the country;" the Regional Computer Center in this city, the nation's first computer installation; municipally supported by government agencies of different jurisdictions, providing this region with the most modern law enforcement and business systems...

Cincinnati is Convention City—the Convention-Exposition Center; the finest restaurants—Grammers for Ger-

man, Capronis and Scotties for Italian, Maisonette and Pigals for French, Nikko Inn for Japanese, Lookout House across the river (where the Convention dinner-dance Aug. 31 is scheduled); night spots to accommodate even the most discriminating tastes...

That's the City! But, how about the EDC-MDC Convention? Well, it has a reputation of quality, and the 8th biennial, hosted by Dayton and Cincinnati, will be just that! There's promise of good meetings, good fellowships, good fun—the right combination for a very worthwhile weekend.

Why don't you come and see for yourself? "Cincinnati is the best run big city in the United States."

JR. JACL PLANNING TRI-DISTRICT SUMMER CONFERENCE IN CALIFORNIA

SAN JOSE—While the locale is still to be announced, the Jr. JACL leadership in the three district youth councils of California has set the dates for its first biennial statewide conference for Aug. 23-24, according to Ben Matsura, Jr., coordinator.

Outspoken speakers on the principal theme of "Yellow Power," Sansei identity and Jr. JACL objectives will be heard and questioned, followed by an opportunity for conference delegates to express their own views.

To keep the atmosphere of the conference casual and intimate, a private campground is being sought. Attendance will be limited.

Adult JACLers, who may be interested and concerned as to what direction the Jr. JACLers will take, will also be invited, according to Matsura.

"It is hoped the adults attending our conference will give us added support financially," Matsura added, "as sponsors and patrons." Financial support from the parent district councils and chapters is also being solicited.

Sponsors unable to attend the conference will be provided the conference booklet, which will contain current information and views of Jr. JACLers.

Contributions to support the first statewide Jr. JACL conference are being accepted by Jr. JACL Tri-District Conference.

Community picnic

SAN DIEGO—Tsune Kameko and Bruce Asakawa are co-chairmen of the annual San Diego JACL community picnic July 4 at Silver Strand State Park, surside. The fishing derby opens at 6 a.m. with a 3:30 p.m. weigh-in.

YJA picnic

CHICAGO—It's a BYOS (bring your own steaks) picnic for the Chicago YJAs June 28, 4 p.m. at Labagh Woods, Section 2, at Cicero and Foster.

Optimist invitational

LOS ANGELES—The ninth annual Japanese American Optimist Club invitational swimming meet shall be comprised of 90 events in Novice and Open divisions Aug. 10, 9 a.m., at El Camino College pool near Gardena. Entry blanks may be secured from meet chairman Art Nishisaka, 2216 W. Jefferson Blvd. until July 27.

TIE & GARTER: Dr. Frank Sakamoto

Impressive Legacy of Shade

I forgot where I read this article. I think it was written by our National Legal Counsel, Bill Marutani, in his "East Wind" column about a Chinese proverb pointing out that one generation plants the trees, another getting the shade.

At first thought this appears to indicate that much of what we sow in life is finally harvested for the benefit of others. This is not at all the case, really, for no generation is without inheritance of the shade provided by the previous generation who measured up to their obligation and duty.

The JACL organization is a true example of production

planning that is true to its promises of benefits for the next generation and the next and the next. Japanese Americans who made JACL possible are certainly proud to-day. But I know that it must have been frustrating and disappointing at times. I'm sure they must have to coddle it with tender care until JACL could clench its own roots in a firm ground.

I'm sure they had setbacks but they did survive. Today there are JACLers across the nations, with approximately 25,000 strong. What an impressive legacy! I'm proud to have the honor of being able to participate in such an organization as JACL.



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SCHOLARSHIP WINNER—Russell Obana (left), San Francisco JACL scholarship co-chairman, presents Anne Horikoshi the 1969 chapter scholarship of \$250 and the Dr. Takashi Terami Memorial scholarship, administered by National JACL. At right are her parents Mr. and Mrs. Chuichi Horikoshi. Valetictorian of her class of 588 at Washington High, she will matriculate at Cornell.

94 golfers compete in

Gardena JACL tourney

GARDENA—Craig Ota fired a 67-61 to win the second annual Gardena Valley JACL golf tournament at Alondra Park June 11, winning the Summit Bank trophy. A field of 94 golfers, including distaff, participated in the affair co-chaired by Harry Nasu and Bruce Kaji.

Mary Hori won the women's title with 86-16-70, and defending champ Shig Maeda claimed the President's Flight trophy with a toss of coin over Jim Sakata, both firing net 71s.

Jr. JACLers solicited the door prizes given at the award banquet chaired by Dr. Paul Tsukahara.

Alameda golf tourney

greet record turnout

ALAMEDA—Under ideal skies, a record turnout of 51 competed in the second annual Alameda JACL golf tournament June 15 at the Muni course. The champions were: Handicap—Yosh Sugiyama 82-15-67; Non-handicap—Ed Sakamoto 75; Women—Louise Yamada 78-68; Guest—Don Tsukamoto 78-9-68; Guest Non-Handicap—John Hamamura 75.

Berkeley graduates

BERKELEY—Sansei graduates of Berkeley and Albany high schools were guests of Berkeley JACL at its picnic barbecue at Live Oak Park June 26.

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RIVERSIDE—Doris Higa and Nancy Takano chaired the recent Riverside JACL luau at Norconian Club attended by 150 persons. Miles Hashida emceed the evening affair.

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Continued from Page 3

tada, Zentaro Koyama, Mrs. Kisa Sato, Tokatani, Shigeru Shimada, Yoneo Matsuo, Mrs. Emiko Hashimoto, J.M. Nishida, Koichi Hirota, Robert Shirahama, Mrs. Taneiko Koro, Mrs. Nobu Yamane, Anonymous, Tom Endow, Ken Chikawa, Colby Credit Service, Bob Beres.

43—Mrs. Sueno Nishida, Mrs. Fumiko Iwami, Mrs. Koto Kawakami.

42—Mrs. Maji Kimura, Mrs. B.S. Ogomori, Michiko Shintani, George Wakabayashi.

41—Bob Cochrane, Earl Griggs.

Total (June 14) \$23,123.74

\$304—Received through Rev. Howard Toriumi.

\$260—26 Anonymous, \$10 each.

\$100—Nanka Kenjin Kyogi Kai, So. Cal. Gardeners' Federation, L.A. Retail Fish Assn.

\$50—Mr. and Mrs. Yoshitaro Matsuda, Masao Wada, Totori Club, Riverside JACL, Henry M. Yoshihara, Pasadena Land-sch. Gardeners.

\$35—Kado Kyujukai.

\$25—Dr. and Mrs. George S. Tsurumoto, Mike and Amy Matsushita, Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Mori, Mr. and Mrs. Toyoshige Ioki, Mr. and Mrs. Hajime Matsumoto, Window Display Co., Middles Club, Mr. and Mrs. R. Ishikawa, Kyoto Oriental Gifts, Mr. Sasaki, North San Diego County JACL, Fletcher Land Co., Norman M. Matsumura, Mr. and Mrs. Toshinaga, Kay K. Takasaki, Anonymous, Kumachi Kageyama, East West Import Co., Yoshiko Otsubo.

\$20—Hosaku Iwata, Jack Fukuda, Certified Motor Service, Akira Komai, Itaro Nagai, Mr. and Mrs. Kamezo Naito, Mr. and Mrs. James Nomura, Mr. and Mrs. Kenneth Kanemoto, Mrs. Katsuchyo, Mr. and Mrs. George A. Okamoto, Joe Kodani, Bujiro Shigaki, Hiroshi Ueyehara, Isamu Ueyehara, John Kaneko.

\$15—Jerry T. Sato, Shigeru Kawahara, Tsunetaro Yamamoto, B.S. Ogomori, Toyoko Takahashi, Mr. and Mrs. Gary Imai, S. Terakawa, Anonymous.

\$10—Mrs. Sawa Hara, Mr. and Mrs. Isao Ikehara, F. Fukumoto, Tetsuo Narahara, Mr. and Mrs. Shigeharu, Mr. and Mrs. Kunikida Mayeno, Masao Hirata, Charles Kamiya, Fuji Taketoshi, Ikken, Mr. and Mrs. Satoru Nishikawa, R. Y. Kubota, Mr. and Mrs. Walter Nakano, Jack Hendley, Oriental Doll House of Beauty, Mrs. Mary Mitterer, Mr. and Mrs. Yoshiaki Fukumoto, Mr. and Mrs. K. Nishimoto, Mr. and Mrs. George Murakami, Wataru Oye, Mr. and Mrs. Edward Yasaki, Mr. and Mrs. S. Kawasaki, Mr. and Mrs. Shirohisa, Mrs. Y. Nagasaki, Koi Suzuki, Mr. and Mrs. Kazuichi Iwai, Jim Furuta, Chochi Kume.

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Aloha from Hawaii

by Richard Gima

History Documents

Hats off to Associate Justice Masaji Marumoto for his determined effort to help Joe Grant Masaka with his Japanese American Research Project. Marumoto with the approval and concurrence of Chief Justice William S. Richardson has sent Masaka 357 pages of documents relating to Japanese migration in the 1860's and 1870's. Justice Marumoto and Chief Justice Richardson thought the Project worthy recipients of copies of these original documents which Justice Marumoto used in preparing his essay for inclusion in the forthcoming book by Prof. Hilary Conroy.

Commencements

Grievances of youth are real and important. Rep. Patsy T. Mink told graduates of Kalani High School at commencement exercises June 8 at the Waikiki Shell. She said students demonstrate as the only way to get anyone to listen to them. She said campus violence possibly could have been averted if university presidents had gotten to know some of their students.

Testimonial Fetes

Nearly 2,000 business, labor, political leaders and friends gathered at Honolulu International Center June 6 to bid aloha to labor leader Jack Hall, the regional director of the ILWU, is leaving Honolulu for San Francisco to become an ILWU international vice president.

Inside the Capitol

Gov. John A. Burns has named Bertram T. Kanbara as acting state attorney general succeeding Bert T. Kobayashi. The appointment became effective June 1 when Kobayashi started a month-long vacation. Kobayashi has been named as an associate justice of the state supreme court.

Grapes vs. Pineapples

Mayor Shunichi Kimura of the Big Island has endorsed the boycott of California grown grapes. "I strongly endorse your efforts to bring the minimum measure of human dignity to the farm workers of California," he said in a letter to the Hawaii Grape Boycott Committee.

Name in the news

Lillian T. Takayue, 39, of 2713 Huenes St. was sentenced June 9 to serve one month in jail with an additional 12 months in jail suspended and five years in probation. Mrs. Takayue pleaded guilty to embezzling \$355 from Local 1791, AFL-CIO, Brotherhood of Painters, Decorators and Paperhangers of America, where she was employed as a secretary in Dec. of last year.

Very Little Stretch

Secondly, the shoe should fit comfortably. The texture of the material used should not be too stiff since the flexibility of the footwear can affect the bowler's style. The shoe itself will stretch very little simply because it is not worn that often nor is it worn for long periods of time. Also, the thickness of the sock that the bowler is accustomed to wearing should be taken into consideration when a fitting is made.

Tigers squad, will attend Univ. of Montana and Pacific Univ., respectively.

The Honolulu Police Commission on June 10 got down to the job of finding a man to replace Chief Dan Liu. At a special meeting the commission announced that it had received 17 applications and that phase of the job closed. The names of the applicants are confidential and will not be revealed to the public, Wallace Amolka, commission chairman, said.

Robert E. Teruya, 43, will resign as city deputy prosecuting attorney to join the staff of the Legal Aid Society.

Teruya, a graduate of the Univ. of Colorado law school, served two terms in the state house of representatives and is a former deputy state attorney general.

Tourist Attraction

Mayor Frank Fasi on June 2 revealed his "pet project"—a solid plate-glass restaurant 40 or 50 feet beneath the Pacific. He envisions a large on-shore parking lot for patrons, an escalator down to the submerged restaurant nestled on a reef. No specific locations have been mentioned. Fasi said the restaurant would be "unique." He said the idea had been talked about for several years and that he had discussed it with a possible developer.

Ulu Mau Village, a re-created 16th century Hawaiian chief's seaside community, re-opened June 6 after being temporarily closed for relocation and expansion. The village is now behind Trader Hall's, outside of Kaneohe, on a seven-acre promontory which overlooks Kaneohe Bay.

Continued on Page 8

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THE FOUL LINE: Gary Yamauchi

Shopping for Bowling Shoes

When shopping for a pair of bowling shoes, the bowler of today has a tremendous variety from which to select. Manufacturers have flooded the retail market with a countless number of styles priced from about \$7.95 to \$27.95. Because of this broad price range and because of this great variety, the bowler is faced with a definite problem in selecting adequate footwear.

Naturally, the first step is determining the amount of money to be spent. Most companies offer a good, long-lasting shoe at a price of around \$11.95, however, the "best of the line" usually sells at approximately \$14.95. These include the Brunswick Count Imperial, AMF Top Liner, and the Hyde P-85. Each is constructed of the finest materials to provide the maximum in comfort and durability.

Should a bowler choose to purchase a pair of shoes in the lower price bracket, he should be aware of a few factors in determining the product's usefulness. Firstly, the sliding shoe should be soled with leather and the non-sliding shoe with rubber. It is not necessary that the latter be tipped with leather, although most manufacturers tend to install this feature.

Probably the number one shoe on the market is the Lind custom made bowling shoe. These are manufactured by a man in St. Paul, Minn., and the order blank provides a place to draw your foot so that the shoe can be custom designed. They can also be purchased with a perforated sole for greater traction and an interchangeable sole for various conditions. Professionals have put their endorsement on this product; its popularity on the PBA Tour continued style called the AXF Executive. They are black coram shoes and retail at \$27.95. They have a sliding heel on the sliding foot and a complete rubber sole on the right shoe.

Endorsed by the Pacific Coast Nisei Invitational Tournament at Holiday Bowl during August and with the change in eligibility many more teams should find this classic attractive. There is also a new one on the tap called the Oriental Mixed Team Handicap Tournament. This competition will feature a team and mixed doubles events with handicap and scratch prizes at the ratio of 65% and 35%.

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By Jim Henry

Sakura Script

More Unmasking

Tokyo — Mr. Ichiro Kawasaki's book, "Japan Unmasked," has proved exceedingly popular among foreigners here, although the former ambassador admits that he'll probably be jobless in a few months.

The book is quite interesting and the Japanese would do well to heed Kawasaki's honest appraisal of his race. The only legitimate complaint is that he does go a bit too far in some cases with his criticism of the Japanese people as a whole. Still it is a book that all Nisei especially should find enlightening.

To be sure, the Japanese are funny. They claim Japan is a first-rate nation, but in some respects the Japanese show signs of being 12 years old, says Kawasaki.

Since the war the Japanese have worked hard to attain the second highest Gross National Product (GNP) in the world behind the U.S. At the same time they rank 20th in per capita income.

Young Mentality

The Japanese are responsible for the fastest train in the world, yet they show signs of 12-year-old mentality. They export millions of automobiles yet try to check imports by raising high tariffs. When the U.S. proposes to join capital with Japan, the Japanese Government attempts to interfere with it. This situation is not restricted to the automobile industry alone.

The Japanese do not seem to realize that but for American assistance they would not have attained their present prosperity. Instead they want to drive American influence out of Japan.

If the U.S. did pull completely out do they think that their Self Defense Force could ward off a nuclear attack? It is well known that even a third-rate nation could annihilate them.

Certainly a number of Cabinet Ministers who advocate an American military pullout show the mentality of a 12-year-old.

The Japanese also think their country is one of the most beautiful in the world. However, only a small percentage of the world's large number of people express a desire to visit here if statistics can be relied upon.

The Gallup Poll of 1968 conducted among 10,030 persons in seven countries, namely, the U.S., Britain, Uruguay, Italy, Netherlands, West Germany and France shows that few cared for sightseeing in Japan.

Some 50 per cent of the Americans expressed a desire to visit Switzerland; 44 per cent Ireland and Great Britain; 42 per cent Italy; 39 per cent France and Scandinavia; 38 per cent West Germany and Austria; 35 per cent Spain, Belgium and Holland; 28 per cent Greece; 26 per cent Eastern Europe including Russia and 22 per cent India.

It is no wonder that more Japanese are leaving the country for sightseeing in foreign countries than foreigners visiting Japan.

Mr. Kawasaki is to be commended and admired for his guts and foresight to call "em as he sees 'em. If one set his mind to it he could certainly fill a much bigger volume on Japanese stupidity than Kawasaki's modest little book.

Alarming news for those planning to visit Expo 70

By JOE HAMANAKA

Osaka's having a World Exposition in 1970, and the alarming news at this point is that 324 persons will be asked to share a washroom at a time.

"Komatta ne!" A most serious problem has arisen! By comparison, the Tennoji Zoo in Osaka has one toilet per 70 persons.

They expect 421,000 persons per day at Expo 70 on week-

AREA CODE 206

ends and on holidays. And those are the days when the 74 public washrooms will create a traffic jam — and they fear the little kids will be "doing it" all over the place. And men, too, in the corners and narrows of beautiful buildings.

This info comes from no less an authority than the "Expert on Washrooms," as he is called, one Shigeru Fujishima, a former Japan National Railway official.

"I hope peoples from across the world won't laugh at the Japanese for their lack of manners," he said.

So often in our travels, we have seen Japanese mothers "shi-shi" little tots right on the street or road, even in modern Tokyo. Men do it in the alleys and side streets of Ginza. In Seattle, one can get arrested for indecent exposure!

A little detour research tells us that the Japanese (70% men, 15% women) drink a lot of beer — twice as much as we.

This is a "kitanai" story (gomen nasai ne), but nevertheless, a serious oversight which has become a major issue behind the festive mood of Expo 70, what with construction progressing rapidly.

Too, Osakans have long been known for good foods and drinking — "Osaka no kuidaore," they say. And that adds up to a lot of trips to the W.C.

At Expo 70, as at major hotels and restaurants, segregated facilities are available. Most public powder rooms — "gofujo" (honorable motion place), "toire" (toilet), "otearai" (washroom), or plain "benjo" (man talk) — are coeducational with both open plumbing and door-equipped toilet booths.

Many restrooms are equipped with toilets recessed in the floor, like on trains and some stations, and that's tricky work. Especially for "foreign" women with heels.

Some have a "holder" that one holds-on-to while in a squatting-position. And suddenly, one wishes he had three hands.

Many public toilets still do not have flushing facilities. And even Issei on return from visits to Japan complain of Japan's smelly toilets, "Heikoru," they say. Annoyed. Embarrassed.

And even modern Tokyo has only 500,000 flush toilets for their 2,500,000 homes.

One has to remember that Japan's country (inaka) still have outhouses, and the "honey cart" man walks his route. Horsedrawn, but you'll never see him riding the animal or cart. He walks along side. And you never see his face, because you have to turn away.

So, if you are planning to go Expo 70, be sure you do your "thing" at hotels, department stores, major office buildings and some larger train stations. Condition legs to squatting. Balancing.

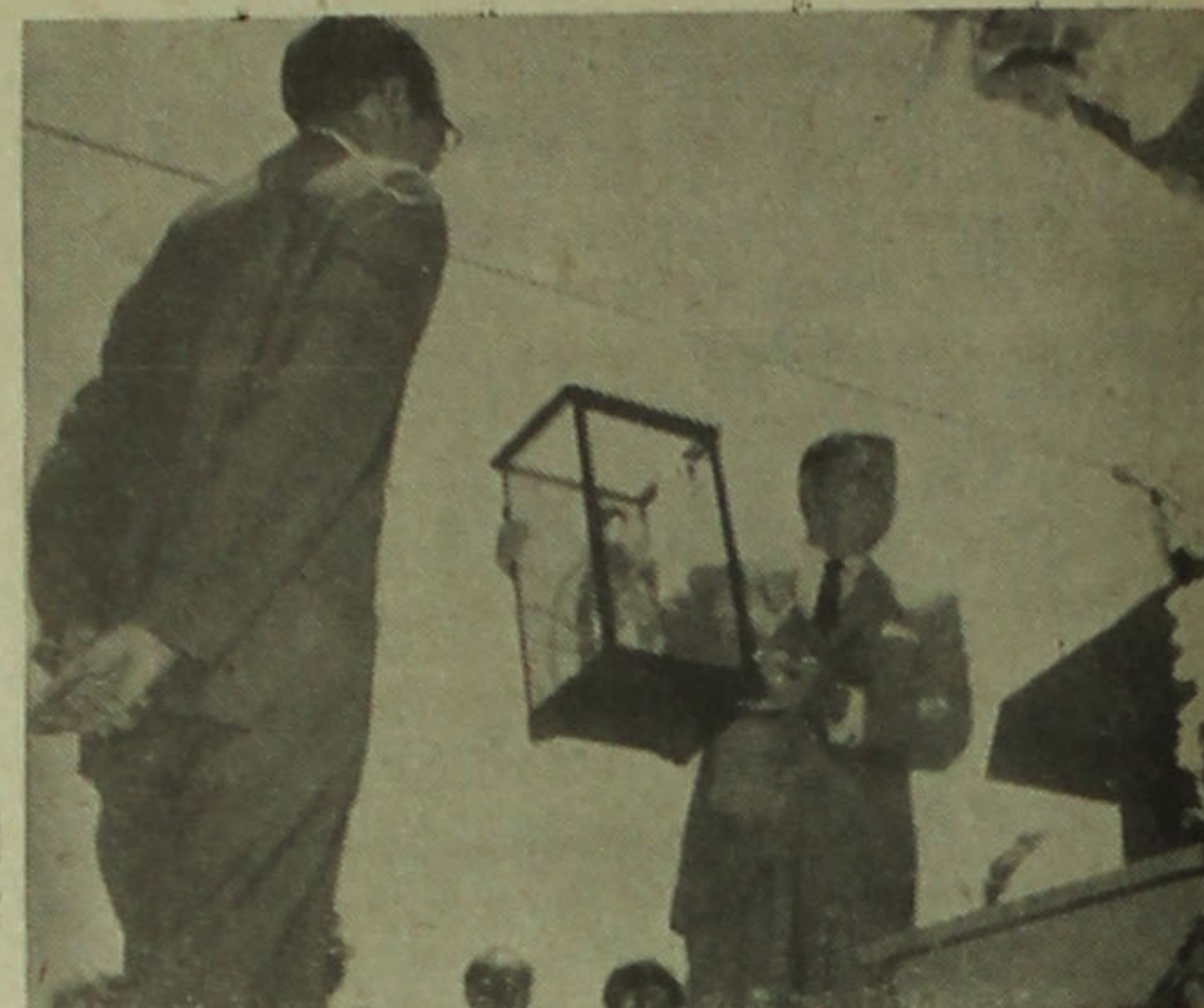
So advanced in certain technology, so beautiful in the arts, so booming their business, so high on personal cleanliness — Japan however, leaves much to be desired in the matter of sanitation.

How do we end this mess? Flush it!

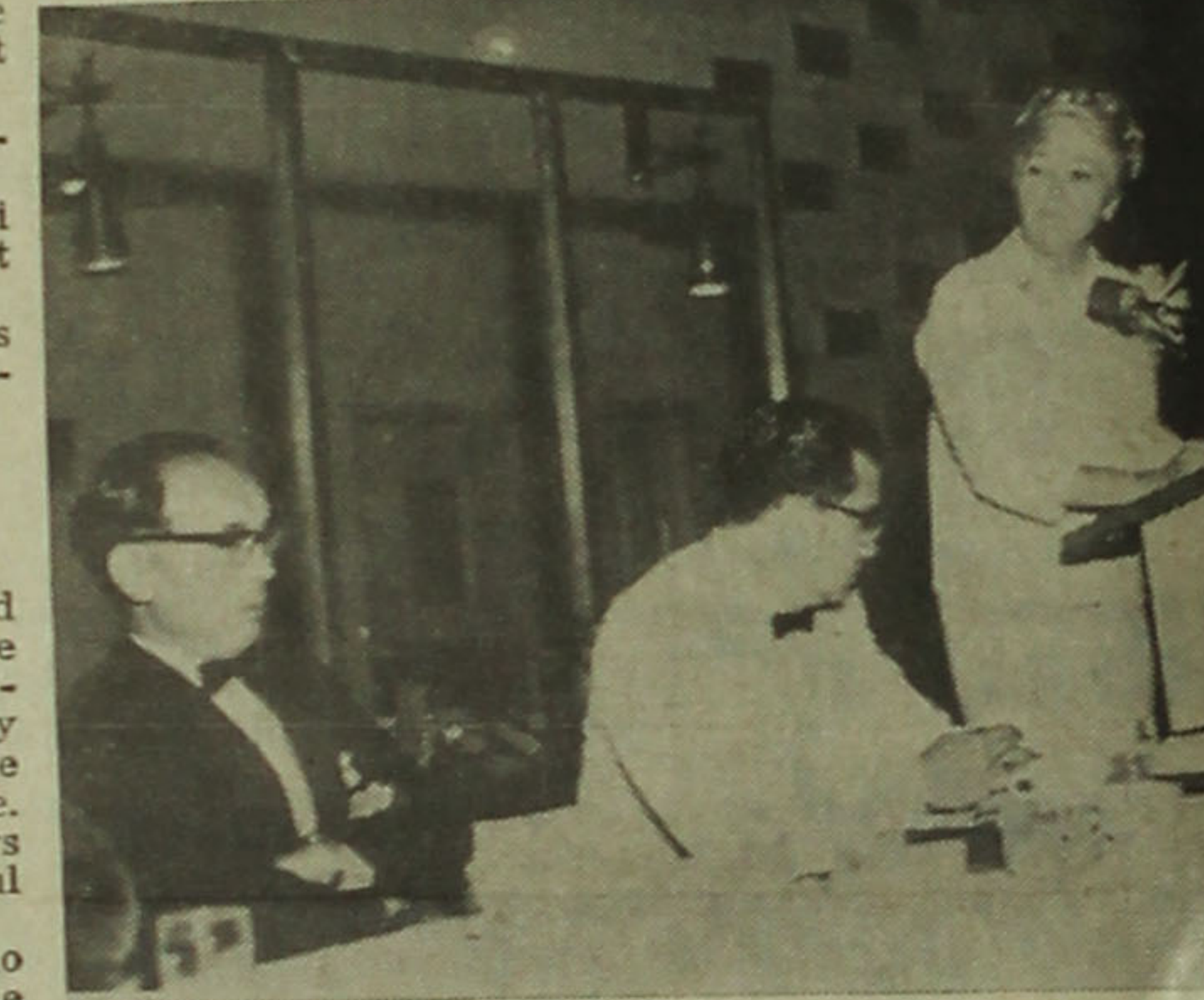
Photo Highlights of June 7 Rites



Part of 2,500 at Gold Trail School grouped around speaker's stand for June 7 dedication of Wakamatsu Tea and Silk Farm Colony as a state historical landmark. Portion of Japanese fence serving as background for the boulder and plaque is at right.



Gov. Reagan accepts gift of Japanese doll after remarks at dedication. At left is James Murakami, chairman of the Wakamatsu Centennial Committee, who made the presentation.



Ivy Baker Priest, state treasurer, brings greetings at the State of California at gala centennial banquet in Sacramento. Seated are Consul General Shima (left) and toastmaster Akiji Yoshimura.

Gima --

Continued from Page 7

Malia and Herman Solomon, gen. mgrs. of the relocated village, are the founders of the original Ulu Mau Village that was located at Ala Moana Park.

Deaths

Francis A. Aki, who tallied 20,000 votes in his attempt to unseat Hawaii's two Democratic incumbents in Congress with an anti-Vietnam War platform in 1966, died in Kaiser Hospital May 26. Aki, 42, was injured recently when his car hit a parked car and a tree near Kaaawa. Police said his car swerved out of control on a curve on Kamehameha Highway near Kaaawa Place on May 19. Richard S. Mirikitani, 54, a Honolulu attorney, died of a heart attack May 24. He shared offices with his brother, State Sen. Percy K. Mirikitani.

Dr. Hoel Higa, 60, was found dead in his office May 29. Police said there was no evidence of foul play. He left a note about his death. Higa was found dead on an examining table in his office by a member of his family shortly after 7 p.m. He apparently had been dead several hours. Marmion M. Magoon, 73, kamani Honolulu businessman, died May 30 in a San Francisco hospital. He was the pres. of American Laundry. Mrs. Elsie Ross Lane, 55, since 1952 executive sec. of Aloha Week, Inc., died June 4 at Leeward Hospital. She lived at 49-094-B Johnson Rd., Kaneohe.

Joe Ikeole, 69, the popular singing cop, died May 27 at his home, 415-A Atkinson Dr., Honolulu. He was the Honolulu Police Dept.'s best known musician from time he joined the force in 1934 until he retired in 1947. John C. Luiz, 80, a public school teacher and principal of many schools in Hawaii, died May 24 at Kaiser Foundation Hospital. He first came to Hawaii at age 10 from the Azores. Dr. Albert J. McKinney, 65, onetime director of the Univ. of Hawaii extension service, was killed instantly Apr. 29 when his minibus collided with a truck at Nine Mile Hill near Albuquerque, N.M. He was a professor at the Univ. of Albuquerque.

Funeral Postponed

A distraught Korean widow on June 3 appealed for the return of her husband's ashes, apparently taken from a locker at Honolulu International Airport. She was Mrs. Connie Morrison of Seoul, who arrived in Honolulu on May 26 with the ashes of her husband, Lee Morrison. Funeral services scheduled for June 3 at the National Memorial Cemetery of the Pacific were postponed because the ashes were missing.

Vietnam casualties

Spec. 4 Anthony Bongo, 22, who had been married only 10 days, was killed in action in Vietnam May 20. Mrs. Bongo said they were married on Apr. 12, and he left for Vietnam on Apr. 22. Mr. Earl W. Perreira, 22, was killed in action on Vietnam May 22. He was the 198th island

Campus unrest affecting U.S.-Japan exchange

Classes Suspended at Tokyo's ICU

TOKYO — The dispute continuing at the International Christian University may affect the U.S.-Japan student exchange program with the possibility of scholarships being stopped.

Foreign students have started to leave for home, apparently disgusted with the suspension of classes for several months.

Already 10 out of 28 students from Univ. of California have returned home and more students are said to be preparing to leave, embarrassing the university authorities.

The university's Diffendorfer Memorial Hall has been blockaded since May 24 by student militants.

The university dispute started in March over student demands for abolition of the guard system and retraction of punishments against students involved in a dispute against an aptitude test.

Presidency Vacant

The university authorities, furthermore, have been unable to pick a candidate to fill the vacant presidency.

The ICU has the second largest number of foreign students next to Waseda.

Until the dispute started, the university had some 200 foreign students from the U.S., Hong Kong, Australia, Canada and other countries.

The Univ. of California set up the California-Japan Center on the campus four years ago. Since then, it has sent from 20 to 30 students every year to the ICU for a year's study starting in September when the new term begins.

At present, only eight of the 28 students from the Univ. of California are here but they are already preparing to go home.

Affect Draft Status

In addition, students from the Univ. of Hawaii have already returned home because there are no prospects for the resumption of classes at ICU.

Dr. Delmer Brown of Berkeley, guest professor on Japanese history, says that one of the reasons for the return of the Univ. of California students is their fear that their military draft exemption privilege may be cancelled unless they take a certain number of units in lessons while studying in Japan. Otherwise, they will have to make up for such lost time at the Univ. of California.

SPOKANE BENEFACTOR REMEMBERS HIS SCHOOL

TOKYO — The late Wasaburo Kiri, the Spokane dishwasher who left a \$54,000 estate, has bequeathed \$10,000 to the school he attended in Nagasaki and executor of the estate, Norio Wakamatsu of Spokane, was here enroute to Nagasaki to carry out a will discovered after the benefactor's death.

Kiri is also remembering his brothers and sisters, if they can be traced. He also bequeathed Spokane \$10,000 to have a pond built in Manito Park where the Spokane-Nishinomiya Sister City Garden is located.

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Okinawa denationalized

By ALLAN BEEKMAN
PC Book Editor

OKINAWA: A TIGER BY THE TAIL, by M. D. Morris, Hawthorn Books, Inc., 238 pages, \$6.95.

"Amorphous is the only word to describe the U.S. position with regard to the Ryukyus," says the author, "The American posture on Okinawa appears to those at home as for the duration of the Far Eastern tensions; to the Japanese it is residual sovereignty soon; to the Okinawans it is reversion eventually."

With an area of 454 square miles and a population of 746,472 persons, Okinawa is the largest of the 73 Ryukyu islands, which lie between mainland Japan and Taiwan. Formerly a prefecture of Japan—a situation analogous to being one of the 50 states in America—the Okinawa archipelago was wrested from Japan in 1945 in one of the most savage battles of the Pacific War.

The Japanese peace treaty of 1951 gave administration of the islands to America. In 1953, America returned the Amami group of the Ryukyus to Japan; American officials have publicly indicated they intend to return the entire archipelago. But Okinawa is now an important military base; in the present state of tension in Asia, America is reluctant to risk losing any part of their present full control of this base.

From this situation, the author derives his thesis, the tenor of which can be gleaned from the above quotation. Much of what he says about Okinawa in particular may be extended, by implication, to the Ryukyus in general.

Status of Okinawans

As in the above quotation, he applies the term "Japanese" only to the Naichijin, never to the Okinawans. He believes the Okinawans are not Japanese "even though their island was Japanized by armed force in 1879."

Although curricula in the primary and secondary schools of Okinawa are strictly Japanese in system, subject, and language "the average Ryukyuan does not honestly care under whose flag he lives."

Since America has a tiger by the tail in Okinawa, Japan would have an even more unmanageable tiger by the tail if America withdrew economic support from the Ryukyus and handed the archipelago back to Japan. Japan cannot support Okinawa in the style to which America has accustomed it.

"Perhaps the more reasonable approach would be for Japan and the United States to work jointly toward establishing a stable, viable economy in the Ryukyu Islands which might eventually lead it toward independence from both major powers."

To support the proposal of an independent Okinawa, he attempts to explain away the term "residual sovereignty,"

BOOK SHELF

which he uses incorrectly in the quotation beginning this review, and by which some American officials refer to Japan's claim to the island.

"Only in President Kennedy's statement (in 1962), which accompanied an amendment to 10713 (an Executive Order issued in 1957), was there ever actually mention of 'recognition' of a Japanese desire for reversion of the territory; it is the first written reference to 'residual sovereignty' of the Ryukyus."

Shiroma Case

The book contains some interesting and valuable information about Okinawa, but the argument that the Okinawans are not Japanese because Japan did not officially annex the Ryukyus until 1879 is a strange one from a man whose country gave territorial status to Oklahoma, Alaska, and Hawaii after that date. And that the author is careless with facts and reasons from false premises can be shown from the case of the United States vs. Ushi Shiroma, U.S. District Court, Hawaii, Aug. 12, 1954.

Shiroma, a native of Okinawa, but a resident of Hawaii for more than 40 years, failed to inform the authorities of his address as required by the Alien Registration Act. He was a member of the Hissho-kai (Absolute Victory Club), an organization — in which there were many Okinawans — dedicated to the belief that Japan defeated America in the Pacific War.

Shiroma took the view that Japanese victory over America made Hawaii Japanese territory; hence he was not an alien and not required to register. His attorney argued, however, that Okinawa had become a possession of the United States, so Shiroma had become a United States national — legally incapable of committing the offense in the information."

The court decided the case revolved on whether American sovereignty extended over Okinawa. In its decision, McLaughlin presiding, the court commented that on Sept. 5, 1951, John Foster Dulles, consultant to the Secretary of State, and instrumental in negotiating the treaty with Japan, had said in a speech at the Conference for the Con-

clusion and Signature of the Peace Treaty with Japan, that "the United States felt that the treaty formula would be to permit Japan to retain residual sovereignty..." Since Japan retained residual sovereignty, Shiroma was an alien and guilty as charged.

'Residual Sovereignty'

The term "residual sovereignty" was officially fixed long before Pres. Kennedy employed it in his Executive Order of 1962. More than 40 years of life under American rule had failed to divest Shiroma of his conception of himself as a Japanese, a man who so loved what he conceived to be his country he was emotionally unable to accept the fact of her defeat by America.

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