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From Dec. 7 Raid To Niihau Incident

By Allan Beekman

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ABOUT FOUR o'clock on the afternoon of December 12, 1941, a Friday, Howard Kaleohano was awakened by someone pounding on the door of his cottage on the outskirts of the village of Puuwai, Island of Niihau, Hawaii.

Separated from the Island of Kauai by the 17½ mile Kaulakahi Channel, Niihau (pronounced knee-how) is the most western of the main group of Hawaiian Islands. Eighteen miles long, as much as six miles wide, it has an area of 72 square miles. Most of the less than 200 inhabitants, of aboriginal stock, had been born on the island, where they raised horses, cattle, sheep, and cultivated honeybees.

There were two lifeboats on the island, at Kii. Sometimes the natives rowed a lifeboat across the channel to Waimea, Kauai to obtain supplies. Usually their only contact with the outside world was when the sampan, bearing Aylmer Robinson, owner of the island, came to Kii Landing each Monday morning.

Aylmer, 53, was a Harvard graduate, but he discouraged cultural progress on Niihau. He ran Niihau as his ancestors had done.

By decree of Aylmer, of whom all the Niihauans stood in awe, life on the island was primitive and austere. There was no alcohol and no jail. Though use of the aboriginal tongue had almost disappeared elsewhere in Hawaii, Aylmer spoke it fluently and encouraged its use on Niihau.

Aylmer discouraged outsiders from visiting Niihau. Howard was one of the few outsiders who had been permitted to settle there.

Born in Hilo, Island of Hawaii, Howard had been educated in the schools there and spoke fluent English. Ten years before, he had come to Niihau to visit a sister. He had married a Niihau girl, Mabel, and remained as cowpuncher.

He lived in this frame cottage with Mabel and their eight-year-old son, both absent when the pounding on the door had begun.

Now 30, about five feet six and a half inches in height, weighing 140 pounds, strong and vigorous, Howard had achieved celebrity the preceding Sunday by capturing the first Japanese prisoner of the war.

Howard had been standing in his front yard, watching the skittish antics of his horse, tethered nearby, as the animal took fright at the sound of an approaching, low-flying plane. Suddenly there had come a whoosh and boom; the terrified horse had broken its tether and fled.

Howard had looked round and found a plane had caught its wheels on the wires of his fence, 20 feet away, and had pitched forward on its nose. He had gone to the plane, pulled out the pilot, and had relieved him of pistol and papers.

Niihau had yet to learn of the Pearl Harbor attack. Finding himself with a civilian shorter than he, though perhaps five pounds heavier, the pilot did not consider himself a prisoner.

The pilot, Navy Airman Shigenori Nishikaichi, petty officer 1st class, was later to claim, with reason, that he had been unconscious when Howard had taken the pistol. A crack fighter pilot, Nishikaichi had been unable to see the fence from the air because trees and bushes had obscured it. Probably the impact of landing had broken or weakened his harness, making it possible for Howard to pull him from the cockpit.

In friendly fashion they had walked together towards Howard's house. As a schoolboy in his native Ehime Prefecture, Japan, Nishikaichi had studied English, as a literary lan-

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NAVAL AIRMAN Shigenori Nishikaichi. A crack fighter pilot, he had taken off before dawn, Dec. 7, 1941, to assist the first wave of Japanese planes attacking Pearl Harbor.

Local History

Watsonville Nikkei story 80 years old

(Ed. Note—The Watsonville JACL commemorated its 25th anniversary of the Evacuation of Japanese from Pajaro Valley in 1967 by publishing "The Japanese and Japanese-Americans in Pajaro Valley", a research paper by Eleanor Johnson for her history class at UC Santa Cruz. It was prepared for publication as booklet by Opal Marshall. It is the only "local Japanese - American history" we know of that has been published in this form.)

By Eleanor Johnson

Watsonville

FROM PUBLIC records and the recollections of numerous early residents and representative community leaders of today, both Japanese and Caucasian, this picture of those early arrivals, their problems, their employment and activities has been produced.

Mr. Sakuzo Kimura is believed to have been the first Japanese to come to Watsonville. In 1892 he reportedly brought the first laborers to work on a wood cutting contract in Aptos. In 1897 he formed the first labor club with other Japanese immigrants in the Pajaro Valley.

Mr. Kimura died in 1900 and, since there was no Buddhist church here at that time, he was buried in the Catholic Cemetery. During World War II his gravestone disappeared. Through the efforts of the local Japanese - American Citizens League a new marker was requested and set in place on May 30, 1967. The new marker bears the following inscription in English: "Sakuzo Kimura, 1835-1900, First Japanese to Settle in This Valley."

Mrs. Fumiyo Izumizaki states that her mother, who came to Watsonville in 1902, was the first Japanese woman in the Pajaro Valley. In 1914, Mrs. Izumizaki became the first Japanese girl to attend Watsonville High School. She recalls attending Memorial Day services at the site of Mr. Kimura's grave in her youth, and was able to recall the exact location of the grave which was of tangible assistance in the restoration of the Kimura marker.

Dollar a Day

Mr. Unosuke Shikuma tells us that when he first came to Watsonville, in 1902, he belonged to a Labor Club — the one started by Mr. Kimura. It had about 200 members at this time. The "boss" found jobs and housing for the men. Mr. Shikuma's first job was in the onion fields. His wages were one dollar per day. Three cents of each day's wage went to the boss. The men worked six days a week and in peak seasons worked eleven hours a day for one dollar and fifteen cents. They shared a cooperative mess with other workers.

Early California population statistics contain the following data regarding the number of Japanese in Santa Cruz County: 1890 — 19; 1900 — 235; 1910 — 689.

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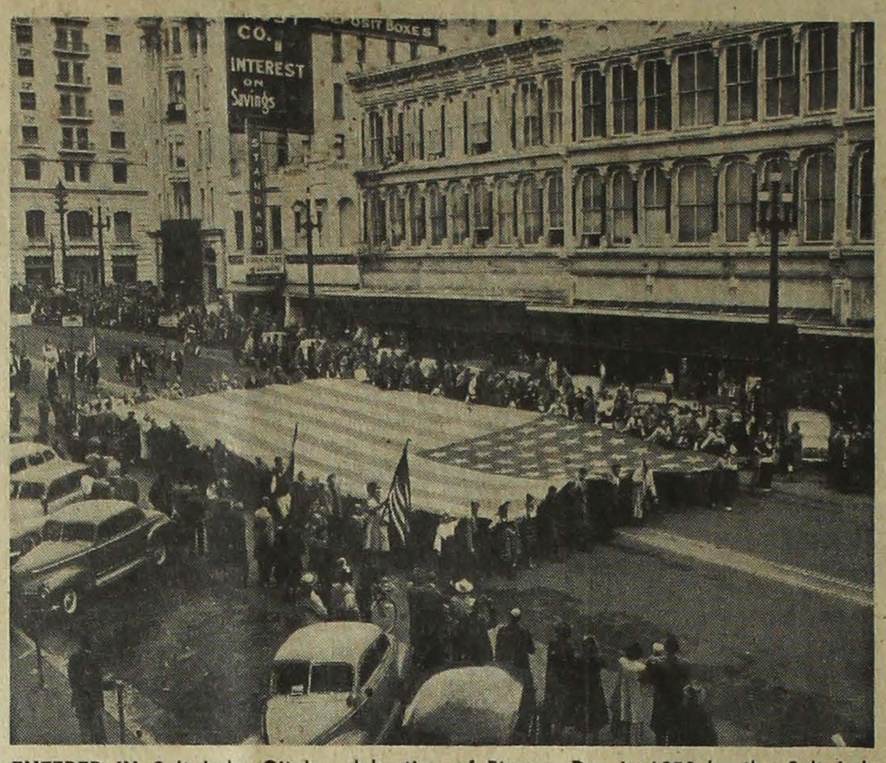

ENTERED IN Salt Lake City's celebration of Pioneer Day in 1950 by the Salt Lake JACL chapter is the biggest American flag of its kind down Main Street. Spectators off the curbs joined the JACLers parade the flag, which belongs to the Monterey Peninsula JACL.

Local History

1st Japanese passed through Utah in 1872 enroute to Washington

UTAH HAS never been considered as being heavily populated by the Japanese, however, the state has had residents of Japanese ancestry from the late 19th century. There is little recorded information available concerning these people written in English.

On the other hand, there is quite a complete account written in Japanese in a now out-of-print publication entitled "Sanchubu-to-Nihonjin," published in 1925 by the Rocky Mountain Times.

One other reference can be found in the Salt Lake City Cemetery where gravestones bearing weather-worn Japanese characters are found in the older sections of the cemetery. Two legible stones bearing 1901 dates are those of a K. Hozumi and S. Matsumoto both of whom died at the age of 20. There are also two headstones of infants engraved with the names of Estella and Oroville Arima who died in 1905. These children may well be the first Nisei to be born in Utah.

Japanese Here in 1872

The earliest recorded arrival, in English, of the Japanese in Utah can be found in the Deseret News of Feb. 7, 1872, which details a week's stay of approximately 50 members of an ambassadorial party headed by the Ambassador Extraordinary Iwakura.

This group cannot be considered as being a part of the later immigrant group with which this history is primarily concerned as they were only here for a week due to travel delays caused by a snowstorm. The event is referred to, however, as in actual fact they do happen to be the first Japanese in Utah.

* * *

Came after 1885

THE IMMIGRANT groups with whom this history is concerned are those who came after 1885 when the Japanese government authorized the emigration of its subjects. The few who did arrive prior to that time are those who migrated from other areas of the United States, and who for some special reason arrived prior to the 1885 general authorization of emigration.

The majority of the immigrants came to the United States as they saw the country as a land of economic opportunity in which they could make enough money to enable them to return to Japan and live in greater comfort as landowners with greater status. Some whose circumstances may have been less favorable in Japan did come to settle permanently but these are few in number.

The first known arrivals came to Utah between the years 1884 to 1887. These arrivals were women who had lived in other areas in generally respectable circumstances, but who due to personal reverses, often the loss of husbands, were conscripted and perhaps even "shanghaied" by brothel owners or their agents into prostitution to earn a living for themselves as well as for their families in some cases. These women were brought to Utah for the express use of the Chinese and Caucasian railroad workers who were here at that time, and received considerable discrimination from their fellow countrymen as a result.

Following these women were the laborers who came to work on the railroad. With the enactment of the Chinese Exclusion Act in 1882, labor contractors turned to Japan for laborers. Thus, some of the earliest immigrants were brought to Utah to fill in the gap left when the Chinese construction workers returned to the coastal areas following the completion of the East-West (Union Pacific) route and the driving of the "Golden Spike." The Japanese were brought in to complete the construction of the railroads to other areas of the West and to maintain the railroads.

* * *

Population

CENSUS FIGURES show a gradual increase in the Japanese population from these early arrivals to 1930. The early increases would be the result of the immigration of the Issei (first generation Japanese who emigrated from Japan).

The Issei population increase continued until 1924 when the Japanese Exclusion Act was enacted.

Population increases from 1910 and particularly from 1924 would also be due to the birth of the Nisei, and in some instances, Sansei who were born even at this early time of Nisei mothers — generally born in Hawaii — and Issei Fathers.

The period of economic depression following the 1930 census left its imprint on the Japanese population. The condition of economic instability which left many people jobless, forced a number of Japanese to move out of Utah to reestablish in areas on the Pacific Coast where job opportunities were somewhat more favorable and where they were able to seek out assistance from others from the same "ken" or prefecture in Japan.

Others who had been able to accrue fairly substantial savings returned to Japan where the cost of living was lower and the raising of families would be easier particularly where further assistance from relatives might be possible. Those who remained were most often in a position which made either type of move economically unfeasible. Thus the period from 1930 to 1940 showed a decrease in the population.

Wartime Increase

A second upheaval also left its imprint upon the Japanese people of Utah when the population was suddenly swelled in the period from 1942 to 1946, when evacuees voluntarily arrived from the Pacific Coast States and settled in Utah.

Some of these people chose to remain as permanent residents, but many returned to the coast as soon as restrictions were lifted.

The population that had swelled to 7,851 in the early forties dropped to 4,452 by 1950.

A further decrease was noted in the 1960 census to 4,371. This decrease would be as a result of further movement to the coast of the evacuees as well as former Utahns who felt that opportunities might be more favorable in California. Also during this period many of the older Issei retired and returned to Japan permanently.

The following table shows the changes in population from 1890 to 1960.

1890	4
1900	417
1910	2110
1920	2936
1930	3269
1940	2210
1942-1946	*7851
1950	4452

* Increase due to voluntary evacuation from West Coast.

* * *

Japanese 'towns'

AS WITH many of the minority groups that came to Utah, the Japanese formed their own homogenous settlements in various areas of the state according to the type of work being pursued. As the population increased, the appearance of definite Japanese settlements or "towns" became evident.

During the period from 1900 to 1920, such communities developed in Ogden and Salt Lake City.

Other settlements were founded in the mining areas of Bingham, Price, Helper, Eureka, Magna, and Arthur; and the farming areas of Layton, Syracuse, Brigham City, Provo, Orem, and south central Utah.

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Signs of the '70s –ethnic pluralism

By Paul M. Nagano

PEOPLE ARE asking why perpetuate ethnic groups? Why accentuate the differences between the majority and minority groups? Why the stress upon being proud of one's culture and ethnic identities? Doesn't this create a greater polarity and discrimination in society?

Why develop caucuses that accentuate cultural and physiognomic difference? Why don't those of ethnic difference just become a part of the American society by adopting the culture and traditions of the dominant majority and just be "Americans?"

The clearest answer, I believe, was given in 1965 by the late Daisuke Kitagawa in his article "Assimilation or Pluralism?" when he stated:

"As long as society persists in identifying Japanese Americans by their physical characteristics as Japanese Americans, it is necessary to provide the society with something visible and tangible from which the general public may draw an image of Japanese American — an image which is as close to the reality of possible — if a wholesome integrating of Japanese Americans into . . . society were to be fulfilled."

Color Makes Difference

The basic question we must honestly ask is, does color make a difference in American society? More specifically, does color make any difference in employment, in housing, in relationships, in one's dignity as a person?

Another way to put it is, does the fact that you are of Japanese ancestry make any difference in terms of opportunities, in your pursuit of freedom and happiness, in your image of yourself?

The Blacks, Chicanos, and Asians, unlike their counterparts from Europe who have been able to assimilate with the new American culture, is forced to be conscious of his race and identity, and how he functions in society is determined not by his own initiative, but by the dominant majority. As long as there exists distinction based upon race and the acceptance only on the larger majority's terms, the pluralistic strategy becomes necessary.

* * *

Stereotypes

WHAT IS under consideration here is not whether racial differences are treated negatively or positively, but that it is a matter of reality that color makes a difference. It is obvious that Asians are not Whites, and the differences are distinct and recognized.

From a positive standpoint, the Japanese American has a very good image of being intelligent, industrious, courteous, and law-abiding.

In school inevitably the Japanese Americans are in the top ten per cent, even though the numbers are becoming increasingly less with time and becoming closer to the American norm.

In the secretarial field, for the most part, Japanese American girls are preferred as secretaries because they are good workers — efficient and conscientious.

And who is it that will not deny that every Japanese American is born with a green-thumb. And so it goes.

Persecuted People

On the negative side, studies have indicated that marked self-consciousness and sensitivity are characteristic of minority group members having an ambiguous social position in modern America.

The dynamics underlying such a situation are intensified among the Japanese Americans because in addition to their being a small (591,290 in 1970) distinguishable minority, their cultural background arose out of an authoritarian hierarchy in which status was most important.

Added to these two ethnic problems, they have been victims of a history of prejudice and discrimination, climaxed by the internment of 117,116

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Japanese roots in America go back to 1610 in Mexico

ROOTS OF the Japanese in America (and here we mean the Western Hemisphere) took hold in the early 17th Century, say the historians — when the first Japanese known to have crossed the Pacific Ocean reached the Mexican port of Acapulco in August 1610. The voyage was part of a plan to establish direct trade routes between New Spain and the Far East.

That ship carried, in addition to 23 Japanese nobles and merchants under the leadership of two Japanese noblemen, the Spanish governor of the Philippines who had been shipwrecked in Japanese waters and entertained by the Shogun while a ship suitable for the long voyage was being constructed.

And during the months of their stay in Mexico City, the Japanese learned what they could of western practices and methods of conducting life and business. One of the nobles was baptized a Roman Catholic with the name of Francisco Velasco — the family name of the Spanish viceroy in Mexico, who stood as his sponsor. The ship carried the Japanese safely back to Japan.

In 1613, another ship with a larger number of Japanese — 120 samurai and delegates — came to Acapulco. It was organized by Masamune Date (1565-1636), the most powerful daimyo in his time in northeastern Honshu (Sendai) who sent his retainer Tsunenaga Rokuemon Hasekura (1571-1622) as his ambassador to Spain and Rome.

The group had sailed from the port of Tsukino Ura in September of 1613, aboard the ship San Juan Bautista Maru and was accompanied by a Franciscan priest, Padre F. Luis Sotelo (1574-1624), a close friend of Masamune to serve the Hasekura Mission as guide. Even though the second Tokugawa Shogunate was persecuting Christians at Edo, Masamune had obtained the release of Sotelo to learn about the outside world from him.

Five months later, on Jan. 23, 1614, the Hasekura Mission arrived at Acapulco and marched to Mexico City. The ship's crew stayed in Acapulco.

During the stay in Mexico City, 72 of the warriors were baptized Catholics. Some Christian members, possibly a dozen, chose to remain in Mexico when the ship returned to Japan six years later. They constitute the first known Japanese immigrants to America, though no more is known about them.

On June 1, the mission left for Sanlucar de Barrameda, the historic fortified seaport in Spain at the mouth of the Guadalquivir River near Seville. They arrived in Spain on Dec. 5, then went to Rome. Sotelo was named bishop of the North of Japan by Pope Paul V and Hasekura was baptized.

The Hasekura Mission returned to Japan on Aug. 26, 1620, only to find conditions had changed and much anti-Christian sentiment prevailing in the country. Hasekura was jailed and tortured. Two of his children were killed.

In July of 1623, when Sotelo returned to Japan, Hasekura died and the Franciscan missionary tortured and burned to death.

This whole interesting period is treated by Zelia Nutthall in her study from official docu-

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Project Tektite II

Aquanauts simulate life in outer space

By Charles C. Kubokawa

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Moffett Field, California 94035

ABSTRACT — Future manned, long duration lunar, planetary and space missions will depend heavily upon man's ability to cope with restricted living conditions for prolonged periods. Two 60-day underwater missions simulating space isolation and operations were conducted from a habitat on the ocean floor off St. John Island in the Virgin Islands, during Project Tektite 2.

The Tektite 2 project was under the leadership of the Department of Interior and sponsored by the National Aeronautics and Space Administration; Government of the Virgin Islands; U.S. Navy; Department of Health, Education, and Welfare; Smithsonian Institution; National Science Foundation; and the General Electric Company.

The five-man Tektite 2 missions were conducted to gather biomedical, marine, geological, operational, ecological, behavioral and habitat design data. Of major interest to NASA were the biomedical, operational, behavioral, and habitat design (habitability) data that would be used in the planning and design of future space exploration missions.

Introduction

THIS REPORT is presented in an effort to inform the reader of the supportive research work being conducted to further research, technology and development. It must be realized that a direct one-to-one relationship does not exist between the Tektite 2 underwater experiences and future operations of manned space missions.

An effort is made here to caution the planners and designers of future habitats about the surrounding hostile environment. The ability of humans to perform in such an environment differs greatly from the everyday life style to which everyone on earth is accustomed, and takes for granted.

The habitat environmental systems the Tektite 2 crew members had to operate were quite out-moded in comparison to the state-of-the-art equipment now being validated for manned space operations by NASA, but the habitat, slightly modified from the Tektite 1 operation, was one of the constraints within which the Tek-

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NOTICE

The next regular edition of the Pacific Citizen will be double dated Jan. 7-14, 1972 and mailed on or about Jan. 10. — Editor.

Fresh from attacking Pearl Harbor, Japanese pilot crash-lands on

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guage, for five years. Within limits, he could read and write it; he spoke it with difficulty and understood little. It must have taken time for him to frame a question in the unfamiliar tongue.

As he had neared the house, Nishikaichi had asked, "Are you a Japanese?"

It had been the opening gambit in what was to be a continuing search for a confederate.

The question was reasonable. Except for the darkness of his skin, Howard might have passed for a Japanese.

"No," Howard had answered, "I'm a Hawaiian."

"Maneuver. No gas. Cannot return carrier."

In the house, Howard had given the pilot pancakes with honey, fried fish, and black coffee. The pilot had declined the honey but had eaten ravenously of the pancakes and fish. He had drunk two cups of coffee.

He had pulled out Japanese money and tried to pay for what he had eaten.

"No," Howard had said, pointing at the strange money, "we can't use that here."

The pilot had offered a Japanese cigarette. Howard had declined, instead drawing out a bag of Bull Durham and rolling himself a cigarette.

They had smoked.

The pilot had said, "Give paper back."

Howard had declined. For the pilot, oral communication had seemed too difficult; he had struck on a better system. The pilot had drawn out a notebook and had written his request on it. He had handed the notebook to Howard for a written reply.

Howard had written, "I cannot give the papers. If we can help you —"

The pilot had written in reply, "No one can help me. Not even your God can help me."

* * *

Paper or Pilikia

NOW, FIVE days later, roused by the pounding on his door, Howard arose, opened the door, and admitted Otomatsu Shintani.

Shintani and Howard had a bond: the Niihauans considered both outsiders — though far less outsiders than the Harada family, which was to play a major role in the Niihau Incident.

Now 40, Shintani had married a Niihau girl and had been granted permission to reside on Niihau, where he had raised a family. To a peace-loving family man, the isolation of Niihau failed to matter. In principle, the communal life was similar to what had existed in the villages of his native Hiroshima Prefecture, Japan. Loyalty to the Robinson family, and to Aylmer Robinson as its head, was also akin to the feudal system of those villages.

There had been a flaw to his adjustment to life on Niihau, but until the preceding Sunday it had been of minor account. Under the American law of the period, Shintani had been barred from aspiring to American citizenship. Further, the law decreed that his wife, though born on Niihau, had lost her citizenship by marrying him.

On the other hand, his children had become American citizens at birth; consequently, the family was divided. Yet all of this had seemed only a legal technicality without bearing on his daily life — until the preceding Sunday when he had been summoned to act as interpreter for the pilot.

As interpreter, he had failed. There had been a brief exchange of words; the pilot had frozen; Shintani had unhappily departed. As he confronted Howard now, Shintani was agitated.

"You have paper?"

Howard, the extrovert, dug into his trophies. He showed Shintani a map of Oahu, replete with Japanese characters, and with red lines converging on Pearl Harbor.

"Not that," Shintani said, "the other paper."

Howard produced papers showing sketches and photographs of American warships, papers showing radio instructions, and other matters. Howard was unable to read the Japanese in which they were written, but he assumed them to be important to the defense of America.

Shintani asked for the papers; Howard declined to part with them. Shintani drew out about $200 in currency — a huge sum on Niihau at that time — and offered it for the papers.

"No, these papers are something important."

"You no give paper — pilikia."

In the Hawaiian tongue, pilikia means trouble. It was plain the pilot was the one desirous of having the papers, and thus did Shintani predict evil consequences if the pilot failed to receive them.

"What kind pilikia?"

"Life or make (death)."

The threat of make failed to daunt Howard.

Shinatani offered a compromise. "You burn paper."

Howard's patience snapped. "Get out."

Crestfallen, Shintani slunk away. So seriously did he take his prediction of pilikia that he thereupon went into hiding in the hope of avoiding it. The hope was to prove vain.

The departure of Shintani gave Howard time to reflect on the turn of events that had led to the strange offer he had just received. About the time the pilot had written his request the preceding Sunday morning, neighbors had begun to crowd into the house in search of an explanation of the landed plane. They had surrounded the pilot, trying to read his notes; many were illiterate and tried in vain.

Howard had taken advantage of the diversion to go out and inspect the plane. The fuselage and the wing tips — both above and below — bore the emblem of the Rising Sun. A cannon was mounted on each wing of the metal plane; two machine guns pointed from the cockpit. The plane bore the specific identification: B11-120.

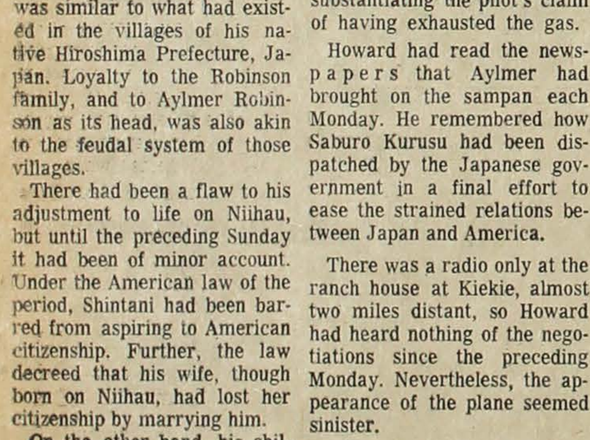
Six holes in the plane, apparently made by bullets, had drawn his attention. If the holes had been made by bullets, one must have barely missed the pilot's knee. Another had penetrated the gas tank, about one-quarter way up — substantiating the pilot's claim of having exhausted the gas.

Howard had read the newspapers that Aylmer had brought on the sampan each Monday. He remembered how Saburo Kurusu had been dispatched by the Japanese government in a final effort to ease the strained relations between Japan and America.

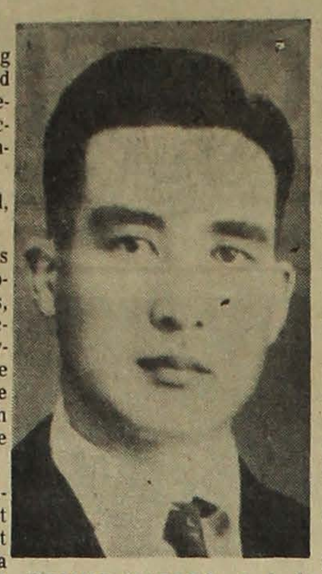
There was a radio only at the ranch house at Kiekie, almost two miles distant, so Howard had heard nothing of the negotiations since the preceding Monday. Nevertheless, the appearance of the plane seemed sinister.

After Shintani had failed as interpreter, someone had thought of Yoshio Harada, 30, the caretaker who lived with his wife and four-year-old daughter, Taeko, at the ranch house.

The Haradas had been born on Kauai, the elder two of Japanese immigrant parents, who had been brought to Hawaii from their native country to work on the sugar plantations. Under the Hawaiian monarchy, the planters had kept the labor force docile by



AERIAL VIEW of Niihau and Kii Landing. Strengthened by fear for loved ones left behind, six intrepid Niihauans set out from Kii to row to Kauai for aid. —Honolulu Advertiser Photo



YOSHIO HARADA. A dual citizen born at Waimea, Kauai of Japanese immigrant parents, his conflicting loyalties reached a crisis on Niihau.

importing coolie labor from different nations and then playing these nationalities off against each other.

Thus the Japanese laborers had been brought in to suppress the Chinese, imported earlier, who had began to unite for better conditions.

Towards the end of the 19th century, the need of getting Hawaiian sugar into America duty-free took precedence over the need of keeping down the labor force. The local authorities had applied to America for annexation, which was eventually granted.

In 1898, Hawaii became an American territory governed under the Organic Act. The Organic Act abrogated the contracts by which the planters had held their laborers in serfdom, and prohibited the further importation of coolie labor.

Nevertheless, the local authorities continued to govern Hawaii in a spirit contrary to that of America. By means of school, press, court, and all the mediums of government, the authorities carefully indoctrinated the local people that only the aborigines are Hawaiian, that those of Asian origin are the same nationality as their foreign-born forbears, being genetically disqualified from being anything else.

Like most Nikkei born under the American flag before 1924, the Haradas had become citizens of both Japan and Amer-

AYLMER ROBINSON, lord of Niihau, from a photograph taken Sept. 20, 1961. An anachronism in the Hawaii of 1941, he spoke the aboriginal tongue fluently and encouraged its use in Niihau, though it was dying elsewhere. — Honolulu Advertiser Photo.

ica at birth. In the public schools, the authorities had registered them as of Japanese nationality.

Harada had never visited Japan. He had grown up on Kauai. Five feet seven in manhood, big and husky for a Nisei of that day, handsome and well-liked, he had become a sumo wrestler and a stevedore at Port Allen, in both of which activities he was to come into association with Ben Kobayashi, who was also to figure in the Niihau Incident.

Harada had spent seven years in mainland America, and he dreamed of returning to Los Angeles to live. He had returned to Kauai, married, founded a home and fathered three children when Aylmer had offered him a five year contract on Niihau. He had interpreted the offer as a means of realizing his ambition to return to Los Angeles and had persuaded his reluctant wife to remove to Niihau.

Because of the substandard school on Niihau, the Haradas had left their two older children with relatives on Kauai. When the messenger had summoned them to interpret for the pilot, they had set out on foot with Taeko.

In childhood, Harada had attended Japanese language school for an hour a day for eight years, insufficient to gain more than a rudimentary grasp of the difficult written language, but he spoke Japanese fluently. Mrs. Harada was even better versed than her husband; she had attended Japanese language school through middle school and had travelled nine months in Japan.

When they confronted the pilot, the conversation had proceeded easily.

"Can any of these people understand Japanese?" the pilot had asked them.

"Perhaps a few words — no more," Harada had answered.

The pilot had regarded them gravely. "Don't you know Japan has attacked Pearl Harbor?"

They were the first on Niihau to learn of it. If they wondered how a Japanese attack might affect their standing with their neighbors, they were far from being unusual for such fears. They had kept to themselves what the pilot had revealed.

Still ignorant that war had broken out, the Niihauans took the pilot next door to the home of John Kelly (Kele) where a luau (feast) had been prepared. They plied the pilot with sweet potatoes, which he relished, and poi — a paste made of taro root — which he disliked.

They also gave him kalua pig. The prevalence of this dish on the island menu merits explanation.

Long ago, the Niihauans had raised pigs. The Robinsons abolished the practice; the pigs were turned loose and became feral. The Robinsons likewise abolished firearms. Except for the pilot's pistol, the only useable firearm on the island was a shotgun of which Harada, at the ranch house, was custodian.

The Niihauans now hunted pigs by running them down from horseback. At his belt, each Niihauan carried a hunting knife with a six inch blade. When he had exhausted the pig, he would dismount, turn the pig over, and cut its throat.

Roasted in an underground oven, the pig then became a kalua (baked underground) pig.

The Niihauans sang, danced, and played the guitar. Someone passed a guitar to the pilot. He plucked it like a samisen and sang a Japanese song.

By morning, a different spirit had entered into the relationship between Niihauans and pilot. While even today they contend they learned of the Pearl Harbor attack almost a week, or more, after it had occurred, the evidence is that all knew of it by the evening of December 7. Because of their insularity and ignorance, many may have been unaware of the full significance of the attack.

The pilot, too, must have recognized their changing attitude. In the morning they had taken him by tractor to Kii, the cove on the northeastern tip of Niihau, about 11 miles from Howard's house, where they were accustomed to greeting Aylmer each Monday. As he rode, according to an eyewitness, he had taken a ring from his finger and thrown it into the bush; he had stripped the bars from his collar and thrown them away; likewise he had stripped the insignia "NF" from each sleeve and had disposed of them.

To the dismay of the Niihauans, Aylmer and the sampan had failed to arrive. They had waited, and their anxiety had grown. They had expected Aylmer to solve the problem and to take the pilot away.

* * *

'Guest' on Island

HAD THEY known the situation on Kauai, they would have known why Aylmer had failed them in their time of need. A bachelor, Aylmer lived at the palatial Robinson home at Makaweli. He had extensive business interests on Kauai and was an influential man there, but it was not preoccupation with other matters that had prevented him from attending to his wards on Niihau.

Following the Japanese attack, the iron might of martial law had descended on Hawaii, curbing the ordinarily potent influence of Aylmer. The military authorities decreed that no boats might leave port until all sampans at sea during the attack were accounted. Aylmer pleaded his anxiety for his people on Niihau, and pleaded in vain.

Hysteria had swept Hawaii. Nervous sentries stood on the street corners of Honolulu. A

IN THIS 1961 photo, Lester Robinson points out to visiting Gov. William F. Quinn where Nishikaichi, the Japanese pilot, landed on Niihau.—Honolulu Advertiser Photo.

pedestrian who ignored a command to halt, whether from heedlessness or deafness, invited death.

The civilian populace had reacted with shame to the knowledge that those appointed to protect them had failed to do so. After a few days, however, most accepted the rationalization for the poor American showing: the great tactical victory achieved by the Japanese had resulted from the collaboration of the Japanese of Hawaii. To deny this claim was to impute incompetence to the defenders and so invite reprisal.

Reprisal could be swift and terrible; the courts had been suspended. The newspapers were censored.

While the attack was still in progress, the FBI was rounding up Japanese suspected of being potentially dangerous. Nikkei still at large, even though locally born and educated, were subjected to official scrutiny. Hawaii had become an armed camp; favored Nikkei permitted to work in this armed camp were treated like prisoners of war — armed guards stood over them, even accompanying them to the latrine.

The press was carrying stories of the Japanese attack side by side with stories of "Japanese" civilians injured or killed in the attack. The papers pointed out that it was ironic that the Japanese had injured and killed so many of their own people.

War had materialized on Kauai within minutes of the attack on Pearl Harbor. An American torpedo plane had landed at Burns Field, Hanapepe, the pilot in such a state of shock that he was sent to Waimea Hospital.

At Burns Field, when the plane had landed, Lt. Jack Mizuha, 28, had been in full command. Almost immediately this son of Japanese immigrants had fallen foul of the rising anti-Nikkei sentiment; next day he had been reduced to executive officer. It may have been this reduction in rank, however, that was to permit him to participate in the Niihau Incident.

In these circumstances, it was impossible for Aylmer to communicate with Niihau. It was still possible that the Niihauans might be able to communicate with him.

Niihau reaches its highest point, on the side facing Kauai, around Mt. Paniau. It was traditional on Niihau that in case of great emergency they would signal by lighting a bonfire at this point.

On the day after Dec. 7, the Niihauans had not yet agreed that their situation merited this desperate measure. When Aylmer had failed to come on Monday, they had brought the pilot back to Puuwai. They still avoided lighting the signal fire; probably they knew a signal fire would violate military blackout regulations.

There was no precedent on Niihau for the treatment of a prisoner of war. In effect, Nishikaichi was still their guest. On Tuesday morning they had again taken him to Kii, and had spent the night with him there, sleeping in the boathouse.

Wednesday they had brought him to Kiekie and lodged him with the Haradas at the ranch house. They had recognized the grimness of the situation — this is evidence they knew of the Japan-American war — and had set a guard of five Niihauans over the pilot.

Nishikaichi was still polite and cooperative, but in his breast a storm was brewing. Before dawn on the day of the attack, he had taken off with the first wave of planes, from the carrier Hiryu, determined to die at Pearl Harbor. Most of his life he had dreamed of dying for the Emperor as a naval pilot. His dedication had helped to make him the top man in his class among this group of superbly trained fliers.

As the squadron had approached Oahu, his special task had been to protect the bombers. When the American fighters had too few to be considered a menace, he had strafed the American airfields. He had acquitted himself well. When, according to orders, he had turned back towards the Japanese fleet, miraculously he had been alive and unhurt.

As a man into whom so much Imperial treasure and training had been poured, he was to sell his life dearly. He was supposed to remain alive, but only while he could do so with honor. Justification for living had passed when the submarine that might have picked him up after the attack had failed to arrive.

It was now his duty to die. But he was unable to die with honor unless he regained the papers.

At the ranch house, he had quickly brought Harada under his sway. Through Harada, he had summoned Shintani. They had had lunch together. A partial result of their conference has been shown in the visit of Shintani to Howard.

Yet Nishikaichi had seemed aware of what a weak reed he had to lean upon in Shintani. After Shintani had left, the pilot had put in motion a complementary plan.

Four of the five guards had been absent. discussing work plans for the next day. Nishikaichi had asked permission to go to the toilet of the remaining guard, Hanaiki Niheu.

The toilet was in the warehouse across the yard. Nishikaichi leading, the three had set out for it. Reaching the warehouse, Harada had opened the door. Nishikaichi had entered, seized the shotgun Harada had secreted there, and has turned the gun on Hanaiki.

They had taken Hanaiki to the next warehouse, forced him into it, locking the door after him. Then they had commandeered a horse and wagon and had driven towards the house of Howard.

* * *

The Escape

ABOUT FIVE or ten minutes after Shintani had left, Howard was in the outhouse when he saw Nishikaichi and Harada approaching. The Niihauans had placed a 16-year-old boy as guard over the plane. Harada was prodding this boy in the back with the shotgun as he drove him before them.

Noticing Howard's son in the yard, Harada asked the child, "Where you father?"

Correctly interpreting the question as an inquiry of the whereabouts of Howard, the child innocently gave misinformation. He pointed at the neighboring house, "He Kele."

Evidently believing that Howard was next door at Kelly's, the pair went to the plane and climbed on top of it. Unable to understand their actions, but seeing in them an opportunity for escape, Howard burst from the outhouse and ran for cover.

"Stop! Stop!"

Unheeding, Howard raced on. Boom! The shotgun roared. The explosion inspired him to even greater speed.

He ran into the village where the people observed his agitation and gathered around him. But when he told them that the ordinarily peacable, kindhearted Harada had the shotgun and had fired it at him, many refused to believe.

He warned them to evacuate the village. At the last house in the village, he borrowed a horse.

"I'm going to Paniau to build the bonfire," he said, and galloped off.

He first returned home, from whence Nishikaichi and Harada had since departed, and took most of the pilot's papers. In his haste, he overlooked the map of Oahu and the pistol; the pilot later returned and appropriated them.

Howard then galloped to the home of his mother-in-law. He secreted the papers there, and raced for Paniau.

JACK MIZUHA, from a photo taken later in life. As Army lieutenant and executive officer at Burns Field, Hanapepe, Kauai, he saw in the Niihau incident an opportunity to strike a blow for Nikkei acceptance.

Desperate Search

IN THE meantime, Hanaiki, the locked-in guard, had climbed to the second-story of the warehouse. From there he had leaped from a window to the ground.

Though he had cut his knee in the bushes where he landed, he ran to the village and spread the alarm. This time all the villagers believed; they fled.

Howard reached a point between Paniau and Koolaukali Valley, he found some men had preceded him and were trying to signal Kauai with kerosene lamps and reflectors. They set the signal fire, but decided the situation was too desperate to rely on the signal fire alone.

With five others, Howard descended to Kii and pushed off in a lifeboat. There was a gallon of water in the boat, but no food. Nevertheless, with Kekuhina Kohelaulii as captain, they rowed towards Waimea, Kauai.

As they drew out to sea, the situation on Niihau had become even worse than they feared. Finding Howard gone, most of the papers missing, and the village deserted, Nishikaichi and Harada became enraged.

In the darkness they wandered through the village, calling on Howard to give himself up, shooting off their guns, seizing such Niihauans as appeared as hostages, and sending some of the hostages to search for Howard.

They returned to the plane, removed the machine guns and ordered a hostage to carry the guns and cartridges to the wagon they had captured. Harada mentioned that there were enough cartridges to kill every man, woman, and child in the village.

Later they set fire to the plane, burning out the cockpit, and damaging the fuselage, but still leaving much of the plane intact. They burned down Howard's house, thinking they might thus destroy the papers if he had secreted them there.

Still unsatisfied that they had destroyed the papers, they continued their search for Howard. They found Ben Kanahele and his wife, Ella, and took them hostage.

They sent Ben, 51, weak of wit but great in strength, to search for Howard, threatening dire consequences to Ella if he failed. Ben knew Howard was pulling for Kauai, but he went into the bush pretending to search.

He wandered about, calling for Howard by the name by which he was known on Niihau. "Hauila! Hauila!"

Concern for the safety of Ella led Ben to give up the pretense and return. Nishikaichi realized he has being tricked.

They were standing on a boulder strewn incline, near a stone wall.

Harada warned, "If you don't find Howard, he will kill you and all the people of the village."

The threat gave Ben desperate courage. The enraged pilot gave the shotgun to Harada. The pilot turned away; as he did so, Ben and Ella leaped at him.

* * *

The 'Incident'

THE NIIHAUANS who had set out for Waimea, Kauai, rowed against headwinds for 10 hours. As they reached the pier, they were challenged by local men carrying shotguns or hunting rifles.

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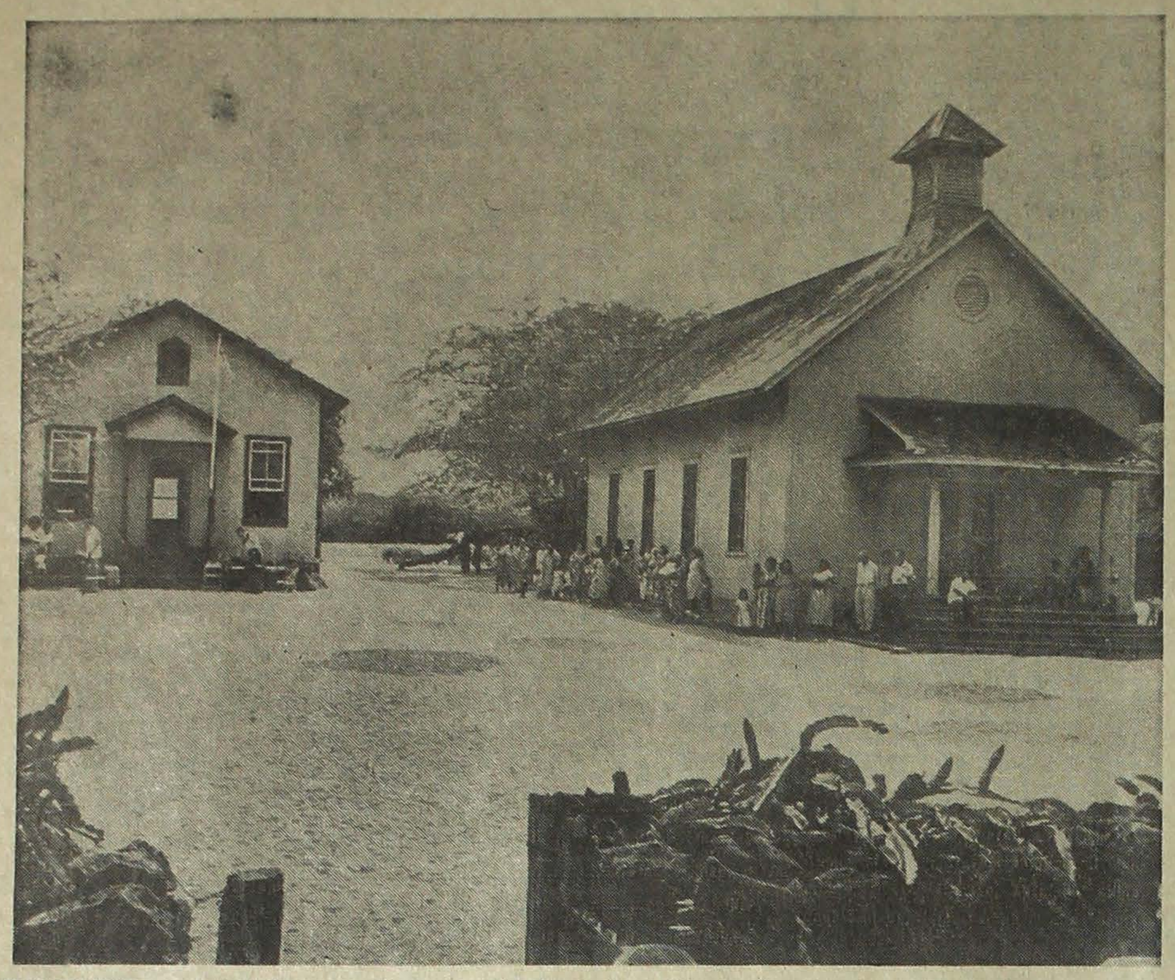
Niihau; native relieves him of pistol and papers, causing crisis



THE RESCUE squad tied Otumatsu Shintani to this flagp ole at the schoolhouse next to the church. From a photograph taken during the visit of Gov. William F. Quinn, October, 1961. Honolulu Advertiser Photo

Continued from Previous Page

Howard told the Niihauans, "Stay in the boat. Don't tell no body what the trouble was at Niihau till I come back."

He stepped ashore. The police took him into custody. But since the police knew the Niihauans were employees of Aylmer, they extended custody in the spirit of courtesy and helpfulness. From the police station, Howard phoned Aylmer.

The report of the occurrences on Niihau spread swiftly. At Burns Field, Mizuha learned that, from the Nikkei point of view, the worst had happened. Until now, all stories of Nikkei collaboration with the enemy had been simple rumor. With the exception noted here, these rumors were later to be discredited. Now came a substantial report of an enemy soldier terrorizing Niihau, and being aided by a Nisei.

Being the man he was, Mizuha, far from being dismayed, saw opportunity in the situation. Picking up the phone, he called Lt. Col. Eugene J. Fitzgerald, Commander of the Kauai District, and reminding him of their mutual faith in Nikkei loyalty, volunteered to lead a rescue squad to Niihau.

PFC Ben Kobayashi, 30, recalled to service Pearl Harbor Day despite his age, also saw opportunity. He was unaware that the Nisei aiding the enemy was his friend Harada. He was aware that he had always wanted to visit Niihau and, like most others, had never been permitted to do so. He was also aware that he spoke Japanese fluently and Mizuha did not.

Obviously the need of communicating with the pilot might arise. He approached Mizuha.

"Let me go," Kobayashi said, "I'll be translator."

Mizuha accepted the offer.

Mizuha, 13 enlisted men, Aylmer, the six Niihauans, and two other civilians sailed on the S.S. Kukui, a lighthouse tender, about six p.m. Because of rough seas, they landed next morning at a cove on the southwest tip of Niihau, disembarking about 7:30 a.m.

Led by Howard, in battle formation, with scouts out, they marched up the western side of Niihau, turned right at Nonopapa, crossed the pasture. and turned north towards Puuwai.

As they neared the village, Howard noticed tethered horses grazing. He turned to the soldier who accompanied him.

"Look at the horses; still tied yet."

Since the soldier was unable to interpret the significance of this phenomenon of an equestrian society, Howard added, "Pilikia all pau.' (The trouble is over.)

In his heart, Howard needed further assurance. Being near the home of his brother-in-law, Joe Kanahele, he rushed in. He found two nephews sleeping and woke them.

"Hey," he demanded, "where the Japanee? Where the Japanee?"

"Make," his startled nephews told him, "The Japanee make already."

Howard went out and told the rescue party the crisis had been surmounted: the Japanese were dead, the pilikia ended. But there were still some details to be attended to.

They went to where they were told Nishikaichi and Harada lay and found them — Nishikaichi on his side, his face half eaten away; Harada huddled in a fetal position, his shirt drawn tightly over his bloated belly.

Mizuha took notes, then sent the men in search of Shintani. On the way, they passed the church where services were being conducted. Seeing them, the people rushed out, at first fearfully, thinking the Japanese army had come to wreak vengeance, then joyfully as they recognized their own men.

Mabel Kaleohano rushed to Howard and threw her arms around him. "Oh, Papa," she wept, "we lost our house."

"Never mind the house. I'm glad you didn't lose your life. We don't give a damn about the house."

Nevertheless, he was in an unforgiving mood. When they arrived at Shintani's, he called to Shintani that they had come for him.

Shintani and his wife came to the door. Mrs. Shintani wept.

"My husband never do nothing," she protested.

Howard said, "He only told me pilikia; he didn't tell me the pilot was coming. Why didn't he tell me?"

Without waiting for the explanation, he crossed Shintani's wrists and tied them with rope. They marched Shintani to the schoolhouse by the church and tied him to the flagpole.

Overpowered by this humiliation, Shintani succumbed to an asthmatic attack. Kobayashi appealed to his fellows to have medicine brought from Shintani's home. Shintani appealed to Aylmer to free him of his fetters; touched, Aylmer had him unbound.

All the Niihauans looked to Aylmer for leadership and stood in awe of him. When he spoke, they fell into respectful silence. Now he addressed them in their own tongue, a language incomprehensible to the soldiers, and got their story. In the English rendition of what he learned, how much did he delete? How much did he distort? Certain it is that a tissue of falsehood has surrounded many important points.

Only Ben and Ella Kanahele witnessed the death of Nishikaichi and Harada. But from the story that emerged that day, from what appeared later in documentary evidence, and from what those close to them say they said, this account appears:

When the Kanaheles leaped at Nishikaichi, he shouted an order to Harada. Harada pried Ella loose. Nishikaichi drew his pistol from his boottop and fired three times, wounding Ben in the left chest, left hip, and penis. Accustomed to thus handling sheep, Ben picked up Nishikaichi by neck and leg and dashed him against a stone wall.

As Nishikaichi fell stunned, Ella leaped at him and beat his head in with a rock. Drawing his hunting knife, the wounded Ben cut Nishikaichi's throat.

"I was so mad," he explained later, "I was so mad."

Observing these actions, Harada put shells in the shotgun and turned it on himself. His first shot went wild. Then he pressed the muzzle against his belly and pulled the trigger; the shot entered his vitals.

Observing the dead pilot, the dying Harada, her wounded husband; recoiling from the experience of beating in a man's head, the terrified Ella gathered up pistol and shotgun and ran for help. In her flight, she dropped the weapons and was never able to remember where.

Years later, after a flood, the shotgun became exposed.

The pistol has never been found.

After she left, Ben began to stagger away.

"Help me," Harada said, "Don't leave me here to die alone."

Ben said, "I'm in trouble, too. I'm either going to die here with you, or on the way home.

He chose to die on the way home, and set out for it. His sounds were superficial; he made it home.

After getting the story from the Niihauans, Aylmer went to the ranch house for Mrs. Harada. Earlier, a loyal friend of Harada, a brother of Ben, had come to her with tears in his eyes and told of the death of Nishikaichi and Harada. Now Aylmer came, pale with rage.

"Be ready to leave in ten minutes," Aylmer told her.

"What about my things here?"

"Harada will be leaving on Monday. He'll pack all these things and bring them."

She packed what she could. The Niihauans harnessed the tractor to a wagon. All boarded the wagon, including Ben and Ella Kanahele. Ben was to make a complete recovery at Waimea.

The incident was to draw far more attention than Mizuha had anticipated. The public swallowed Aylmer's version of the affair hook, line, and sinker. The attention of the nation was on Hawaii; the national press featured the story. Blake Clark wrote an article about it for Reader's Digest. Many books about the Pearl Harbor attack include a chapter about the Niihau Incident.

Ben and Howard became national heroes. They would be duly decorated by the Army.

Taken by itself, the action of Harada probably would have heightened the already bitter prejudice against the Nikkei. A Navy investigator wrote: "These facts indicate a strong possibility that other Japanese residents of the Territory of Hawaii, and Americans of Japanese descent, who have previously shown no anti-American tendencies and are apparently loyal to the U.S., may give valuable aid to Japanese invaders in cases where the tide of battle is in favor of Japan . . ."

On the other hand, the presence of Mizuha as the leader of the rescue squad, and Kobayashi as a member of it, tended to neutralize this unfavorable impression.

Kobayashi pitied Mrs. Harada and wanted to assist her. He carried Taeko across the rocks to the Kukui.

On the Kukui, they tied up Shintani for fear he might commit suicide. Mrs. Harada was left free, and as the ship sailed into the darkness she came to the man who had known her husband and seemed eager to be kind.

She said softly, "Where's Harada?"

"Harada's been taken to Honolulu," he told her.

He wished to spare her as much as possible. Each time she came to him with the same question, he gave her the same answer.

These were not the only lies told about Harada. Members of the rescue squad conspired to say they had seen nothing of Harada, that he had been taken to the house of a Niihauan before they arrived, and that he had died there.

Harada died where he fell. The rescue squad saw him and left him there.

There the Niihauans buried him next day — in a shallow grave, side by side with Nishikaichi.

THE NIIHAUANS lived in frame houses surrounded by stone walls, like the one pictured here. — Honolulu Advertiser Photo.

Women precede Issei laborers to Utah in 1880s

Continued from Page A-1

In 1898, the first large group of railroad laborers settled in Utah. Many of these people found themselves unsuited to this type of work and turned to farming with which they were more familiar. They scattered to the farming areas of northern Utah and began settlements there. A survey made by the U.S. Immigration Commission in 1909 showed an estimated 1,025 persons working on the farms in Utah.

As Coal Miners

From 1900 to 1920, the period of greatest immigration of the Issei, not only were the "Japanese Towns" of Salt Lake and Ogden begun, but the settlements in the mining areas became firmly established.

In 1902, the first Issei to become coal miners settled in the Price-Helper area and began working in the coal mines and by 1920 some 1,000 Issei were working in the mines.

The year 1909 marked the beginning of the Bingham Copper Mine work for the Issei and there were approximately 600 working at the mine in that year. This number was to increase to 800 persons by 1920.

As the population increased, businesses became established and in Salt Lake by 1907, a cafe was opened on West Temple. Two other known businesses were operating at this time and were listed as brothels.

Japanese Press

In 1907, the first Japanese language newspaper in this area, The Rocky Mountain Times, began a tri-weekly publication.

In 1914, a second Japanese language newspaper began daily publication. The Utah Nippo continues to be published under the original ownership to the present day. This is the oldest Japanese newspaper to be published continuously for 56 years under a single owner in the Intermountain area.

There are other Japanese newspapers that were established before this, but the publications in most instances were terminated during World War II, and have changed owners several times.

As the area became more settled during the 1910 to 1920 period, restaurants, noodle houses, hotels, rooming and boarding houses, laundries, groceries, and barbershops became established in Salt Lake as well as in Ogden.

Churches Founded

The need for religion and places of worship within the community were recognized as families began to be formed. In 1912, the Salt Lake Buddhist Church, later to be known as the Intermountain Buddhist Church, and the Ogden Buddhist Church were established.

While the Japanese immigrants were predominantly Buddhist, a substantial percentage had been converted to the Christian faith in Japan. To meet the needs of these people, the Japanese Christian Church was established in Salt Lake City, in 1918.

As the Nisei grew to school age, the need for a Japanese Language School became evident and a school was established in 1919. Since most of the Issei did not speak or understand English, the need for the Nisei to be bilingual was most important at that time in order to communicate with their parents and to act as their interpreters when dealing with the Caucasian community.

By 1920, therefore, the area that is now occupied by the Salt Palace and the surrounding blocks became a bustling Japanese community. The Japanese communities flourished during the next two decades. The Buddhist Church and Christian Church Buildings were built and became permanent parts of the community.

Dry goods, magazine, and confectionary shops; a garage; photographer; a watch shop; an insurance agent and a soy bean cake (tofu) factory were added to the business community.

For entertainment, Japanese movies were shown, various entertainment personalities of Japan performed on tour engagements, and modern and Kabuki plays were performed usually by local people. The Japanese culture was kept alive through instructors who taught the traditional Japanese dances, and music.

In later years, such arts as floral arrangement, Haiku (poetry), and Shigin were learned, and are being learned and practiced.

The advent of World War II and the influx of people from the West Coast increased the size of the community and more businesses became established in spite of the opposition from local Caucasian groups at the time. Law offices, beauty shops, apartments, miso factory, gas stations, produce companies, florists, nurseries, and an appliance store were added to the existing business.

* * *

Wartime haven

SALT LAKE also became an important center for two national organizations. The enforced evacuation of the Buddhist Churches of America Headquarters from San Francisco to Topaz Relocation Center made the Salt Lake Buddhist church the hub from which its church business was conducted.

The Japanese American Citizens League moved its national headquarters from San Francisco to Salt Lake voluntarily in 1942 and remained here until 1953 when they returned to San Francisco. Many of the major decisions and actions involved with the active participation of the Nisei in the United States war effort were worked out here.

The Pacific Citizen the official newspaper of the organization, was also published in Salt Lake until 1952 when its offices were moved to Los Angeles.

The National JACL Credit Union, however, continues the operation of its offices in Salt Lake City as established in 1943.

Postwar Changes

Following the end of the War and the lifting of the restrictions many people moved back to the Pacific Coast and the Japanese communities in Utah were again reduced to its prewar sizes.

The Salt Lake community continued to thrive as a center until the decision was made by the county to build a Civic Center on the same site as the Japanese community. This caused the final upheaval and broke up a landmark and ethnic center so that while a Japanese community does exist in Salt Lake it is no longer concentrated in one place.

Businesses have scattered throughout the city and some have been forced to close due to the hardship of relocation.

In 1954, the Salt Lake Branch of the Nichiren Buddhist Church was established. While the actual membership of the church is small, it is widely supported by the entire Japanese community as some people were originally members of the Nichiren Church in Japan but in the absence of an actual church became members of the existing Buddhist Church. Many of these people have kept a dual membership in both churches.

Salt Lake also has branches of several other religious organizations. Among these are: Church of World Messianity; and Seicho-No-Iye, Salt Lake Shinto Soai Kai. Membership in these organizations is also minimal and as in the case of the Nichiren Church, most members carry a dual membership with one of the other larger churches.

The LDS Church

Those Japanese both Nisei and Issei who have had no strong church affiliations or religious beliefs in either the Buddhist, Christian, or Catholic faiths have found a haven in the L. D. S. Church. The members of the Mormon Church maintain a separate Japanese branch that is designated as the Dai-Ichi Branch. Membership in the church has helped many to adjust and assimilate more readily into their community.

Token memberships are also found in various other denominations of the Christian faith. Nisei are members of Catholic, Episcopal, Unitarian, Presbyterian Churches, Jehovah's Witnesses as well as those already mentioned above.

'Utah celery'

The Japanese in Utah were like their peers in other areas in the United States, and pioneered in the fields of agriculture, railroad construction and maintenance and mining.

The truck gardening of Box Elder, Davis, Weber, and Salt Lake Counties were areas in which the Japanese worked diligently to open new acreage for farming and to improve crops. These farmers have been credited with the growing of superior celery and tomato crops as well as for the marketing and making famous the "Utah Celery."

Sugar beet culture was also dependent to a great extent upon Japanese labor for its continuous success in the state.

Keetley Colony

In addition to the early successes in agriculture, in the Spring of 1942 at Keetley in Wasatch County a small colony of 90 persons established a somewhat larger agricultural production project.

This group of Nisei, with a few Issei, were among the first persons of Japanese ancestry to arrive in Utah after the evacuation orders were given to the Pacific Coast states. The group leased 3800 acres of land and cleared most of it of sage, grass, and rocks before cultivation could begin. Most of the food produce raised by these farmers would be classed as "truck garden foods." The project was a success and many of the original group stayed in Keetley for the duration of the war.

In a study of the Japanese made 22 years ago, Elmer R. Smith in an article "The Japanese in Utah," published in the July 1948 issue of the Utah Humanities Review, referred to the educational background, the job opportunities, and the professional opportunities for the Nisei as follows:

Economic Status

"The economic status of the Nisei in Utah has fluctuated considerably; the exception has been in Agriculture, where the land is either owned or rented. The labor market, and the professional fields (white col-

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Boise Valley lauds papa as outstanding citizen of day

By Mary Fujii Henshall

MY PARENTS have always been very special people to me, my father Henry Fujii an outstanding man and my mother his gentle but strong helpmate. In April this year on the Emperor's birthday, the Government of Japan conferred upon him the Sixth Class Order of the Rising Sun for his dedicated efforts in furthering the ties of friendship and understanding between Japan and the United States.

All of my nebulous and shifting memories suddenly froze and demanded a sharper picture . . . I should write a family history . . . Later, when there is time.

Then Warren Furutani wrote in the Pacific Citizen that the Issei reflected the same courage and adventurous nature of the European immigrants who became the pioneers that we read about in school. He meant people . . . like my father!

David Ushio wrote of the adventurous spirit of his grandfather who at 19 stepped into a new life with dignity mixed with fear and hunger . . . like my father!

Trek into Past

A courageous pioneer with an independent spirit — I hadn't thought of him that way! Memories, frayed like old lace, told me it was true. But my two daughters, what they knew could hardly be called even threads. And my infant grandson, what would he ever know of his heritage — all the pride he should rightfully feel someday?

I checked the ribbon in my ancient Underwood. I sharpened a handful of pencils of assorted sizes, gathered up a sheaf of leftover notebook paper and went to the lovely old homeplace for the first of many conversational treks into the past with my father and mother.

They are a young and busy 85 and 80 years old. They laugh with each other about misplaced glasses and how easily they forget last week's little happenings. (I've been doing such things for years.) But the memories of their early life in America are fresh and colorful like the details of interesting old paintings.

They took me — or did I take them? — back into the cool green depth of bamboo groves where their families had lived in thatch roofed houses for an unknown number of centuries.

Fifth Son-Hajimu

When my grandmother Fujii — Fujii means "wisteria by the well" — had her fourth son she named him Sue which means Last or the End. Three years later, to her surprise and my good fortune a fifth son was born. She named him Hajimu. This means the Beginning! And it is the beginning of my family history, for this son is my father.

As a boy he helped raise rice and silkworms on their one-ox, three-acre farm. Before graduation from high school he and a classmate began to talk, to dream, then plan to go to America where there would be new opportunities. They had that independent spirit, the only two in a class of fifty, brave enough to gamble their future in a new land.

Hajimu, the Beginning, didn't pass his immigration physical because of an infection, so Hashitani, "Bridge over a Canyon," went on to America alone.

Hajimu, 19-year-old, taught school for a year then packed his things — mostly books and a Bible — in a straw kori and borrowed money for his fare.

After an 18-day voyage in April, 1906, the ship approached Victoria, and the passengers learned by flag signal from shore (no Telstar!) that San Francisco had had its now famous earthquake and fire. Hashitani was waiting at the station in Seattle. My father still says of this happy reunion,

"I was glad to see him!"

Adopting a Monicker

Hashitani's first name Katsuji, Victory and Peace, was a tongue stopper in America, so he'd taken the name Henry. Hajimu didn't know any other

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Holiday Issue Short Story

Young Stuff

By Ferris Takahashi

Last night Bill Alice from the downtown office roped me into havin' a couple drinks with him. No matter what he'd like ta make of it, Gretchen, my secretary, was there sheerly by happenstance. She came in to meet a girl friend who never showed, and we couldn' very well leave her sit alone in that place, right?

— See, yours truly is one guy who's 100 per cent satisfied with his home life. Naomi's the best little homemaker in this cock-eyed universe and I'm not about to start playin' around. Seen some guys go that way and there's no benefits accrued to nobody no how. I'm not much for drinking either; take one for politeness sake but frankly, the stuff don't sit on my stomach too good, makes me sick or sleepy or both.

Last night was just a freak scene and old Bill knows that. — Why don't he act his age? He called me this ay-em, wantin' to bull, and here he is, on my line again:

"Hey, Bob, hey fella, can ya talk now? She's outa the office?"

"Just went out for coffee break . . ."

"Coffee break! Sure could use one here. (The old clamhead, he's got his feet up on his desk, paper cup of stale java next to him, cigar going' — don't need video phone to see him now.)

"That was some scene last night. All those little broads in there. Young stuff! Tell ya, that Gretch' sure can hold her booze. Betcha she's out on the town every night. What did she say this morning?"

"Nothing but the regular. We got work runnin' outa our ears, Bill . . ."

"Har har, ya old mule. Betcha'd like to be runnin' outa another place, huh? It sure was kicks watchin' you jitter last night, like you thought Naomi with a posse was comin' in any minute to get ya . . . Man, we got to do that again, so's I can see old Bob on the hot seat with a beautiful bitch like that jammed up alongside . . . Think all that blond hair is for real? Only one way to check on a natcherl blond, huh? Har har! Didja see me drop a pack cigarettes and go fishin'? Under that table an' I got the whole yard of leg right alongside my face, how's that for starters?"

"She shoulda kicked you."

"I'da gave a little push, heaved her right in your lap . . . Kid, she kinda goes for you, like when you was wipin' off your glasses, I noticed ya not such a bad-looking stick, honest, I envy ya, the way ya keep ya age."

"Bill, I got a couple policy reports — and here she comes now."

"Here she comes, huh? That's the time to go, har har. Bob Kanezawa, ya chicken —."

"Wipe it out, will ya—?"

"O.K., but I got more to say to ya — meet me at the Senator Lounge, five-thirty. And ask that certain person to join us."

"No can do. Benjy has a school game tonight, gotta drive him over about eight."

"Can it, will ya? I got to remind you, Naomi won't be home tonight neither? She and my wife both got Alliance night, planning for the next bazaar, big deal . . . So no me no noses."

I've hung up just in time 'cause here's Gretchen. She looks so clean and fresh, not a crease or wrinkle about her. Bill and his ever-dirty mind.

Gretchen's been in the agency seven months and I think I know her a lot better than he does. Smart and a good worker. She's just a little better-looking than the average, that's the whole trouble. Bill says her legs come out of her mini-skirt like airport beacons. He'll never make million-year club with his mind where it is most of the time.

I haven't sold a million-dollar year yet but I got hopes. Doing O.K. and my wife's the tops. Raised two kids and still fits a size 10. Busy from morn to eve doing things for other people and yet keeps herself and the house up to scratch. I know she's put a nice cold dinner in the frig for Benjy and me.

October past we celebrated our 23rd wedding anniversary. Had to give a toast in front of all the friends and the relatives. All I could think to say was. "Here's to the next twenty-three years."

Well, not adequate to the occasion exactly and I turned my eyes down on the big corsage of yellow flowers they'd pinned on Naomi's shoulder. Know what, there was a dewdrop. A big tear that had rolled right down her cheek and dripped on the yellow flowers.

Gave me a feeling of shame for no reason at all. I got nothing to feel shame for. Never cheated on Naomi, not once in all that time. We got two great kids, one of them married already, that's Taryn (we named her Tamiko but somewhere along in school she switched to Taryn) and Benjy.

Own the home and put in $108 worth of roses and new evergreens for Naomi last spring. Got a big overhead camper for fishing trip, though we haven't had time to get much use out of it. Plan to buy a small cabin cruiser and tow rig if Benjy goes into the Service instead of college.

Mom and Dad woulda broken their hearts if a kid of theirs hadn't gotten to college. Broke their backs, too, workin' for that dream. True, I only made Southern State, but I got through somehow. Met Naomi there. She was the real studyhound, I was more for sports. She coulda gone on and took a higher degree, but she took me instead. Her third degree. Har har.

Mom and Dad were real happy none of those hakujin babes in college picked me off. They'da had fits, Taryn getting married before she was through college. Just as well they weren't around. I didn't go for the idea much myself, supportin' the kids while they worked for their degrees, but Naomi showed me how it was better this way; if we hassled them, they might just move in together like these hippies in communes.

— Jeez, Taryn hardly graduated but she got a loaf in the

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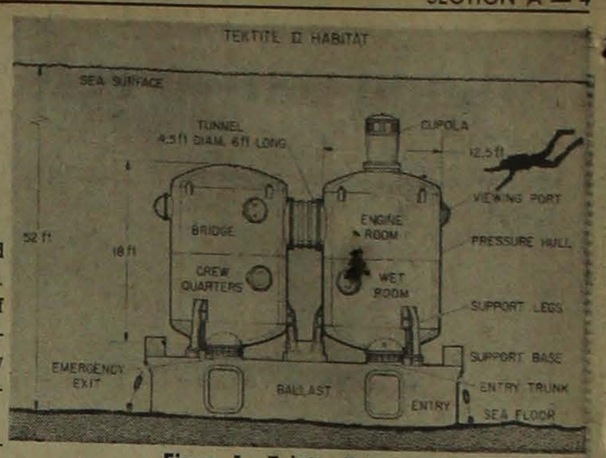

Figure 1—Tektite II Habitat

Project Tektite II

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tite 2 project had to operate.

Manned space flights have shown the ability of the NASA astronauts to adapt to austere living conditions. Space stations of the future will require larger operational crews and longer periods in orbit. It is necessary, therefore, to improve the habitability (living conditions) of future space vehicles and provide a living and working environment that will maintain high flight crew morale and motivation during the longer space operations.

Many things the five-man Tektite 2 crew experienced in and out of the habitat will undoubtedly be experienced similarly during a space or lunar station operation.

Therefore, while the purpose of my stay in the habitat was to perform the duties of a habitat engineer/commander (operating the environmental control system, diving with the scientific team, photographing, etc.), I also gained experience and information on the effects of confinement on underwater operations and habitat design that may help in the planning of future NASA operations.

Mission Schedule

The Tektite 2, 60-day underwater operation involved three scientific mission crews (12 scientists) plus two habitat engineer/commanders.

The four-member scientific crews were rotated every 20 days and the habitat engineer/commander every 30 days.

This schedule permitted the habitat engineer/commander to remain midway into the second scientific mission until he was replaced by the second habitat engineer who remained until the end of the 60-day mission with the third crew.

The unusual 60-day mission schedule was developed to collect data on the effects of different changes in the habitat command roles on interpersonal and crew responses. This was not done during the Tektite 1 study. It is hoped the data will have application in the selection and structuring of future astronaut crews for space and lunar station operations.

* * *

Tektite 2 Habitat

THE TEKTITE 2 habitat was located 1000 feet off the remote south corner of St. John Island, in the Great Lameshur Bay. It was in a hostile environment under 50 feet of water and a pressure of 2.5 atm (2.5 times normal).

The habitat is identical, with minor modifications, to the

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Signs of the 1970s--ethnic pluralism

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Americans of Japanese ancestry into concentration camps during World War II.

Persecuted people, no less the Japanese Americans, are apt to fuse negative images held up to them by the dominant majority with the negative identities cultivated in their own group. There is ample evidence of inferior feelings and marked self-hate in all minority groups.

Second Consideration

Whether positive or negative, the fact remains that color makes a difference. The natural second question then arises, what kind of difference can we live with?

First of all, since color does make a difference, I must accept and recognize my color or identity. I am a Japanese American and I'm not going to deny it or pretend that I'm something else. This is where a great deal of identity confusion takes place.

Many, especially Nisei want to be considered a part of the dominant majority as "white." Thus many have turned their back on their Japanese heritage and have attempted to disassociate themselves with anything Japanese. They sincerely believe that racial difference can best be dissolved by de-accentuating any differences.

One-Way Deal

What this amounts to is absorption by the majority. Raymond W. Mack writes in "Race, Class and Power" (1963):

"Assimilation is the partial or total absorption of a minority person or group into the dominant group. Assimilation, thus, is usually a one-way proposition, with very little reciprocity of exchange of values, traditions, or customs. The minority group discards its peculiar and foreign ways as the price of complete merger with and disappearance into the dominant social structure."

Many sincerely say that this is exactly what ethnic minorities must do in American society — become fused into the whole.

There are several fallacies to this stance: One is the denial that the majority will not recognize the differences and that in times of necessity or competition will accent the differences. History is constantly looking for scapegoats, and racial differences is a most convenient handle for expediency.

Dehumanizing

Secondly, this stance necessitates the acquiescense to the terms and authority of the majority, usually resulting in a subservient posture and dehumanization.

Thirdly, it is a denial of man's essential God-given dignity as a person with a unique background to the impoverishment of the majority's cultural richness and mature pluralistic appreciation of life and mutuality within differences.

To concede to the assimilation strategy and deny one's essential identity is to substitute an expedient, secondary measure to the ideal and higher goal of personhood and humanness. It is to forfeit one's autonomy as a person with integrity and wholesome self esteem. It is reacting and responding to the expectations of one's environment and pressures rather than being inner-motivated.

Minority strategy

THIS STRATEGY of ethnic pluralism for the Japanese Americans is not for the perpetuation of customs, traditions, etc., but basically for the sake of a positive identity.

As long as the larger society maintains its own pluralism, the ethnic pluralism strategy is the only viable position to take. Gordon Allport concluded in his 1954 study, "The Nature of Prejudice":

"When the dominant group has marked prejudice it is favorable neither to cultural pluralism nor to assimilation. It says in effect, 'We don't want you to be like us, but you must not be different.' What is a minority to do?"

The minority can only determine its own destiny by recognizing its identity and by developing its own self-respect and pride to bring about acceptance on an authentic level.

Mutual Respect

Having determined one's identity (i.e. affirming what one really is), then wisdom must be used in developing strategies and the power leverage to bring about mutuality and respect within the pluralistic society.

The reason for racial caucuses is not only for ethnocentric identity and pride, but to develop a power base from which minorities can be heard and significant inroads can be made into the established power structure.

It is for the sake of the oppressor as well as the oppressed — the majority as well as the minority. In this regard, it is necessary to identify with all oppressed minorities in order that there will be a mutual humanizing process taking place.

To strengthen one ethnic group without consideration of others is to perpetuate the two-category stratification with the dominant group always on top. Fragmentation of subcultural groups would lessen the leverage to bring about mutuality.

A strategy of any dominant majority would be to accentuate the divisions between ethnic minorities to lessen the power base for meaningful action. Simultaneous action is to strengthen power of discriminated minorities so as to bring about mutuality for all groups and especially in relation with the larger majority. This is the primary reason for racial caucuses as I see it.

Initial Reactions

The development of ethnic pride and pluralistic strategy may on the surface be interpreted as a retreat in race relations and a strategy that will lead to a greater racial consciousness and vision eventuating in an out-and-out racial chauvinism.

Whites who encounter it, as well as certain established Japanese Americans, will tend to react with surprise and indignation.

How can the Japanese Americans who have worked so hard for what they have today undo all that they have gained by retreating back into their ethnic subculture?

They have paid the supreme price, from a position of extreme prejudice and injustice they have proven themselves as worthy and deserving first class citizens of America. As a group they can be an example to all other minorities to be educated, work hard, behave and attain. It is irrational to accentuate their ethnic identifications again.

Anti-Racist Racism

The answer to these reactions is simple: finding one's identity is not entirely irrational; it is what the French existentialist philosopher Jean-Paul Sartre, speaking of the Blacks, calls "anti-racist racism."

"Before differences can be abolished, they must be respected; given a past history, neither Negroes nor whites will learn to respect blackness unless the virtues of being black are emphasized and over-emphasized. Once racial differences are respected, however, people can proceed to ignore them, or transcend them."

Whole rationale

BEHIND THE whole rationale of ethnic pluralism is the basic perspective of what it means to be a person.

If one is satisfied in just making his way through life-accommodation, not "rocking-the-boat" — for expediency and qualified acceptance, then there is no need to emphasize one's identity in terms of race or as a person.

However, if one believes in the dignity of personhood, and that all men are created equal and deserve the right to pursue freedom and happiness, then ethnic pluralism, despite its demand for courage to be, is the only viable alternative.

The strategy of ethnic pluralism is the method by which the Japanese American, and all oppressed minorities, can become authentic persons, and provide release to all men as well as to their own posterity. This is the historical significance of such a stance in American society and in the world.

In closing, I might add, that the meaning of life is not only in the hope of justice and equality among men, but in the struggle for its achievement, which is the battlefield where one becomes the person one is meant to be.

* * *

Rev. Dr. Paul Nagano is pastor of the Japanese Baptist Church, Seattle, and chairs the Asian caucus, comprised of ministers and laymen of Asian background.

A Birthday Party for Toyojiro

'Kampai' to His 88th

By Ken Hayashi

HAPPY VOICES filled the living room of the Takahashi home in the Seinan area of Los Angeles one day this late summer. There was the pungent aroma of Japanese food, the kind usually reserved for big holidays or celebrations and this was blended with the robust fragrance of a traditional American feast. The food was symbolic of the gathering. It covered four generations — from Issei down to Yonsei. They had all come to help Toyojiro Takashashi celebrate his 88th birthday.

Three years before, Toyojiro and his wife, Toshiko, had celebrated their Golden Wedding Anniversary. But even that wasn't like this party, as two of their remaining four daughters were absent, one in Japan and the other in Utah. This day, with the exception of four grandchildren in Japan, everyone was present.

The sturdy little old man, who still did all the cooking and yard work around the house gazed fondly at members of his family, assorted relatives and friends, number 40 in all. The food looked great and there was no reason for it to be otherwise, as he still had done much of the supervising. He also appreciated good liquor. So much so, that he would not dream of polluting fine tasting whiskey . . . not even with a cube of ice. He was happy to see that he was remembered with three bottle of Crown Royal and a fifth of Johnny Walker Black. He then picked up his shot glass of Crown Royal and downed the mellow contents. He closed his eyes and allowed his mind to turn back the pages of time.

* * *

SAN FRANCISCO looked big and strange in 1904 compared to the Wakayama countryside Toyojiro had just left. But he had no time for such idle thoughts. His cousin who had made arrangements for him to come to this country had already found work for him as a houseboy. He stayed at this job for a year and in that time, he learned how to speak, read and write a little English. He also learned how to cook by watching others prepare food and reading simple cook books.

In 1906 he applied for a job as a cook for a lumber camp in Verdi, Nevada, and was accepted. Here he remained for 17 years, except for a short trip to Wakayama, Japan in 1918, where he married Toshi Fukuyama. Together, they ran a boarding house for the lumber camp workers. Toyojiro prepared the food and Toshi did the cleaning and kept house for the 25 tenants.

By 1923, the Takahashis had been blessed with three daughters, Misako, Chiyeko and Michiko. Also by this time, the lumber company had run out of trees to fell and was forced to close. Toyojiro gathered his family and a widow and her two young sons who had been assisting them, packed them into a Model T Ford touring and pointed the balky, mechanical jackass towards Los Angeles.

He could chuckle now, but the old man still remembered the trip vividly. Especially, the experience of surmounting the Ridge Route, south of Bakersfield. It was late fall and snowing. The snow covered the windshield (no automatic wipers then) and the road. When you could see, you didn't know where the road was and when you couldn't, you could very well find yourself tumbling over the mountainside. On numerous occasions, the old Model T would get stuck in the snow and all the passengers, except the tiny children would have to push and push the car to more tractable ground in the freezing cold. The old man said that it took over six hours of Mt. Everesting to get over the hump — perhaps a mere 30 miles. Today, in climate-controlled comfort, the entire Bakersfield to L.A. run can be made in less than two hours.

In Los Angeles, the Takahashis operated restaurants — one at a time—near Little Tokyo until evacuation. Two more daughters, Fujiko and Toyoko, followed the other three and with Pearl Harbor, the family went to Santa Anita and then to Topaz. Wherever he went, Toyojiro did the cooking. It was no different in the mess halls at the two camps.

From Topaz, the Takahashi family relocated to New York. Toyojiro worked as a chef for two Manhattan restaurants from 1945 to 1950. In 1950, the couple returned to Los Angeles and after nearly 45 years as a professional cook, Toyojiro retired. However, retirement did not mean idleness, as mentioned earlier, he still does the shopping, cooking, all the yard work for mama, Fujiko and a lucky son-in-law — not to mention two dogs and a cat.

On his 88th birthday, he was asked what he would like for a present. Still concerned about creating and preserving tasty morsels, his reply was "a double-door, self-defrosting refrigerator." He got it and that is currently, his pride and joy.

I looked over at the old man. His eyes were now open and he was still holding the empty shot glass. I filled it up and poured myself a shot. We clinked glasses and 'Kampaied'. "How about another party on your 100th birthday?" I asked him.

He smiled and I thought to myself that it would be great to enjoy his cooking for another twelve years.

* * *

(Ed. Note — A prewar newspaperman in Seattle, Ken Hayashi is now selling real estate in Orange County but continues his writing avocation and edits the Orange County JACL newsletter.)

Japanese in Utah

Continued from Previous Page

lar positions) have not been stable for the Nisei, nor are they at the present time. Opportunities vary greatly from year to year and from season to season. "During the summer and fall months labor demands in agriculture and the canneries are high for Nisei, but during the winter and spring months the labor market is very poor. The jobs most commonly available in urban areas to Nisei are domestic work, employment in public eating places (cooks, bus boys, dishwashers), mechanical and general garage work, janitors, fruit and vegetable laborers, and delivery boys. Railroad work ranks fairly high as a labor market for Nisei as well as Issei. Work in the mines is not as common as it used to be during the war years, but Nisei are employed in mining in Carbon County and Bingham in fairly large numbers.

"Urban businesses established under the control of persons of Japanese ancestry are centered in Salt Lake City and Ogden, but few establishments are found in Layton, Murray, and Brigham City. There are fifty-six Japanese business establishments in the metropolitan area of Ogden; although many of these are under the control of Issei, the Nisei very often occupy a very important position in helping to make decisions and in meeting Caucasian trade. The natural tendency is for more Nisei to take over business houses in the urban areas.

"The Salt Lake City area is indicative of the status of Nisei business in the state. There are in Salt Lake City seventy-two general and professional businesses; these include dry cleaning establishments, grocery stores, pool halls, jewelry and appliance stores, cafes, laundries, hotels, candy store, magazine stand, fish market, bean-cake factory, beauty parlors, real estate agencies, garages, and a service station. The most numerous establishments are cafes, dry cleaning, hotels, and grocery stores, in the order named. . .

Professionals

"The purely professional fields in Salt Lake City are represented by two Nisei doctors, one dentist, one lawyer, one optometrist, and six persons at the University of Utah; two of these are professors, two are assistants, and the others are carrying on research studies. There are a good many Nisei secretaries and stenographers working with various Caucasian firms in Salt Lake City and Ogden, and a few are employed by establishments operated by persons of Japanese ancestry.

"The economic status of Nisei is not positively correlated with their training. The educational background of most of the Nisei is beyond the 'common labor' field in which they are at present employed."

Situation Today

Today the overall picture has changed considerably in that most Nisei and their standard of living does reflect an economic status that shows a positive correlation with their education, and most hold positions that are suited to their training.

Individuals of Japanese ancestry are found in all fields of work and no longer are job opportunities found only the more menial "pick-and-shovel" day laborer classifications. Nisei are generally in positions of greater responsibility and the old so-called pick and shovel workers no longer exist.

Railroad workers if any are extremely few in number and the mine workers are generally those who are operating large equipment particularly at the copper mine.

In the professional (white collar) classification, there are doctors, dentists, optometrists, lawyers, certified public accountants, accountants, educators — university and public school, engineers, photographers, commercial artists, realtors, etc.

Key Positions

Nisei hold key positions in many areas, and have served as presidents of organizations as the PTA, the Mental Health Association, a Doctor's Association, a Ministerial Association, a State Credit Union Organization, and as board members for various other organizations both in the private as well as the public sectors.

The Nisei are active members of service organizations such as Lions, Rotary, and Kiwanis International.

Nisei educators have served as school principals, counselors, department heads, etc.

Positions open to the Nisei are no longer unstable nor seasonal and most hold steady year-round salaried jobs.

* * *

Achievements

FROM A history that is filled with many forms of discrimination both in the United States and from their own country of Japan whose residents looked down upon the immigrants, the people of Japanese ancestry have had many notable achievements in Utah as well as in other areas of the U.S. and Japan.

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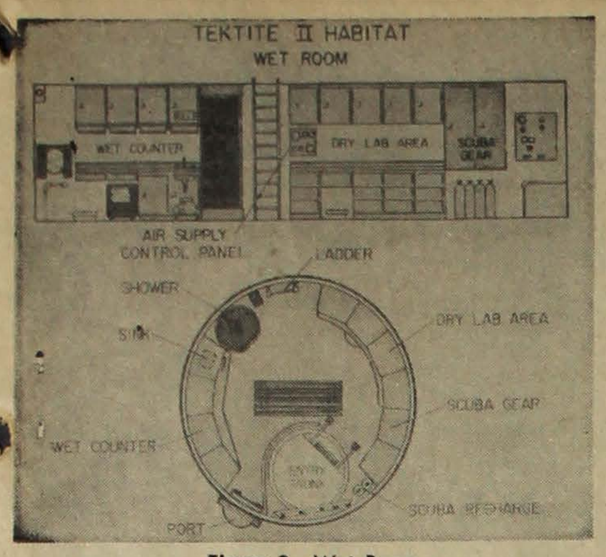

Figure 2—Wet Room

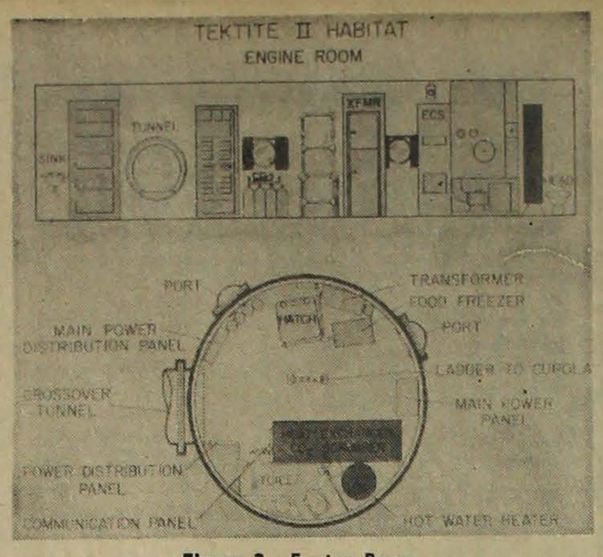

Figure 3—Engine Room

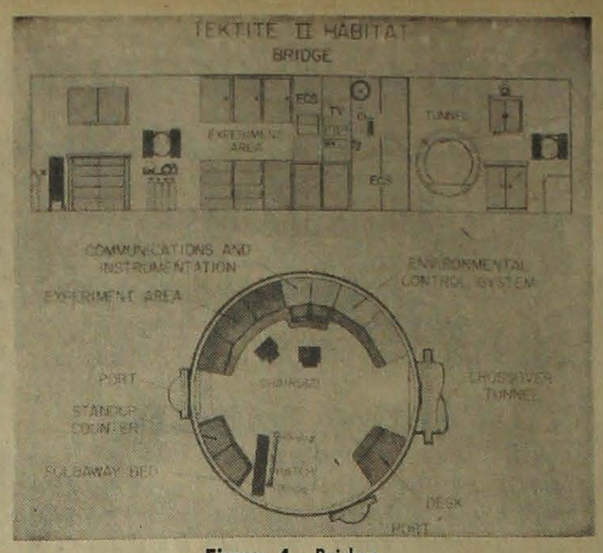

Figure 4—Bridge

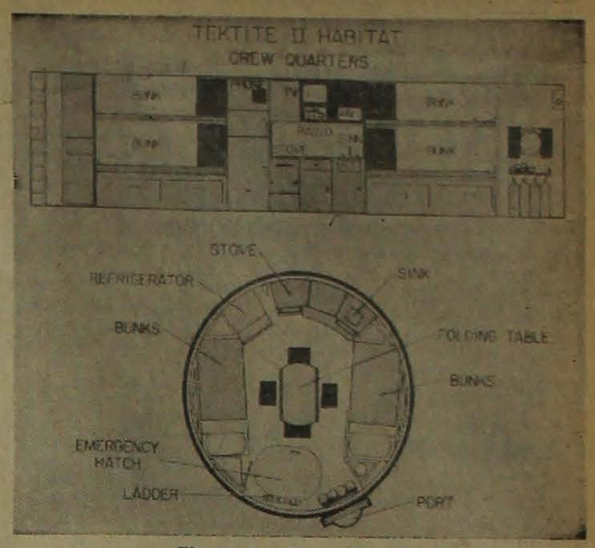

Figure 5—Crew Quarters

Project Tektite II shows man can adapt to new, more difficult changes

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habitat used for Tektite 1. It consists of two cylinders each 12.5 feet wide and 18 feet long connected by a tunnel 4.5 feet wide and 6 feet long (Figure 1).

There are two rooms in each cylinder, one room on top of the other. One cylinder contains the bridge and crew quarters while the other cylinder contains the engine room and wet room. The tunnel connects the bridge and engine room. Ladders permanently fastened to the walls provide access between rooms. The habitat is entered through the entry trunk under the wet room.

The Wet Room

The wet room is where all the underwater breathing and diving equipment are stored, wet laboratory research work conducted, showers taken, clothes dried in the drier, and supplies logged in and out (Figure 2).

The engine room, right above the wet room, is where the environmental control system, the main power circuit breakers, the food freezer and the toilet are located (Figure 3).

The bridge or operational center of the habitat contains the single, fold-out sleeping bunk for the habitat commander/engineer, audio-visual communication system, critical habitat environment sensors, meters and warning indicators, and some additional area for the dry laboratory work (Figure 4).

The crew quarters, below the bridge, is where the four scientists have their bunking facilities and where the crew dines and prepares meals. There are storage areas for personal items, dry and canned foods, pots, pans, a very small sink, a four burner range-oven combination and a refrigerator (Figure 5).

Emergency Equipment

Each of the four rooms has at least two emergency oxygen lines with a mouthpiece regulator and at least two emergency carry-around pressurized oxygen tanks, each good for about 12 minutes of oxygen.

During the mission every room had an open microphone and a live television camera with a fish eye lens. This 24-hour audio visual monitoring system, operated from the control van, (Figure 6) was used to record all the behavioral actions of the aquanauts in the habitat, such as time spent for each activity, preference of various locations in the four rooms, and kinds of modifications made to furniture and equipment to change living conditions.

The small cupola, on top of the engine room, was designed primarily as a one man observation post for studying marine life. It was rarely used during the missions because all the marine life activities occurred below the level of the cupola.

'Hostile Environment'

A habitat atmosphere of 92% nitrogen 8% oxygen compensated for the 2.5 atm. of pressure (36.75 psi) at the 50 foot habitat depth. The underwater environment is regarded as a "hostile environment" because after the human body becomes saturated with the 92% nitrogen, 8% oxygen at the depth of 50 feet for over 100 minutes, it takes 20.5 hours in a slow decompression process, in a decompression chamber, for the human body to return to normal surface pressure.

If a diver, after complete saturation, were to come straight up to the surface, he could die in a matter of minutes from the bends (fixation of large nitrogen bubbles in the bone joints) and embolism (lodging of large air bubbles in the blood stream).

Prior to the first 60-day mission, the crew graphically illustrated the hostile environment when they inadvertently free floated a broom from the habitat to the surface. Upon reaching the surface the broom handle started to fizzle like a seltzer tablet and exploded into many fine shreds of wood. This was because the compressed gas molecules trapped in the saturated broom handle wood cells had to expand 2.5 times in a short time.

As another example, the pressure completely crushed many cans of food that were sent down to the habitat from the surface.

In space and lunar operations there would be similar effects going from a pressurized cabin environment to a vacuum environment, hence the need for the pressurized space suit.

* * *

Crew Data-Response

EACH CREW member was given a two-part questionnaire three days before he left the habitat. Part 1 was a very general personal background questionnaire while Part 2 dealt with personal feelings and was divided into sections on environment, personal area, operations, and crew comments.

This was the first time such a human factors-habitability type questionnaire had been used to gain information on the habitability of a mission in such a stressful, confined, hostile, scientific research orientated, and constantly monitored situation. Questionnaires were completed by 27 of the 28 crew members.

Responses to the general personal background questionnaire indicated the following: mean age of all 27 aquanauts was 32.18 years; 21 were married, 4 single, 1 divorced and 1 separated; family sizes ranged from 4 children to none; 18 aquanauts resided in houses, 8 in apartments and 1 on a sailboat; 25 had hobbies, 19 were active in sports (all the aquanauts considered themselves active people) and 10 indicated they were choosey about food.

The following is a general overview of questionnaire responses on the habitat design. The lighting in the wet room, and the suppression of noise from the engine room were inadequate. The temperature, humidity, and ventilation were adequate, except during the time the clothes drier was used in the wet room, or after the tunnel drapes were drawn at night.

Too Small

Space allocation for the wet room operations, doff and don area, wet laboratory area and the kitchen wash area were considered quite inadequate. Other areas were considered adequate, although one person felt that his bunk was too short.

The colors used on the surrounding interior walls and floors were considered adequate by all members of the crew, but there were passing comments concerning the exterior color of the habitat.

Personal areas were considered adequate, but the shortcomings of having different work and rest cycles for each scientific crew were mentioned as very annoying (e.g., a scientific crew preparing for a dive around 2 - 3 a.m. would disrupt the sleep of the resting team).

Facilities in the wet room for dive preparation, scientific work and support equipment were considered inadequate as was all the other support dive equipment.

All the other support facilities such as the shower, washing facilities, entertainment facilities, toilet, bridge work area, and storage area were rated adequate. The recreational equipment supplied for the missions was regarded as adequate.

Personal Time

Availability of personal time was in some cases considered inadequate for members of the first 60-day mission because of the scientific workload. The engineers for all the missions helped the scientists maximize their dive times by taking care of the environmental control system, maintenance, and operation of the habitat.

The furnished habitat research equipment, diving equipment, diving research tools, habitat illumination, and external habitat lighting were considered inadequate, mostly by the second 60-day mission crews.

Both 60-day crews felt that the night dive provisions, specimen storage and the dumbwaiter operations were inadequate.

Comments such as "dumbwaiter operations dangerous!, emergency equipment location hard to get to, external habitat lights out, garbage compactor should have been provided for the habitat," were noted on the questionnaires.

Crew Selection

Crew operations, selection, compatibility, tasks, functions, and composition were considered adequate by both mission crews.

Comments on crew assignments and responsibilities such as, "crew leaders should not be assigned prior to predive checkout," and on habitat orderliness such as "one crew very tidy, but the other was very sloppy to the point where occasionally crew members were not too considerate of their teammates," were emphasized on the questionnaires.

The two 60-day mission crews indicated that design shortcomings in the wet room made it the most hazardous room of the habitat. Design shortcomings in the logs and forms (questionnaires) were also noted and complaints regarding the questionnaires were given freely.

The habitat noise, and the dive preparation area irritated the first 60-day mission crews, whereas the operations, schedules, diving equipment log (forms) and the dive preparation area irritated the second 60-day mission crews. Both 60-day mission crews emphasized the facility shortcoming of the habitat work areas, and unanimously recognized the usefulness of the hot water shower.

Future Missions

When both 60-day crews were asked about participating in another Tektite operation, 24 answered yes, one no, one ?, and another gave a conditional yes and no.

In answer to ideal underwater stay time, one man recommended 5 to 14 days, three recommended 14 days, one 1 days, eight 20 days, one 21 days, eleven 30 days, one 30 to 60 days, and one 2 months.

When asked "Would you have worked as a member of a mixed crew (males and females?", 19 answered yes, including one qualified yes, "with my wife only," six answered no (including three qualifications) and a qualified answer, "only if bodily exposure is accepted as natural" without a yes or no response.

Four aquanauts felt that a crew member with certain capabilities was lacking (e.g., "a person to help with rebreathers pre and post dive operations, housekeeper, women, like they provide for the Soviet Fishing Fleet," and "better mission organizers underwater"). Twenty-two aquanauts felt that the crew composition was optimum, and one did not answer the question.

Twenty-five aquanauts responded that there were enough things available to keep one entertained during leisure time but ten qualified their answers with "what leisure time!?; the days are too short!", etc. Two answered no with comments.

Discussion

MANY THINGS were learned from the Tektite 2 operations in a hostile environment that could contribute to the planning and design of future space and lunar habitats.

In many instances the conditioned responses of earth oriented design engineers overlooked the physical limits and the real environmental conditions in which the aquanauts had to perform thus creating several inflexible, annoying and potentially dangerous habitat situations.

Living underwater 24 hours a day for 30 days in a confining habitat also helped bring to light many common everyday occurrences and feelings of the type housewives must contend with (from which the husbands are immune) and scientific space teams may have to experience on future space missions (e.g., sharp corners of refrigerator shelves, living and working out of the same place 24 hours a day, breakdown of essential equipment without repairs for long periods of time, unstandarized equipment and operating procedures and no place to go to "let it all hang out").

Mission Experiences

Here are some mission experiences listed that exemplify the situation that prevailed during the first half of the 60-day Tektite operation:

1 — The storage shelf door latches were magnetic. These latch magnets were so weak that whenever one closed a shelf door, it sometimes swung open by itself when the acquanauts were bent over working on diving gear. When they straightened up one could hear shouting throughout the habitat, over and above the noise of the environmental control system engine. After many such occurrences we learned to straighten up very slowly and cautiously.

2 — The toilet was out for 11 days. Because no backup toilet was available, the waste material was floated to the surface in plastic bags for proper disposal. After three days the surface workers refused to handle the "floaters." The crew members then had to take daily morning dives to dispose of their plastic bags until the toilet was repaired.

3 — Sharp edges of ladder rungs, corners of cabinets and walls were quite injurious to the tender skin of the aquanauts after each dive.

4 — The environmental system in the habitat worked fine until the locking bolt mechanism that kept the CO2 scrubber canisters in place was stripped of its threads, and a makeshift device (e.g., masking tape and nuts) was used to keep the CO2 scrubber in operation. (This, incidentally, happened just about the time Apollo 13 was having trouble with its pressurized oxygen tank system.)

5 — The intake screen area of the bilge pump under the wet room floor had to be cleaned on several occasions because many things were dropped or washed through the wooden grating of the wet room floor located above this pump. Access to the intake screen area required lifting the wooden grating off the floor. After two days of numerous dives, the grating got wet, absorbed water, and expanded to the point where it was impossible to lift it off the floor. A chain winch normally used for lifting the transfer pressure pots out of the entry trunk was used to pry off the wooden grating.

6 — The metallic portions of the light bulb corroded onto the receptacle of the outlet and made it quite difficult to replace the burned out bulbs (some bulbs broke in the process of changing).

7 — On a daily basis, at least three large plastic bags (each two cubic feet in capacity) full of garbage were sent to the surface. The bags were filled mostly with packaging materials from the frozen foods, used baralyme from the CO2 scrubber, baralyme cartons, milk cans, soft drink cans, food cans, packaging from medical and electrical equipment, etc. In space operations the luxury of disposing of garbage in this manner will not be available without breaking existing international agreements or polluting outer space.

8 — The dive equipment storage area in the wet room did not come close to the capacity that was really needed for the operational work, and the wet laboratory operations were at times greatly hindered.

9 — Dry laboratory areas allocated in the bridge were devoid of basic human engineering practices (e.g., location of light fixtures, unstandarized switch locations, and work area located in a thru-way).

10 — Countertops were not entirely useable because of the hot, sharp lamp fixtures on the leading edges of the overhanging storage shelves above the counterspace. This kept the scientists from using the scientific equipment (e.g., microscope) and from stooping over the countertop in fear of burning their foreheads.

11 — The emergency circuit breaker system was located away from the main control center on the bridge. Although it was in the engine room, the emergency turnoff procedure required the engineer to go back and forth between the two circuit breaker panels in the extreme areas of the engine room (Figure 3) and then return to the bridge.

12 — An analysis on the air flow-ventilation of the habitat had been performed prior to the Tektite 2 mission with the tunnel drapes drawn. The tunnel drapes were to be drawn at night to suppress noise from the engine room. During the first 30 days of the 60-day mission the tunnel drapes were drawn on three occasions. Each time the crew members woke up sweating and with slight headaches.

The theoretical ventilation analysis obviously did not satisfy the requirements of the actual operation (i.e., underwater humidity, pressure, and individual O2 consumption differences).

13 — Diving equipment (SCUBA) was used extensively during the earlier missions, therefore, when the second 60-day mission took place, the equipment was greatly worn and earned such comments as "the worst diving equipment ever used in my 17 years of diving experience, diving equipment not well maintained, poor condition," and "dangerous." The conditions under which the diving equipment was used on a daily basis, sometimes up to 12-14 hours a day, with storage in a humid, salty environment were more rigorous than the usage for which the off-the-shelf equipment was designed.

Considerations for such extreme usage should always be kept in mind when planning for such operations in the future. Spare parts and maintenance equipment for repairing equipment must be a requirement.

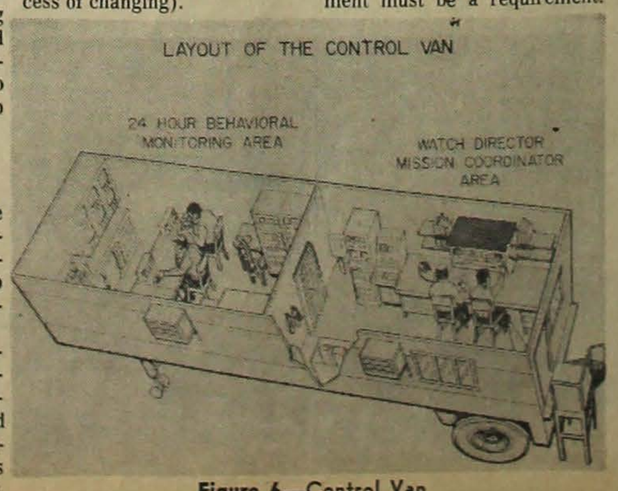

Figure 6—Control Van

(Maintenance tools and parts were very limited during the first 60-day mission.)

14—Frozen food of the type served the astronauts during isolation after their return from the moon was consumed in the habitat. It was enjoyable for the first eight days or so, but after the eighth day the aquanauts started skipping their breakfasts and lunches and snacked periodically during the day until the night meal. (A good variety of premium California wines would have made the night meals 101% more enjoyable.)

With the skipping of the breakfast and lunch meals, storage space for incoming frozen food became a problem, therefore, the leftover frozen food was sent to the surface to make room for the new food.

The big problem with the frozen food was the monotony of the menu (a repeat every eight days) and the cooking style without any fresh fruits or vegetables. Even the bottle of soy sauce I brought into the habitat did not help after a few days. The situation could have been improved if a more varied international menu was available. (Preparing food for an international crew may present a problem for future international space missions.)

15—This item is included to show how isolated conditions caused a relatively minor incident. Supplies programmed to be sent to the habitat were sometimes short-stopped and did not reach the habitat. This included some food and recreational supplies.

Of greatest concern was the book Everything You Always Wanted to Know About Sex (But were afraid to ask). Aquanauts in the habitat were told that the book was topside and would be sent down. When it was not sent down after a week, periodic inquiries were made to topside (surface personnel) but to no avail. Some negative feelings arose from this incident.

16 — One completely unplanned event was a mild earthquake. There was a loud rumble and the sea water, fish and crew moved about in unison, as if in a bowl of gelatin. It was an experience not to be forgotten.

Similarly, lunar quakes are also something to think about when designing habitats for the hostile lunar environment.

Comparisons

Generally speaking many underwater situations can be compared with space operations:

1—Malfunction of any of the rebreather apparatus parts could cause the incapacitation or death of an aquanaut.

2—Dependence on the CO2 scrubber system to purify the habitat air.

3—Doffing and donning of life support equipment to perform activities outside the habitat.

4—Maintenance of habitat Environmental Control System (ECS) equipment to keep the habitat operational.

5—Cargo transfer requirements for re-stocking supplies.

6—Inability to surface immediately when emergencies occur.

7—Nonavailability of fresh food.

8—Confinement in small areas.

9—Requirement to decompress 20.5 hours before being able to enjoy the surface environment.

10—Working under pressurization.

Body Odor

There were no hygiene problems associated with personal cleanliness (except for ear infections) because showers were taken right after each dive, but when individuals got sick there was some cause for alarm. Isolation rest areas should be considered by the designers of future long duration space habitats. In closed habitat systems and confined areas the elimination of personal body odors should be a must since this can be a source of crew irritation.

The ports in each room (one each in the wet room and crew quarters, and two each in the engine room and bridge) played a vital role in the operational and psychological welfare of the habitat crew (e.g., cargo transfer, scientific observations, navigation, safety observations, non-verbal signaling between outsiders and insiders, and pleasure viewing). The usefulness of habitat ports should not be overlooked in the design of future orbital or lunar habitats.

Multi-ethnic Crews

The mixture of cultural heritages among the crew members seemed to add to the interest of the mission. These different cultural backgrounds provided many opportunities for talking, learning and teaching about such things as language, mannerisms, food, ways of thinking, and customs.

The Oriental way of life, for example, was a frequent subject of discussions that sometimes had to be cut short because of operational tasks. Most discussions took place after the evening meal, between dives, or in lieu of such activities as watching television or reading.

Exchanges of past experiences was another favorite subject. It may be of value to have space crews of mixed cultural backgrounds because their discussions can add interest to the leisure hours on long missions.

The advantage of having crew members from different nations in a closely confined cooperative effort may be considerable.

Communication

The voice communication link with topside (a necessity to coordinate cargo transfers, transmit necessary data, etc.) was on a very impersonal basis, but when the video supplemented the audio, one attained a feeling of personal contact and better relationship with the operators at the other end (contact with the real world).

Audio transmissions were on a press-to-talk basis and visual response-reactions of personnel on the other end of the line were usually not transmitted over the line (e.g., laughing, smirks on faces, or confused expressions). The video portion filled in the voids of the operational voice communication and created a feeling of closer relationship between the users of the audio-visual communication system.

Being able to see the people on the other end discussing the problem, or reacting to one's wit or snide remarks is a very satisfying feeling. It is definitely felt that a two-way audio-visual communication system for future space operations is a must. It will help nurture a higher level of cohesiveness between the space and ground crews, and eliminate any feelings by the crew of being left out in space without anyone on earth worrying about their safety.

Fosters Teamwork

The use of the audio-visual communication system was one of the greatest contributing factors in bringing about an atmosphere of teamwork.

The other major factor was the cooperation of the support team in which everyone went out of his way to do more than his assigned share of work to make the project a success.

Another operational procedure that reminded the scientific crew of teamwork was the requirement (procedure) of the crew to clear their scientific mission prior to leaving the habitat. The support team (Watch Director) gave the go or no-go decision for scientific missions, coordinated support operations, and maintained a log of the scientific mission duration and location.

* * *

Conclusion

THE RELATIONSHIP of the Tektite 2 research operation to the solution of future problems, whether it be for space, underwater, ways of mankind, pollution, earth resources, aquaculture, habitat design, or human performance must be recognized for its total perspective and value. The public must be made aware of the direct value and importance of such information to their welfare.

AUTHOR CHARLES C. Kubokawa with model of Tektite II habitat.

The Tektite 2 program, with a modest investment in resources, both monies and manpower, has added significantly to the small store of knowledge on man's ability to live in a confined, hazardous environment for relatively long periods of time and perform useful operational and scientific functions.

Although the Tektite 2 habitat was by no means representative of state-of-the-art design or comparable to Skylab, for example, the mission's objectives were generally accomplished and, in my view, the program was a success.

Encouraging Results

Placed in proper perspective, the Tektite 2 program, considering the relatively small investment, has provided significant and encouraging results on man's ability to adapt to new and difficult environments.

Some of the problems encountered were peculiar to the Tektite 2 habitat; others were more general and pointed out things to avoid in future designs of earth-orbital, lunar or underwater habitats.

Finally, a few reminders to project-oriented people about habitat design (whether it be for underwater, planetary-lunar surface or earth orbiting operating) should be noted. These are:

a. Design for safety.

b. Design for ease of maintenance and replacements.

c. Design for ease of operation.

d. Design out every sharp corner and edge.

Inventive Ideas

e. Do not be content with such attitudes as "It was done 10 years ago this way and it worked so . . ." Use inventive new ideas to get rid of old archaic designs that have been creating hardships on the operators, get ideas by reviewing the users' gripes-inputs made on habitability and design studies.

f. Do not consider the habitat for use only on an 8-hour work day basis, but as a 24-hour, 7 days per week workshop and home located in hostile environment.

g. Consider enough safety factor so that rescue will be possible when emergencies occur.

h. Plan all the operational areas of the confined space effectively by considering the types of operational moves that must be made by the operators, and the passageways (routes) that must be traversed to various parts of the habitat.

Bigger Doors

i. Allow for maximum ease of ingress and egress.

j. Design for maximum soundproofing of engine and motor noises.

k. Use pleasing color combinations for habitat interiors.

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Unable to own land, Issei didn't pay taxes to educate children, but . . .

Continued from Page A-1

By 1910 a "Japanese Town" had formed on Salinas Road, south of the Pajaro River Bridge, in the then existing "China Town." The extent of the size of the community is indicated by the following data translated from Keiya Kashimura's book on Japanese in California in 1910:

"4 Labor Clubs, 2 churches, 1 Japanese Association, 3 branches of Japanese newspaper companies, 4 grocery and general merchandise stores, 10 boarding houses, 5 ryoriya (Japanese eating places), 1 restaurant, 4 barber shops, 6 pool halls, 4 Japanese bath houses, 3 watch repair shops, 2 photo studios, 2 taxis, 2 clothing stores, 1 laundry, 1 shoe shop, 1 tofu-ya (bean cake bakery), 2 bicycle shops, 2 candy stores and 2 medical doctors."

Berry Growers

Most of the Japanese were working in the strawberry fields. Mr. Shikuma recalls that, in 1903, he was growing strawberries on shares. The berry being grown was the "Melinda." Plants for this berry had been obtained from the Pajaro Valley Nursery owned by Mr. James Waters, who had named this berry for his wife. It gave a good yield from April through December. At the height of the season twenty workers were needed for the ten acres he was leasing.

In 1907, after Mrs. Shikuma had come to Watsonville as a "picture bride" — a family-arranged marriage by proxy in Japan — he joined a family "Kosansha" (association) for growing berries. Growers who could show a legal-lease contract to a Commission House, such as Scatina's in San Francisco, could borrow money from the Commission House to finance their berries through that particular Commission House.

Strawberries were packed in large wooden chests, bearing the name of the grower. The chests contained several drawers. Each drawer contained about six baskets of berries and was worth about twenty-five cents. One acre of berries would produce about one hundred chests. Chests were loaded on wagons and driven to the Southern Pacific Depot before 5 p.m. each day.

Mr. Shikuma recalls loading one hundred chests a day at that time. This method of shipping continued until a railroad strike in 1919, during the peak of season, and resulted in shipping by a trucking line that had just been established by Clark Brothers. The Chittenden Pass route was used for transporting berries from Watsonville. It was a four hour haul to San Francisco. The trucks arrived in San Francisco about 2 a.m. — in time for the early morning market when the fruit brought the best prices.

Labor Camps

Mr. Shikuma recalls that the Labor Clubs ceased to exist about 1915 as more growers became independent and joined Kosanshas and, by that time, families were working together in the fields. Growers could hire other Japanese to work also. Mr. Shikuma himself housed and fed his workers in his own camp.

In the interests of forming a berry growers association, Mr. Shikuma and other growers met together in 1917 to form the nucleus of the Central California Berry Growers Association, a joint Caucasian-Japanese association which is known today as "Natureripe."

Although interrupted by the war years which intervened, this industry has resumed its place as one of the most lucrative in the Pajaro Valley.

* * *

Missionary Work

Presbyterian Church

IN 1898 missionary work was started in Watsonville by the Presbyterian Board of Missions. Dr. E. A. Sturge is believed to have been the founder and "father" of the Japanese Presbyterian churches and to have given aid and encouragement to many young Japanese coming to California. Among them was the late Rev. Yasukazu Koga who, 23 years later, served the Japanese Presbyterian Church in Watsonville as its pastor from 1921 to 1925. He was the father of its present pastor, Rev. Sumio Koga.

Dr. E. A. Sturge engaged in missionary work in Watsonville with Mrs. J. A. Patton, assisting in the establishment of early Mission Home at 161 Main Street. She taught English to young and older Japanese and had particular empathy with the shy, young newcomers to Watsonville.

The era of the "picture-bride" marriage began in 1905 and several Watsonville-bound brides were listed as passengers on Japanese ships sailing to California. As these were very proper marriages, arranged by the familes of the bride and groom, it was necessary for the groom to have recommendations from a responsible source. Rev. Kenishi Inazawa, serving at the Mission Home in Watsonville at that time, was often called upon to place his signature upon applications for a "picture-bride." The Secretary of the Japanese Association and the Reverends Jinno Inouye and Hideo Sashihara of the Buddhist Church, also performed this service.

Issei Elders

In 1909 the Mission Home was reorganized and became The Japanese Presbyterian Church. Among its most devoted members are two who have served as its Elders for more than 40 years: Unosuke Shikuma was baptized in 1910 and Kyusaburo Sakata came to Watsonville in 1918. Both men have been faithful in their guidance of the growth of the church and, through their own fine examples, influenced many new workers in Watsonville to become Christians.

Mr. Sakata came to Watsonville to grow celery and lettuce in 1918. In 1929 he built the Moses Service Station at 127 Van Ness Avenue. All proceeds over and above current operating expenses were given to the church for its building program. The proceeds of this service station continue to be used today to further important projects of the Presbyterian churches.

The first Boy Scout troop for Japanese boys was organized by the Japanese Presbyterian Church in 1921. A big event was a scheduled camping trip in the pastor's car to Big Basin in that same year. This was the first car owned by the church. Heretofore all visitations had been made by the pastor on foot or on bicycle.

Since 1929 the church has been located on Cherry Court at 118 First Street, where the first unit of the church plant erected was its spacious educational and recreational portion.

Name Changed

In 1947 the name of the church was changed to Westview Presbyterian Church. Its membership preferred at that time to maintain a separate church rather than to unify with the other Presbyterian churches in Watsonville, because they felt they could better meet the needs of the Japanese who were newcomers to this area and who were more familiar with the Japanese language than with English.

Members also cooperate with the Buddhist Church on such occasions as the honoring of a respected Issei in the community.

* * *

JAA-Watsonville

The Japanese Association of America, according to Mr. Kashimura, came into being about 1910. Its purpose was to help Japanese coming to Watsonville through interpreting services, legal advice, finding jobs and housing, and promoting good will. Early dues were five dollars. The Secretary received a salary but other officers were honorary.

Such services were performed for its members as the preparation of application forms to be sent to the Japanese Consul General in San Francisco for reentry permits to the U.S. for Japanese who went to Japan to marry and return with their brides.

The Japanese Association maintained Japanese language schools in Watsonville from 1910 until Dec. 12, 1941. Mrs. Harumi Kuroiwa and her husband answered an ad in a daily Japanese newspaper in Los Angeles and came here in 1938, and were hired as teachers for the Japanese Language School at 58 Union Street. Mr. Kuroiwa was the principal and teacher of the older students, while Mrs. Kuroiwa taught the primary children. There was also an intermediate class, each with almost 30 pupils.

Six-day Gakuen

The school was open Monday through Saturday. Japanese children attended public schools and came to the Language School after public school hours.

The tuition for the school amounted to about two dollars per child per month. Rates for a family might be three dollars or more. Pencils and paper were supplied by the students but the books were provided by the school.

Town children attended the school during the week, and Saturday classes were held for children living in outlying districts. There was a night school for adults as well.

There were also two other Japanese language schools, one on Roache Road and another on Riverside Drive.

Upon graduation from high school a student also graduated from the Language School with a graduation program. A certificate and a gift of an English-Japanese dictionary were given the graduates. Each child in the school took part in the program with dances, songs, readings or in a play.

Cultural Holidays

Two of the Japanese holidays were observed in the school. One was a Doll Day observed by the girls on March 3. Special dolls were dressed for this occasion with cherry blossoms for decorations. Boys' Day was observed on May 5, when Carp kites were flown.

The schools closed with the outbreak of World War II. Following the return of the Japanese to Watsonville the Japanese Association did not reorganize.

An annual picnic for the Japanese community began in the early days as an activity of the Japanese Association. It was held at Sunset Beach. Now a picnic is held each May at the Santa Cruz County Fairgrounds.

During the early 1930's and continuing until 1942, in which years the City staged spectacular Fourth of July parades, the Japanese Association joined with the Japanese American Citizens League in entering floats and units which, most often, were first prize winners. Its floats were made each year with fresh flowers. Volunteers worked all night long wiring the flowers into the intricate designs of the float. One float, in particular, that is remembered was that of the Liberty Bell in which even the crack was simulated with flowers.

Cherry Tree Gift

Through the good offices of the Japanese Association, the Japanese community was made aware of the fact that, at that time, due to the Anti-Alien Land Law, most of them were paying no land taxes, and that the expense of educating their children had fallen upon those paying such taxes.

When made aware of this, in the early 1930's, under the direction of Mr. Motoki, the Japanese people decided to make a significant gesture of thankfulness to the Watsonville area for the education given freely to their families.

Consistent with their love of beauty, it was decided that a gift of 2,500 Japanese flowering cherry trees, like those on the Tidal Basin in Washington, D.C., be made as a token of their appreciation. Mr. Motoki secured the cooperation of H. A. Hyde of the Hyde Nursery, and of Dr. O. C. Marshall in securing the trees and distributing them throughout the community.

Although these trees have suffered from lack of care and neglect through the years, a substantial number may still be seen on the high school grounds, at Mintie White School, St. Francis School, on waysides, and in private gardens.

During the evacuation and its associated problems, great assistance and cooperation was rendered by the Japanese Association, directed by Ichiji Motoki, to both the Japanese community and to the War Department.

Following World War II, the Japanese Association was not reactivated.

* * *

Toyo Hall

TOYO HALL was built as a community center by the Japanese at 55 Union Street in the early 1920's. A corporation was formed to build the hall and shares were sold. This hall seated about 150 people and was used for many occasions such as lectures, funerals, Japanese entertainers and movies.

Those who attended the many functions at Toyo Hall recall with great delight such entertainers as the Takarazuka Show — an all-girl show from Japan in the 1930's. Another attraction were the silent movies. A "movie man" accompanied the pictures to provide the sound effects. He was versatile enough to impersonate all of the speaking parts of the characters on the screen. One of the most famous "movie men" was Taiyo Kawai.

A unique method was used for raising funds for the Toyo Hall events. Sheets of paper about four feet long were hung on clothes lines along the walls. Each piece of paper displayed the name of each person present and the amount of money he had donated to attend the event. These facts were brush-painted upon these sheets of paper which were drawn along the walls by means of clothesline pulleys. If one saw that another had contributed more than he had it tended to make him feel ashamed and, hopefully, his contribution would be larger next time. As Toyo Hall had no central heating, large wash tubs of hot charcoal were placed up and down the aisles for comfort.

For many years this cultural center served the Japanese community, especially those who did not speak English, and prior to the erection of its churches.

* * *

Buddhist Church

IN 1905 the support of the four heads of the Labor Clubs was sought in organizing a Buddhist Church. Businessmen, too, were asked to assist in its foundation. On July 7, 1906, the Watsonville Buddhist Church was officially inaugurated at the "Opera House," located on Third Street. Visiting Buddhist ministers from major cities in California came to attend this ceremony.

A non-profit corporation was formed to purchase property at Union and Bridge Streets with funds solicited by members and non-members in the Pajaro Valley. "It was not uncommon for Rev. Inouye to bicycle out to the apple orchards and patiently wait until the workers came down from their ladders and then ask them for donations." At a time when the prevailing wage was ten cents an hour and steady jobs were scarce, these donations were very much appreciated, as the members set out to raise the needed thirteen thousand dollars.

With these funds a spacious, imposing two story structure was erected, with a chapel above the social and recreation hall on the first floor. The beautiful and unusual oriental architecture and bonsai-pepper trees and evergreens made this an outstanding landmark for many years.

50th Anniversary

In 1956, on its 50th anniversary, a magnificent new church was built on Bridge Street at the Blackburn intersection. The construction of their new buildings was under the supervision of the Church Board of Directors. The pastor, Rev. Jungo Tsumura, presided at the dedication.

The church grounds are beautifully landscaped, and recently about one acre of land adjoining the church property was donated for an extensive park and facility by the Manabe family as a memorial to one of their sons, a much loved and highly respected Watsonville citizen who had served as co-chairman of the building committee of the new Watsonville Buddhist Church.

Church services in the Japanese language are conducted on Saturday evenings, with one English language service each month. Sunday school classes are held on Sunday mornings in English.

The most significant feature of their new church plant is its splended recreational and religious education building. This structure, adjoining the chapel, provides for indoor sports, cultural displays, social events, and church-school rooms.

Hana Matsuri

One of the cultural events of the year is the annual Hana Matsuri Cultural Exhibit in April held at the Buddhist Church. Authentic Japanese dances are performed. Flower arrangements, Kendo demonstrations, and art objects from Japan are on display.

The annual Obon Odori Festival is also one of the highlights of the year in Watsonville. Authentic Japanese dances are performed at this ceremony, in July or August, which is in commemoration of the dead — a "Gathering of Joy" — and authentic costumes are worn, often as many as 200 dancers may be seen.

Flower arrangement classes are held in the fall and spring. These classes were started by the church in 1956. Both of the present instructors are certified teachers with flower names bestowed upon them by the respected Headmasters in Japan. Weekly English and Japanese classes are held for adults in the church educational edifice. Japanese language classes are held on Saturday mornings for children

The Boy Scout troop, sponsored by the Buddhist Church in 1926, exists today as Troop 558. It is considered one of the finest troops in the Monterey Bay Area Council and has a high proportion of Eagle Scouts in its ranks. The greater number of its members belong to the Buddhist Church, but the troop is open to all boys.

Low-Cost Housing

Characteristic of the veneration by the Japanese of their parents and elders, has been the erection on the church compound of a low-cost housing project dedicated to those elderly members of their congregation. It is located in the rear of the church itself and consists of a series of apartments of one and two bedrooms each, for those senior citizens without homes of their own. It was built at a cost of $70,000 and dedicated in April of 1965.

To help raise funds for their church, the Buddhists stage an annual "Chicken Teriyaki" fund raising dinner, which is well patronized by the entire community, which looks forward annually to this affair. Over three thousand reservations are usually sold in advance.

LETTUCE GROWER Kyusaburo Sakata, born in Wakayama, Japan, came to the U.S. when he was 16 years old. One of the first Watsonville growers to ship lettuce to eastern markets, he is pictured with his wife (the occasion of which is unreported). He passed away this past summer at age 86. His two sons and a son-in-law operate the Sakata Ranches, Inc.

JACL Chapter

LED BY Clarence T. Arai of Seattle, who served as its first president, the Japanese American Citizens League was founded as a national organization, April 5-6, 1929, in San Francisco, by Americans of Japanese ancestry.

The JACL, as it is usually known, had as its purposes: to acquaint those of Japanese ancestry with their rights, privileges and duties as American citizens; to maintain their public image as loyal law-abiding citizens; to encourage them in active participation in projects for the community good; and to share with America their priceless heritage.

In 1934 the local JJACL had as its first president, of record, Tom Matsuda. James Hirokawa was its president in 1942. This chapter was reactivated in June of 1948 with Bill Fukuba as president.

JACL Record

Among its most significant accomplishments following their return to their homes after the evacuation, were as follows:

1—Petitions to Congress and pressure brought to bear upon U.S. Senators and Congressmen resulted in passage of the law in 1954, which permitted alien-born Japanese to become American citizens through naturalization.

2—Reimbursements of property losses suffered by Japanese Americans due to the 1942 evacuation were secured from Congress through the intercession of the Japanese American Citizens League.

3—Repeal of the California Anti-Alien Land Law, which prevented Japanese aliens from owning land, was finally secured through the offices of the JACL.

4—This organization has been consistently outstanding in its fund raising activities in the community, for the United Crusade, Heart, Cancer, TB Funds, American Red Cross and youth benefits.

Perhaps one of the most outstanding efforts by this group locally occurred following Pearl Harbor. In early pledged itself to sell $25,000 in defense bonds. At the close of the drive they had sold $37,211 worth of bonds.

Chapter Awards

Since 1961 the Watsonville JACL has been granting a $200 scholarship award to a deserving high school graduate of Japanese ancestry every year. Another service to the community is the JACL Blue Cross Plan.

In 1963 the local JACL formed a health plan to protect its members from the high cost of medical expenses through Blue Cross. Today almost all Japanese American families in Santa Cruz County are covered by this plan, paying over $52,000 in premiums annually to Blue Cross. Over one thousand family members are protected under this plan.

In 1965 the entire city was astounded again by the generosity and cooperation of the Japanese American Citizens League, when it raised over $40,000 for the new Community Hospital Building Fund. As a tribute for this assistance, the doctors and other officers of the hospital elected Fred Nitta to its Board of Directors, where he will represent the Japanese of this valley in the construction and operation of this $4,000,000 undertaking.

Quite recently, in connection with securing funds for the restoration of the City Plaza Bandstand, a historic monument, the extremely generous cooperation of the Japanese Americans was noted in the Register-Pajaronian thus: "Emulate the fine example set for us by the Japanese Americans here."

* * *

War Years (1942-45)

FOLLOWING THE Pearl Harbor attack and the subsequent declaration of war upon Japan by the United States, the lives of Watsonville's Japanese residents were changed more than can be adequately described in this paper.

During the tense days that followed until the total evacuation of the Japanese, Mr. Ichiji Motoki, Secretary of the Japanese Association, was their official spokesman. In referring to Mr. Motoki, one prominent Watsonville attorney stated: "Mr. Motoki is a fine man. He is as loyal an American as you will ever find."

In the Register-Pajaronian of Dec. 9, 1941, the following statement by Mr. I. Motoki appeared: "I urge all Japanese persons in the Pajaro Valley to continue with their work and industry the same as heretofore since I am satisfied that we shall be fairly treated by the government, even though we may not be citizens of such nation."

After Dec. 7

Reports of some of the events of that time appeared in the Register-Pajaronian issues as follows:

Dec. 8, 1941 — All bank funds owned by Japanese nationals were frozen.

Dec. 9, 1941 — All bank funds owned by American born Japanese were frozen

Dec. 10, 1941 — Matsuda Drug Store and Moses Service Station were damaged by vandals.

Curfew and movement restrictions followed.

Census figures indicate that in 1940 a total of 1,301 Japanese were living in Santa Cruz County. (Watsonville figures are not available.) Of this number 931 were foreign born and 370 were native born.

Evacuation had not yet been announced. Some controversy existed even in this area. The Monterey County Agricultural Conference in Salinas on Feb. 2, 1942 recommended that Japanese aliens be removed from coastal areas; the Santa Cruz County Economic Conference recommended that they remain to avoid a shortage of farm labor.

Exclusion and Curfew

When the first orders for evacuation occurred, they applied to all aliens within a 5-mile radius of the coast. This covered the area west of Highway 1, including Larkin Valley and the Roache District near Watsonville. In appraising the situation at the time, Mr. Motoki stated: "We must comply with the law," and asked for assistance in housing those in the coastal area — some twenty-three families. For the first time in its history, members of the Japanese community requested assistance from the Japanese Association in applying for welfare aid.

In the Feb. 4, 1942 issue of the Register-Pajaronian Mr. Motoki also stated: "The average age of the Japanese alien in the Pajaro Valley is 57. Almost without exception, they have devoted their entire lives to hard labor — these people wish to lead peaceful lives and are not the element of potential troublemakers."

He also suggested that loyal Japanese could do a better job of policing the entire Japanese population than any government or city or county organization could do. "We know our own people." He also indicated that no organizations having objectives that might be harmful and unsympathetic to the

Continued on Next Page

NATIONAL DIRECTOR Mas Satow busy cleaning out the files at wartime JACL Headquarters (415 Beason Bldg. which is no longer standing) at Salt Lake City before its return to San Francisco in 1953.

Japanese in Utah History

Continued from Page A-4

Following the end of World War II, Wat Misaka of Ogden, became the first and only Nisei member of the varsity basketball team at the University of Utah. He received national recognition with his team-mates as one of the "Cinderella Kids" team from Utah when the team went to the (NIT) National Invitational Tournament at Madison Square Gardens and won.

In 1947, George Shibata, of Garland, became the first person of Japanese ancestry to be appointed to West Point Military Academy through the efforts of Senator Elbert D. Thomas. He graduated from the Academy in June, 1951 and received a commission in the Air Force.

Peace Garden

At the community level, the Japanese took the lead when plans were made to build an International Peace Garden in Jordan Park in Salt Lake, and became the first national group to complete and dedicate its garden.

This was accomplished through the cooperation, contributions, encouragement, and efforts not only of the Utah Japanese, but those of the entire Intermountain area.

The project attracted the attention of others in Japan and further contributions in the form of stone lanterns, a statue of a peace goddess, and a tea house were received.

Under a program in which the Japanese Government, through the office of the Prime Minister, has been giving special recognition to septuagenarian Issei for their contributions in improving relations between Japan and the United States and in helping their fellow countrymen, three Utah residents have been decorated and received medals and citations. Two of the recipients are women.

Honorees

The recipients of awards from the Japanese Government are:

1960 — Henry Y. Kasai. Order of the Sacred Treasure, Fifth Class, for his contribution in helping to further relationships between the Caucasian people and the Japanese Americans in Utah.

1968 — Mrs. Kuniko Terasawa, publisher of the Utah Nippo. Order of the Sacred Treasure, Fifth Class, for her contribution in helping her fellow countrymen.

1969 — Mrs. Take Uchida. Order of the Sacred Treasure, Sixth Class, for her contribution as an educator in teaching English to the Issei and Japanese to the Nisei.

In 1968 a special citation was also made to a former Utahn. Mike Masaoka received one of the highest honors that Japan can bestow on a foreigner. In a special ceremony, Premier Eisaku Sato, presented him with the Order of the Rising Sun, Third Class. Within the past decade, the Buddhist memberships of both Ogden and Salt Lake have built beautiful new church buildings that are more adequately suited to present day needs. The Salt Lake Christian Church members have also during this period added an educational building to their church.

Naturalization

On December 24, 1952, the Walter-McCarran Immigration and Naturalization Act passed, thus making naturalization for the Issei possible. Hundreds of the Issei attended night schools and became citizens within the few short years following the passage of the bill. Approximately 300 of the new citizens were honored and welcomed by the local JACL.

The Utah Antimiscegenation Law was officially repealed in 1963. The law was of particular offense to the Japanese in the decade prior to its repeal as there were hundreds of Japanese "war-brides" who came to live in Utah with their husbands.

Under the Utah law these marriages were technically invalid. Two years after the repeal a bill was passed to retroactively validate all miscegenation marriages.

Other discriminatory acts in Utah were heightened with the onslaught of World War II, but in each case of discrimination the measures were counteracted once the hysteria died down. For example:

The Utah Alien Land Law was enacted 1944 but repealed 1947.

Move to refuse business licenses to all Japanese in Ogden both existing as well as new was settled.

All public social halls were closed during the war years to Japanese except the YWCA.

A suggestion was made to cut down the Japanese Cherry Trees around the State Capitol Building but not carried out.

Community Relations

The relationship that the Japanese people of Utah have had with their Caucasian counterparts are somewhat different from those in other areas of the United States.

The Issei had particularly close relationships with some of the community leaders and were well known to such people as Governor Blood, Senator Elbert D. Thomas, and Claude T. Barnes, a prominent Salt Lake Attorney. These people were particularly influential in helping the Japanese to better adapt themselves to this land and backed them in any adverse situation. This was often true especially when discrimination might be involved.

FRIENDS (AND SPIES) of Social Revolutionary Party of America gather at San Francisco Pier in June, 1906, to send off Kotoku Shusui (second from right, front) to Japan. Others in the photo are (from left): front—Hasegawa Ichimatsu (holding banner reading Shakai Kakumeito—Social Revolutionary Party), Yamanouchi Shigeko (Conjiro's wife), Albert Johnson, Kotoku Yukiei (a nephew of Kotoku Shusui); two at extreme left are identified as spies: back—Yamagata Bakuetsu, Oka Shigeki, Sagitani Seiichi (whose pen name was Nankyo), Nakayama Hisakazu, and Takeuchi Tetsugoro. Picture appears in "Kakumei Densetsu: Tenno Ansatsu no Kan—Revolutionary Tales: Emperor Assassination Volume" by Kanzaki Kiyoshi (Tokyo 1960).

A Buried Past

Early Issei Socialists and the Japanese Community

With permission of the publisher and author, the PC Holiday Issue is reprinting an article on early Issei socialists which appeared in the July, 1971, Amerasian Journal. The author, Yuji Ichioka, is currently annotating, along with two other persons, the Japanese language source materials collected by the JACL-Japanese American Research Project under the auspices of the Asian American Studies Center at UCLA. He is a member of the Bay Area JACL Chapter and the National JACL International Relations Committee. The footnotes which accompanied the original article have not been included.

The Amerasian Journal, a quarterly publication of the Yale Asian American Students Assn., Box 3374 Yale Sta., New Haven, Conn., is published by Don Nakanishi of Los Angeles and edited by Lowell Chun-Hoon of Honolulu.

By Yuji Ichioka

The Japanese government "is not by the people, of the people, for the people. It is the government of the few, of the nobles, of the titles, and above all, of the figurehead — the Mikado." —Kaneko Kiichi, May, 1905.

* * *

MUCH OF Japanese-American history remains unwritten in English, not because of any conscious efforts by past historians to ignore it, but due to a particular preoccupation they have had.

On the whole historians have only been interested in Japanese-Americans as "objects" of the pre-war exclusion movements or have focused upon the "excluders" with the former then studied only in relation to the latter. Secondary reasons, in either case, account for their studies which has led one historian to say "other immigrant groups were celebrated for what they had accomplished; Orientals were important for what was done to them."

The results of this preoccupation are apparent. Whether we speak of general political, social, economic or cultural histories, or specific community histories, or biographies, there is an appalling dearth, if not an absolute void, of historical studies on Japanese-Americans in English.

As an illustration of what can be uncovered in what, in the opinion of the writer, is a rich and varied history which still remains essentially buried, this essay will examine the early Issei socialists and anarchists in the San Francisco Bay Area and Fresno and a related lese-majeste affair which occurred in Bakersfield in 1911.

* * *

Meiji Background

AS WITH other aspects of the Japanese immigrant and his society, an understanding of the Meiji background is essential. The modern labor and socialist movements in Japan developed after the Sino-Japanese War of 1894-95.

And, curiously enough, in the case of the labor movement itself, it had immediate roots in the incipient Japanese immigrant society in California. The first organized group to investigate the possibility of forming industrial trade-unions was formed in Tokyo in April, 1897. Called the Shokko Giyu Kai (Friends of Labor), this group had been initially formed in San Francisco in 1890 to study labor problems by Takano Fusataro, Sawada Hannosuke, Jo Tsunetaro, and others under the influence of the American Federation of Labor. Upon their return to Japan, they reconstituted it in 1897 out of which two other organizations developed. In July, 1897 the Rodo Kumiai Kisei Kai (Society for the Promotion of Trade-Unions) was created with a wider membership than the Shokko Giyu Kai, including the later renown communist, Katayama Sen. But like its forerunner it was a study society intent upon examining labor problems and solutions. In December, 1897 the first industrial trade union, the Tekko Kumiai (Iron Workers' Union), was successfully organized in the Tokyo-Yokohama area, and simultaneously the Rodo Sekai (Labor World), the first labor journal, was launched under the editorship of Katayama Sen. The initial start of the modern Japanese labor movement therefore lies not in Tokyo but in California.

The beginning of the Japanese socialist movement can be traced to the formation of the Shakaishugi Kenkyu Kai (Society for the Study of Socialism) in October, 1898. As its name implies, it was a study group whose aim was "to examine the principles of socialism and determine whether or not they are applicable to Japan." Most of the original twelve members were Christians; three were Christians who had studied in America. And five members played some kind of role in the activities of the Issei socialists and anarchists in America. These five were: Kawakami Kiyoshi, Katayama Sen, Abe Isoo, Kaneko Kiichi, and Kotoku Shusui. This group later established the first socialist political party in Japan on May 20, 1901, the Shakai Minshuto (Social Democratic Party), whose existence was short-lived. As soon as the party published its proclamation and platform, the Meiji government declared it illegal and ordered it to disband. Confronted by a repressive government, the members of the party had no choice but to reorganize themselves, this time into an "educational" organization called the Shakaishugi Kyokai (Socialist Association), with Abe Isoo as its head, which conducted public lectures on socialism and labor problems in various parts of Japan. It dared not step directly into the political arena, however, for the Public Peace Preservation Law of 1900 strictly prohibited labor agitation designed to form labor unions to fight for higher wages and better working conditions.

The Russo-Japanese War of 1904-05 had far-reaching effects on the Japanese socialist movement. As with the war in Vietnam, anti-war voices emerged, especially from socialist and Christian quarters. Chief among the socialist dissenters was Kotoku Shusui. In November, 1903, just at the time when war with Czarist Russia appeared imminent, Kotoku and Sakai Toshihiko formed the Heiminsha (Commoners' Society). From the very first issue of its journal, the Heimin Shimbun, published on November 15th, this society started an anti-war campaign which became more and more strident as hostilities opened and the war continued. In November, 1904 Kotoku was arrested for violating the National Press Law, tried and found guilty, and sentenced to five months imprisonment.

Upon the conclusion of the war and the inauguration of the new Saionji Cabinet in January, 1906, the Meiji government adopted a less repressive policy toward the Japanese socialist movement. Under this circumstance, the second socialist political party, the Nihon Shakaito (Japan Socialist Party), was launched in Feburary, 1906. Emphasizing parliamentary tactics aimed at securing universal suffrage and electing candidates sympathetic to or actually drawn from the working class, its constitution incorporated the key phrase "we advocate socialism within the limits of the law." But within a year these tactics

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Watsonville Japanese evacuated...

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United States existed in Watsonville.

During the weeks that followed Pearl Harbor many Japanese were arrested by the FBI and taken to San Francisco for questioning. Those picked up by the FBI were teachers, Buddhist Church officials, ministers, Japanese Association officers, newspaper correspondents or members of Heimu Shakai, a relief society that prior to Pearl Harbor donated funds to the widows and orphans of Japanese soldiers at war with China.

Rev. Yoshi Iwanaga, then minister of the Buddhist Church in Watsonville, and Mr. I. Motoki, secretary of the Japanese Association, were not arrested as were most men of their positions in other communities.

No Prosecutions

The Register-Pajaronian carried news of these arrests in its headlines. The fact that not one arrest of a Japanese from Watsonville resulted in prosecution does not appear to have been reported.

One of these "arrested" by the FBI served for the duration of the war in the Office of Strategic Services in Washington, D.C., where he translated captured enemy documents and participated in other "classified" assignments, for which he received commendation from General "Wild Bill" Donovan, director of the Office of Strategic Services (OSS). "This most significant service was of the utmost value to the War Department which he was serving, although at that time he was not an American citizen. This courageous and dedicated patriot was —— who now serves his church and community so devotedly."

Most of those arrested by the FBI did not return home, but were sent to Bismarck, North Dakota to await hearings. For many of these people it was from four to five months before the preliminary hearings were held. During this time many families were separated for the first time. It was a time of great anxiety and uncertainty for wives and children left behind who would later be relocated, also. The men were well treated but were extremely depressed because they did not know when they would ever see their families again.

Prior to General Biddle's order requiring all aliens to turn in short wave radio sets, cameras and guns, the Japanese in Watsonville had been requested by Mr. Motoki to do so voluntarily. At this insistence, receipts were given the owners of these items, but in few cases were the items returned to the owner after the war nor was compensation made for them.

Local Feelings

An editorial appearing in the March 4, 1972 Register-Pajaronian indicated the local attitude regarding evacuation of the Japanese from Watsonville.

"There is bound to be major dislocation in the Pajaro Valley — as in other prohibited areas — as Japanese are gradually moved out of the district under army orders. But everyone should consider the upheaval in business and other economic lines as more than balanced by the increased sense of security which is afforded by such drastic action. Out of all of the 500 or more Japanese families in this area there may be only two or three dangerous fifth columnists, but these few—if they were determined to do it — could cause more damage here and to the nation than all the economic value of the families in the valley for decades to come. A competent government custodian should be named at once to supervise the lands and equipment taken from those removed."

The Chamber of Commerce appointed a special Lettuce Committee to see what could be done to keep the lettuce land leases being given up by the Japanese from being sold to growers in Salinas and elsewhere.

By March, many Japanese families had voluntarily left the valley for other areas. A farm labor shortage was already apparent. The absence of the Japanese farmers after their evacuation is reflected in the following statistics:

Strawberry production in Santa Cruz County: 1940 — 350 acres; 1942 — 295 acres; 1943 — 70 acres; 1944-46 — acres.

Following their return in 1945, the trend reversed and the records show the following: 1947 — 95 acres; 1953 — 770 acres.

Evacuation

Local members of the JACL took part in a three-day session of the National JACL in San Francisco to arrange for evacuation of their nationals to "reception centers," to be set up by the Western Defense Command.

Mr. Saburo Kido, National President of JACL, stated at this meeting, "We are going into exile, not because we are potential fifth columnists, but because of aspects of the prospects of lawlessness of certain segments of the citizenry."

Later Mr. Kido was sent to Poston Camp II where most of the Watsonville Japanese also lived. While there, attempts were made upon his life by a few Japanese who felt he had betrayed them by cooperating with the government's evacuation plans. Recently Mr. Kido was given a testimonial dinner by the National JACL and, as a gesture of gratitude for his wisdom in leading the Association through the trying decisions prior to evacuation, he was presented with a round trip vacation ticket for a visit to Japan.

A committee of the local JACL began investigating farming lands outside of the prohibited areas. H. K. Sakata was a member of a committee sponsored by the Presbyterian Churches who investigated areas in Eastern California where Japanese might live.

Evacuation affected school enrollment seriously in Watsonville. There were about 100 Japanese students in Watsonville High School and 200 attending elementary schools.

WCCA Office

A special office of the Wartime Civil Control Administration was opened to help handle property, crops, personal effects and personal problems of Japanese and Japanese Americans who were to be evacuated from the Pajaro Valley. An article in the Register-Pajaronian of March 18, 1942 carried this directive: "Enemy alien farmers who wish to voluntarily dispose of their property and citizens interested in operating such property are invited to obtain information from this office . . . This agency is set up to prevent unfair settlement—No attorney is needed . . . It will arrange for all purchasing or renting of property with the main purpose of harvesting crops already planted."

Disposing of property was a sad and costly experience for the Japanese. It was possible to take with them only what could be carried. Friends stored household effects in many cases but it was mandatory for the bulk of the Japanese to sell homes, automobiles and personal possessions for whatever they could get for them, thereby suffering severe financial losses.

Shortly after March 25, 1942 restrictions were placed on the movements of Japanese still living in the area and they were required to wait for evacuation by the army to the Salinas Assembly Center.

Banking by Mail

The Register-Pajaronian of April 1, 1942 reported: "At a meeting at Japanese Hall, A. E. Miguel of the Pajaro Valley National Bank explained to many local Japanese the modern methods of banking by mail." Mr. Motoki replied to Mr. Miguel: "To express our appreciation for the faith of the people in the city of Watsonville and the Pajaro Valley in us, we assure you that we will keep money here. We lived here, did business here, made money here.We invested here more than $2,000,000, and leave that investment in the Pajaro Valley. We will take advantage of the modern methods of banking by mail."

On April 25, 1942, representatives of each family and each Japanese living alone were required to report to the Veterans Memorial Hall for processing. Two days later, on April 27, 1942, sixty-three Japanese left for the Assembly Center in Salinas. A military representative went on the bus with them. These workers, including cooks, were to prepare the food and the quarters for fellow evacuees. The barracks to be used accommodated five families. According to the Register-Pajaronian of April 28, 1942, evacuated persons working at the center would receive a maximum cash wage of $21 monthly.

A wave of last minute buying was reported in the Register-Pajaronian of April 29, 1942 as Japanese families crowded to buy supplies and clothing they would need in their new location. "Women's work slacks and denims were practically cleaned out."

Assembly Center

In the same issue of the paper this item of interest appeared: "To a Watsonville couple probably will go the honor of being the first Japanese to be married at the Salinas Assembly Center. Yutaka Hamada, farm laborer, and Hatsuko Yamakami, beautician, appeared in Monterey County Clerk's office to file their notice of intention to wed."

In the same issue this statement was printed: "The Japanese, whose mass migration into the fertile Pajaro Valley at the turn of the century marked a milestone in this district's agricultural history, climbed aboard big buses in front of the Veterans Memorial Hall Wednesday a.m. — their big trek reversed after nearly a half century because of the actions of their compatriots in Japan."

The Rodeo Grounds became home to many Japanese on that day. One former resident of Salinas commented in regard to his internment there, that it seemed impossible to believe that he had been living all of his life up the road — 4 miles from the Rodeo Grounds — and yet he couldn't go home.

Many young mothers did not know where their unborn babies would be delivered. Dr. O. C. Marshall had many patients among the Japanese and made trips to the Salinas Assembly Center to visit them, and to deliver their babies at the Monterey County Hospital during the four months of the internment in Salinas.

At Poston

Ninety percent of the Japanese in the Salinas Assembly Center went to Poston Relocation Camp in Arizona; 1,222 of them from Santa Cruz County Most of the Japanese from Watsonville lived in Poston Camp II.

The history of the relocation is a study in and of itself and cannot be presented in depth at this time.

In general it was a happier time for the young Japanese, who had somewhat more freedom than would have been possible under home conditions. Some think that the camp spoiled the children temporarily.

For the older people who had worked so hard to make a living in America, it was a time of anguish, bitterness and shock, deeper than grief, at having to leave their homes, possessions and sources of income — and even more difficult — to be hated for that which they had not done. Many of them had lived most of their lives in America and were aliens only because the law of 1920 prevented them from becoming naturalized citizens. Many had children who were American citizens. Many had sons already serving the military. "Among the Japanese women returning to Watsonville after the war would be Gold Star Mothers."

Detention Camp

The problem of separation was a grave one for Japanese families. For many families, the relocation camp did not solve this problem. Those men whose loyalty was still undetermined were sent to detention camps, such as the one at Santa Fe, New Mexico. Mr. I. Motoki, former secretary for the Japanese Association of Watsonville, served as Director of the Red Cross Office for Poston Unit II. His files contain copies of letters of appeal sent to the Director of Alien Enemy Control Units, regarding rehearings for these men.

These files bear witness to the suffering that was being experienced by the separation of families — mothers left with several children to raise alone, without the traditional paternal authority; illnesses in the family requiring care by loved ones not there; sorrow to be borne alone. Some mental illnesses, caused by the breaking up of the age-old pattern of family unity, also resulted from extreme insecurity.

Within these files are hundreds of letters, affidavits and character references which represent the efforts expended trying to accomplish the reuniting of these families. For some families it was two years or more before the necessary rehearing was held and parole from the detention camp permitted a man to join his family at Poston Camp. Other less fortunate families waited in vain. For some of them, an alternate solution was provided. Internment facilities were set up in the form of a family camp such as the one at Crystal City, Texas.

Resettlement

Some Japanese stayed at Poston only a short time and then voluntarily relocated in other states. This was fairly easy to do, and transportation was provided by the government from Poston. Some Watsonville farmers went to Colorado or Oregon to farm. The Shikuma and Sakata families were among these.

Many families found better employment and better reception in friendlier communities. One source indicates that in 1946 only 33.4% of the Japanese residing in Santa Cruz County in 1940 had returned.

A very large number of Japanese remained in Poston Camp for the duration, either through choice or family circumstances such as age, or separation, through fear of prejudice, or because they were needed at the camp, as was the case with Rev. Yoshio Iwanaga of the Watsonville Buddhist Church and Rev. Kohei Takeda of the Watsonville Westview Presbyterian Church. Both of these ministers continued their ministry and conducted services at Poston Camp II.

Strangely enough, Nisei, serving in the Armed Forces, found it virtually impossible to visit their families at Poston. One young serviceman waited over three years for permission to go into the 9th Service Command, where his mother was living at Poston Camp.

The Dark Years

In summarizing the history of his church, Rev. Sumio Koga writes in the Westview United Presbyterian Church's 1964-65 Yearbook and Directory, ". . . 1942 was a dark year for our Church . . . The majority of our members went to Poston, Arizona. In the hot desert land a new community emerged with green vegetation and plenty of food for all. The skills of the people were put to test. There was a new stableness in the Christian experience of our people during this period of exile, because, there, they were able to identify themselves with the people of Israel and relive their lives."

Many of those who were interned learned a new way of life. They had time, away from hard labor, to spend with their families. Many were taught new skills and the making of artifacts. They were given instruction in arts and crafts, in sewing and shoe repair, and many other classes.

* * *

Homecoming

WARTIME YEARS in Watsonville were filled with sorrow for Caucasian families as the Pacific War took its toll. The loss of the Salinas National Guard Unit, in the fall of Bataan, was a blow to Watsonville, too. Some bereaved families satisfied their hatred of everything associated with Japan by destroying or discarding any article in their home that was stamped "Made in Japan." Some growers vowed to hire no more Japanese to work for them. Other growers saw this growing tide of prejudice as a means of eliminating the unwelcome economic competition from the Japanese farmers.

Prejudice and an attempt to prevent the return of the Japanese to their homes was encouraged by such individuals as State Senator Jack Tenney of Los Angeles County. In a letter addressed to all members of the Los Angeles Bar Association he requested these lawyers to join in an "investigation of the Japanese problem."

"In its treatment of the Japanese problem the committee reflected local prejudices and fears, joining at the outset with the most extreme groups in demanding rigid governmental control of the Japanese." (i.e., after the close of the war.) One hearing held by this committee in February, 1943, consisted of the testimony of one man only, a Dr. John R. Lechner, who was campaigning for the complete removal of Japanese aliens and citizens.

A similar campaign was carried on in Watsonville by a prominent attorney. His letters to the editor of the Register-Pajaronian brought the anti-Japanese feeling into the open. One of the most respected Japanese men in Watsonville, who subscribed to the Register-Pajaronian during the war, said, '.We cried when we read what people were writing about us."

When the Tenney Committee held its hearing in Watsonville, the above mentioned attorney were among those who testified against the Japanese.

Dr. Marshall

Dr. O. C. Marshall, whose son was killed in the Philippines in World War II, was among those who testified for the Japanese. Dr. Marshall's testimony, based on his extensive research, refuted the claims made by the aforementioned attorney and Senator Tenney regarding the overpopulation, high crime rate and "illegal means" by which the Japanese had acquired land.

He presented documented proof that the birth rate among the Japanese had declined during the period of 1930-1942, and that in all of Santa Cruz County, during the period of 1903-1942, a period of thirty-nine years, only one Japanese had been convicted of a felony, and this was not a murder.

He pointed out to the committee that the wtiness who was condemning the Japanese for illegal land purchases was a prominent attorney who had assisted the Caucasian owners and Japanese aliens in preparing the legal documents transferring and recording ownership, tacitly to these aliens, in the name of their American born minor children, although ownership by Japanese aliens was prohibited by law.

Mr. John McCarthy, who served in the District Attorney's Office from 1930 to 1954, stated that not one warrant was issued to a Japanese from Watsonville during that time. Referring to the Tenney Committee before which he was required to testify, he stated, "There was no rhyme nor reason for this committee investigation. The one or two reputable persons who testified against the return of the Japanese were so prejudiced that their testimony was not valid."

Return of Veterans

When the government announced in early 1945 that all Japanese evacuees could return to their homes, many Japanese who were still in the various relocation centers wanted to return to Watsonville. However, most of them were afraid to come back because of the strong anti-Japanese sentiment in Watsonville, as well as other cities, in spite of the fact that the War Relocation Authority (WRA) and other law enforcement agencies pledged protection for the Japanese evacuees and urged them to return as soon as possible because the War Relocation Centers were to be closed.

Mr. and Mrs. Asakichi Hayashi, who ran a boarding house on First Street prior to the evacuation, had relocated in Minneapolis during the war, and were the first Japanese to return to Watsonville after the war. They came back with their daughter, Beatrice, in early 1945 to test the community's reaction to having Japanese among them again.

In spite of strong anti-Japanese feelings in the area at that time, they were not molested. They then wrote to their friends in relocation centers and urged them to return to Watsonville at once. With this assurance and encouragement, the evacuees gradually started to return. Mr. and Mrs. Hayashi offered their large home to these first returnees as temporary living quarters.

Hostels Started

In May, 1945, Mr. Satoru Kokka, former proprietor of a liquor store on lower Main Street, returned to Watsonville and, with the aid and encouragement of the War Relocation Authority, established a hostel, using the Buddhist Church and the Japanese Language School buildings.

Many Caucasian friends helped to furnish the buildings. Food, clothing, bedding and cooking utensils were brought to the hostel. Mr. Kokka advanced the large sum of money needed to install a water heater for the hostel. In August, when the hostel was ready, Mr. Kokka returned to the Poston Relocation Center and brought 40 Japanese back to Watsonville. Mr. Mankichiro Ariyoshi cooked for all these at the hostel.

Another hostel was operated at the Japanese Presbyterian Church.

Police Chief Matt Graves, during this period, provided a constant vigil over the hostels so that no harm would come to the evacuees. He was one of the Caucasians who helped the Japanese in many ways.

Families Return

Among the evacuees who received a special welcome from the returnees was a physician and surgeon, Dr. Kichiro Koda, much loved by the Japanese Community and highly respected by the members of the local medical profession.

Many families were starting all over again with nothing. Jobs were very hard to find. Some of the women found work as domestics. Some men found gardening work, but there were not sufficient jobs available.

During the war years Mexican laborers had been brought in to do the field work so there were few such jobs available. This, combined with the prejudice among local farmers against re-hiring Japanese, made it difficult to find jobs and housing.

Post-war housing was very scarce in Watsonville. It was sometimes necessary for two families to go together to buy an inexpensive house. Some of the Japanese men went to work in the fish canneries in Monterey, commuting each day by a bus provided by the cannery.

Postwar Bias

Evidence of discrimination was openly displayed in signs in some of the restaurant windows — "No Japs." One beauty parlor also displayed a similar sign. "Perhaps most ironic of all was the anti-Japanese truck operator in Watsonville who was moving goods for Japanese returning to their homes. Plastered on the side of his vans were signs reading "We Don't Want Japs."

In 1946, one young Japanese arranged to have a friend grow a lettuce crop on his land prior

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...most families sent to Poston

A Buried Past

Continued from Previous Page

came under heavy criticism at the party's first anniversary conference in 1907. The main critic was Kotoku who, in its stead, advocated what he called "direction action." By direction-action Kotoku meant the use of massive general strikes, interpreting them as the only real means by which the working class could secure power. Over this issue a heated debate took place between Christian socialists and anarcho-syndicalists, and when the party adopted a compromised position which nonetheless deleted the key constitutional phrase "within the limits of the law," the government immediately suppressed it. This party hence suffered the same fate as its abortive predecessor, and the socialist movement split into a number of factions until the celebrated "Daigyaku Jiken" of 1910.

The Daigyaku Jiken involved the wholesale arrest of leading anarchists and socialists, beginning in May, 1910, with the disclosure of a "plot" to assassinate the Meiji Emperor. The controversial trial which ensued was conducted in secrecy, and despite the fact that no conclusive evidence was presented — except that four individuals, excluding Kotoku Shusui, had some kind of preliminary plans to manufacture bombs — 26 persons were found guilty. Twelve persons, including Kotoku, were executed in January, 1911, twelve others were sentenced to life imprisonment, and the two remaining defendants were sentenced to serve definite terms in the military. Of the effects of this event on the socialist movement, Katayama Sen wrote: "All books on socialism were confiscated and all public libraries were ordered to withdraw socialist books and papers. Even moderate papers like ours were severely censured and a few months after the said trial it was practically suppressed by the authorities." Japanese historians call the year 1911 the start of the "cold, wintry period" for socialists, for they were subsequently driven into hibernation until after World War I when they emerged again under the influence of the Russian Revolution.

* * *

San Francisco Bay

ISSEI SOCIALISTS came from the foregoing Meiji background. Since the Japanese socialist movement began after the Sino-Japanese War of 1894-95, one would not expect any immigrant socialist before this period. Immigrant socialists indeed do not appear until after the turn of the century, and among those who do many are Christians and, not too surprisingly, much of their activities centered in a Christian organization, the Fukuin Kai or Gospel Society, in San Francisco. By the beginning of 1904, there were two socialist groups, akin to discussion-study societies, one located in San Francisco and the other in Oakland, which were influenced by the arrival of certain socialist leaders from Japan.

Both Katayama Sen and Abe Isoo came to the Bay Area. Katayama arrived in January, 1904 to attend the National Convention of the American Socialist Party in Chicago in May and then to proceed to Amsterdam for the Sixth Congress of the Second International. Landing first in the Pacific Northwest, he spoke on socialism in Seattle on January 19th, assisted by Kawakami Kiyoshi, before a Japanese audience in a talk sponsored by the Japanese Association. Upon his arrival in the Bay Area, he also spoke before Japanese groups, and he formed the Soko Nihonjin Shakaito (San Francisco Japanese Socialist Party) on February 3rd. According to Iwasa Sakutaro, one of its founding members and at that time the manager of the Gospel Society, this organization dissolved as suddenly as it was formed. Though entrusted with the responsibility of drafting up the party constitution and governing rules, Iwasa confesses that he never got around to this task. "Our minds had not progressed to the thought of starting a movement," he stated, and the 38 original members slowly drifted away. Yet they did undertake one activity: an anti-war meeting in San Francisco. Under the influence of Kotoku Shusui's anti-war campaign in Japan, they held their meeting in the San Francisco Japanese Methodist Episcopal Church in March, with the support of the Oakland group led by Uyeyama Jitaro and Takeuchi Tetsugoro, amid accusations of being "traitors" and "disloyal Japanese subjects." Following the heels of Katayama, Abe Isoo visited the San Francisco area in the spring of 1905, leading of all things the Waseda University baseball team. During the interval between Katayama's departure and Abe's arrival, very little occurred aside from occasional meetings of the immigrant socialists. Abe too addressed different Japanese groups and met with the immigrant socialists, but his moderate brand of Christian socialism did not appeal to them. The decisive influence had to await the arrival of Kotoku Shusui.

Upon his release from Sugamo Prison, Kotoku decided to come to America to regain his health and to observe at first-hand the socialist movement in this country. To Albert Johnson, a veteran anarchist in California, with whom he had corresponded before his imprisonment, he wrote that he had entered Sugamo "as a Marxian Socialist and returned as a radical Anarchist" and that he wished to criticize Japan from "where the pernicious hand of 'His Majesty' cannot reach." In addition, he had in mind the possibility of making San Francisco a "logistical base of operation" for the Japanese socialist movement as well as a "sanctuary for the persecuted" such as Switzerland had become for Russian Revolutionaries. On December 5, 1905 he arrived in San Francisco from Seattle. Besides Albert Johnson, among the welcoming party there was Oka Shigeki, a former newspaper associate. Much to his delight and satisfaction, he was quickly whisked off to the San Francisco branch of the Heiminsha which had been established earlier in the year by Oka and 10 others.

Thus Kotoku's sojourn in the San Francisco area started, a sojourn which lasted six months, and during which he undertook many activities both within and without the Japanese immigrant community. At the invitation of Sagitani Seiichi, a reporter for the Nichibei Shimbun, he contributed a number of articles to his newspaper, written primarily for the Issei immigrant readers, on the need for socialism. He attended the weekly Sunday night meetings of the Heiminsha, and he joined the American Socialist Party. He conducted study sessions on socialism at the Gospel Society; after the Great Earthquake of April 18th, he moved to Oakland and led similar sessions there. He also spoke before special gatherings and rallies and met a wide variety of people, including members of the Industrial Workers of the World, and lamented that "the majority of Japanese workers, not only are ignorant of socialism, but also do not know of the existence of the I.W.W." Most historians consider Kotoku's sojourn as the period in which he finally shifted from Marxist socialism to anarcho-syndicalism. While here he is even reported to have stated:

> ". . . in order to introduce new social ideas into Japan it would be necessary to destroy the traditional belief in the divinity of the Emperor and that the most effective method would be to assassinate him and thus demonstrate that he was mortal."

Regarding the two Japanese socialist groups on either side of the bay, he wrote: "Among the Japanese in Oakland there are new knowledgeable students and socialist thought is very prevalent. In the future, if the comrades here and in Oakland join hands and work together, I believe their influence will be great."

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A Buried Past

Continued from Previous Page

The main product of his sojourn was the formation of the Shakai Kakumeito (Social Revolutionary Party) in the East Bay. Officially launched on June 1, 1906, just before his return to Japan, it brought together certain members of both groups for political action. Its general aims were spelled out as follows:

1—We will abolish the current system of industrial and economic competition, making all land and capital the common property of the people, thereby rooting out the causes of poverty;

2—We will reform the traditional, superstitious class system and guarantee equal rights to all;

3—We will eliminate national and racial prejudices and work for true brotherhood and international peace; and

4—To accomplish the above stated purposes, we recognize the need to unite with the comrades of the world to carry out a great social revolution.

Though the party's original membership is counted at 52 members, many of them were listed as living outside of the Bay Area (some of these outside the State of California and one in France). Among those outside the Bay Area, only two played a role in party activities: Kaneko Kiichi, one of the founders of the Society for the study of Socialism, in Chicago where he was active in the American Socialist Party, and Saijo Toru who was in Iowa but later came to Oakland. Even among those who were listed as original members in the Bay area — the majority of the membership — most of them played no role in the party — some like Takeshita Shizuma, for example, never participated in any manner; others like Oka Shigeki were not present in the early period of the party; and still others like Iwasa Sakutaro were erroneously listed as original members. The actual number of members in the Bay Area therefore probably never exceeded more than 15 individuals, and the active core consisted of Takeuchi Tetsugoro, Konarita Tsunero, Kuramochi Zensaburo, Hasegawa Ichimatsu, Uyeyama Jitaro, Ogawa Kinji, and Iwasa Sakutaro (who later joined).

The Social Revolutionary Party appeared in public almost immediately after its establishment. On the evening of June 10, 1906, on the corner of 8th and Franklin Streets in Oakland, it attempted to hold a street rally. Several hundred persons had congregated at this site in the heart of the Japanese and Chinese settlement, and the party made its grand entrance with red flags inscribed with the Chinese characters in black "Shakai Kakumeito." But no permit had been secured. The police prohibited the rally and arrested two party members. Subsequent to this rather inauspicious debut, the party supported, in mid-June, the International Seamen's Union of the Pacific which had gone on strike for higher wages. Since the shipping companies sought Japanese workers as scab seamen through Japanese employment agencies in San Francisco, the party issued two separate leaflets which exhorted the Japanese not to become scabs in the name of the international unity and brotherhood of workers, and party members went to the docks to dissuade Japanese workers who went to sign-up or had actually done so.

The party's support of the Seamen's Union was ironic. The party was established, it must be remembered, at the time when the anti-Japanese exclusion movement was gaining momentum. The San Francisco Chronicle, on Feb. 23, 1905, had begun its racist, anti-Japanese crusade with a front-page editorial headlined: "The Japanese Invasion, The Problem of the Hour." The Japanese and Korean Exclusion League (later called the Asiatic Exclusion League) had been organized in May, 1905. After the disastrous earthquake in April, 1906, there occurred many anti-Japanese outbursts in San Francisco. The major event in 1906, however, was the San Francisco School Board's resolution to segregate Oriental students in October which caused an international crisis. The Seamen's Union, along with other labor groups, played a prominent role in this movement; and its leader, Andrew Furuseth, a man who had definite prejudices against Orientals, consistently favored exclusion.

This irony pointed to the dilemma faced by the Japanese immigrant socialists, for there was a basic contradiction in the American socialist position. On the one hand, American socialists were proclaiming the international solidarity of workers and, on the other hand, supporting the call for the restriction of Asiatic laborers. In its annual convention, in September, 1906, the California Socialist Party adopted a resolution favoring restriction. The National Executive Committee of the American Socialist Party adopted a similar resolution in March, 1907. Some American socialists used economic reasons to rationalize their position on this matter, while others like Ernest Untermann bluntly stated: "I am determined that my race shall be supreme in this country and in the world." Others justified exclusion with tortuous, theoretical subterfuges:

". . . the rational Japanese socialist of the Japanese labor movement will certainly see that if the capitalists in Japan can ship their surplus millions to America, the Japanese labor movement, if it depends, as those who favor unlimited immigration into this country assert, on the 'philosophy of misery,' will be injured by this deportation of the very element that tends to make the misery in Japan sufficiently keen to breed revolution."

Designed to conceal the racial motive, this line of reasoning concluded with the statement: "the working class of each nation owes its first duty to itself." The working class of America by definition meant the white working class!

The racial motive behind the growing clamor for exclusion never escaped the attention of Japanese socialists. In 1905, Abe Isoo, after his trip to America, as a Christian socialist, observed that "it is rooted in racial prejudice," and went on to comment that, though those who favor exclusion "can use the 'labor problem' as the surface reason . . . , they cannot use the racial reason in public. The United States is known as a Christian nation. But if she will not accept the yellow race because we are not to her liking, then she no longer has any justifications for sending Christian missionaries to Japan and China."

In January, 1907 the Japan Socialist Party sent an open letter to American socialists on this exclusion question signed by Kotoku Shusui, Sakai Toshihiko, and Nishikawa Kojiro. This letter read:

"Comrades: We believe that the expulsion question of the Japanese laborers in California is much due to racial prejudice. The Japanese Socialist Party, therefore, hopes that the American Socialist Party will endeavor to bring the question to a satisfactory issue in accordance with the spirit of international unity among workingmen. We also ask the American Socialist Party to acquaint us with its opinion as

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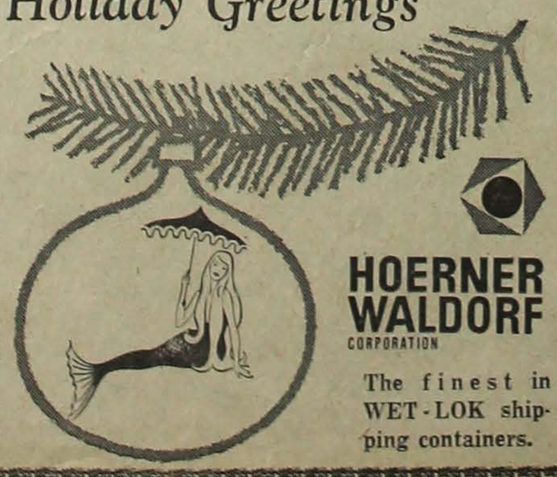
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A Buried Past

(Continued from Previous Page)

to this question."

No reply was ever given to this open letter. Kaneko Kiichi, through whom the letter was distributed, perhaps best pinpointed the problem when he asked "whether or not American socialists are going to be true to the exhortation of Marx — 'Workingmen of all countries, Unite' — or whether they are to encourage contention and division on the ground of race prejudice." As a Japanese socialist, the dilemma was perfectly clear to him, and his indignant disappointment stemmed from the clarity of his perception:

> "I was really disappointed to have found that the Socialists in this country are not altogether good fighters . . . Not only have they been silent in this matter but they have vainly tried to narrow their socialism by joining with the cheap political grafters and so-called labor leaders in the disapprobation of Japanese immigration. So far as I know, not a single Socialist paper in this country spoke out plainly on this Japanese question without showing race prejudice."

In short, the Social Revolutionary Party emerged in the midst of the anti-Japanese exclusion movement, and Japanese socialists, immigrant or otherwise, were aware that American socialists too were very much a part of it.

Two subsequent events brought the Social Revolutionary Party into sensational light: the first issue of its official journal the Kakumei (Revolution), and an "Open Letter" addressed to the Meiji Emperor. Primarily in Japanese but with some English, the first of only three issues appeared on Dec. 20, 1906. It was published out of the party headquarter, a lodginghouse operated by Uyeyama Jitaro located at 2459 Parker St. in Berkeley and dubbed the "Red House" because it was painted red. Somehow a copy of this first issue found its way into the hands of the Secretary of the San Francisco School Board who passed it on to the newspapers. The immediate cause for the ensuing controversy was an English passage which read: "Our policy is toward the overthrow of Mikado, King, President as representing the Capitalist Class as soon as possible, and we do not hesitate as to means." All the Bay Area newspapers carried sensational stories. The San Francisco Chronicle, on Dec. 30, 1906, headlined its story "Secret Service Men on the Trail of Japanese Publishers — Japs Favor Killing of President Roosevelt." The San Francisco Examiner echoed the Chronicle: "Japanese Anarchists Publish Paper Urging President's Death." The San Francisco Call had an almost identical tone: "Japanese Socialists Threaten Roosevelt — Violent Pronouncement Is Issued." And the Berkeley Daily Gazette voiced its own alarm: "Hotbed of Japanese Anarchists Located Here — the Yellow Peril." In each instance the central focus was placed on the implied threat to assassinate President Theodore Roosevelt. The local Japanese-language paper, the Shin Sekai, carried its story under the title "Rantings of Socialism."

The authorities began an investigation and the question of responsibility became crucial. The Japanese Consul General explored the possibility with U.S. Immigration officials and the U.S. Attorney General of having the responsible individuals deported. Ultimately the matter came before a Special Board of Inquiry of the San Francisco Immigration Commission, and Takeuchi Tetsugoro who had assumed responsibility for publishing the first issue was ordered to appear before it for deportation hearings. Takeuchi appeared on Jan. 3, 1907 with Austin Lewis, a lawyer and one-time Socialist candidate for the governor of California. To exonerate himself, he pleaded his knowledge of English was so insufficient that he even made the error between "evolution" and "revolution" in the title of the journal, accounting for the unfelicitous English passage. According to the existing law relating to anarchists, however, he could not be deported. To do so, the government had to prove that the defendant had been an anarchist at the time of his entry or that he had been in the country less than three full years and had committed an overt act of anarchism. Takeuchi had come to America in 1903 and had only expressed anarchistic thoughts.

The content of this first issue — and indeed of the later two issues — definitely was anarchistic, particularly in the Japanese section which was written with a good deal of youthful gusto. In the first issue, for example, an article on the development of socialism puts forth the view that the revolutionary tide has made parliamentary tactics passe and ends with the exhortation: "People, wake-up! And arise! Arise and seize your freedom! Seize your happiness! Destroy evil governments, the enemies of freedom, with bombs!" Another article states the message more clearly:

> "The only revolutionary means is the bomb. The bomb is also the means to harvest the resolution. The bomb is also the means to destroy the bourgeoisie. Today, with the mergers of capital and the rapid increase of the poor, the different policies of reform and parliamentarianism are equivalent to a child squirting his water pistol into a conflagration."

An anti-Emperor system current also ran through the pages of the Kakumei. Labeling the Meiji shibboleth "Chukun Aikoku" (Loyalty to the Emperor, Love of the Nation) as a "slave morality," it expressed contempt for the institution as a tool of the ruling class, as a denial of scientific knowledge, and as a vestige of superstitious belief. The third issue reprinted Kotoku Shusui's speech on "direct-action" which he had delivered in February, 1907 before the first anniversary conference of the Japan Socialist Party.

The next incident spelled the end of the party. During most of the course of 1907, besides publishing the second and third issues of the Kakumei, the party continued to conduct indoor meetings in a quiet manner. But on Nov. 3, 1907 — the Meiji Emperor's birthday — it again came to public attention by causing an uproar in the Japanese community. On the morning of that day, certain members of the party — generally conceded to be Takeuchi, Konarita, Iwasa, and Kuramochi —tacked on the entrance to the Japanese Consulate General in San Francisco a mimeographed "Open Letter to Mutsuhito Emperor of Japan" and distributed copies throughout the Japanese community. This open letter declared that the Emperor and the writers had evolved from "monkeys" and hence were "peers"; that the Emperor is responsible for the poverty and suffering of the poor; that he is "vanity" personified if he believed the "fabrications" scholars relate about his origins. And it concluded with the following remarks:

> "When spring arrives, flowers bloom; when summer comes, fruits ripen; this is the power of nature. When a revolution arises, it is not because someone brings it about; it arises naturally. And our terrorism is that comes at the end of this process.
>
> "Don't mistake this for an empty, armchair theory. Terrorism is now succeeding in both Russia and France. Our terrorism will come into being based upon detailed studies of the successes and failures of terrorism in these advanced nations. Mutsuhito, pitiful Mutsuhito, your life will not be long. There will be a bomb planted beside you which will soon explode. And then!"

The open letter was signed: "Anarchist-Assassin." The local community response was adverse to say the least, for the Emperor's birthday or Tenchosetsu was one of the most important Japanese national holidays which it commemorated with nationalistic reverence. The Japanese Consul General again tried unsuccessfully to have the responsible party members deported. In the end a split occurred within the party because a few members had drafted up the open letter without consulting everyone. So what began as a small, youthful group of Issei socialists and anarchists organized for political action for all intents and purposes came to an abrupt end, and members eventually started either to return to Japan or to disperse to regions outside the Bay Area.

• • •

Fresno & Japanese Agricultural Workers

DURING THIS period, as it still is today, the Fresno area was a major grape growing region, and Japanese agricultural laborers then comprised 60 per cent of the grape-picking labor force. In 1908 upwards of 4000-5000 Japanese workers migrated into this area for the picking season which ran from mid-August through the fall months. Labor conditions were far from ideal, especially with the common outbreak of malaria and typhoid;

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from 1898-1907 182 Japanese laborers had died, and out of this total 40 had passed away in 1907 alone. In mid-1905 there had been formed a socialist study group similar to the earlier Bay Area groups in Fresno. The arrival of a key member of the Social Revolutionary Party led to the establishment of a much bigger organization than either this group or the party itself which tried to cope with the basic problems of the Japanese agricultural laborers in this area.

This organization was the Fresno Rodo Domei Kai (Fresno Labor League) which was organized on Aug. 20, 1908. The central figure was none other than Takeuchi Tetsugoro. After the split in the party, he had first gone to Vacaville and worked as an agricultural laborer. From there he proceeded to Fresno to organize the Japanese agricultural laborers. His efforts resulted in the formation of the Labor League which became an incipient agricultural labor union with a sizable membership of about 2000 workers. Its aims were outlined as:

1—To prevent the lowering of wages and to secure the highest possible;

2—To vigorously attack the unfair competition of corrupt labor contractors; and

3—To unify members to take concerted action to elevate the status of workers and to gain the confidence of grape-growers.

Neither anarchistic in tone nor in fact, these aims addressed themselves to the concrete problems facing agricultural laborers.

In the 1908 picking season there were many problems in the Fresno area. One of these was the competition among Japanese labor contractors. To prevent harmful competition, 53 Japanese contractors met on June 7, 1908 in Fresno and organized themselves into the Central California Contractors' Association, and agreed upon $1.65 per ton as the set rate with which to contract with the growers in the coming season. To punish violators, or "corrupt bosses" as they were called, the Association members resolved to request the San Francisco Consulate General not to have any dealings with such contractors, to report their "immoral" activities to their hometowns in Japan, to inform other Japanese organizations in other areas of these individuals, and to sever all personal relations with them. The Association anticipated some difficulties in contracting with one of the biggest vineyards in the area, the 900-acre Tarpey Ranch, because of similar troubles in the previous season. In early August, contrary to the agreed upon rate and the dismay of the Association, three renegade Japanese contractors from Kings County contracted with this vineyard for $1.25 per ton.

The news of this event brought an instantaneous response from the Japanese community. The Contractors' Association appealed to Japanese laborers not to work for these "corrupt" contractors. Issuing a circular couched in nationalistic language, it asserted that the Japanese laborers should "make as much money as possible and send remissions to Japan" to make her a big power and that the contractors in question were only interested in enriching themselves. The circular ended with the assurance that, as far as the Contractors' Association was concerned, it would continue to insist upon the $1.65 per ton rate. The Association secured the support of the Japanese Association of America whose Secretary, Kuma, Toshiyasu, attempted to persuade the three contractors to break their contract with the Tarpey Ranch but to no avail, and as additional pressure the two contractors who were members of the Hanford Japanese Association were officially expelled on Aug. 31, 1908 from that organization.

The Shin Sekai also lined up behind the Contractors' Association. Reviewing the arguments for exclusion, in a major editorial on Aug. 13, 1908, it noted the three contractors lent substance to the argument that Japanese laborers worked for lower wages — Japanese laborers, in its view, should be demanding the same wages as white laborers. And in sharp terms it condemned the three contractors as "one type of traitors."

In California agriculture, beginning with Chinese laborers in the 19th century, a system of labor contractors had been established as the principal mechanism by which a migratory labor force was organized. Within this system the Japanese labor contractor was more than a labor boss or agent of the employer, for he occupied an intermediate position between the employer and his labor gang. On the one hand, his role as a contractor depended on his ability to meet the labor demands of the employer by supplying a required number of workers for a specific period to do a designated task. But since he was not paid by the employer for this service, his own income came from the wages of his workers through a flat commission, and sometimes additional kickbacks. In the case of a contractor who was in the retail merchandising business — such as Kamikawa Riichi in Fresno at this time— his income came from his exclusive right to supply provisions to his workers, usually on credit. In either case the contractor had to offer sufficient wages to attract and maintain his workers, and in this limited sense, he had to represent their interests. Hence, whenever Japanese contractors resorted to short strikes before the harvest season, refused to scab against other Japanese, regulated the supply of labor to seek higher wages, defined territorial rights, and even boycotted certain growers, they were functioning as quasi-labor leaders. And precisely because of this intermediate position, it was crucial for the contractor to eliminate competition. If competition existed, he could be underbid by another contractor or deserted by his workers for better wages offered by his competitor which would threaten his own livelihood. The Central California Contractors' Association was organized to prevent this kind of competition to protect the contractors themselves.

The three aims of the Fresno Labor League were formulated directly out of the issue surrounding the three renegade Japanese contractors who had defied the Contractors' Association. The $1.25 per ton rate inevitably meant lower wages for the Japanese laborers. Takeuchi and others actively opposed them, going out to Fowler and other places to obstruct their attempts to recruit Japanese workers. The members of the Labor League were so successful that no Japanese would work for the three contractors, forcing them to hire Mexican, Indian, and Korean laborers to fulfill their contract with the Tarpey Ranch. The U.S. Immigration Commission surveyed the Japanese population in the Fresno area in 1908. Emphasizing the significance of the Contractors' Association's role in controlling contract prices and wages, its report stated: "When the dependence of the vineyardists upon the Japanese is considered, the importance of this organization will be realized." If the word "Japanese" is changed to "Japanese contractors," then another important dimension comes into focus in connection with the Labor League. In 1903, in one of the earliest attempts of its kind, 1000 Japanese and Mexican sugar beet workers in Oxnard, California, went on strike to eliminate labor contractors and to secure the right to bargain directly with the grower. Though there is no record of the Labor League contracting with any grape-grower, Takeuchi did go to the Tarpey Ranch, trying to get the contract for his own organization, and the Labor League did oppose the Contractors' Association. To this extent the Labor League can be interpreted as an effort to organize Japanese agricultural laborers free from Japanese contractors into an agricultural labor union.

In addition to the competition of contractors, there were other problems in the Fresno area in 1908 which affected Japanese laborers. Two problems in particular stood out: Chinese gambling houses and Japanese prostitution. In an editorial "Debauchery and Gambling — What Did You Come to America For?," on June 12, 1908, the Shin Sekai decried the prevalence of these two "vices" among the Japanese throughout the State of California. In Fresno Christian and Buddhist ministers banded together in the spring into a Kyofu Kai or Moral Reform Association which initiated a drive to close down Chinese gambling houses. According to the Congregational minister, Fukushima Kumazo, there were 19 such establishments in operation which took approximately $200,000 from Japanese laborers who patronized them during the previous season. One of the biggest gambling houses, operated by a Lee Troy, supplied free wine, beer, and tea and had a moving picture display which was changed once a week to attract customers. Through the summer

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and fall of 1908, the Association carried out a crusade against them, usually with limited success, and the Labor League joined in. But the Association's anti-prostitution campaign was a different matter. Not only did the Labor League disagree with such a campaign, it also criticized the ministers. Estimates very as to the exact number, but it is safe to say that there were between 20-40 Japanese prostitutes in Fresno during the picking season. The Association had a number of these women arrested in October and undertook a concerted campaign against them in 1909. The Labor League pointed out, rather bitterly, that the zealous ministers already had wives and that, until the laborers had the opportunity to lead stable family lives, prostitution was an evil but unavoidable necessity. But more important, since prostitution was a product of a capitalistic system from its perspective, to chase the prostitutes out of Fresno, as the ministers tried, did not solve this social problem. The problems of labor and prostitution were interrelated and could be solved only by fundamental changes in society, not by a moral crusade.

The official organ of the Labor League, the Rodo (Labor), was published from Nov. 20, 1908 to Sept. 14, 1909. Its editorial staff consisted ot Takeuchi Tetsugoro and Matsushita Zenpei in Fresno and Iwasa, Konarita, Kuramochi, and Ogawa in San Francisco, members of the Social Revolutionary Party who had remained in the Bay Area. From the few extant issues of the Rodo, it is possible to get an idea of its content. Articles which attacked the Emperor system, the capitalist class, and militarism were promising along with the constant appeal to workers to unite:

"According to recent statistics, out of 1,000 persons 343 ruling class members live to the age of 60-years old but only 256 members of the working class. Why is this so? We workers die early from physical ailments caused by excessive labor, by working in dangerous factories or in mines with inadequate facilities. Or by working long hours with an injury by unsanitary living conditions, injuries to health and by mental disorders stemming from living in perpetual poverty.

"But no matter how dangerous the work may be, no matter how long the working hours may be, we workers have no right to voice our grievances. For if we express our likes and dislikes, we will never be able to secure work, and will pitfully starve to death.

"If one thinks in there terms what difference is there between workers today and the slaves of old?

* * *

"Today the workers of the world are awakening to how wretched their conditions are. The workers in Japan are also awakening. This is natural. Thus we workers also must unite."

Other articles went further and advocated the public ownership of land and the means of production, stating that unions (such as the Labor League) "cannot take effective measures to cope with the evils which come from the private property system and laissez-faire economic competition, nor with unemployment and dips in wages which accompany economic depressions . . .

"Thus if we workers are to seek our own welfare, we must not stop at denouncing exploiting employers, shady merchants, and corrupt bosses. We must also go one more step forward and destroy the private property system which continually spawns unemployment and poverty. We workers must make all land and the means of production public property for society as a whole and eliminate laissez-faire competition . . ."

In the year 1909 the Labor League participated in two major activities. First, on Aug. 25, it convened a labor convention of Japanese workers in Fresno timed to coincide with the beginning of the picking season. Representatives from Sacramento, Los Angeles, Fresno, and San Francisco addressed an audience of 300 workers, and the convention passed four resolutions to further the labor movement among Japanese workers which stated:

1—That the welfare of workers cannot depend upon ministers, community leaders, or newspaper reporters — the slavish jesters of the capitalist class — it can be secured only by resorting to the principle of justice and the power of worker unity; and resolved:

2—To affiliate with labor groups in other areas and to establish branches of the Labor League in other areas to further the labor movement;

3—To publish an English monthly to educate and inform ignorant and anti-Japanese elements; and

4—To affiliate with other labor groups in other areas to ban Chinese gambling.

Second, on Sept. 19, the Labor League held a joint rally with the Fresno branch of the Industrial Workers of the World in Japanese-town. Besides the Fresno IWW head, Mexican and Italian IWW speakers also spoke, and Takeuchi himself talked on the international brotherhood of workers and the necessity of workers to unite irrespective of nationality or color.

Despite the resolutions passed by the labor convention, the Labor League did not expand its activities — it neither established branches in other locales nor published an English monthly. Indeed it ceased publishing its official journal on Sept. 14, 1909, forecasting the eventual demise of the organization in the following year. One explanation for this setback is the lack of funds; litigation costs to defend Takeuchi in a court case drained the Labor League's limited financial resources. Japanese-language newspapers had not been sympathetic to the Labor League, and one in particular, the Soko Shimbun, carried caustic articles by Otsuka Zenjiro which attacked it as an anarchist organization. Incensed by these articles, Takeuchi and another member of the Labor League had gone to San Francisco in November, 1908 ostensibly to challenge him to a public debate. On Nov. 30, 1908, however, a knife fight between Takeuchi and Otsuka occurred in which both were badly lacerated, resulting in costly expenses to defend Takeuchi in the court case which ensued.

Yet in a more basic sense the cessation of the journal, when coupled with the Labor League's failure to expand its activities as outlined by the labor convention, was a symptom of a larger problem. For the Labor League undoubtedly experienced the inherent difficulties of organizing a migratory agricultural labor force. The very fact that Japanese laborers, for the most part, did not remain in the Fresno area except for the duration of a picking season — a short 2½ months — made it difficult, if not impossible, to maintain an on-going, cohesive organization. The composition of the labor force moreover underwent seasonal changes with some workers migrating to other areas like Southern California while others moved on to become farm operators. In addition to a hostile Japanese-language press, the Labor League also met local community opposition. The Japanese Association of Fresno refused to recognize it as a legitimate organization, obstructed its activities, and labelled it as a group with anarchist elements; and when news of the Daigyaku Jiken in Japan came into this already trying situation in the summer of 1910, it made it next to impossible for anyone associated with Kotoku Shusui, as Takeuchi and other immigrant socialists were, to function in the Japanese community, whether in Fresno or any other area Finally, Takeuchi, the founder and principal leader of the Labor League, departed from the Fresno area sometime in 1910, marking the end of this organization which was an unsuccessful but significant attempt to organize Japanese laborers into an agricultural labor union.

* * *

The 1911 Bakersfield Lese-Majeste Affair

ON NOV. 3, 1911, less than 10 months after Kotoku's execution, the small Bakersfield Japanese community, like all the other Japanese communities in California and elsewhere, came together to commemorate the Meiji Emperor's birthday. The event was held at the Bakersfield Buddhist Hall with representatives from various local groups participating in the program; Takeda Shojiro represented the Bakersfield Japanese Methodist Mission. At this local commemoration, Takeda reportedly paid no respect to the Emperor's portrait, an important ritual in this event, and went further in his "disrespect" by asserting, two days later at a meeting in the Methodist Mission, that such a practice was a form of "idolatry" which Christians should not follow. As a local cause celebre, Takeda was accused of being a "traitor" for these assertions, and what started as a local incident developed into an unprecedented lese-majeste affair which was related in a significant way to the previous activities of the Issei socialists and anarchists.

At the heart of this lese-majeste affair was Kitazawa Tetsuji, the pastor of the Fresno Japanese Methodist Episcopal Church. Because of the unfavorable newspaper coverage of Takeda's remarks, as the minister responsible for supervising the Methodist Mission, he went to Bakersfield two weeks later. While there, on Nov. 17, 1911, he presented a talk entitled: "The Christian Viewpoint on the Emperor's Portrait." In this talk he made the distinction between the act of showing respect and its meaning — though the outward act appeared uniform for all people, the inner meaning differed and could be categorized into those who respect the Emperor in Japan through the portrait, those who respect the portrait as a portrait and nothing more, and those who respect the portrait as the embodiment of some transcendental value. Christians, he insisted, look upon the portrait and pay respect only in the second sense. In addition, he defined the difference between "respect" and "worship" (keirei and reihai). The former was a secular term used to denote human relationships based upon ceremonial propriety; the latter was a religious term used exclusively to designate man's relationship to God. Hence, while Christians should "respect" the Emperor's portrait in the second sense, they should never "worship" it. The newspaper described his talk as "pouring oil into a small fire," for Reverend Kitazawa "justified" Takeda's conduct by saying "to show respect or not is an individual choice" and not to do so "did not violate any law."

The furor quickly spread to Fresno. Besides being the pastor of the Fresno Japanese Methodist Episcopal Church, Reverend Kitazawa was also at the time the head of the Japanese Association of Fresno. Due to the discrepancy between the public explanation of his talk and the earlier newspaper coverage of it, a dissident group, led by Taira Chizan, Yoshii Setsunan, and Ito Bansho, met in Fresno on Nov. 27, 1911 and decided to send a delegation to Bakersfield to investigate exactly what had occurred in that city. In spite of this initial uproar, the Board of the Fresno Japanese Association, in an emergency session on Dec. 5, 1911, gave Reverend Kitazawa a vote of confidence, rejected his resignation, and declared the matter closed. On the next day a public hearing was convened at which the Fresno delegation to Bakersfield presented its report, and 302 individuals present adopted a resolution which labelled him a "fukeikan" or disrespectful turncoat and "called upon the Fresno Japanese Association to take punitive measures." Upon being presented with this resolution, the Board refused to alter its position, and most of its members then resigned from their posts. As the last but most significant act of the year, on Dec. 27, 1911, at a specially called membership-wide meeting of the Fresno Japanese Association, a similar resolution was overwhelmingly endorsed. It read:

"The head of our Association, Kitazawa Tetsuji, cannot be forgiven, for he is a person who has disloyal and disrespectful ideas and moreover has publicly expressed them. Because he is a 'fukeikan,' we relieve him of his post and expell him forthwith;

"The above action will be reported to the San Francisco Japanese Consulate General, the Japanese Association of America, and all local Japanese Associations, and a public notice of expulsion will be published in all newspapers."

Since most of the officers had already resigned, the execution of this resolution had to be postponed until the election of new officers in January.

This action was the harbinger of a prolonged, bitter conflict which divided the Fresno Japanese community into two hostile camps. The regular annual membership meeting took place on Jan. 7, 1912, and the newly elected officers decided to execute the resolution. The first public notice of expulsion appeared on Feb. 14, 1912. The Japanese Association of America in San Francisco, to which local associations were affiliated, on the same day responded by withdrawing the "certification right" from the Fresno Japanese Association on the ground that "under present circumstances" it "could not advance the welfare of the Japanese," and severed its ties with it. In the meantime the former members of the Fresno Japanese Association who had disagreed with the action against Reverend Kitazawa organized another association which was officially inaugurated on March 10, 1912, as the Fresno County Japanese Association. Efforts by the older association to regain its certification right — through negotiation with San Francisco, by direct appeals to Consul General Nagai, and even through a mediator — all proved fruitless. Thus two associations came to exist, one old and one new, each claiming to represent the Fresno Japanese community.

This unprecedented situation was not settled until 1914. To worsen the problem, the Japanese Association of America recognized the new association on April 3, 1912 and bestowed upon it the certification right. Throughout the rest of the year there were many unsuccessful attempts at mediation with this act being one of the main sources of contention. To exacerbate matters even more, on March 11, 1913, a group of men from the old association, led by Taira Chizan again, invaded the office of the Fresno Japanese-language newspaper, assaulted the reporter, and left the place in a shamble in response to a series of vituperative articles in this newspaper which called the old association a "total fraud." And again, under the influence of this latest development renewed efforts at mediation took place. But the final reconciliation did not occur until January, 1914 at which time by common consent both the old and new associations formally dissolved themselves and then came together to form another new organization.

Here the significance of this strife is neither in the details nor the underlying causes, but in the anti-Christian nature of the action against Reverend Kitazawa. Since 1891 Christians had aroused suspicions and enmity in Japan when the noted Christian, Uchimura Kanzo, had refused to pay his respect to the Emperor's portrait. This most celebrated lese-majeste affair led to the acrimonious debate between the critics of Christianity and its Christian defenders during the 1890's. Led by Inoue Tetsujiro the critics attacked Christian teachings as incompatible with the Meiji state — because Christianity stressed the equality of all men, they first asserted, it made no basic distinction between different races and nations so central to the Meiji Constitution and the Imperial Rescript on Education which defined the uniqueness of the Japanese people; because it taught universal love and charity, it transcended the limited ideals of the state; because it emphasized salvation in another world, it was antithetical to the secular orientation of the state; and lastly — and here the critics were the harshest — because Christianity did not teach filial piety, it did not inculcate loyalty to the Emperor — indeed Christians recognized a higher authority in God! These criticisms of Christianity were reenforced by the Christian participation in and leadership of the socialist movement in the succeeding decade. During the Russo-Japanese War certain Christians like Uchimura Kanzo and Kinoshita Naeo also added their voices to the anti-war campaign begun by Kotoku Shusui, providing additional substantiation to the charge that they were disloyal subjects. And the later public association of Christians with anarchists, especially after the disclosure of the Daigyaku Jiken, was an extension of their involvement in the socialist movement that made them more suspect.

The Bakersfield lese-majeste affair was a reflection of this anti-Christian bias. Reverend Kitazawa was labelled a "disloyal" Japanese with "subversive ideas" (kiken shiso) for expressing his "Christian Viewpoint on the Emperor's Portrait" by the anti-Kitazawa forces who defined themselves as "patriots." On March 31, 1912, the leaders of the old Fresno Japanese Association, in cooperation with Soejima Hachiro and others in the Bay Area, convened a conference of "Imperial Subjects" in Oakland. Soejima was the founder and one-time publisher of the Shin Sekai and a recognized community leader. Naming the Bakersfield event another "Uchimura Kanzo Fukei Jiken," the conference participants denounced the Japanese Association of America the Fresno County Japanese Association, and even the Consul General for their failure to take action against Reverend Kitazawa. As the head of the conference, Soejima Hachiro stated that "Consul General Nagai" and "the Japanese Association of America . . . were protecting a 'fukeikan' and had subversive ideas." And in the attack upon Consul General Nagai, it was no accident that he was referred to as a "Christian." The logic in its crudest form ran:

"Persons who protect traitors are traitors. Kitazawa Tetsuji is a traitor. Nagai Shozo, the Executive Council of the Japanese Association of America, and the Fresno County Japanese Association are protecting Kitazawa. Therefore, the Consul General, the members of the Executive Council of the Japanese Association of America, and the Fresno County Japanese Association are traitors."

Since the Japanese-language newspapers had also refused editorially to condemn Reverend Kitazawa, they too came under fire. Of all the newspapers the Nichibei Shimbun was the object of the heaviest criticism, for the anti-Kitazawa forces linked it to Kotoku Shusui and the Social Revolutionary Party, implying that the publisher, Abiko Kyutaro, had socialistic leanings. Abiko too was a Christian who had been the head of the Gospel Society. They accused him of having assisted the socialists by permitting them to reside in the Gospel Society, by allowing Kotoku to conduct meetings there, and by letting him become a guest contributor to his newspaper. To insinuate Abiko had more than sympathy with the socialists, they noted he had had Sagitani Seiichi on his staff, an individual who was identified with the Social Revolutionary Party. Associating him in this manner with Kotoku, the anti-Kitazawa forces hoped to discredit the Executive Council of the Japanese Association of America as well because Abiko was also a member of it. Their dissatisfaction with the newspapers was so great that they even initiated their own newspaper called the Kokumin Shimbun.

That the local Bakersfield incident mushroomed into this type of lese-majeste affair is not surprising. Subsequent to the Daigyaku Jiken, the Japanese community became extra-sensitive to instances of "disrespect" to the Emperor and prepared to take action against them (the death of the Meiji Emperor in the summer of 1912 no doubt reenforced this sensitivity). Coming as it did less than 10 months after the execution of Kotoku and others, all socialists and anarchists by definition were "treasonous" individuals, whether in Japan or America. In America the words and deeds of the members of the Social Revolutionary Party and the Fresno Labor League, both of which could be traced to Kotoku, provided tangible evidence for this judgment And their protest activities in response to the Daigyaku Jiken left no room for any doubt — from November, 1910 through February, 1911 the Issei socialists and anarchists issued open letters of protest to the Japanese government and held rallies in San Francisco and Oakland in conjunction with American socialists, including the noted writer, Jack London; and on the evening of Jan. 25, 1911, the day after the execution of Kotoku and others, 19 individuals conducted an all-night vigil in San Francisco, declaring that "the deranged Japanese government, heedless of the protest movement throughout the world, murdered the warriors of humanism and the forerunners of the Japanese revolution" and "designated Jan. 24, 1911 as a commemoration day of the Japanese Revolution." Christians to be sure were not ipso facto "disloyal" Japanese subjects. Yet with the antecedent historical bias against them, strong suspicions lurked. In San Francisco back in 1902, well before the socialists and anarchists had arrived on the scene, an instance of Christian "disrespect" had taken place which had confirmed these suspicions. In that year Sakon Yoshisuke had written articles critical of the Meiji Emperor in the monthly publication of the San Francisco Japanese Methodist Episcopal Church, and he had had to resign his job as its editor and his position as the English instructor in the church because of the community response. In the patriots' mind Reverend Kitazawa gave further confirmation of these suspicions, and given the activities of the socialists and anarchists in the intervening time and the public tendency to associate all Christians with them, his behavior called for prompt, unequivocal condemnation in the name of the Meiji shibboleth "Chukun, Aikoku" — Loyalty to the Emperor. Love of the Nation.

Conclusions

IT MIGHT be worthwhile to dwell upon the meaning of the early Issei socialists and anarchists and the Bakersfield lese-majeste affair of 1911 to conclude this essay. The most obvious point is that there were Issei socialists and anarchists in the early inchoate stage of the Japanese community. Admittedly the Social Revolutionary Party consisted of only a handful of individuals, but it did have an impact upon the community, brief though it may have been, and the Fresno Labor League which developed from the party was a significant attempt to organize Japanese laborers into an agricultural labor union. And all their combined activities did reenforce the historical, anti-Christian bias as witnessed by the Bakersfield lese-majeste affair, suggesting conflict rather than unity may have been more characteristic of the Japanese community, at least during this period.

But beyond this there is a deeper meaning. Marcus L. Hansen, a past historian of European immigration to America, indicated long ago the intimate relationship between emigration and immigration, between the emigrant nation and the immigrant land, demonstrating the need to study both. The two subjects of this essay exemplify his dictum: neither the Issei socialists and anarchists nor the Bakersfield lese-majeste affair can be separated from Japan — they can be fully understood only by reference to events in late Meiji times.

By extension other aspects of Japanese-American history such as Japanese language schools or the entire 1930 period cannot be understood without reference to modern Japanese history. To insist Japanese-American history must be studied alongside the history of modern Japan, however, does not mean the two are synonymous. Japanese-American history after all is an integral part of American history, the essential larger context from which its basic meanng derives. But to the extent modern Japanese history influenced it, it cannot be ignored.

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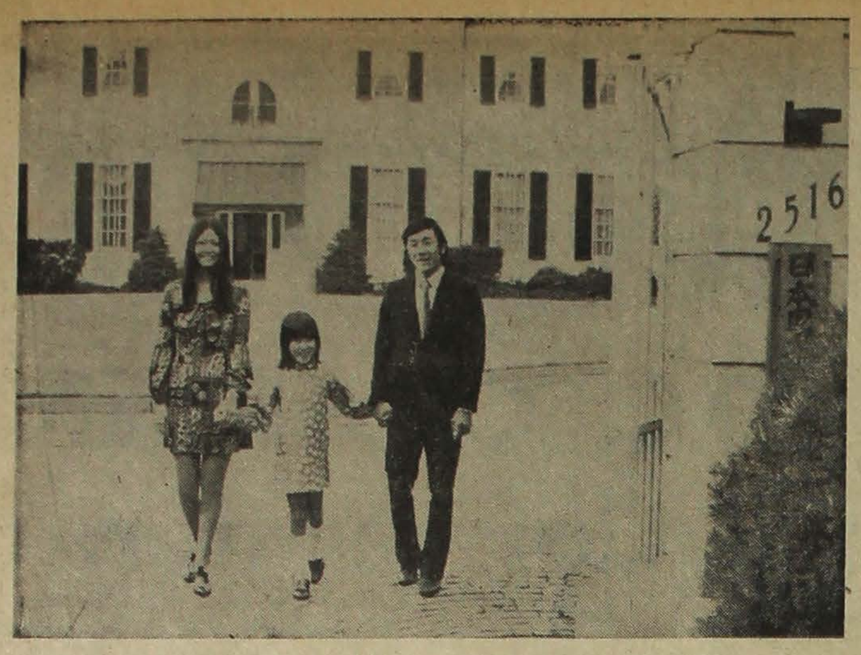


"IT'S GOING to be a family affair!" That's what the John Asaka's are saying about the coming Biennial Convention in Washington, D.C. For those who cannot read the Japanese sign, they are at the Japanese Embassy.

A Nisei View: Mike Masaoka

A Time of Transition

There is little doubt that the 1972 National JACL Convention to be held in Washington, D. C., the last week in June will feature many inspiring and unique events that could be arranged in no other city in the world. Such attractions as the Congressional Dinner, the House of Representatives "Tribute" to the Japanese in America, the White House tour, the Japanese Embassy reception, the Arlington Cemetery memorial services, and the special State Department briefing, all of which are planned for the week-long conclave, cannot be duplicated elsewhere.

Moreover, this could be the last of the so-called traditional biennial conventions that have been held every two years since the National JACL was formally organized in Seattle 42 years ago.

But far more important than all the special events will be the many decisions that the chapter delegates to the National Council should make concerning the immediate and long-range future direction of JACL as an organization. In fact, the 22nd Biennial Convention may be the most crucial and critical since 1946, when the National Council decided in Denver that the organization should seek legislative and legal objectives that would eliminate racial discriminations against those of Japanese ancestry in the United States and would assure equality of opportunities for all Japanese Americans.

At that time, World War II had just ended. Japanese American evacuees were being allowed to return to their former homes and associations the Pacific Coast, from which they had arbitrarily been excluded and relocated to American-style concentration camps. Nisei GIs were being honorably discharged from the Army after writing a glorious and heroic chapter in the military annals of the nation on the bloody battlefields of Europe and of the Pacific.

Federal statutes continued to prohibit the naturalization of Japanese, and most other Asians. Immigration laws continued to exclude Japanese, and most other Asians because of race. Some 500 national, state, and local laws and ordinances, including the Alien Land Law, circumscribed and restricted the lives and the lot of Japanese Americans and their alien parents.

Employment in many fields and professions were closed to the Nisei. Most labor unions refused to accept Japanese Americans into membership except in special segregated locals. Discrimination in housing was not uncommon. Certain public facilities and accommodations were often denied those who "looked" Japanese. Miscegenation codes in most states barred interracial marriages between Japanese Americans and whites.

The long deserving Territory of Hawaii, with its preponderantly Asian population, had not yet been granted Statehood. And defeated Japan was just beginning its period of occupation under General Douglas MacArthur.

* * *

Delegates to the first post-war National Convention a quarter of a century ago were not only visionary but realistic and pragmatic. At that conclave in 1946, they voted for the positive program that today is responsible in a large measure for the unprecedented opportunities that are available to Americans of Japanese ancestry and the lack of racial discrimination sanctioned in law.

JACL faces another crossroads in its destiny at the forthcoming 1972 National Convention in the nation's capital.

There are new generations of Japanese Americans, and new problems, to cope with.

There are those who question not only JACL's rationale for being but also all established institutions and ideals. Indeed, there are those who feel that the government as presently constituted cannot resolve the many social, economic, and political problems that challenge America's survival and existence.

There are those too who have discovered that there are some within the so-called Japanese American community who are in need of the same social services and public facilities as are generally available to most other citizens, that Americans of Japanese origin actually are no better, or worse off than any other minority, that the "myth" of Americans of Japanese ancestry is no longer tolerable and acceptable.

Then, there are those who would have JACL expand its membership and its program to embrace all Asian Americans. And there are those who would have JACL become more involved in community and public affairs that primarily affect other disadvantaged, disillusioned, and denied Americans.

There are many others too, each with their own ideas and ambitions who will be attending the next National Convention in Washington in June.

With this prospect in mind, it seems worthwhile for all JACL members and all JACL chapters to elect or appoint their delegates to the 1972 Convention with great care and to prepare their delegates to vote according to the majority wishes of their respective chapter members.

* * *

There is no question that JACL requires new blood devoted men and women who novative and constructive programs to retain its current membership and to gain additional converts.

But, who should be in the new leadership?

In the past, JACL has been most fortunate that those who aspired and were elected to leadership were dedicated and devoted men and women who

Continued on Page B-3

"MASAOKA FOR Congresswoman!" Mrs. Etsu Masaoka, chairman for special events for the Biennial Convention checks the Capitol out as she finalizes arrangements for the Congressional tribute.

Footnotes on a 'Why' of a National JACL Convention

* * *

Cherry Y. Tsutsumida

The first time I came to Washington, D. C., I was sixteen years old. I had just been elected governor of Arizona's Girls State and selected to represent the Sahuaro State at the American Legion Auxiliary - sponsored Girls Nation.

It was the first time I had ever been anywhere east of Phoenix, and when the Santa Fe Super Chief rolled into Chicago at sundown, I thought I had literally seen all the lights possible in the world.

But even the memory of Chicago faded as I saw what is the world's most photographed capital. One could not walk a block without seeing one familiar sight after another. Of course all my impressions were not inspiring. My feet still recalls all those granite stairs which were everywhere from the Lincoln Memorial to the Capitol Building. But any discomfort was compensated for by the special tingle of pride I felt when we drove around the Tidal Basin and saw the cherry trees which to this day is a delicate reminder of Japan's friendship with this nation.

I still remember the cherubic senator from Minnesota addressing us with his IBM machine-like rapidity of speech. Some of us knew even then that he would someday be a truly national figure. I remember the tea at the White House Rose Garden where the then President Harry S. Truman stood to shake our hands as his mind probably wandered and pondered the Nation's next steps in the Korean Crisis.

I remember the tours through the Capitol and the fun of eating lunch with our congressmen and senators. It was the first time in my life that I ever tasted southern corn-bread.

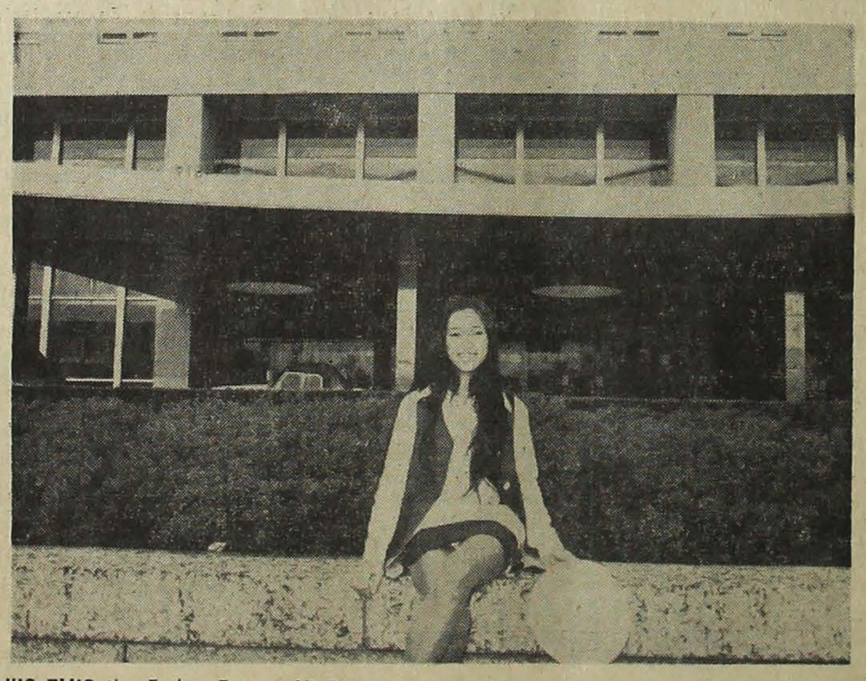
But what I remember most did not happen in Washington, D. C. The memory most vivid to me is that none of that could have happened were it not for one not-too-wealthy JACL chapter in Arizona. It was not until some years later that I learned that although each girl's stater was selected by her school on such criteria as grades, leadership and character, that the American Legion Auxiliary then in turn had the responsibility to find a sponsor for each selected delegate. In a not-too-free from post-war prejudice Phoenix, the Auxiliary had come to the embarrassing realization that it was not going to be too easy to find an organizational sponsor for someone of my ethnic background. As a last resort they went to the JACL.

To this day, I am not exactly sure why the JACL decided to sponsor me. I appreciated the gesture even more when later I became Chapter President and saw how little money they then had.

Since that time, the Arizona Chapter has not had to sponsor any more Girl Staters. Other community groups now are quite eager to sponsor the bright Sansei who year after year are selected for Boys and Girls State by their respective schools.

When people ask, "Why all the fuss about the future of JACL?" I think of the Arizona Chapter that played such an important part of my future. The Ikuo Okumas, the Masaji Inoshitas, the Tom Kadomotos or the Tanita brothers may never have the opportunity to make a speech about "Why a JACL?" They might be too busy for that. But every Nisei in Arizona knows they can count on their chapter to back them because guys like them always find the time when the chips are down.

When the members of the delegation from Arizona comes to the convention in June, they should know that there is at least one apartment that is very much ready to welcome them.



"IS THIS the Fudge Factory?" Despite its involvement in current literary satire, the State Department is still one of the most impressive buildings in Washington. Pretty Francie Matsuki, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Paul Matsuki, will be one of the guides available to escort the delegates to the State Department briefing which is being planned specifically for the Convention.

Five tips for your Convention wardrobe

Every Nisei male knows that the average Nisei female's favorite sport is shopping for clothes. In fact, reliable sources estimate that 78.5% of the ladies attending the convention will buy at least one new dress just for the special week. (This despite another reliable poll that says that 87.4% of the husbands know this is a very unnecessary expense.)

In order to be helpful, the Convention Board tried very hard to get some advice from someone who could be considered an expert on convention wardrobes. Unfortunately she was too busy planning her own wardrobe for a trip she is taking with her husband to Peking.

The following was therefore developed without help from anyone.

1 — Bring comfortable shoes. Your feet will probably swell in Washington, and you should be prepared for a lot of walking.

2 — Don't buy your clothes during the winter. Washington summers are hot, and something you might think is "comfortable" and fairly lightweight now may be a disaster next June.

3 — Don't over-do it. Those fragile, frilly dresses that look just great at a wedding reception will end up looking like last night's corsage after five hours in a suit-case. And only Martha Mitchell carries a parasol in this town.

4 — Wash-and-wears are great. Besides, there is nothing as refreshing as washing your clothes in the tub, as you take a bath at the end of a hard hot day. If you are worried about being seen in the same clothes, it merely indicates you aren't really mixing with new people.

5 — Don't tell your husband how much you are paying for your clothes. He may say something which would unnecessarily escalate a domestic hostility.

Don't forget to tell me how these tips worked out when you see us in June. I'll be in my drip-dry "yukata."

26 Weeks Until . . .

It's Going to Be a Family Affair

by Cherry Tsutsumida

The 22nd Biennial National JACL Convention is going to be a family affair. During the week of June 27, the Shoreham Hotel will be "Where the Action is."

Under the capable coordination of Convention Chairman Harry Takagi, over a dozen committees and subcommittees have been planning what promises to be the most impressive convention since the beginning of JACL. Calling upon the membership that comprises the Maryland, Virginia and Washington conglomerate called the "D.C. Chapter," those actively volunteering their services now number close to one hundred persons.

Hosting the convention is a task the D. C. Chapter welcomes. Although most of the members now make their home in the east, most of them still have family and friends in all parts of the country which they are hoping will come to see them. They feel the convention will be the perfect "excuse" to make the trip east that too many families have already postponed too long.

Attractions for Youth

Although the juniors will not be having a special convention as such during this Biennial Convention, efforts are already under way to encourage the younger set to come with their parents. For members of this group who are always asking themselves "Who am I?" or "Who are we as a people?", the JACL Convention will provide an opportunity for youngsters of all ages to meet each other as well as with the leadership of the largest and only Asian national ethnic organization.

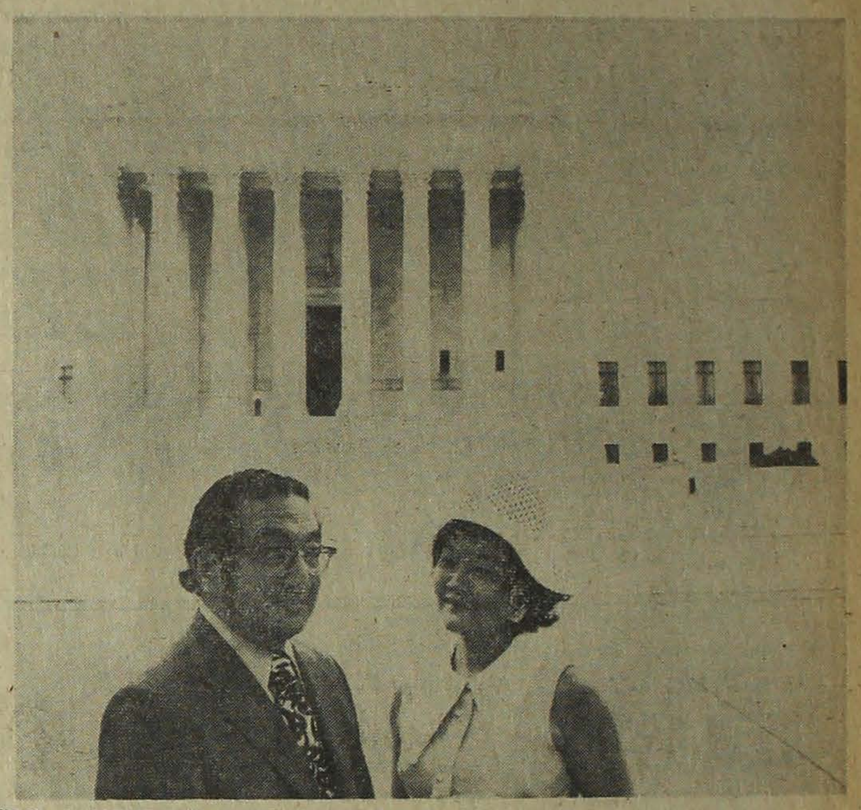
Parents will find this to be a good way to help their youngsters, particularly those who are going through a period of reorientation, to rap with others who share some of the same frustration they share. Socially the junior aged group will also see the convention as a place for establishing and developing new and probably lasting friendships.

The suburban setting of the Shoreham provides a gracious setting for the week's event. Every recreational activity is available from tennis courts to horseback riding. At the same time, the downtown Washington area is less than ten minutes away by bus or cab.

Baby Sitters

For the very young there will be a baby-sitter

Continued on Page B-3



"DID ANYONE tell you that you look like Daniel Webster?" Mr. and Mrs. Harry Takagi exchange a few private words as they visit the Supreme Court Building. Harry is the Convention Chairman for the 22nd Biennial National JACL Convention. He is professionally a lawyer with the Veterans Administration.

1972
22nd National JACL Convention
WASHINGTON, D.C.
JUNE 27-JULY 1, 1972

Where the Action Is!

Harry Takagi
Convention Chairman

I have been requested to write something about the significance of the forthcoming 22nd Biennial National Convention.

However, before doing so, I'd like to take advantage of this opportunity to invite all good JACLers to attend the 1972 National Convention, to be held in Washington, D. C. from June 27 to July 1, 1972.

We know that we are a long ways from the membership concentration on the Pacific Coast, but if you have never been to the Nation's Capitol (or even if you have made a brief previous visit), we hope to be able to give you a memorable week while you are here.

We honestly feel that a visit to Washington, D. C. is a "must" for all American citizens, so if there is any possibility that you can make the trip, we urge that you reserve the last week of June, 1972 for the National Convention, and start saving and making personal plans to that end.

Election Year

Now as to the significance of the convention in terms of 1972, I would like to point out two fairly obvious facts. First of all, 1972 will be a Presidential election year, which means a lot of oratory, anxiety, excitement, anticipation and tension insofar as the candidates and political parties are concerned. Second, the 1972 Convention will be held in Washington, D. C., which means that our meetings will take place "Where the Action Is."

Delegates will be given an opportunity to see the White House, visit Capitol Hill, talk to and eat with their Congressmen, — things not possible in any other town in the USA.

Hopefully, delegates may also get to see and hear the President of the United States — and even to people who live in Washington, D. C., that's not an everyday occurrence!

Fewer 'Frills'

The Convention Board is working with the idea of sponsoring a different type of Convention. Some of the "frills" of past get-togethers will be dropped, either because of lack of time, lack of manpower, or the pressure which is upon us to hold costs down to a reasonable level.

At the same time, we realize that a chapter which is located in the capital area has unique attractions and opportunities to offer. With these considerations in view, we want to take full advantage of the things which only Washington, D. C. can provide. Thus, our decision has been made to break away somewhat from the traditional format of past JACL conventions.

Of course, we intend to have the usual Opening Mixer, an official luncheon, and the Convention banquet (at which time the new national officers will be installed and the Nisei of the Biennium announced).

We do not, however, plan on having either the 1000 Club Whing Ding or the traditional Sayonara Ball. In their places we would like to work in the following events:

CONGRESSIONAL DINNER. Here we want to have a large number of congressmen and their wives as our guests — most of them not at the head table, but sitting with JACL delegates from their respective areas — a great opportunity for "both sides" to talk, get acquainted, and find out what each other is thinking. With an outstanding speaker, this may be a really brilliant affair.

JAPANESE EMBASSY RECEPTION. A real diplomatic-type reception, to meet the ambassador and his staff and to sample cocktails and buffet delicacies.

VISITS TO WHITE HOUSE AND CAPITOL HILL. We hope to offer a special "VIP" tour of the White House — and with the contacts available to certain members of the Convention Board, plus our good friends in Congress, we should be able to arrange a real good tour of the Capitol and visits to individual members of Congress.

In addition, Issei tributes may be read at an official session of the House of Representatives and included in the Congressional Record. This would, indeed, be a tremendous recognition for a minority group such as ours.

Finally, a State Department Briefing — not available to every one, and definitely of significance to an organization founded on responsible citizenship.

ARLINGTON CEMETERY SERVICES AND TOUR. It is appropriate, we feel, to honor the many Americans of Japanese ancestry who are buried in Arlington Cemetery, including not only those who died in World War II and thereafter, but also those who died as long ago as the Spanish-American War. A visit afterwards to the Tomb of the Unknowns and to President Kennedy's grave would also be appropriate.

Business Sessions

With all of the above, the Convention Board is having a tough time finding enough hours to fit in the National Council sessions. In fact, we are thinking, for the first time, of scheduling at least one session of the National Council at night. This is admittedly not the most desirable thing to do, but we may be forced into this expedient in order not to eliminate the extra-curricular events which we want very much to provide.

A word about the Convention locale, which is the famous and prestigious Shoreham Hotel. While not the newest of the area's large hotels, it is roomy, luxurious, and well-equipped to handle any type of convention. Since it is somewhat removed from city center, it does not have the security problems that a downtown hotel might have — still, it is less than a 10-minute drive from the White House. Its attractive and spacious setting includes a beautiful rose garden and an

Continued on Page B-3

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Midori, Michael, Etsu and Mike Masaoka
See You at the Convention!
Merry Christmas

GREETINGS FROM THE MEMBERS OF THE JUNIOR JACL

RESERVE AND SAVE THESE DATES, JUNE 27-JULY 1, 1972

WASHINGTON, D. C. — Where the Action IS

Half Year Remains till JACL Convention in Washington, D.C.

"WHAT HAPPENED to the Washington Monument?" Somehow the landmark seems to have gotten lost as Mr. and Mrs. Joe Ichiuji walk up the stairs to the Lincoln Memorial. Joe, who is the out-going President of the D.C. Chapter is the Convention Finance chairman.

IF YOU don't feel like you'll fit at the Convention, be assured that Hisako Sakata has been working very hard to see to it that the Convention mixer will make you feel right at home. Hisako is a past Chapter President.

NORMAN IKARI is in charge of all the advertising accounts necessary to a sound convention check-book. Norman has long been one of the most versatile members in the JACL.

FRANK BABA is the Convention's Man on the move. As chairman of the booster events and transportation, he will be spending most of his time trying to entice people to come to the Convention and then see-around once they are here. ing to it that they get around once they are here.

"THE BEST Convention Booklet Ever!" That is the vow Gladys Sumida took when she accepted the chairmanship for the Convention Brochure. Gladys (center) discusses her plans with Chairman Takagi and his wife Helen. Assisted by artist Don Komai, the the booklet promises to be one that will be treasured years after the Convention.

A Nisei View: Confab

Continued from Page B-1

were willing to suffer and sacrifice much, even personally, for the organization and the welfare of those of similar parentage in this country.

At the moment, JACL is the only national organization of any Asian group. It has chapters and members in 32 states. It has a reputation for integrity, accomplishment, and concern. It has funds worth almost half a million dollars and the capability — which has been proved time and time again — of raising considerably more for any legitimate purpose. It has the know-how to engage successfully in national, state, and local campaigns, and the prestige to attract the cooperation of distinguished citizens and national organizations.

Since JACL has so much to offer, members and delegates should be very careful in the election of their new national officers and should not permit nomination and election by default, for the JACL — in improper hands — could become the forum for the promulgation of unworthy ideas and the cloak of respectability and responsibility for the unscrupulous.

* * *

As for the new JACL direction, there are so many worth while areas in which JACL might properly try to operate that there is a danger that it may undertake too many ambitious projects and thereby dissipate its funds and the energies of its members. An organization like the JACL is restricted by certain aspects, such as its membership of Japanese ancestry and their concerns, parochial as they may be.

For these — and many other — reasons, if they should be described as such, JACLers should be very much aware of the 1972 National Convention to be held in Washington and the many implications for not only JACL but also for those of Japanese ancestry in these United States. Therefore, if at all possible, every member should try to attend to protect their interests in JACL. If they cannot attend, they should take every precaution that their official delegates know and understand their fears and hopes and aspirations for JACL.

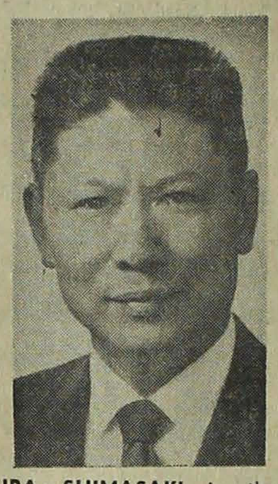
Don't forget the 1972 National JACL Convention in Washington next June. That's where the action will be.

Family

Continued from Page B-1

service. This will free mother up for the rather rigorous sightseeing schedules that are being planned. In fact, every detail is being carefully surveyed to make sure that this convention can be the ideal vacation for those attending.

Incidentally, it is not too early to start making contact with any friends who might be able to put you up while you are in Washington. A sleeping bag may not exactly be the Shoreham, but what's a few nights on the floor when you are among friends attending a convention which will for many years be remembered as "The Biennial National JACL Convention.



IRA SHIMASAKI is the program and activities committee chairman for the Convention. As ex-Governor of Eastern District Council, Ira has a special interest in the Convention's success.

A New Look at an Old Idea

By Gladys Sumida
Convention Booklet Chairman

"Washington, Where the Action Is" lends itself to confrontation on major events and already that slogan is taking hold as the 1972 Souvenir Booklet is fast becoming one with much talk among the executive committee members. The Booklet Chairman is hoping to bring about an innovative booklet, reflecting the true conditions of the world and particularly the Nation's Capitol as it is today with its beauty and ugliness.

Don Komai, an artist with young and progressive talent, was asked to bring his competency to this booklet. The booklet will carry a symbol of its own with a cleverly created design of two inverted heads divided by an arrow, depicting the Japanese ancestry on one side and our American heritage on the other. A contemporary, abstract collage is planned, too, showing the past and present lives of Japanese Americans.

The Chairman is excited over the prospect of an interesting booklet and hopes to present both conventional and controversial items. Much depends on the cooperation of people and perhaps this human element is what the action is all about.

Each of the members of this committee, like all the other committees, is working towards a good convention in 1972 and this booklet can be a strong basis for the convention slogan, "Washington, Where the Action is."

Takagi

Continued from Page B-1

outdoor swimming pool (free to all guests). The Shoreham Hotel is, indeed, a first-class setting for what we hope will be a first-class convention.

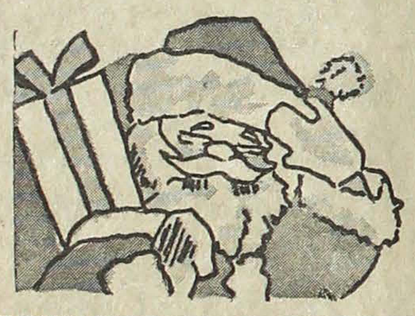
We realize that transportation costs will be a problem. In this regard, we are happy that 1000 Club Chairman Tad Hirota has promised to look into the possibility of arranging charter flights from the West Coast. Newspaper ads indicate that the cost of airline flights may be halved if 50 or more people get together on a flight. With the convention definitely set as to dates, it should be possible for West Coast delegates to get a break on their air fares.

We want to assure all our friends and fellow JACLers that the Washington, D. C. Chapter is working hard to put on a different and memorable convention.

We hope that those of you who can come will bring the entire family, and while you're here, that you visit Mount Vernon, Monticello, Williamsburg, Yorktown, Jamestown, Harper's Ferry, and all the other famous and historic places located near the Nation's Capitol.

We, on our part, will certainly try to make it worth your while!

Season's Greetings from Friends and Members of Detroit JACL



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OUR CHRISTMAS THOUGHTS FOR 1972
"A NEED FOR HUMANISM"
T—This Way of Materialism has its Certain Value . . . for
H—Has it been totally good for Man humanistically . . . and
E—Even greed and selfishness have been added by its acceptance
S—Sane and sound Man would follow this Straighted and narrow Middle Path
A—And would include along this way Righteousness and Sincerity
S—Supported with Wisdom and Knowledge of Unity and Wholeness
A—Avoiding any path to the right or to the left, but walking straight forward.
K—Keen faith in human relationships and virtues is necessary.
I—Improving this humanistic way of life with profound optimism and
S—Seeking this secret of perfect health and everlasting life of Earth.
Dr. and Mrs. Joseph D. Sasaki
[redacted]
Dr. and Mrs. Edwin F. Sasaki
Christina Kei — Peter Sekio
[redacted]

All Addresses: Detroit, Mich., except as noted.

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Local History

Japan-made china introduced by game

Chicago

In 1893, four hundred years after Columbus first came to America, a World Exposition was held in Chicago. The Columbian Exposition, as it is more commonly known, attracted people from all corners of the world. Among them was a man named Suzuki who was sent to the Exposition as manager of the Japanese exhibit. It is believed that Mr. Suzuki stayed on in Chicago but there is nothing to substantiate this.

Much more is known, however, about Kamenosuke Nishi, who migrated to the Exposition from San Francisco to open a souvenir shop on its midway. He remained in Chicago to open a gift shop on the Southside which proved to be most successful.

Several years later, a man named Tomotsune Mizutani arrived as a representative of a green tea manufacturer and opened a teahouse above this Southside shop much to delight and enjoyment of the society ladies.

'Klondike Game'

It didn't take too long for Mizutani and Nishi to seek each other out and start what was known as the "Klondike Game". There is no data available as to what this game was but it was obviously a game of chance and as prizes, the winners were given pieces of china made in Japan. Because the game was so popular, it not only made Mr. Nishi and Mr. Mizutani wealthy men, it is credited for introducing Japan-made china to the American public.

Nothing is known of Mr. Mizutani's descendants but Mr. Nishi's children joined him very soon to start the first wholesale outlet for Japanese goods in Chicago.

Carl Sandburg wrote of his beloved Chicago as "the hog butcher and tool maker of the world, city of big shoulders," but at the same time he indicated that it was a "wicked" city. It was wicked because as the nerve center of the railroads, it was a bustling, restless city where many drifters sought their "pot of gold."

So it was with many of the Japanese who passed through and it was only natural that a brothel should emerge. French women were the lure and a young Japanese student the enterpreneur. There are all sorts of rumors and speculations about who this student was but in any case, his thriving business was short-lived as the French Consulate intervened and put an end to it.

Gift Shop Keepers

Two of the earlier arrivals were Sentaro Maeyama and Sokichi Yamanaka, who went into the businesses of a gift shop and restaurant, respectively. As a matter of fact, practically all of the early comers either went into the gift shop or restaurant businesses.

Later on there was a preponderance of photographers, but the most outstanding among them was Harry Shigeta who achieve international fame for his sensitive and artistic work.

In 1910, a Reverend Misaki Shimadzu, who was a graduate of the Univ. of Chicago and the Union Theological Seminary, was sent to Chicago to establish a Japanese YMCA. It served as a dormitory for professors and students at the Univ. of Chicago, but also fulfilled the need for a social center for the Japanese who were passing through. Kenji Nakane succeeded Reverend Shimadzu in 1935 as its director.

The man who in later years was to contribute most significantly to Chicago's Japanese community arrived in 1916 after a most successful business venture at the St. Louis Fair.

Dime Restaurant

Yasuma Yamasaki was the originator of the Dime restaurants which were patronized by many grateful people during the Great Depression. He was the founder and first president of the Mutual Aid Society which helped to find burial places for the Issei.

The Society still exists and although the officers are now West Coast evacuees, people like Mr. Kiyoshi Joichi, one of its charter members, still retain an interest in the organization.

There are many more who had a part in the early history of the Chicago Japanese community . . . people like Shin-

Continued on Page D-6

Local History

Whole world sired the 'Jerseyman'

By Vernon Ichisaka

Seabrook, N.J.

In size, New Jersey is small, stretching less than 170 air miles from High Point in the scenic hill country of Sussex County to the white sand beaches of Cape May Point; but it has great diversity of interests and attractions.

New Jersey serves as a crossroad between two of the largest metropolises of the Nation — New York City and Philadelphia. It links the New England states and the Nation's Capitol and its famous Atlantic sea coast and playgrounds attract many visitors from coast to coast each year.

New Jersey has a proud history of over 300 years. It is as old as Henry Hudson's "Half Moon" which sailed up the river now bearing his name. It is as new as the atomic research equipment in the most modern laboratories. It has the vast wilderness of the Pine Barrens and the most beautiful inland lakes and rivers. It has the most productive agricultural lands. In contract it has the most densely populated sections of America. It has the heavy industries — steel mills, oil refineries, chemical and atomic energy plants, glass manufacturing and extensive food processing facilities.

It has the legends of the Lenape Indians of the Delaware Tribe. It has the cultural heritage of the Dutch, the Swedes and the Finns who once fought in vain for supremacy in the early 1600's and the English who finally gained control of this colony in 1664. The colony was then named New Jersey after the Isle of Jersey in the English Channel.

It has many historic landmarks of heroic deeds of the Revolutionary period like the monument of Greenwich Tea Burning of 1774 just a few miles south of Bridgeton. It has the Spirit of 1776 — Cumberland County's Liberty Bell in Bridgeton — which tolled freedom's cry on July 7, 1776. This is one of only three Liberty Bells in America. New Jersey was the third state to join the Union.

Various Cultures

Moreover, it has the people of widely different cultural and nationality backgrounds who work together for peace and progress of the community.

Germans came before the Revolution; Scotch and Irish followed; then the French, the Swiss and the people from Eastern Europe's Mediterranean area and Africa. They represent all religious faiths — Catholic, Protestants, Jews, Buddhists and others.

During World War II, people of various backgrounds came to work for the food production plant at Seabrook Farms. The new residents included Estonians, Latvians, Germans, Hungarians, Polish, Ukranians from Europe and Japanese Americans, Nisei with their Issei parents, who were up-rooted from their homes on the West Coast to the inland relocation centers.

More recently the Buddhist clan Kalmuks, one of the last remnants of the Mongol tribe and the Old Faithful-Russian Orthodox from Turkey.

In fact "the whole world sired the Jerseyman," a description once used by John Cunningham of The Newark News.

* * *

Nisei relocation

NEW JERSEY has the unique Seabrook story of Japanese American relocation to Southern New Jersey which demonstrates American democracy in action. When the relocation program was initiated for the WRA camps during the later part of World War II, the late Charles F.

Continued on Page B-11

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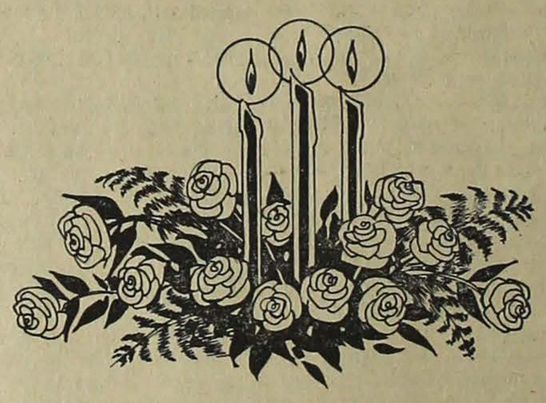

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HENRY AND FUMIKO in their World War I - vintage Model T with Uncle Sue's family in back seat. This was later converted into a pick-up to haul his produce.

THE HENRY FUJIIS celebrate 60th wedding anniversary this year. He was also decorated by the Japan government.

Henry Fujii saga

Continued from Page A-4

names, so he became Henry, too.

His first long year alone, waiting for his friend, Henry No. 1 had worked in a bakery. He could speak a little English, and Henry No. 2 was most impressed.

My father's first job was in a restaurant, cutting strange things called pie, making salads, soft-boiling eggs, and eagerly learning English.

But the great ambition was not in the kitchen! It was in agriculture. So before summer farm work began the two Henrys went to an employment agency. It was no longer the age of pushing westward in covered wagons; they faced eastward with great anticipation and traveled by train with 18 other young Japanese across amazing big country to Billings, Montana. It was June, 1906.

$2 a Day

Nothing they'd heard in Japan prepared them for the Spartan life that awaited them. Sugar beet thinning was the kind of work to break not only backs, but spirits, too. The rows were a full mile long, and the beets were thinned by stooping with a short handled hoe. By laboring at piece work 12 hours a day a man earned $1.50 to $2 a day. Hashitani was disheartened and admitted he could never have endured it without my father's encouragement.

At night they slept exhausted in the farmer's bunkhouse. But, more fortunate than earlier Japanese youths who became very malnourished on a diet of dango-jiru — flour doughballs boiled in water — these young men had rice, shoyu and a few other staples shipped from the Furuya Company in Seattle.

As he labored and his young hands become accustomed to hard work, Henry watched and learned how farming was done in this country, for his wagon was hitched to a star — not money to take him back to Japan, but a farm and a home of his own in America.

To the Railroad

When beet hoeing was over the young workers scattered to other jobs, mostly with the railroad. The two Henrys went to Missoula to join a section at $1.25 a day. A section was ten miles of track to keep in repair.

It was August. The rails were burning hot, and it was a muscle-straining job to pull out and replace an old tie. First, they dug away the gravel with pick and shovel. They knocked the tie loose and part way out, then pulled it out, like a long tooth. A new tie was forced in place with a railroad hammer, heavy as a sledge hammer but with a longer head, and the whole place tamped down carefully. And so it went, workin' on the railroad — all the live long day.

Sixteen workers lived in a section house, a rectangular room with double deck bunks all around the walls. They took turns cooking on a coal burning stove, and again they did not have to endure a constant diet of dango-jiru. There was a Japanese store in Missoula where they could buy rice, and they had learned to like pancakes for breakfast.

But saving money, at $1.25 a day took priority over eating well. Henry made his shoes last longer by nailing an extra sole on a new pair. Every dollar saved went toward that $500 he'd borrowed for his fare to America.

Studying English

By November the Montana winter had set in. Any water splashed by the old pump became instant ice. Not only was it too cold for Henry, it was of great concern to him that most of the summer he'd spoken just Japanese with his fellow workers. So he packed his kori and returned to Seattle to study English.

Hashitani could speak a little English so he stayed, working in bitter 40-below weather with a railroad gang, living in a box car and moving where there was work.

Back in Seattle, Henry got a job at the plush, new, three-story Savoy Hotel. (The Savoy is still there, 10 stories high and Japanese owned.) He slept during the day in his little pad at Togo Hotel, then walked to night school at the First Presbyterian Church where he puzzled over the complexities of the English language.

Out at 10 p.m. he walked to the Savoy where the chef cooked him a good hot meal, even steak — a far cry from those dough balls in the summer!

From midnight till 6 a.m. he worked in the dining room, sweeping, mopping, cleaning. After a good breakfast he walked two and a half miles back to his room. One winter morning a gang of youths threw snow balls at him. There were too many for him to fight back. He says even now, remembering,

"I didn't like it."

* * *

Nampa of 1907

DURING THAT winter he met Mr. Ono who told him about a new sugar beet factory in a very fine place called Nampa, Idaho. So in the spring of 1907 Henry came with a group of 12 to Nampa. (Still home in 1971!) It was a frontier kind of town with board walks and dirt streets — or mud, depending on the weather.

Shortly after, Mr. G. Takeuchi, meaning "House of Bamboo", came with a group of workers. He'd been given the name Garrett because at his first job he slept in the attic. He didn't like this name (Garrett in the House of Bamboo, how about that!) so he renamed himself George. George and Henry didn't know it at the time, but in a year and a half they and Hashitani were to become partners in their first agricultural enterprise.

For now they worked in sugar beet crews mostly in Emmett, at that back-breaking job under a sweltering hot sun. As they traveled from field to field by hayrack, resourceful young Henry watched and learned how the farmer handled his team of horses. He became head of the crew, doing the books and arranging where they'd work. He was the only one who could speak to the foremen — or buy groceries. No self-service markets then!

A Winter Job

Idaho farms are wind-swept with snow during the winter, so Henry worked at Tara's laundry for $20 a month plus board and room. Machines washed and damp dried, but the clothes had to be hung out where they froze stiff in the icy air. Henry ironed with flat irons heated on the side of a wood stove.

The summer of 1908, after two seasons of work with a crew, Henry went on his own to a job on a 160 acre farm for David John, who later became mayor of Emmett. First he batched. Then the boss hired a family from Norway so Henry ate with them, enjoying the fish that the Mrs. cooked. He slept in the hayloft of a big barn — in the hay, of course, with horses munching and stamping below.

He learned to harness horses and to plow, walking behind the plow. He cleared off sagebrush, put up barb wire fences, learned how wheat and corn were raised.

"Early in July," he told me, "I helped my friend Suyehira who was hoeing potatoes across the road. It was very hot, the rows were a half mile long. My boss took me to see the Fourth of July parade, but I was too tired to enjoy it." He closed his eyes and shook his head, remembering that utter exhaustion.

His wages? $35 a month plus board and his pad in the hayloft.

First Arrivals in 1891

When the season's work ended Henry returned to Nampa to work on the railroad, along with 1,500 other Japanese.

At this point in his story my father stopped to tell me a bit of railroad history. The first Japanese, about 40, came to Nampa from San Francisco in 1891. They proved to be excellent workers, better educated, peaceful, and causing no trouble like some other brawling crews.

So the Oregon Short Line set up an Employment Agency under Mr. Chuhichi Tanaka, who sent recruiters to California and Hawaii. Within two years 1,000 men came and eventually 3,500.

By 1892 an anti-Japanese movement had begun, and the consul came from San Francisco to talk to Idaho's Governor Witty.

Around 1900 Tamura, Miyasako, and Kora who later made their homes here in Boise Valley were on a crew that moved lava rock for the railroad to Murphy. It took two of these small-statured men to carry a heavy rock onto the back of a third man who had cushioned his back with a gunny sack and stood stooping by the flat car. The first two renewed their hold and heaved the boulder from the man's back to the flat car. These rocks still face the bank to reinforce bridges along the Boise River.

Back to Henry . . .

Farming Together

That December, 1908, he was 22 years old, and opportunity came knocking! He left a dishwashing job at Tamura's restaurant in Caldwell to join his old pal Hashitani, now in Emmett after two years in Montana, and Takeuchi.

The three formed a partnership, and from the Shiraishi brothers assumed the lease of an 80 acre farm and house in Emmett. They bought the team of horses, wagon and buggy there. Now the young men were their own bosses — that high school dream coming true!

For two years they raised and supplied not only Emmett but a thriving gold mine camp called Pearl with fresh vegetables and fruit. Each winter they studied English three nights a week with Rev. Parker, using old readers.

Then Takeuchi decided to take a picture bride, so the two Henrys moved to another farm. By summer's end my father, now 25, had not only finished paying back the $500 he'd borrowed, he had $500 in the bank and enough money to go to Japan to get married.

* * *

My Father's Bride

HIS CHOICE was the lovely Fumiko Mayeda, 20-year-old daughter of the history teacher he had admired when he was a teacher. The respect he had for Mr. Mayeda was mutual for this educated gentleman turned away the other proposals and gave him this daughter in marriage. He told her it would be noble to go to America to help this young man in his work.

In Seattle Fumiko laid aside her kimonos for long dresses with tiny waists. On her upswept hair-do she placed a wide-brimmed hat trimmed with hat pins and a $5 ostrich feather, a lot of money when it is earned at $1 a day! And Henry bought her a wedding ring.

As they approached Emmett the train dropped them off — like a school bus — near the house, and they walked home. Her first surprise was Hashitani whom her husband had praised as a handsome, great gentleman — erai. He had been in the field transplanting cabbages. He came home, caked with dirt and sweat, sunburned dark brown, big muddy shoes shuffling through the dust. This was the great gentleman?

Of course he soon proved to indeed by a very fine man.

Home—a Second shock

The second shock was the bachelors' mini-house. They entered a little room with a rough board floor. There was an old bed but no dresser and clothes hanging on the wall in a corner.

The next room was a little kitchen with a big wood burning stove, an old table and chairs. There were dishes on a shelf, no cupbord, no sink, just a water bucket from the pump outdoors. A sack of rice sat on the floor, and there was shoyu in an old teakettle.

Fumiko opened the door to the next room — and almost fell out doors. This was it — HOME! with a little tent pitched outdoors where Hashitani would sleep now that Fumiko was here.

Hashitani, you remember, had worked in a bakery. Now he taught Fumiko to bake bread with a yeast culture, letting the dough rise, punching it down and kneading as he said,

"See how clean my hands get?"

Each day Fumiko walked to Mrs. Craig's house to learn how to wash dishes, cook, sew and speak English. Henry bought a cupboard with glass doors and a drawer — what a marvel — at a second hand store for $1.50.

Hashitani's Bride

The following spring Hashitani went to Japan and brought back his pretty little bride to this mazing minihouse. The kitchen became their room, and the little tent, even hotter than the house became the kitchen.

And the next spring the little house welcomed Henry and Fumiko's first baby.

Papa as I shall now call him, was an amateur photographer. He took many baby pictures with the black box on a tripod and with a black hood over his head. He developed glass plate negatives and made prints. One picture shows lovely lace curtains.

"I bought and put them up before Mamma came," he told me.

There is one of the baby standing in a crib.

Two Cribs

"Papa made that bed," my mother said, and I could hardly believe it! Neat little bars with a side that could be lowered. My mother made a mattress and stuffed it with straw. Papa had worked all day on it during a desperately busy time on the farm, making Hashitani so mad he wouldn't speak for three days.

The next year Papa made an even better crib for Hashitani's first baby, and that was a happy occasion.

It was a busy life for the young mothers in those pre-instant days. The washing was done on a chair with washboard and tub with the water brought inside from a handpump outdoors and heated over a wood stove, and with soap they'd made by boiling lye and fat drippings. Sheets and white things had to be boiled in a steaming boiler on the hot stove.

They helped their men in the field, too, wearing ankle length dresses, their arms and necks covered even in sweltering weather against hordes of mosquitoes — no OFF!

Two in the Kitchen

Talk about cooking from scratch. They literally did, baking bread, making butter, gathering eggs from chickens that had to be fed with corn they'd raised. To cook a chicken someone had to single out a tender looking rooster and give chase. There were pigs to feed for butchering. (It would take a chapter to tell this event!)

They filled in as milk maids, taking buckets and children along after perverse cows that chose to go the wrong way . . . Then all that milk to run through a separator, cream for churn, skim and butter milk to carry to the pigs.

The only instant thing around was the way a cow could kick over a bucket of milk.

Everyone worked far into the night by lamplight in a tent getting vegetables ready for the next day's sales.

It did not occur to my parents that they were enduring hardship. They did not complain — shimbo and gaman were an accepted way of life.

Nostalgic Pictures

And then there is this photo of my mother, a pretty young girl, standing in a big swing under tall trees.

"Did you make that swing? I asked my father.

"Sure.!" he said. "I liked to swing. I was good!"

There's a picture of them looking like happy kids, pounding mochi in a huge carved out stump with wooden mallets big as sledge hammers.

When the Fujii-Hashitani baby population reached four, we moved to a larger house. There was still no such luxury as a living room. All the rooms were bedrooms, and the sun-drenched west porch became the kitchen.

It was a sweatbox part of the year, however, for Idaho is blasted with arctic storms in winter. There was no flicking of a thermostat, but hurried trips to a snow-covered woodpile.

There's a faded picture of a little Christmas tree with real candles. Santa left presents under our tree, too. And Sunday mornin always found us dressed up and on our way by horse and buggy to the Community Sunday School.

Truck Crop Enterprise

The enterprising and ambitious partners were not content to supply just the local town with much needed fresh vegetables. Under hot summer sun through early snows my father took produce to teeming gold mine and logging camps

Continued on Page D-1

Issei in Washington State more urbanized

Today, a Sansei (third generation Japanese in America) engineer works as a Boeing engineer in his air-conditioned office in the White River Valley, once land that was painstakingly cleared and cultivated by the Issei (his grandfather) and further developed by the Nisei (his father). Perhaps this is the measure of achievement of the Japanese immigrant in the State of Washington, symbolic of the degree of assimilation and the degree of adaptability of each generation to the needs of his own time, each contributing in his own way to the progress of America.

* * *

The history of the Issei in the State of Washington dates from 1880s, when a handful came up from California to establish businesses in Seattle. From 1890 on, when Japanese ships came to the Puget Sound ports, the Japanese population grew to about 2,900 by 1900. Many of them worked in railroading and lumbering.

Salmon Canneries

About the same time, the great salmon industry in Alaska was awakening, the Japanese coming on the scene when Chinese labor became scarce. By 1912, about half of the salmon canning force in the State of Washington was Oriental, half of which was Japanese. Through the 1920s, the great majority of cannery workers in Alaska and Washington were Japanese.

A key segment of the economy where the Japanese had made a major contribution to the state was in farming. The immigrants, many of them having been raised on a farm, eventually gravitated to tilling the soil — though it first meant draining the marshlands and clearing out stumps from the alluvial valleys of western Washington.

Greatest concentration was in the fertile White River Valley where 65 percent of the Japanese farmers were located by 1925. The Japanese also farmed in Puyallup Valley, Vashon and Bainbridge Islands, Bellevue and Green Lake in the Puget Sound region; in the lower Columbia near Orchard; and in the Inland Empire region around Spokane and Yakima Valley. They provided 75 per cent of the region's vegetable needs and pioneered in the shipment of Puget Sound lettuce and green peas to the eastern markets.

Japanese Oyster

Humans were not the only Japanese that emigrated to the United States. One other which came cannot be ignored in Washington's history. That was the Japanese oyster.

The Cinderella story began as two young immigrants, Emy Tsukimoto and Joe Miyagi, dreamed of transplanting oysters from their native land to the Puget Sound. After summers of testing, they selected Samish Bay near Bellingham. In 1919, they formed a Japanese company, which imported 400 cases of Miyagi seed oysters and scattered them over 600 acres of Samish tidelands. The oysters thrived and in two years had grown to six inches in length. In the half century to follow, the Puget Sound oyster industry was to surpass 100 million dollars and has spread up and down the Pacific Coast from Alaska to California.

Growth of the Japanese communities, especially in Seattle, since 1900, followed as Issei itinerant laborers aspired to a settled life and an occupation with greater security and income. By trial and error, the Issei learned new occupations catering to both Japanese and whites. These were generally small businesses, but the Japanese in the State of Washington, by 1942, was more highly urbanized than the Japanese of any other state — partially due to the fact that the alien land law of Washington was more consistantly enforced than that of California and the oncoming tendency of the second generation Japanese to turn from rural to city life and jobs.

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Young Stuff

Continued from Page A-4

oven; now she's gonna stay home and keep house. All that dough spent on education and for what —? "Kore ga onna no sadame," as Dad used say — If she turns out half the woman her mother is, the rest don't count.

Naomi says she's lookin' forward to grandchildren. Still gives me a jolt to think of it. Not that I've missed anything outa life, with a wife like Naomi. I'm not fightin' middle age. See, that's parta old Bill's problem. That kinda attitude, live it up before it's too late, is just pitiful to my way of thinking . . .

* * *

Spilling my worries

I'm in a bar again and Gretchen's with me. We're not at the Senator Lounge where Bill wanted to meet, we're in the Golden Pard.

We're sorta standing Bill up, but that was more Gretchen's idea than mine. 'Course this all came about through Bill's instigation and her askin' a favor of me. No doing of mine.

I'd finished giving Gretch some dictation and it was about five so as she was puttin' up the machine I mentioned Bill was gonna be waiting at the Senator but I couldn't make it, maybe she'd like to go down and catch herself a free drink.

Gretch said no, afraid she wouldn't, actually she's wondering if I can't drop her off at the Golden Pard, it's on my way home. The Pard's a swank joint, but she says they have a Ladies' Hour, ladies alone or escorted get half price between four and six.

So here I am, feelin' like a dirty old man, scrunched up with her in a booth the size of a bucket seat. Jeez, lookit the chicks in here . . . Gold hot pants, leather capes . . . Like it was Hallowe'en or something. Glad Gretchen isn't that extreme in her dress . . . Still, I feel like the whole world was starin' at us.

Gotta call Benjy . . .

— Nobody at the house. Naomi's at that Alliance meeting but why don't Benjy answer? —

I'm spilling my worries to Gretchen, about Benjy, how he'll cut out like that when he knows Naomi's at some meeting or church affair but I don't like to upset her by tellin' on him.

Have to fight him to cut his hair.

He yells, we're tryin' to deprive him of his identity. He wants ta write poetry. What kinda identity is that?

Hell, it's to the good if he gets a taste of discipline in the Service.

Why'm I spilling all this to Gretchen? Christ, she must be bored out of her mind. About Benjy and hair and I was gonna tell about Korea but she probably wasn't even born then . . .

"I'm dull company for you, Gretch. We shoulda tried to get Bill Alice over here."

"Don't say that! I'm really having a super time. Wouldn't you rather be with some one you can talk in-depth with? You know, those corny jokes can be real death sometimes . . ."

They must pour doubles for this so-called half-price Ladies' Hour. Sure brings in the young stuff. Lotta young fellas here. Sharp dressers.

"Gretch, I bet you didn't think a date — a drink — with the boss would turn out as dull as this. . ."

"Please don't start cutting yourself down. I've acquired some impression of your personality, working with you so long and I know your problem, it's very typical of —"

"You know my problem?"

Feel like the shakes are comin' on again. We've had a couple sets of drinks, she looks ready for another and I can't hardly see straight. Booze sure ain't giving this boy courage.

"Didya say — I had a problem, Gretch?"

"Certainly. It's very typical. Individuals like you with an opt Establishment image are afraid of their own sensitivity —"

Sensitivity. That's very well put. Wonder if I could put my arm around her . . . Like I was gettin' a cramp in my shoulder, sittin' close like this?

"You're not one of these leftist radicals, are you, Gretch?"

"If I were, we can't see me working for an insurance agency, can we?"

"Gretchen, you're a very smart girl. Wouldn't want you to pass on what I just said to — to anyone in the office."

"See, now, you don't really think I'm smart enough to discriminate between business attitudes and social communication—"

Gretchen laughs. She has a great laugh, has the effect to put a fellow at ease. Laughs like a chime of little golden bells.

Kind of a poet myself with — a couple drinks in me. Little golden bells. If I could throw off the uneasy feelin' of what am I doin' here, I could communicate socially, just as good as the rest of them.

Here I am, Bob Kanezawa sittin' with a beautiful chick an' can't forget she's young enough to be my daughter, Taryn. And what'd Gretch just say about marryin' . . ?

"I'm not about to get married yet. What I dream of is TRAVEL! Some day, when the insurance business is tired of me, I plan to take a job overseas. Adore to visit Japan! Have you ever . . . ?"

"No, I never cheated on Naomi."

"Bob, I'm afraid you're getting high! You must watch it. You don't mind if I have just one more, a Pisco Sour this time, please — I know you have a very fine wife, we all enjoy her so when she comes into the office."

But Gretch doesn't know about marriage vows. Never having been married. Like we made them, in our church. Reverend Genda preached us heavy subjects: life responsibilities, struggles, your duty to family and community and society. Having to socially communicate — naw, that wasn't it — socially conduct yourself to uphold family name, congregation, tradition of Japanese forni-fortitude.

Wanna tell Gretchen some more about Naomi but my throat's stopped-up. I don't feel so good and she's drinking away with a glad smile. Her hands — long, cool, pale hands are steady on the glass and she drinks — ugh — in long, slow gulps . . . Gotta go home. Take Benjy — where?

On my feet. Whoops there . . . Gretch holdin' my arm. Gawd sake. Not that far gone . . . Midnight dark hall. Men's room? Can't go in together. Not decent . . .

"Here we be! You'll be all right, Bob, won't you?" Like she was my mom.

I come out. Slapped water on my eyes, too, but hafta look hard to see Gretchen.

"Bob, I just called your house for you. You seemed so worried about Benjy. Nobody answered. Maybe he picked up a ride with some friends."

"Don't know what Benjy does." (Jeez, sounds like I'm whimpering.)

"Do you and Benjy relate?" Gretchen asks. (Luck, there's a taxi.) "There're lots of things kids can get into when they can't relate to their parents. Could your parents relate to you?"

"I dunno, they never said." I mumbled. Gretchen laughs and pulls on my arm.

"My apartment is practically around the corner," she says. "I think you'd better come over with me and let me make you some good, strong coffee."

"Better — go home."

Taxi. Must go. Benjy says — what? Barf all over the floor. G'night. Taxi. Quick, home.

* * *

The explanation

I've explained to Naomi about last night. Wouldn't be right to keep anything from her, besides I couldn't do the kind of clean-up in the bathroom that's up to her standards. I kept it on the light side, sorta laughing at myself:

"Honey, I sure taught myself a lesson last night. Sure, all the fellas go for a drink after work, but not yours truly. It don't pay off. Bill Alice kept movin' in on me, we got some business to talk, like, we didn' finish coverin' the material night before last . . . See, one of his partners is makin' noises like he wants to split, and Bill is plenty worried, see? . . . So, honey, I ended up in this place called the Golden Pard where all the big shots hang out: the bartenders mix a comparatively stronger drink there and ya know I'm not used to it . . . I've had it with that kinda caper . . ."

"I hope so, honey, I truly do."

"Sure You know it was a oncet-in-a-blue-moon accident. — Worried about old Bill, though. Hope he isn't gonna turn inta some kind of an alcholic . . ."

Naomi just sorta smiles and nods her head. So what's she really thinking? She's fixed me coffee, though she don't drink coffee herself; I'm in my robe, relaxing a little in the sun through the dining room windows and planning to go into the office about mid-morning.

Naomi makes real poor coffee, though she's a great cook; can't seem to get more grind and less water in the perc. Well, this morning my mouth's full of stomach, can't expect anything to taste good. I'm a real bummer, griping to myself about her coffee when she works so hard to keep everything tight and right. Every woman we know raves about what a neat housekeeper Naomi is.

I'm wondering to myself what it's like in Gretchen's apartment. Even if the drink hadn't hit me, I'd never've gone there . . . just didn't bring her name up with Naomi, because I might be wronging the kid . . . no one in their right mind woulda wanted to pull me into bed, the shape I was in . . .

Gretch's apartment's got to be a nice pad, I picture her handin' me her best chinaware and when I hold the cup out to be served, it's thin as an eggshell and coffee is rich, brown, good-tastin' . . . with Gretchen standin' like a Playboy gatefold, a peach-colored nylon negligee: standin' in a peach-colored waterfall runnin' down those long, long, legs . . .

Most of the time I keep that kind of thoughts down pretty good. Wisht I was clean of thought entirely, like Reverend Genda always preached — but I'm like a car traveling a desert highway with the under-

Continued on Next Page

BEST WISHES
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Local History

Tacoma, Puyallup Valley

Tacoma

Truly, the Issei of Pierce County, State of Washington, can hold their heads high and claim a piece of the history as a participant in the development of the agricultural industry within Puyallup Valley and as responsible settlers.

* * *

Just before the turn of the century, Japanese immigrants made their appearance in the Pacific Northwest as the port of Tacoma opened to Japanese ships. While the majority went inland, some remained in what is now the County of Pierce, working in logging and sawmills, in restaurants and laundries and with the railroad and on the farms.

It was inevitable that these immigrants from Japan with their inherent love for the soil would turn to the farms as their destiny in the New World. Tillable land by then was mostly under cultivation by the early settlers so that the Issei asked the logging employers and negotiated for use of the logged-out areas. The first leasing of a farm by a Japanese occurred in 1892.

By 1920, the Fife-Puyallup valley had been transformed from a marsh and stump land to the fertile farmland it is today.

It was in 1924 that a group of Issei farmers organized a cooperative marketing association which flourished, where others had failed, and brought stability to the county vegetable and rhubarb production. Its success, in later years, drew the scorn of white farmers who complained the Japanese, through their progressive cooperative, were able to buy their farming supplies and needs for less.

Equally important was the contribution of the Issei to his family setting high standards and discipline as manifested by the record of their Nisei or second generation children as they grew into maturity. In Pierce County, as in other areas where the Issei have settled, their children have the lowest delinquency rate, the highest literacy, an outstanding war record and finally became responsible citizens in the community.

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Reno JACL active in '71

By Eugene Choy
Reno, Nev.

The Reno JACL had one of the most active years in its Chapter's history. Our main goal was to provide enough variation in activities to motivate and stimulate the interest of our members as well as promoting goodwill and cultural interest on behalf of the Japanese in the community.

The year opened with our annual installation dinner at the Liberty Belle restaurant. The meeting was well attended and guest speaker Stew Redd spoke on the JACL Blue Shield health plan. Hike Yego and Judge Cosma Sakamoto attended from Auburn, Calif.

In March we had our Bonsai demonstration by popular demand for the second year. George Yamasaki from Auburn, did an outstanding job in creating interest in the Art for the people here.

Sukiyaki Party

In May we promoted a Sukiyaki Feed. This project, a first for our chapter, was a smashing success from the standpoint of having outstanding support from many members and the excellent compliments we received from the people on the Sukiyaki prepared by our chef, Frank Date.

A week before Memorial Day, several of our members cleaned up the gravesites of the Japanese buried at the old Hillside Cemetery. We also put up a sign, donated by our chapter, for Mr. Kay Fujii's nursery in appreciation for his many years of contribution toward the success of our annual picnic.

Finally, in May, Wilson Makabe presented the Reno JACL award to the outstanding cadet of the Wooster High School Junior ROTC program during their Annual Awards Day.

In July, we had our annual picnic at Bower Mansion. It was attended by over 300 friends and members of Reno JACL. Fellowship, fine foods, and games made that Sunday afternoon very rewarding to families and friends. Prizes, generously donated by many local merchants, were given away with first prize being a $100-bill mounted in a frame.

Boy Scouts Welcomed

In August the chapter had a Western-style barbeque pot-luck picnic to welcome 12 Boy Scout counselors from Japan, who stayed several days in the Reno area with various members acting as overnight host. The chapter provided the entertainment, which consisted of a picnic and a tour of Harrah's Automobile Collection.

In October several members assisted the Washoe School District as host to the 35 Japanese educators from Japan who are touring our school system.

The Silver Pin was presented for the first time in our chapter and the recipients were Fred Aoyama and Tom Oki. A scholarship fund was also initiated that should provide the chapter with a project goal for the future.

All in all, the chapter had an outstanding year and the officers feel that we met our goal for the year.

Yamaha Jets Parts To U.S.

Yamaha International Corp., Los Angeles, chartered a Northwest Boeing 707 to ship 1,200 different parts to Philadelphia and a Japan Air Lines DC8 with more than $150,000 worth of parts to Los Angeles recently.

The company absorbed the cost of flying parts to the U.S. without passing them on to the dealers or public. Air freight shipment was estimated at more than $70,000.

Young Stuff

Continued from Previous Page

Never wanna break Naomi's trust in me. Times, weekends or holidays, we hit the sack early and watch a little TV, maybe talk about our worries, she'll give my arm a little pat and say:

"We've got each other, kiddo, and that's what counts." Then drop off to sleep like a baby, full of trust.

Funny thing, our bed has gotten to be kinda sexless. I'm there with her every night and she's not a woman to me so much: but she's a person, a real valuable person I couldn't do without.

She's doing up the dishes and she's still a fine-looking woman for her age. Only for me, her looks are gone. I don't wanna look at her face and see the changes there, nor at night I don't want to touch her and feel just the calm where it use-ta be something like electricity. I know Naomi feels the same, she don't never try to rub my body or anything like that . . . Started cooling off about the time Taryn matured; could be she felt kind of queer about another woman so close by, right in the next bedroom . . . don't like to let my thoughts move sensitive-wise in that direction, because I got ideas sometimes, I got imaginings like a field of snakes, putting their heads up from the ground . . .

* * *

A test in a hakama

There's something I never discussed with anyone, let alone Bill Alice, though he was back of it in kinda a far-fetched way. That is, he was the one passed me a hot tip about a potential who sounded like he needed a policy rewrite, but bad.

Bob filled me in on the background, this former banker was a man about 55, very big shot, whose wife'd died and right off, he's remarried, married to a much younger woman.

Sounds like the old tale of the sugar-daddy and the showgirl, but it was nothing like that. The old man had gone heavily into some huge realty developments, on the side, but his politico friends let him down and the whole thing went whoof-kaput. He lost a bundle and she — the woman he married — had all the dough, heiress to some big cosmetic company money. The VS data on her said she was 32.

We'll call them the McMurpheys. I got to the man and fixed him up with a new policy; the commission on that deal bought my camper-rig, yeah, almost two years ago now.

A while later, the market was starting down, he was worried about some mutual fund, called me to come out to his place because they'd just let their chauffeur go. Well, I visit routinely, if the client so desires, and I drove out to this great modern mansion in one of the Point's swankiest sectors.

McMurphy: most people would call him a fine-looking man with grey hair cut butch, like it was the style when I was in college. (Hard to say why my hair hasn't turned yet, the strains I'm under.) There was something weak-looking about him, like there sometimes is, even in these well-kept, athletic types. He kept apologizing for little no-account things and he had more of a rabbit-mouth than you'd picture on a man of his standing.

We sat at a big low table in a huge library, after a while, as I was finishing my policy analysis, Mrs. McMurphy looked in on us.

She wasn't the outdoor girl type I go for, so's I didn't know at first glance if she was good-looking or not — a lot of dark hair worn high; large nose and a little hooked; big black eyes and a really dead-white skin.

She crossed the room to the fireplace and then I couldn't take my eyes from her. The way she moved in the outfit she was wearing — some kind of dark top showing off her big, round boobs, a long, full skirt kinda resembling that old-style Japanese split skirts for formal affairs (think they call it hakama).

The slow, lazy steps she took were as if her hips were making love to the silk of that skirt with the slick stuff sorta dragging and falling away from her thighs . . . I hardened up and got hot, just knowing what it would have to feel like, my own thighs up against those long, firm thighs of hers . . . Never responded so instantly to the sight of a woman as I did to her . . .

McMurphey introduced us, she kinda nodded, impersonal and stood against the fireplace (tall, like the room, marble, fine old vases and figures on it) reaching into a marble box for a cigarette.

Now it so happens I hate to see a woman smoke — and that seemed to get across to Mrs. McMurphey like ESP. She never lit up, just stood rolling the cigarette between her fingers, sorta studying me.

It was weird like I kept seeing that special walk of hers as I tried to hurry up and finish the paper work with her husband. More weird, the impression I got whenever I risked a quick look at her, that she could see right into me and give me a picture of the way I think I'd like to have been. Yeah, she stripped me with her eyes, like a woman doesn't often do, but she put self-confidence in me at the same time . . . I quit being nervous about her husband noticing that something was going on.

Bye and bye he asked if she could have some drinks served and she took care of that herself without bothering to call a maid or butler or something. You knew by the way she did it, it was her house: his so-called business affairs and insurance was his prop, to be doing something, keep his hand in.

All the while, she kept watching me, giving me that dark, sexy stare, saying something now and then in that deep voice of hers. She'd give me a look with the very devil in her eyes, but without any hauteur or jeering. It clipped 20 years off my age and I could feel her perfume like little touches all over my skin.

Was ever I guilty of wishin' a client would get carried off quick by a coronary, that was the time! McMurphey kept sayin' 'eh, eh' and pushing out his little red lips while I damned his useless hide and knew I could have that woman —if we'd been alone, we woulda done it right then and there — before the fireplace, between the big doors.

But the husband roused up at last and escorted me right to the front doors, with her standin' a little behind looking ready to laugh in his face, telling me "goodnight" in a way that said "see you tomorrow."

Sure I coulda called her the next day on a dozen good excuses. That kind of woman, so superior and sophisticated, don't need to play games . . . She was used to admiration and she was askin' for a heavier scene. I coulda given, too.

On nights when those underground thoughts work themselves up, I've had her every way a man can have a woman and I don't feel shame as I play with those imaginings — conversely, the sitting in the Golden Pard last night with Gretchen, it was harmless, but I'd prefer to forget it, it was ignominious.

All in all, the difference is, that woman, the one I don't want to forget, was the biggest test set to me in my whole married life with Naomi. I passed that test and I wish Naomi could appreciate what I gave up for her even though she won't ever know.

Now and then I feel myself trying to get closer to Naomi in the old way but I turn myself away. It don't hurt to punish her for something she don't even know about, huh?

Punishment is too hard a word for it. I punish myself a lot more.

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Local History

Hood River, Oregon

Hood River, Ore.

Some 400 Japanese Americans reside in Hood River valley, Oregon, today, but only a few of the pioneer immigrants remain, the youngest in their 70s and the oldest in the 90s. Their children and grandchildren carry on now, owning and operating over 2,500 acres of orchard or nearly 20 per cent of all orchard land in the valley. The pioneer Japanese are rightfully proud of their achievements, but prouder still of their sons and daughters to whom they stressed, over and over, the importance of an education. They count amongst their children: doctors, lawyers, engineers, scientists, teachers, nurses and dentists. These, in the eyes of the pioneer Issei, comprise their biggest contribution to America, the land of their choice.

* * *

The first Japanese to come to Hood River Valley arrived in the 1890s — first as loggers and railroad section hands. It was not until 1907 that they were able to acquire land in Hood River Valley to plant fruit trees and strawberries. By 1920, they were producing 75 per cent of the total strawberry crop in the valley. In 1923, the Japanese developed the asparagus industry.

To circumvent the unfair alien land law, eventually declared unconstitutional, many bought land in the name of their minor sons and daughters. They continued to work and save and buy land until more than a 1,000 acres of farmland were being operated at the onset of World War II.

A strong wave of anti-Japanese sentiment, edified by the removal of the names of Nisei servicemen from the county honor roll during World War II, had its effect as barely one-half of the 500 Japanese evacuated during the war returned to the valley. And many were also those who did own their land at the time of evacuation.

It was a white Methodist preacher who believed in the Nisei, who was largely responsible for restoring the Nisei names to the county honor roll.

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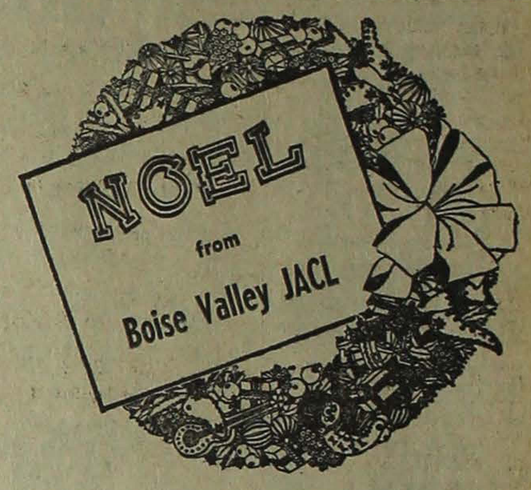

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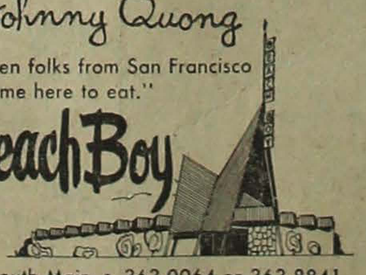

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The Jerseyman

Continued from Page B-5

Seabrook extended his invitation to Nisei for employment in his extensive agricultural enterprises.

On January 15, 1944, two Nisei from Amache WRA Camp in Colorado — George Sakamoto and Henry Kaihara, both formerly from Northern California, came to Seabrook with one suitcase each. This was still a restricted area and required special clearance with the Eastern Defense Command. They helped to "break the ice" for others to follow.

In April of the same year, Fuju "Mayor" Sasaki, Harold Ouchida and Ellen Noguchi (now Mrs. Kiyomi Nakamura) from Jerome WRA Camp in Arkansas, came to survey the family relocation opportunities at Seabrook. They helped to pave the way for family groups to relocate in Cumberland County.

And many came — some 2,300 in number including the children. With the West Coast still restricted to Japanese, they came from all WRA centers, Jerome and Rohwer in Arkansas, Poston and Gila in Arizona, Amache in Colorado, Manzanar in California, Heart Mountain in Wyoming and Topaz in Utah. Others included Peruvian-Japanese interned from Peru in Crystal City, Tex.

Early Readjustments

In the beginning there was a period of fear and hostility in the midst of a terrible war that bred hatred for all persons of Japanese ancestry.

Adjustments had to be made rapidly in the life of the new community. Civic and religious leaders and the people of the press and radio helped to improve the relations. Youngsters made remarkable adjustment in the local school systems.

Seabrook JACL, organized in 1946, devoted its major efforts in the citizenship program, community relations and service projects. It has served as the cornerstone of the community in action for over the past quarter century. At present, over one-third of its membership is represented by non-Japanese.

One of the most outstanding programs dealt with citizenship for the Issei, the parent generation, who were then under restrictions as aliens ineligible for naturalization. (Exclusion Act of 1924 denied naturalization privileges to Japanese foreign-born.)

With the great assistance from the American Legion Shoemaker Post 95 of Bridgeton and the final action by the U.S. Congress, the hope and dream of the Issei pioneers became a reality on June 29, 1953. A special citizenship naturalization court was held at Seabrook Public School with Judge David Horowitz officiating. 148 Isseis of Seabrook took their oath for their long awaited citizenship status. This unprecedented event in the State of New Jersey was also the first Issei group citizenship program of its kind on the mainland.

* * *

Successful story

IT HAS been most amazing to review the progress made in the community acceptance and excellent relations enjoyed by the Nisei and their children. Today, the majority of the fourth generation are growing up, integrated with European-Asian cultural heritage.

To quote the editorial of Bridgeton Evening News:

"We no longer call Seabrook neighbors Japanese Americans — we prefer to call them fellow neighbors, fine friends and excellent citizens."

Yes, Seabrook JACL members have cause to proudly salute its neighbors, community leaders and the people of Southern New Jersey who helped them become one of them. This is even more apparent today when the majority of the third generation marriages represent mixed racial family ties.

This Seabrook story represents a successful milestone for the National JACL organization which worked diligently toward the relocation of Nisei families from WRA centers.

Seabrook JACL salutes the courage and foresight of the National JACL leaders and their guidance during those dark moments of our national history. This leadership helped to broaden the horizon of the American dream for all. JACL continues to influence and to perpetuate its slogan — "Better Americans in a Greater America."

'Chi' open to evacuees

Continued from Page B-5

saku Nagano, soy sauce manufacturer and owner of the Wisteria Tea Room; Jokichi Takamine, piano maker; Ushitaro Ohtake, gift shop owner; Kankuro Matsumoto, art restorer; and many many more.

Photographer Osato

The most colorful, however, was Shoji Osato, a photographer, who married an Omaha debutante, and had two equally colorful children. Their daughter, Sono, is the famous dancer; and son, Tim, was one of the original Quiz Kids on radio.

Mr. Osato is also remembered for his part in the Japanese Teahouse and Garden in Jackson Park, which was destroyed by vandals during the second World War.

When the war came, there were approximately 300 Japanese families in Chicago. There were a few who were rounded up and interned but for the most part, none were prevented from conducting business as usual.

Mr. Joichi, who with his wife and seven sons had moved to Chicago from Colorado in 1927, was operating a restaurant at the time.

Evacuees Welcomed

In a recent interview he was asked if the coming of the evacuees had been disturbing to his family and to the other Chicago Japanese. He said that they had always been segregated and had kept pretty much within the community so that the coming of evacuees just made the community larger and more vigorous.

In 1967, a grateful Japanese community gave the city of Chicago several dozen cherry trees for giving them a warm reception during the war. Although many factors including a fair press contributed to this warm reception, it should be remembered that it was the early Issei pioneer who paved the way for all the Japanese who followed.

—Chiye Tomihiro

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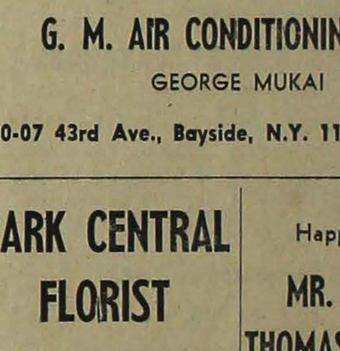

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PACIFIC CITIZEN
HOLIDAY ISSUE
DEC. 24-31, 1971
Section C

Sansei and sensei swap school ideas

By Sharon Uyeda

WHILE IN Japan this summer, I had the opportunity to visit a couple of elementary schools in Tokyo, to read about the Japanese educational system and to interview a sensei (teacher).

Being a public school teacher myself, I was very interested in learning more about the schools in Japan, especially at the elementary level.

I learned that the school year is divided into three terms and that the first term begins on April 1 and corresponds with the fiscal year.

Three vacation periods occur during the year: summer (end of July and through August), winter (just before and after the new year) and spring (after the annual examination).

In recent years no definite homework assignment is made during vacation periods and the children are able to enjoy life in their own respective ways.

In California, we also have three major vacation periods: summer (mid-June through the first part of September), winter (just before Christmas and the week following it) and spring (a week before Easter Sunday).

California's summer break is longer than Japan's and the children busy themselves with many activities, such as summer school, swimming lessons, family outings and vacations.

Students in Uniform

Since school was still in session when I was in Tokyo, I frequently saw children in uniform walking to and from school. The young ones carried book packs on their backs and gaily conversed as they walked to school and waited to go into class.

On one warm and humid day, I visited an elementary school in Tokyo. The classrooms were filled with children but even under such uncomfortable conditions, I noticed how well behaved the children were.

The kindergarteners were busy at work and only looked up to see who was entering the classroom. During the visitation, the school had a fire drill which was performed in an orderly fashion.

As the children were dismissed to return to their classrooms, a group of them approached us and wanted to shake our hands and say, "hello". I was with a group of Caucasians and seeing us must have been a new experience for many of the children.

A Music Class

We returned to the classrooms and visited a music class next. The teacher was instructing the class in a song and every child had his book open and was participating.

Besides choral instruction, each child has the opportunity to learn a simple musical instrument and the school is well equipped with instruments.

Talent in the arts and crafts was also seen in the art class as well as on the bulletin boards around the school.

Being able to see classrooms and children in action was great. Reading about what's happening in the schools is one way of gaining information but the more enriching way is to actually see it happening in person.

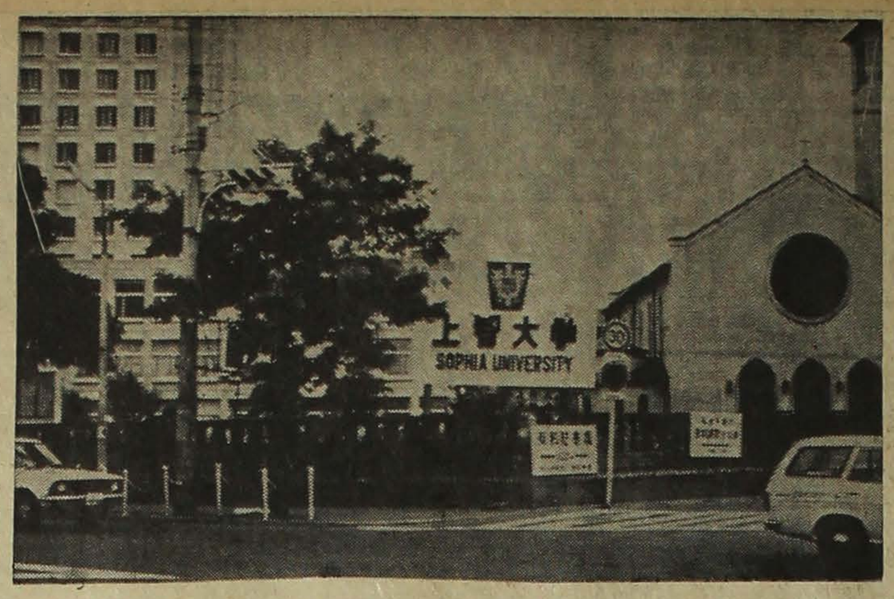
The Report Cards

I also gathered some information from a Shogakko sensei (elementary school teacher) who was kind enough to see and talk to me. He mentioned that the children at his school are evaluated three times during the year by means of report cards.

In addition to these report cards, parent conference are held twice a month if they are needed so that any academic problem can be discussed and corrected.

In my school district in San Jose, we formally evaluate our children three times during the year. For the first and second grading periods, narrative reports are written and parent conferences are held. The last evaluation is a summary re-

(Continued on Page C-9)



TOKYO'S SOPHIA UNIVERSITY: A view from the bridge over the Yotsuya Station; St. Ignatius Church at right.

JACL-JAL Fellowship Reports

Group Dynamics in Japan best appreciated when seen

By Ron Kobata

San Francisco

I HAD many qualifications and reservations in preparing this essay. The main obstacle was that I did not feel that I was in any position to quickly judge and evaluate what I saw and experienced since I soon realized that most of my observations would be from a foreign ("gaijin") perspective, and my limited academic background in the study of Japanese society left me with very little, if any, frame of reference from which to objectively view Japan.

There was also the considerations of the limited time spent and opportunities for interaction with the people in other than very cordial sociable circumstances, which offered little in the way of insights.

I should also mention that most of my stay in Japan was spent in the Tokyo and Kyoto areas, therefore when I speak of Japan it is to be understood that my observations were, at best, limited to urban Japan.

Culture Shock

The cultural shock that I imagine most Sansei's experience with their first encounter with the country of their ancestry represents, to me, the degree and effect of our acculturation into the American society. In discussions with other Japanese Americans making their first visit to Japan, including a few who have been working or going to school there for at least a year, I found that there was a common feeling of discomfort and confusion mixed with frustration in adjusting to the new and, in most cases, unexpected situation.

The discomfort was primarily psychological, therefore very difficult to analyze.

Another common experience was a feeling of loneliness which I felt to be rather ironic considering that privacy in Japan is minimal according to American standards. Here I am speaking of physical privacy. Perhaps this is a difference between Japanese and American cultures.

These feelings can only be understood by visiting the country for yourself. Many people who had gone to Japan prior to my leaving, related many of their experiences to me, but not until I arrived in Japan did I really understand what they meant.

'Group Concept'

A general hypothesis put forth by many authorities on the subject of Japanese society is the concept of "groupness" and the strong hierarchical system around which the group functions, as being essential to the Japanese social structure. While I accepted this concept before my visit to Japan, my experiences in Japan enabled me to realize the extent to which groupness and hierarchy effected all levels and phases of society.

I attribute Japan's rapid modernization and technological advancement to the group dynamics of the hierarchical system; where group personality takes precedence over individual personality and the maintenance of order within the system is primary. The dynamism of the group interaction introduces a high evel of competition and regimentation which then manifests itself in the diligence and mechanization of the working people.

The group system also contributes to, or is a part of, what may be labeled a religious or spiritual dynamism that seems to be inherent in the people.

The effects of the system can be seen in the work styles of the people. In restaurants your water glass is kept filled, table cleaned, ash trays emptied, and this is not to encourage you to leave as it is meant in American establishments.

Part-Time Job

I knew one student at Sophia University who had an "arbeit" (part-time job) in a restaurant; he would go to work early to prepare, be on the move every minute, and stay over to clean up. This, I learned, was the standard work style.

Visits to various industrial plants offered more examples of this type of "enthusiasm." Compare this to the American standard where you arrive at work at the last possible minute and then you take company time to prepare while counting the minutes to the coffee break. Then you begin preparing to leave before you are scheduled to.

Besides work styles you can look to student demonstrations,

(Continued on Page C-5)

Impressions of a Fresno St. teacher

By Bill Tsuji

Fresno

TO CAPTURE the "essence" of Japan would be a difficult task for anyone no matter how long the residence has been. But, I would like to try and give my feelings of Japan as I was able to experience it during July and August of 1971.

My very first impression of Tokyo concerned the heat and humidity. I felt as if I had walked into an oven which had been preheated for a pot roast. I never did get accustomed to the heat in the six weeks that I was in Japan.

As soon as I was able to get settled in my dorm at Sophia University, I opened my eyes and ears to capture the "essence" of Japan as I would interpret it.

Quite a City

Tokyo is quite a city. The hustle-bustle of its people, the immense buildings, the movement of the cars and subways, all stand out as distinct features of the new Japan which I visited. The streets were always filled with people, especially during the rush hours, to an extent which I had never witnessed previously.

Also quite evident were the thousands and thousands of coffee shops which the people frequent daily during the heat of the day.

Though there are 10 million people in the city there didn't seem the discourteousness or rudeness which one might expect (or receive in the U.S. cities). It seems as if everyone accepts the fact that it is crowded and makes the best of it under all circumstances (i.e., getting in and out of the subways during rush hours).

I also felt a sense of security walking around most parts of the city day or night, which I would not have felt in the streets here in the U.S., though this might just be a personal impression only.

Anticipation

One thing which I had always wondered about prior to going to Japan was how it would feel to be among so many Japanese people. Here in America the most Japanese I would see at any one time might be during Nisei Week, which is crowded in itself.

But, I had still wondered how it would be with nothing but Japanese around. I found out.

One usually sees nothing but Caucasians here in America, occasionally other Japanese-Americans, depending on where you live or who you interact with.

Continued on Page D-11

Vital social issues confront highly industrialized Japan

By Alan T. Nishio

Tokyo

RECEIVING the JACL-JAL Summer fellowship to Sophia University afforded me the opportunity to visit Japan and study during a vital and rapidly changing period in Japan and Japanese-American relations this past summer.

Recent economic and political actions taken by American government and business have served to bring about a serious examination of Japan's economic and military dependence upon the U.S. and its pattern of economic development under the ruling Liberal Democratic Party of Prime Minister Eisaku Sato.

The six-week Summer Session program in Asian Studies was established at Sophia University in Tokyo to provide non-Japanese speaking students with an understadning and appreciation of Japan. A very systematic and impressive picture of Japan was given through class lectures, field trips and tours.

The classes I attended were concerned with contemporary Japanese society and the Japanese economy. Afternoon and weekend tours provided a cultural and historical dimension as well as the opportunity to study aspects of Japanese society outside of the classroom.

Achievement Ethic

My own academic interests during the program centered around the economic growth aspects of "The Emerging Japanese Super-State" described by futurologist Herman Kahn. Class lectures tended to reinforce already stereotypic descriptions of the factors underlying Japan's industrial growth.

Businessmen, business consultants, and university faculty described the achievement ethic of the people, the highly educated and loyal work force, the labor - intensive economy highly adaptable to technological innovation, low defense and social welfare expenditures, and high facilities and production investments.

More than ample statistical evidence was given to support these descriptions: (1) favorable investment ratios and trade balances, (2) low worker turnover rates, (3) a 10% growth rate in the economy, and (4) the world's third largest Gross National Product.

What greatly disturbed me in these classes was the ease with which these lectures treated contemporary Japanese society and the Japanese economy as almost totally separate entities.

Very little concern or emphasis was placed upon the interrelations between the two.

What has been the impact of Japan's concentration on industrial growth on Japanese society and the identity of the Japanese people?

Lectures Misleading

It was outside of class that I found the opportunity to speak with people not directly related to academics or business about their views on this subject.

It was through these conversations that I was to find how misleading these lectures and statistics were in providing an adequate picture of Japan. Conversations with a variety of people revealed many of the victims and sacrifices of Japan's almost single-minded concentration upon industrial growth.

These vital issues had been so easily glossed over in the glowing presentations of Japan's economic achievements:

(1) The struggle of the peasants being displaced by the state of military bases and economic land development projects,

(2) Industrial "rationalization" campaigns to displace unskilled workers,

(3) Urban congestion and pollution,

(4) Rising consumer prices and the rapid dwindling of the small business economy,

(5) The growing consumption-centered **anomie** of the middle-class "salary man" working for huge corporations,

(6) Continued social and economic discrimination against various cultural and ethaic minorities in Japan, and

(7) The growing threat of the re-emergence of Japanese militarism.

Growing Disenchantment

These and many more struggles have come to symbolize the growing disenchantment of the people toward the economic directions which Japan has taken.

The struggle in Sanrizuka over the forceful expropriation of land from farmers for the new Tokyo airport has come to symbolize the problems facing peasants throughout Japan. This struggle came to the recent attention of Americans when three policemen were slain during a land expropriation attempt.

The struggle itself, however, centers around the government's policy of consolidating agricultural areas and reducing the agricultural population to meet the demands of continued economic growth.

(Continued on Page C-4)

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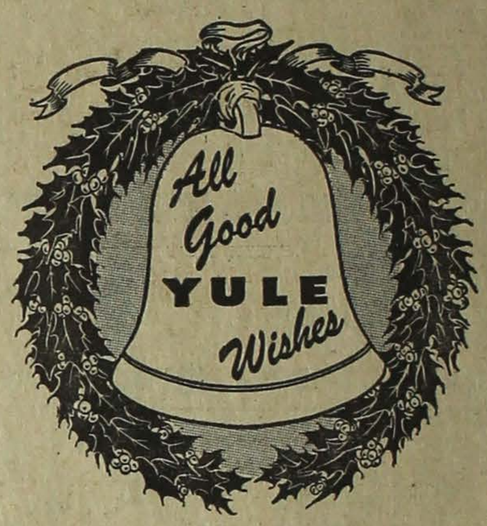

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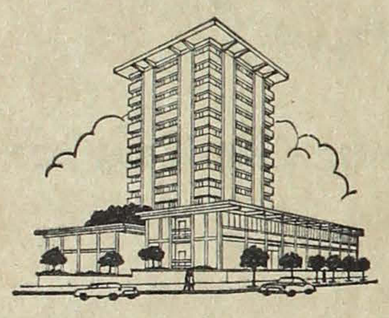

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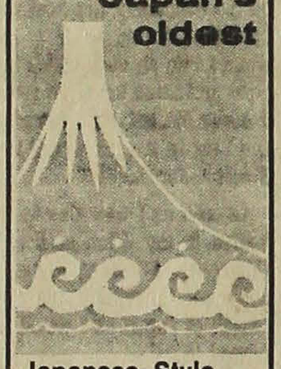

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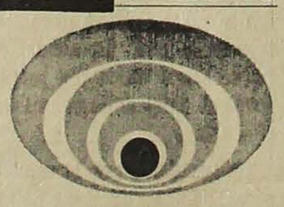

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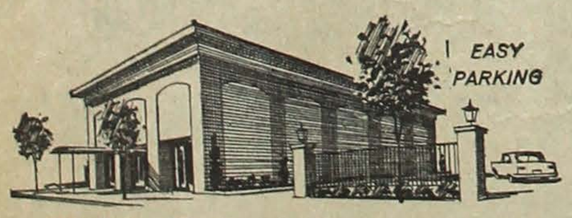

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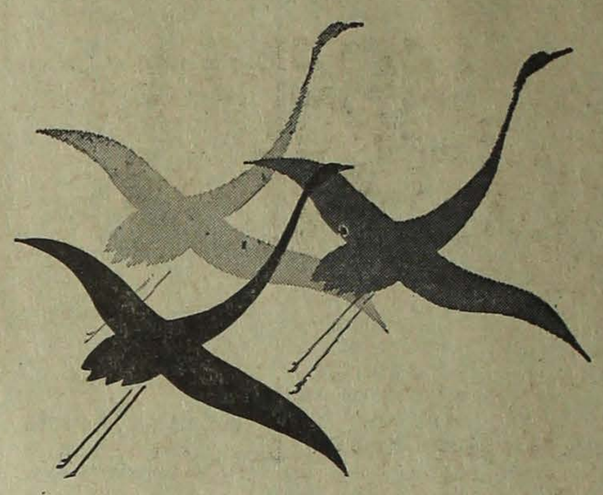

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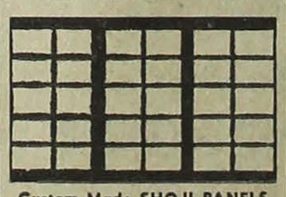
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Vital social issues face urbanized Japan

(Continued from Page C-1)

The government's rationale for this policy has been the need for larger industrial facilities and labor to continue growth and maintain economic competitiveness for world markets.

To the farmers of Sanrizuka, however, the struggle has become one of not only protecting their own property but one of trying to preserve a way of life in Japan.

* * *

Changing life style

IN 1878, agricultural workers comprised 83.6 percent of the population. By 1961, this percentage has dropped to 48 percent. The current percentage is below 18 percent.

Much of this decline can be attributed to the government's economic land development policies. Small farmers throughout Japan and Okinawa have been removed from the land and forced into low paying industrial and service work.

Many others have been forced to leave the land because of the pollution caused by the industries built in these areas.

Much of traditional Japanese culture is based on the land being the spirit and life of the people. To the peasants, this life is rapidly disappearing.

Fishermen Affected

A similar fate has also confronted those whole livelihood has been traditionally dependent upon fishing. The extensive use of rivers, streams, and the sea for the dumping of industrial and human waste sewage has led to the disappearance and death of innumerable varieties of sea-life from Japan and its surrounding waters.

Much of the sashimi now eaten in Japan must be imported from abroad because of their disappearance from local waters. Fishermen in these polluted areas have been forced to relocate or pursue another way of life.

Thus, much of the continued post-war economic growth of Japan has been at the costs and sacrifices of the Japanese peasants.

Those who relocate in Japan's major cities are faced with a situation far from ideal. The crowded living conditions, traffic congestion, rising consumer prices and pollution of the cities are all too familiar to recent visitors.

Due to housing shortages and congestion, the average Tokyo worker faces a three-hour round trip from home to work daily standing in a crowded bus, subway, or train. The more "fortunate" make the three hour trek by car in bumper-to-bumper traffic on many roads intended for automobile use.

These conditions are not merely undesirable side effects of distortions of Japan's pattern of industrial growth, they are rather a direct result of the state's "ethic of GNP."

'Social Overhead'

Funds used for pollution control, roads, and various public facilities and services are termed by economists as "social overhead" or "social cost" when compared with an industry's direct costs of production.

In Japan, as in the U.S., funds that would otherwise be used to bettering the conditions of urban living have been diverted into production investment to maintain a high growth.

Businessmen argue that low social overhead expenditures are required for Japan to maintain the economic competitiveness of its products. Thus the living environment of all Japanese and the lives (in the case of pollution and traffic) of countless others have been sacrificed to continue growth.

* * *

Serve the people

MANY JAPANESE are only too acutely aware of the costs

Continued on Page D-11

ALAN NISHIO, JAL-JACL Fellowship winner this year, extended his stay in Japan — forwarding his report from Tokyo with this picture.

Local History

Alameda's first Issei colony founded in 1869

Alameda

Consciously or not, it appears that the Issei emphasized the factors that strengthened individual character — ethics, education and religion. As Professor Edwin O. Reischauer has observed, one of the most significant contributions of the early Japanese was the manner in which they raised their children to become worthy citizens in America. The immigrants who have settled in Alameda can stand with Issei of other communities on this most significant contribution.

* * *

First record of Japanese immigrants to Alameda appears in the San Francisco Chronicle of June 17, 1869, reporting that a colony of about 15 immigrants — possible political refugees — was founded in 1868 to learn a useful occupation. "By the advice of Mr. Van Reed they leased a farm in Alameda County and hired a few intelligent white men to instruct them," the Chronicle reported.

In the Alameda paper, there is also mention of the son of the consul general of Japan living in Alameda in 1869. Aside from these two brief, but historic, accounts, the Issei story of the Japanese in Alameda today goes back to 1900.

The Japanese settling in Alameda were predominantly from two prefectures: Fukuoka and Hiroshima. The proximity of the Port of San Francisco and the close kinship to residents who previously had come from the same prefectures drew the immigrants to the residential city of Alameda, which was in need for gardeners and domestic help — occupations that could be easily learned and done by the young immigrant.

Japanese Town

In time, Japanese were establishing their own businesses on Park St. between Buena Vista and Lincoln Avenues, where bath houses, barbers, hotel, laundry and grocery stores catered to the Japanese. But most of the Issei went into gardening, nursery or housework.

On the matter of raising a family, the pioneer Issei of Alameda were mainly the younger sons from the farming class of Japan. Only one was of the samurai tradition. Only three of the early settlers had the equivalent of a college education; the rest having only finished grammar school.

Coming from a fixed and stable society, most individuals understood their respective role and duty in the Japanese community and imbued with the moral and ethical values of that society. Patriotism, loyalty, respect for authority and responsibility of other individuals were some of the strong guidelines to which they adhered. Responsibility of others in the community helped those in their midst who were in dire need. Respect for authority helped keep the police records clean of Japanese cases.

Parents Sacrifice

The importance of education was further stressed upon their children. Many parents endured personal sacrifices to insure that education. The result of this encouragement can be noted in the formative years of the Nisei during the 1930s when Alameda High School had five valedictorians and seven continued through college to their doctorates.

Also important in the family picture was the role of the churches, the present Buena Vista United Methodist Church having been founded in 1908 and the Buddhist Temple in 1918, which not only instructed their own in the faith but also conducted Japanese language classes to the young Nisei before World War II. One of the sons of Alameda, proficient in the Japanese language, was killed in action in the Philippines.

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Appreciated when seen

Continued from Page C-1

new religions and recreational activities and see more examples of the dynamism.

For instance, in observing some of the athletic teams at Sophia go through their "warm-ups", there seemed to be a religious involvement in their attitudes toward physical discipline and training, which is unlike the American emphasis on technique. I observed a varsity basketball team "practice", running and exercising, never touching a basketball once, for over the 45 minutes that I stayed to watch. They were at the point of exhaustion as I left. I have never noticed this with the University of California team.

Cultural Comparisons

Relating Japan's syncretization of western influences to the Japanese American experience, I would characterize in the case of Japan a western model on top of traditional Japanese values, therefore many physical transformations are clearly visible. But my experiences lead me to the conclusion that Japan's values have remained static.

In the case of the Japanese Americans you have the basic Japanese values incorporated into the American or western models and values. Thereby creating a definite sub-culture which is neither "Japanese" nor "American". This made it rather difficult, for most of the Japanese people I came in contact with, to know how to relate to a Sansei. To them, even those who had visited the United States, an American was a rich, well educated, white Anglo-Saxon Protestant, who did not like to be argued with therefore you just agreed and kept quiet whenever they were around.

Reactions in Japan

The usual first reaction to the notion that I was from America were questions such as, "Then you are from Hawaii?" or "Are both your parents Japanese?" It was perplexing for them to imagine Nihonmachi's and Little Tokyo's in America.

As a Sansei I was a novelty since I looked Japanese but, was able to write and speak English, even slang! Then on the other hand I could speak very little and read even less Japanese. They were also very surprised that I was familiar with and enjoyed Japanese dishes.

In theoretical terms Japan has gone through many quantitative changes, whereas the Japanese Americans have experienced qualitative changes in values through acculturation.

'Shikata-ganai'

Using the example of the Japanese term "Shikata-ganai" will make this point clearer. In the Japanese American context the term has somewhat of a negative defeatest connotation, while in Japan the term is rarely used and seems to be an inherent part of the peoples nature. It is an accepted fact of life with no negative or positive value; in other words, a social reality.

There are many possible assumptions to be made from this phenomenon. In Japan there are very few positive alternatives given or being developed by the people to their present life styles or values. It is a matter of being a part of the systemn or dropping out and in most cases this would be committing social suicide.

In the United States there are possibilities for Japanese Americans to develop alternatives in the form of citizen run social, political, educational, economic, or religious organizations from which they may organize the community into creating alternatives. It is the realization that there are possible alternatives that cause Japanese Americans not to be completely convinced of whatever their conflict may be, but rather that pursue it any further they would let it go and say, "Shikata ga-nai."

Similarities

But for the most part the Japanese American has accepted and maintained its role in the American society as defined by the dominant majority. Accepting the status quo, taking on the quiet, industrious, subservient stereotypes can perhaps be seen as similarities between the Japanese and Japanese American people, in terms of respect for the established authority and order.

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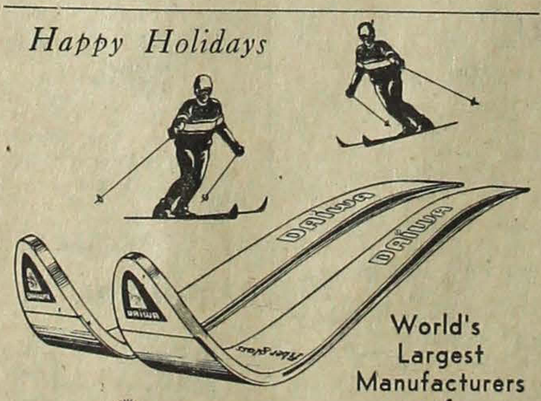

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Local History

Oil strike ruins Issei farmers in Long Beach

THE SAGA of the Japanese farmer in California and other western states may all have a similar ring in retelling the story, but not for the Issei who came to Long Beach in the late 1910s to farm on the gentle, frost-free hills to the north of the peaceful seaside town of 60,000.

Oil was discovered on that hill in June, 1920. Until that time, and a couple of years afterward, Signal Hill — as the area is known today — presented a most picturesque sight. The warm climate produced the earliest vegetables and flowers of the season. Many Japanese farmed the south and east slopes. Colorful squares of multicolored flowers and white-canvas covered cucumber beds appeared to the passers-by like a bright quilt. The farmers were prospering in the rich soil.

But the news of the oil strike saw pandemonium break loose not unlike the Gold Rush days. Disregarding the rights of the Issei farmers who had leased the land, oil companies moved in with their heavy drilling equipment and set up their derricks and machinery. Many of the farmers had no choice but to abandon their farms and move elsewhere.

Farms which were spared, nonetheless, suffered heavily by oil geysers which erupted during the course of drilling spraying the flowers and vegetables with sticky, black oil. Nothing else could be done. Over hundred Issei farmers, as a consequence, suffered.

Compromise Urged

This is when the Japanese Association of Long Beach entered the scene, offering their services and legal advice to the beleaguered Issei farmers. Since the oil companies maintained a huge legal staff, the Japanese Association found it more advisable to settle the damage inflicted on the farms, loss of crops, etc., out-of-court through compromises.

While many farmers were satisfied with compromise, about 40 claims were placed in the hands of an attorney, but these cases never did come up.

Other Issei farms surrounded Long Beach in the 1920s. Red radishes and parsley were specialties on farms near Seal Beach to the east.

On the Bixby Ranch where Long Beach State College stands today, celery was grown for the eastern market. In North Long Beach, Issei grew sugar beets. Along Perris Rd. (now Santa Fe Avenue in west Long Beach), the Issei did well in row crops.

* * *

A Hog Ranch

AN ENTIRELY different occupation for the Issei was the raising of hogs on the north slope of Signal Hill by a company formed of five families.

It began when a Miss Sue Ando successfully bid for the garbage contract of the City of Long Beach, but gradually the city began making difficult demands on the Issei hog ranchers. They built a large concrete box to keep down the odor, installed an expensive Fairbank scale to weigh each truckful of garbage.

The company began to succeed when hoof and mouth disease broke out. The hogs were all condemned and sales were stopped at a time when hog prices had reached its all-time high of 10 cents a pound on hoof.

The five families were quarantined until the epidemic subsided but by that time, their hog business was ruined. The county agricultural department ordered all the hogs to be slaughtered. Of the 7,000 head in the pens, only one-third of the value was reimbursed.

Signal Hill may have proved a boon to the oil men, but it was a discouraging history to the Issei farmers and hog ranchers. Yet the spirit of the Issei was never broken. They sought new lands and new occupations.

And undergirding them was the Japanese Association, the Issei organization which sought to uphold the pride and dignity of families, coming to their rescue when necessary.

* * *

On the Pike

WHILE THE pioneer Issei of Long Beach were primarily engaged in farming, there was a scattering of storekeepers on the main thoroughfare of Pine Ave. Several operated the produce section in the large market complex on Third St. There was also an Issei-operated fish market, restaurant and barber shop in town.

On the Pike, the amusement center located on the beach front, Mr. Kanow operated the only Oriental art goods store, the Benten, there. Mr. Serisawa, father of two famous artists today, Sueo and Ikuo, had his attractive oil painting studios at the south-end of the Pike.

As the Nisei started attending school, the parents met at a private home on Elm St. at Third to organize a Christian church so that the children might learn western ways and become better citizens.

In 1924, the Issei residents of the community amassed a sum of $10,000 and donated it to the church for its building fund. At the time, when a crate of vegetables sold for 25 cents, it is evident that the $10,000 represented many hours of hard work and sacrifice.

With men such as Mr. Chobei Kondo, Mr. Shigetomi, Mr. Kawanami, Mr. Yamagata, Mr. Dobashi, Mr. Yamaguchi, Mr. Soejima, and many others promoting the worthy project, the first Japanese church in Long Beach came into being at 1333 Locust Ave.

Civic Improvement

Despite the setback the hardship that beset the Issei of Long Beach in the 1920s, the warmth, unity and friendship among them was marvelous. Cooperation for the betterment of Long Beach continued in every way. Wholehearted support was given to the Community Chest, local parade, exhibits and school activities.

If the Issei pioneers of Long Beach could see the vast changes that have come with their children and grandchildren in gainful employment of many kinds and the esteem which the Japanese American community enjoys today, they will feel their struggle has not been in vain. They, who held individual pride and honest work as virtues, have given the Nisei a meaningful heritage.

Bay Area Community chapter format differs

SAN FRANCISCO — First organized in November, 1970, and chartered on January, 1971, the Bay Area Community chapter of the Japanese American Citizens League differs from the conventional chapters in that its membership is based more on frame of mind rather than place of residence, though the bulk of its members reside in the San Francisco Bay Area.

Bay Area Community JACL also differs from the conventional chapters in that its members broadly share similar social and political philosophies, which adapts itself for easy communication and rapid action. Its purpose is to work for change in present society and institutions, inviting young, middle-aged and the elderly to work together to effect the change.

Bay Area Community JACL subscribes to the basic JACL goals to work together to improve the quality of American society through social, political and educational action.

How the new chapter is able to carry out its basic philosophy of action spells the chief difference from the other conventional chapters.

Modus Vivendi

Individual or groups of members are allowed maximum freedom, encouragement and responsibility to pursue whatever programs that are relevant to the individuals. There is no imposition of a "tyranny of the majority" and the chapter structure is such that its constitution protects the right of any five or more members to take any action they please.

The constitution has no board of directors, each member operates as a co-equal. The chapter chairman's role is only to carry out the service functions of coordination and housekeeping.

The chapter trusts this kind of structure can elicit each member's best creativity and thereby contribute to the community.

After one year of experience, the chapter in its evaluation report published with their 1972 membership solicitation letter said progress was sufficiently encouraging to have members vote unanimously to continue as a chapter in 1972.

1971 Activities

Some of the things the Bay Area Community JACL were involved with during the past year were:

NEWCOMERS - NEW ISSEI — The chapter initiated a series of friendship get-togethers with newcomers from Japan (the "new Issei") in order to share experiences and gain better understanding with all segments of the Asian American community. The initial focus has been mainly with the women with discussions held on child care, education and health. Future involvement calls for working with the "new Nisei" or teenage Amerasian youth.

ANTI-WAR ACTIONS — The chapter co-sponsored the April mass peace march in San Francisco, the Hiroshima commemoration and rally against war, racism, poverty and repression; issued a statement against the My Lai massacre and the "Free Calley" movement; issued a statement expressing concern over a revival of the military in Japan; and co-sponsored the Maruki artists Hiroshima panels exhibit as a memorial for peace.

PUBLIC EDUCATION — The chapter presented a "walking history of Asian Americans" at the Oakland museum, a demonstration portraying the issues and personalities involved in the Asian experience in America. It accompanied the photographic exhibit of the Japanese American incarceration during WW2, then being shown at the museum. Future programs planned include a symposium on U.S.-Japan economic, political and military relations.

Public Issues

CHAPTER INVOLVEMENT — The chapter was further involved with a fund raising for Nisei longshoremen, support of such groups as the United Asian Community, Coalition for Media Change, Minority Affirmative Action Coalition, East Bay Japanese for Action, San Francisco Japanese Community Youth Council; support for Amerasian children in Japan, for Iva Toguri d'Aquino; and programs on community control of police and problems of modern Hawaii.

As the Bay Area Community chapter gains new members, new ideas and new talent, its potential can increase but the whole key to effective action is to have a sufficient number of people with similar interests who can work together as a group.

In nearly all of the above activities, the Bay Area Community JACL was the only chapter involved.

The chapter is seeking those who have been isolated or frustrated as the "minority voice" or "token liberal" in the conventional chapter to join them, as well as the traditionally anti-JACLer to consider the possibility that an organization is only a reflection of the individuals in them.

Present membership in the Bay Area Community has learned that JACL is a useful platform from which to speak out on issues and a vehicle to accomplish practical, political, social and educational goals. Persons may write to the Bay Area Community JACL, 1150 Park Hills Rd., Berkeley, Calif. 94708, for further information.

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School views

(Continued from Page C-1)

port of the child's progress during the year and is sent home in June.

Summer Trips.

Seeing many children traveling in groups during the summer months, I asked the sensei about his school's summer program. He stated that all the teachers take their students on trips as part of the summer school.

These trips teach children how to live together and interact.

During the summer in my district, there are no formal duties for the teachers; however, if a teacher teaches summer school, she often takes her class on field trips for enrichment activities.

Moral education in Japan is another area I was interested in and I did some reading on it. I learned that moral education is taught for 45 minutes daily in the elementary schools and its function is extremely important and much is expected of its effects.

36 Moral Virtues

There are 36 moral virtues which are expected to be taught and discussed by the teacher and pupils in the elementary classrooms. It is taught through supplementary materials, audio-visual aids and some printed matter.

Maybe it is this moral education which the children receive each day that makes discipline a minor issue in the Japanese schools.

I can still recall the answer which the sensei gave me when I asked about the teacher's way of disciplining in his school. He said in essence that there were few discipline cases and most of the problems were discussed and resolved during the monthly parent conferences.

Also in my reading, I learned how the public sschools are financed. The responsibility for support of public education is shared by the national, prefectural and municipal governments. Each level of government provides for its own educational activities with funds derived from its own taxes and other receipts of income.

* * *

Role of education

EDUCATION IS very important to the Japanese. Many parents make numerous sacrifices in order to send their children to the best schools.

One professor mentioned that there is a succession of schools which a child must attend to be eventually accepted to Tokyo University (the top university in Japan).

Another point which illustrates the importance of education in Japan is the compulsory education system which requires all children between the ages of 6 and 15 to attend 6-year elementary schools and 3-year lower secondary schools.

Compulsory education is free for all children and in the event that a child comes from a needy family, he is provided for by the national and local governments with special grants covering expenses for school lunch, school excursion, school supplies, medical care, etc.

The 99.8% enrollment in compulsory education in the elementary schools shows an effective program in operation.

Acknowledgments

This summer, I was able to briefly compare Japanese education with my own personal experiences in teaching. I am very grateful to the JACL and JAL for providing me the opportunity to study in Japan and broaden my knowledge and awareness of the Japanese.

The Sophia University personnel: Father Bairy, Father Hancock, Father Rush and Narumi, one of the student guides, were all helpful in my research of Japanese schools and I thank them very much for their assistance.

I met some wonderful people this summer and also saw many fascinating places. The interesting events and happenings have made a lasting impression on me and my friends are still hearing about my trip.

I was most pleased to have been selected as one of the summer fellowship winners and to have represented the JACL and JAL in Japan. Being involved in the summer program at Sophia oriented me to Japan, especially Tokyo, and was a good way to see Japan for the first time.

Local History

Cortez Japanese Colony

An ancient Hebrew once said, "He that goes forth weeping, bearing the seed of sowing, shall come home with shout of joy, bringing his sheaves with him." In brief, this is the saga of the Cortez Japanese Colony in central California founded in 1919.

* * *

Fifty years ago, the late Kyutaro Abiko, Japanese newspaper publisher in San Francisco, had a vision that the many young Issei scattered in various communities throughout California could join and establish a wholesome farming community of its own to demonstrate and become integrated into the American way of life.

Thirteen families were gathered between August and November, 1919 to start the Cortez Colony near the community of Ballico (near Turlock), then being developed by the State of California for agriculture. Till then, coyotes, jack rabbits and squirrels abounded the 3,000 acres of flat, arid land.

Pioneer Families

The pioneer families were the Nenokichi Morofujis, Otokichi Kajiokas, Chukichi Dates, Tomezo Yotsuyas, Tomekichi Toyamas, Kasaku Kubos, Zenshiro Yuges, Yonekichi Kuwaharas, Hachizo Kajiokas, Suetaro Naritas, Tetsuzo Shionos, Yonezo Yoshidas and the Gentaro Nakayamas. In close succession, there followed 30 more families.

The Cortez Colony endured privations and hard work beyond description in the early years. When frost, sandstorms and jackrabbits destroyed their newly planted orchards and vineyards, they stoically replanted their fields. Whole flocks of chickens were also buried alive by the sandstorms, then a frequent hazard.

Kerosene and candles were used for heating and lighting as electricity was not installed by the Turlock Irrigation District until 1925. It required a full day to obtain provisions and supplies as the settlers had to hitch up their team of horses and drive along sand-drifted railroad tracks to Turlock.

Money was a scarce item during the first five years. The women and children, as well as the men, worked for their Caucasian neighbors to sustain themselves. Dream of owning their own farm kept the colony together, despite the hard times. Yet it was a foundation for the kind of economic democracy which culminated in the cooperative called the Cortez Growers Association, which was organized with 11 members in April, 1924.

Growers Cooperative

By 1934, all the growers in the colony had joined the association. Today, it enjoys the cooperation and membership of many Caucasian neighbors. Under able management and directorship, it has become one of the model growers associations in the nation based upon cooperative principles.

Continued on Page D-9

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Me and Amchitka

By Yoshio Hotta

THIS IS the year that "ecology", "organic" became commonplace. As part of my bit for ecology, let me tell you of a moment, when in the midst of all the nonsense of a small war, I claimed a piece of this earth for my own. I claimed it because I felt that I was surely the first human who had seen it.

On an unusually fair day on Amchitka, when the normal grey cloudy sky over the Bering Sea had given way to a sunny day, and the wind had turned gentle, I had gone for a walk by myself to get away from our camp. The golden grass was being swayed like a field of wheat, and feeling as playful as the sea otters that were in the waters surrounding the island, I just stood absorbing the welcome warmth of the sun.

As in many situations in our lives, I had no desire to be on Amchitka. It was a place which no one wanted permanently, even then. Amchitka is an elliptical island about 50 miles long and about 5 miles wide, a part of the long stretch of islands that forms the tail of Alaska for a thousand miles in the North Pacific. There had been some Russian settlements there once, but these buildings had long since been decayed by the weather, and the only inhabitants had been some Aleut Indians who trapped the blue fox during the winter.

When I was there, even the Indians had long been relocated to the Alaskan mainland. There was nothing on the island to suggest that humans had ever been there. We were just soldiers who uttered the common complaints, "What are we doing here!" and "When are we going home."

Even our coming on the island had foretold of things to come. We had boarded a small transport and landed one cold foggy day. We had climbed down from the ship on small cargo nets, and tumbled into landing craft. As we neared the unknown shore, our boat leader, had said to us in the true spirit of the American infantry, "Follow me!" Close to the shore, he jumped out of the boat and disappeared. One moment, he was there, and the next, all that could be seen was the top of his helmet in the water.

We, in the boat, hesitated momentarily and then jumped around the spot where our squad leader had disappeared. Of course, he had found the only hole in the sand for miles around. All we had were wet feet and the miseries.

Similar Feeling

THE ONLY similar feeling I've had since then, the feeling of jumping into the unknown, was being wheeled into the operating room. From the moment I entered the hospital, I became a robot. I was pummeled, jabbed, made to drink this liquid and that, answer many questions, fed, clothed., then one morning, some one came by, shaved my body, and I was transported into the unknown not knowing if I would ever come back.

To those who wonder how any group of people could go into gas chambers as the Jews in Germany, or the Japanese on the West Coast into relocation centers, almost docile and seemingly in good spirits, then it must be because any person can be made to do things which might be morally repugnant to him, if he was faced with an inevitable situation from which there is no escape.

Being on Amchitka was no different from being on any other islands in the Aleutians. As it has been said before, once one was there, one had no more aleutians. We were trapped on an inhospitable island in the North Pacific. Its clear to me that if an atomic burst test was to be made, Amchitka would be a suitable place. Who would really care? That was the place where I called home for a few months.

We dug our tents into the frozen tundra. My tent mate said that we were getting so settled that we would be there until we became an extension of Pico Boulevard in Los Angeles.

When I left Amchitka, I never saw the sergeant again. All I know is that he went on to Burma. He was wounded in action there, but by strange chance, he was picked up by some friends of mine and he had asked what had ahppened to me.

In winter it was so cold, that when we got hot food from the mess tent, and trudged the few hundred yards back to our own tent, the food would be frozen solid. We even heard a bomb dropped in anger from the local "sewing machine Charlie" who periodically flew over us. To show how disoriented we had become, my only reaction when I heard the sound of the bomb falling, whee-e-e, ka-boom!, was that it sounded just like the war movies.

The now fashionable method of back packing into the wilds is to have a packboard. But even in those days, when the accepted knapsack was the triangular affair popular in the Alps, we used packboards. The particular group I was with, were all "sourdoughs". They had all been trappers. Carrying a fifty pound packboard filled with rice, flour, and bacon, and a crock of sourdough, they could go for days, alone in the wilderness. To this day, some parts of Southwestern Alaska have maps which are made by their observations as they tramped the trap lines.

As scouts, we had free access to the food dumps. The theory was that we would know what provisions we would need on our extended treks over the island. At that time, we were all living on a diet of salty bacon and rice. This had the effect of lowering what little morale that was remaining with our troops, but to an Oriental type like me, the rice was good.

When we got into the dumps, what to our wondering eyes should we see but canned chicken. We took every bit of it that we could, and as visions of chicken and rice filled my eyes, I learned to my horror that the chicken wasn't for us. We were going to exist on bacon and rice, while the chicken was to be as bait for the blue foxes. While the scouts were all good soldiers, they had no intention of letting a small war interfere with their chosen profession.

It was on Amchitka that I got to know Mas Imon. After about three weeks on the island, and the "willywaws" the fierce cold blasts of wind from the Bering Sean didn't bother us too much. We had a wooden floor and a coal burning stove in our tent, and we were established as well as we would ever be. Now, Mas, not knowing this, arrived one morning on the island, alone.

Being a determined fellow, and as the vehicular transportation was almost nothing, he inquired and received a general direction to my tent. It indicates the type of place that we were in, in that a little Japanese type, in World War II, with a pack, and armed with a rifle longer than himself, would cause no consternation. Nobody gave a damn.

Mas trudged about three miles through the ankle-deep mud, which for him, was hip-deep mud, through the storm, looking like Diogenes for the true tent where I was. He made it through the muck, buoying himself with the sage observation, that if an imbecile like me could do it, he could tough it out himself.

He found me finally, only the moment was not the usual "Dr Livingston I presume" situation. Old Mas after tramping through the muck and tundra came upon me warm and sound asleep in my sack. Somehow the veneer of a thousand years of culture and civilization slipped by him, and he overturned my cot, and gave me a rousing kick in the rear! He didn't even take off his boots.

But this was the place where I found my little piece of earth. As I stood looking over the waving grass, while about a mile away, little brownish hills began their descent into the blue Pacific, I claimed the land in my mind forever.

Topsoil Gone

There have been two tests of atomic explosions on Amchitka now, and I'm afraid that my little piece of topsoil which no one really wanted is blown away forever. For the professional cause seekers, those who glory in a cause, and damn the consequences, Amchitka was a brief moment for a flurry. Amchitka was a brief moment for me too, but atomic blasts or not, I still have that piece of land in my heart, and Mas's imprint on me.

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Watsonville Issei story

Continued from Page A-3

to his return to Watsonville. Mr. John McCarthy acted as the attorney for the owner. He found only one concern that would accept this crop — The Salinas Valley Vegetable Exchange. However, when the crop was ready for marketing, the crews in Salinas refused to handle it because it was grown in "Jap land."

Other discrimination was more subtle. Stores that did not wish to encourage Japanese patronage just did not wait on them. One barber refused to cut the hair of a returning Nisei — a veteran of the famed 442nd Batallion! Through the action of the JACL headquarters in San Francisco, legal conferences resulted in a letter of apology being written by the barber and printed in the Register-Pajaronian.

Mum Nisei

Interestingly enough, the Japanese in Watsonville do not, in general, have any wish to discuss that difficult period of their return to Watsonville. Members of the Nisei Memorial Post of the VFW stated that they did not wish these incidents to be publicized. "That is water under the bridge now. This is our town and we want to live here amicably."

One long time resident of Watsonville stated that she thought that one of the most outstanding contributions toward regaining their rightful place in Watsonville was the spirit in which the Japanese people returned to Watsonville to take up where they had left off.

One proof of the healing which has since taken place in the community occurred in 1957 when the Westview Presbyterian Church held evangelical meetings which were led by Mr. Mitsuo Fuchida. Mr. Fuchida, a retired Japanese Navy Commander, had participated in the air raids which bombed Pearl Harbor on December 7, 1941. Following the war he had become interested in Christianity. Members of the church were concerned that attempts might be made on Mr. Fuchida's life, but they were relieved that the meeting were attended by hundreds of peopie without incident.

Nisei VFWers

When the Japanese American war veterans began to return to their homes in Watsonville, they were welcomed into membership in Post 1716, Veterans of Foreign Wars. Some chose to join this Post; but many of them felt that those Nisei who gave their lives for their country could be more fittingly honored by the formation of a Memorial Post of Nisei.

They were encouraged to do this by a Mr. Fleming, of the State VFW, who felt that more veterans could be encouraged to join an all-Nisei Post.

This decision came after long discussions among Nisei veterans, and it was finally agreed that such a Post would provide an effective voice for the Nisei and further their acceptance among Americans of all races. Thus Post 9446, VFW, was instituted on June 11, 1954. Nisei members of Post 1716 transferred to the new Post.

The organization maintains a Relief Fund to help widows of comrades, and conducts funeral services for deceased comrades. It holds an annual convention with other Nisei Memorial Posts, of which Watsonville was the 10th such Post to be organized. The 10th Annual Convention was held in Watsonville on February 19, 1960.

Its members sponsor an annual community Halloween Party for all the children in Watsonville at the Veterans Memorial Hall.

It contributes to the Veterans Hospital in Palo Alto. It assists in the annual Japanese Community Picnic, and sponsors a Pee-Wee Baseball League for the Watsonville City Recreation Department. It participates in the holding of Memorial Day services in Watsonville.

When the new Freedom Boulevard City Park was dedicated recently, the Nisei Post played an honored role. Their gift to the City Park was the flagpole from which, daily, flies the proud emblem of our country for which these Nisei veterans fought so valiantly in its hour of need.

* * *

Today

THERE ARE, today, four hundred and twenty-four families of Japanese ancestry in the Pajaro Valley. Local estimates suggest a total population figure of 1,271, of which about one-half are believed to be newcomers to Watsonville since 1947.

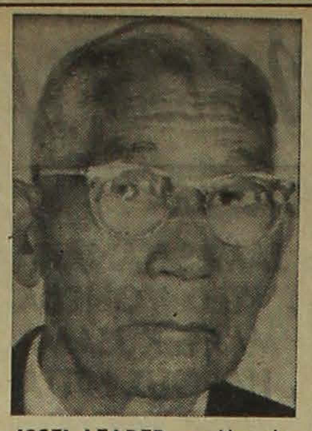
The community is served in many varying capacities by this group of residents: in our Chamber of Commerce, on the Grand Jury and Superior Court Juries; the Red Cross; Community Hospital Service League and on its Board of Directors; Community Chest, and many other activities.

Their professions and occupations encompass a wide range of interests and abilities. Among these are: teachers, 6; registered graduate nurses, 12; registered pharmacists, 4; medical technologists, 2; dietitian, 1; hospital purchasing agent, 1; registered medical record librarian, 1; dentist, 1; optometrist, 1; insurance broker, 1; licensed vocational nurses, 4; real estate brokers, 2; barber, 1; architect, 1; a large number of beauty operators, bank employees, secretaries and accountants.

Records further show that three beauty shops, four gas stations, ten general merchandising stores, one shoe store and shoe repair shop, three retail nurseries, four grocery stores and an apple dryer are owned and operated by Japanese.

Contributions

The Japanese Americans in the Pajaro Valley have contributed much to its economic development throughout its history. Their characteristic love of nature and the cultivation of the soil and their diligent work habits have made them ideal farmers, finding real enjoyment and prosperity in farming.



ISSEI LEADER — Unosuke Shikuma, born in Yamaguichi, Japan, came to Watsonville in 1902 and farmed until his death at age 85 in 1969. His three sons operate the Shikuma Farms.

The majority of the local Japanese Americans have engaged in strawberry growing — one of the most important industries in the Pajaro Valley. Since they migrated into this valley seventy-five years ago, they have been engaged in the strawberry industry, first as farm laborers and share croppers, and later as independent growers, packers and shippers of these and other farm products. There are presently one hundred and fifteen independent farmers in this area who are of Japanese ancestry.

Many of Watsonville's packers, shippers and food processors are dependent upon farm products grown by Japanese Americans thus providing employment for many hundreds of workers in this industry.

Flower Growers

Since 1963, commercial flower growing has become another important industry in this valley due to its ideal climate. Today there are twenty Japanese American commercial flower growers who produce most of the carnations and roses being shipped from the valley to flower markets in California and elsewhere.

In conclusion, it can well be said that Japanese Americans of three generations: the Issei, born in Japan; the Nisei, born in the United States; and the Sansei, offspring of the Nisei, born here, have enriched the community through their contributions of Japanese cultural exhibits, and by their farming ability. They have been interested, active and generous participants in civic affairs. They have remained a strong, stabilizing, law-abiding influence from the community's early days when vice, corruption and crime were commonly accepted by "City Hall."

They have demonstrated that discrimination and prejudice can be overcome by patience, tolerance, hard work and patriotic loyalty and devotion to the American way of life.

Watsonville and the Pajaro Valley may well be proud of its American citizens of Japanese ancestry and their forebears who first came to this valley seventy-five years ago.

1st Issei in Delano initially unwelcomed

RECOGNITION of Japanese Americans to the social, political and economic life of the Delano (Calif.) area has been tendered by both the Japanese and American governments. Some of the early Issei pioneers have been decorated by the Japanese government for distinguished community service, while their Nisei children have been elected to school boards and other positions of civic responsibilities. But their beginning hardly augured such a course of events.

* * *

At Gunpoint

Like a page from a western novel, the first Issei to come to Delano to work on the railroad, Tsurumatsu Nagatani had been sent by an employment office in San Francisco in April of 1905. To his surprise, he was asked to leave after sleeping one night at the railroad boarding house at the end of a gunpoint. He left for Fresno but returned in 1912, purchased 20 acres and started an orange grove near Ducor. Today his sons carry on, operating a 1,000-plus acreage farm and a packing shed.

The first Issei to farm in Delano preceded Mr. Nagatani by a year. He was Ichita Kawata, who purchased 20 acres and planted grapes. Other Issei purchased land in the area before the Alien Land Law of 1913 was enacted, most of them growing oranges.

But one pioneer, Einosuke Misono, who bought 640 acres near Pond raised rice for five years. He also raised watermelons and cantaoloupes on 60 acres near Delano about the same time.

Friendship League

With anti-Japanese activities mounting throughout the state after the end of World War I, the Delano Issei organized the Japanese American Friendship League in 1920 to counteract that sentiment which was later manifested nationwide with the federal government enacting the Japanese Exclusion Act in 1924.

The Friendship League, in 1925, became the Japanese Association of Delano. A Japanese language school was built in 1925 and stood until it was burned down by arsons during World War II, after the Japanese had been evacuated from the West Coast. The school house also served as a meeting place for religious services on weekends. Buddhist services began informally in 1930.

The Japanese community of Delano in the '20s and '30s consisted of about 100 families. While many were farming, some established groceries and markets to cater to the needs of the community. There were also hotels, laundries, drug stores, barber shops, restaurants, gas stations and a pool hall operated by the Issei. These thrived until Evacuation in 1942. Junsaku Nozaka was the pioneering merchant, having started his grocery in 1918.

Corporate Farming

Corporate farming started to develop in Delano about the same time — in the late 1920s — and Issei-operated labor camps appeared. Three were maintained for DiGiorgio Corp. from 1927. And Japanese farmers organized packing sheds to ship their produce, including lettuce, tomatoes and other row crops.

The Tsunesaku Kawasaki labor camp, established in 1949, was unique in that Japanese refugees and farm exchange students were among those housed. Learning American methods of farming, these students returned to Japan to enhance its own agriculture. For that, the Japanese government conferred him a distinguished decoration, the Order of the Sacred Treasure, Fifth Class.

In 1949, the few remaining Issei pioneers met to form a Delano Pioneer Club. And appropriately, the first Issei to come to Delano — Tsurumatsu Nagatani — was elected president. Its members, whose names are well known within the community, were:

Einosuke Mizono, Eiji Iamashita, Morima Kono, Sakushi Kubota, Kumaemon Tahara, Inosuke Fukawa, Katsutaro Kono, Tsunekusa Kawasaki, Kurazo Okasaki, Michinori Honbo, Gohachi Kawano and Tomokazu Kawasaki.

Local History

Labor issue added to Fowler JACL concerns

FOWLER — Farms operated by Fowler JACLers were picketed by the United Farm Workers Organizing Committee this past summer. Affected were the farms of George and Shig Uchiyama and Kay Hiyama.

The union was also picketing other Japanese American farms in the area: the Clovis farms of Tokuo Yamamoto and George Shimizu, the Reedley and Parlier farms of George Kitahara, Kaz Ohara, and Jim Hamada.

Because of the intimidation and harassment against the Fowler Nisei, such as scattering of nails on the road in Uchiyama's farm, spikes on the driveways so that automobiles of workers sustained punctured tires, the Nisei farmers held a special meeting in Fowler to determine a course of action. They were advised to take photographs and recordings of the picket lines.

It was a summer which worried the farmers, compounded by the transportation strikes plus late maturing of fruit, grapes, wine grapes and raisins.

Chapter Program

Otherwise, the chapter program for the year followed form. There were Japanese films shown in January.

Bill Tsuji, Asian studies instructor at Fresno State, spoke at the February dinner meeting chaired by George Hashimoto and Tom Nagata. Tsuji predicted there would be increased mixed marriages among the Central California Sansei.

The community held its spring picnic at Parnagian's Ranch east of Sanger in March. Julie Hirose of Fowler High School won the JACL scholarship in May.

The chapter entered a decorated automobile in the annual Fowler Fall Festival parade in October, helped stage the Central California district convention (the chapter being in charge of the banquet program) and ended the year with a Christmas party for the local children.

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PACIFIC CITIZEN
HOLIDAY ISSUE
DEC. 24-31, 1971
Section D

Local History

Nikkei population triples in San Jose since prewar days

San Jose

Before 1898, there were few persons of Japanese ancestry in San Jose, County of Santa Clara, California.

In 1899, there were more than 12 persons of Japanese ancestry in San Jose. Mrs. Toyono Yamamoto's family came to San Jose after a short stay in the Santa Cruz mountains and she lived to be almost 103 years old, passing away early this year.

Some of the very early settlers went to Santa Cruz mountains where many friends were busy harvesting grapes, prunes and other crops. A family had related to us how hard it was to stoop on the hillside to pick prunes.

In and around 1900 many more persons arrived in San Jose. Many had worked on the railroads in Washington and decided the winter was not for them; so they came to San Francisco and by barge to Port of Alviso (near San Jose).

1906 Earthquake

At the time of the 1906 San Francisco earthquake many persons related how the earth shook, rocked, and rolled; how the weeping willow tree swept the grounds; how the pheasants cried. Also there were huge cracks in the ground.

Around the year of 1910 many Issei's returned to Japan and only to return with a bride.

There were few persons of Japanese ancestry who could speak English and write who acted as interpretor.

Many of them went to work on ranches. Within a short time they became farmers, share croppers. Those were the heydays for them. Many small shops, boarding houses and bath houses, sprang up, near a well-established Chinatown in San Jose.

More Merchants

Between the years of 1910 to 1920 many types of business came to existence: drug and dry goods store, candy and stationery, fish and meat market, tofu factory, soda works, bicycle shop, watch repair and general merchandise stores. Berry basket manufacturing was also established to supply berry growers with baskets and that business is still operating.

About this time a Japanese Association office was established as the Nihonjin-kai. Insurance agents came to existence also.

The Alien Land Act of 1920 was a blow to persons of Japanese ancestry. It made it very difficult for farmers to do anything, but many obstacles were overcome as time went by.

The greater portion of Japanese immigrants who came to San Jose were mostly from the southern part of Japan, including the following prefectures: Hiroshima, Kumamoto, Wakayama, Fukuoka, and Shimane. It was the case of members of a larger family leaving Japan to seek a fortune or security in the United States. Many Issei went back to Japan after saving some money but the vast majority went back to get married and returned to establish their family in the United States.

Postwar Population

Although many discriminatory laws were passed against persons of Japanese ancestry, they have succeeded in bringing up law abiding families.

World War II has been another blow on persons of Japanese ancestry.

Before evacuation in 1942, the Japanese population in San Jose was about 4,000 but I believe the population has since tripled that in the valley.

This, the history of San Jose, as related to me and as I saw it in my lifetime here in San Jose.

—Eiichi Sakauye

Lynching of Goto recalls folk hero

By Karl G. Yoneda

ABOUT 6 in the morning of October 29, 1889, Japanese, Chinese and others began to gather and look on in horror at a body with hands and legs pionioned hanging from a telephone pole, some 100 yards south of the Honokaa jail, on the Big Island of Hawaii. There was no "folks flocking to hanging" atomosphere. For it was Katsu Goto — storekeeper, a man of dignity and feeling for his fellowmen — who had been lynched!

The Japanese sugar plantation workers knew immediately who had ordered and had this cruel killing executed against their countryman, but no one said a word!

That same morning, Tsuruzo Uyenaka, a Japanese laborer at the Overend plantation just below Honokaa, was unable to go to work. Along came Tom Steele, head luna (overseer), on horseback and yelled at Uyenaka: "What the matter with you?" . . . "I am wind sick," was the answer . . . "You goddam, sonofabitch bastard! By and by all same Goto, make die!", Steele shouted back at the top of his lungs to make sure the others also heard and galloped away.

* * *

Who was he?

Who was Goto? Why was he hated by the planters and respected by the workers?

Goto was born in Kanagawa Prefecture around 1860. He was recruited as one of the first Japanese government sponsored contract immigrants, arriving at Honolulu aboard The City of Tokio on February 8, 1885, and contracted to a plantation on the big Island of Hawaii for three years at $9 per-month pay.

As other immigrants he was industrious, however, what made Goto different from most of the others was his mastering of the English language and the help rendered to his countrymen when they needed someone to interpret and advise them on what to do during disputes.

After expiration of his three-year contract, Goto opened a general store at the north end of Honokaa. Japanese welcomed the opening of this store from which they could send to or receive mail from Japan and send monies to their families. It also became a gathering place to air out grievances, to ask and listen to Goto's advice.

Among those who hated Goto was wealthy Joseph R. Mills, former planter and now operator of a store. He was angered at Goto's competition.

Amateur Detective Tatsumi

Many days went by after the lynching but no serious move was made by the local sheriff's office to apprehend the guilty person or persons.

In Honolulu, a man of influence in high circles, Keigoro Katsura, Chief Inspector of the Japanese Immigrants Section of Hawaii Immigration Board, was furious over "disgraceful act committed upon his countryman" and the indifference on the part of the authorities.

Therefore he dispatched Eijiro Tatsumi who had considerable knowledge of English and courage to Hilo to make a thorough investigation on the Goto affair. Son of a doctor in Kanazawa, Japan, Tatsumi had come to America around 1880 and became a naturalized U.S. citizen.

He was the first Japanese to obtain a 160-acre homestead in Whatcom County, Washington, but needed a family to operate the land. So he came to Hawaii searching for a bride. In Hilo he met and married Miss Tayo Ogawa.

Tatsumi did not neglect his duty and the submitted the following findings:

1—The piece of rope that had tied hands, legs and neck of the victim matched a roll in the white storekeeper Mills' store;

2—Technique of the hangman's knot used was that of western frontiersmen and not Japanese. Even newspaper account of the day had described "a genuine hangman's knot under his left ear."

3—On Oct. 28, one day before discovery of the body, planter Overend had had an argument with his Japanese employees, who told him they would talk with Goto that night and give him an answer. Overend angrily said, "I am sick and tired of hearing his name."

Armed with this information, Tatsumi pressured the sheriff's office for action. Finally, on Dec. 14, Deputy Sheriff Stevens brought in Mills to the Hilo jail, followed by Thomas Steele; William D. Watson, head teamster; John R. Richmond, a teamster; and K. Lala, a Hawaiian, all employed by Overend. Also a "worthless-whiteman" William C. Blabon, who sometimes worked for Mills, was taken into custody.

* * *

A marked man

RICHMOND AND Lala confessed readily and became state witnesses.

According to their statements, on the night of Oct. 28, when Goto was heading to the Japanese camp on his white horse, Steele, Mills, Watson, Blabon, Richmond and Lala waylaid him and pulling him off the horse, Goto was knocked unconscious after being hit on the head. Mills then told others to string him up on the telephone post near the jail.

On May 6, 1890, the trial of The King vs. Mills, Blabon, Watson and Steele opened in the Hilo court house, presided over by Chief Justice Judd. All pleaded "not guilty". A "foreign" jury (meaning Caucasian) was chosen and sworn in.

Prosecuting Attorney Peterson opened the case with the following statement:

"We will show that the cause of that murder was the fire in the cane field. That the members of the plantation suspected Goto as the ringleader in the matter and that they were going to extort from him the facts and who set fire to the cane . . . If the evidence is enough for conviction, then never mind how much you may think of them as white men against Japs. It is your duty to bring in a verdict against them . . ."

First Witness: Overend

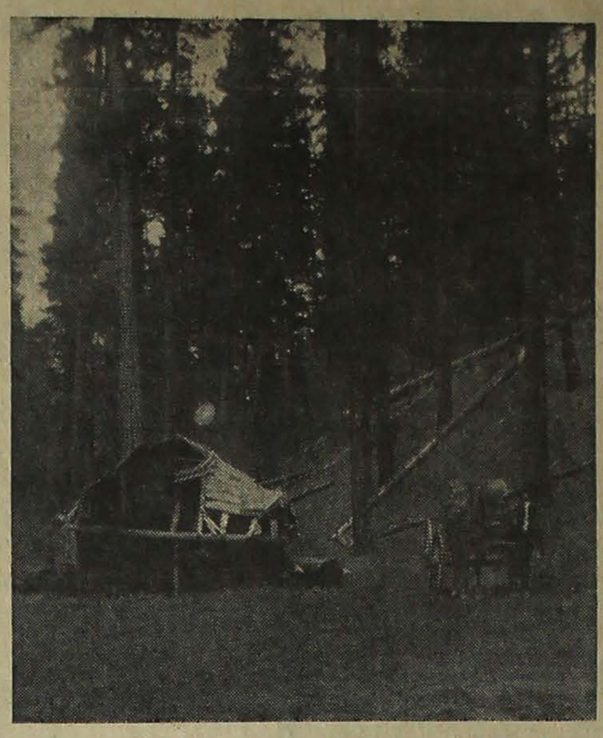
The first witness was plantation owner R. M. Overend. Part of his testimony ran as follows:

"I employed 65 to 70 Japs. Last October, Steele and Watson had a little trouble with Japs not getting out early morning. We worked them. I knew Goto at Honokaa about a year ago, I used strong language at him and I forbid him coming on the place twice. If I made any change or rules the Japs all say 'tonight me see Goto' so I was sick and tire of it.

"Last October, there was a fire in the cane at Honokaa and Paauhau, talked with Mills and Captain of Police who said it was Japs who set the fire. Its great loss in the thousands has crippled me.

"At the first meeting, I understand Goto was interpreter. Sheriff Lyman, Mills and Steele told me Goto did not interpret correctly. He was caught lying so we changed to watchmaker Nakayama. Octo-

Continued on Page D-10



THE ABANDONED cabin where Henry slept. The top is down on the wagon because he is on his homeward journey.

Henry Fujii saga

Continued from Page B-6

deep forests and along wide, rushing rivers.

On his trip up he slept under his covered wagon or in an abandoned cabin and coming home in the empty wagon. He cooked his meals over a campfire.

Visiting the Miners

He wanted to show his wife the country, so he took her and the baby on one of his shorter trips, three days, to some gold mine camps. It was my mother's first time in Idaho's beautiful mountains and the first time any of the thousands of friendly and interested miners and their families had ever seen a Japanese baby and woman.

On one trip home from Placerville — alone thank goodness — there was a terrible storm that completely washed out the mountain road. He left his wagon at a sheep camp, and riding one horse and leading the other he climbed up a mountain so they could go along the top.

A tremendous cloudburst broke over them, and the horse he was leading panicked and stepped off into a pool, floundered in the mud, and became hopelessly trapped up to his belly.

Leaving the terrified animal there he rode down the mountain to a farm and borrowed a single tree (know what that is?") so one horse could pull out the other. Back up the mountain he found that the horse had struggled free. So down they went again to return the single tree. This time he made it to Horseshoe Bend where he dried out at a hotel.

Freezeout Hill

To do business in Boise today, Papa merely dials a number of zips over on the freeway. In those early days it was a long day's trip. Before dawn his team plodded through the dust to a tremendous hill of formidable switchbacks, still called Freezeout Hill. He left half of his tomato boxes at the bottom and urged the laboring horses up.

Finally at the top he left the tomatoes and went down the switchbacks for the rest of the load. Then back up the hill, reload, and on to Boise.

In 1916, still mostly a horse and buggy era, he bought a Model T. My ingenious father took off the top and converted the car into a pickup before pickups were invented. Now he could take his produce by auto! Thrilled as an astronaut in a moon buggy he drove his load of fruits and vegetables to Cascade, 90 miles away.

The family, now with three children, followed by train, and we spent a cool summer in the mountains. Hashitani sent pro-

Continued on Page D-6

Japanese in Mexico

Continued from Page A-1

ments of both Japan and Mexico in "The Earliest Historical Relations between Mexico and Japan," published as Vol. 4, No. 1, in Univ. of California Publications on American Archeology and Ethnology.

* * *

Oriental influences

THERE WAS a custom in China prevalent many centuries ago of putting jade pieces on the eyelids of the dead at the time of burial. It is significant that the ancient Aztecs had a similar custom, bespeaking the existence of some sort of cultural interchange with the Orient long after the time of the land bridge across the Bering Strait.

The late Larry Tajiri, wartime Pacific Citizen editor, in a column on the "Oriental Influences in Mexico" (PC, Sept. 28, 1962), written while vacationing in Mexico City, recalls this strange funeral rite.

Jade, the most prized of the gemstones of the Far East, was also revered by the Aztecs. Emperor Montezuma II (1480-1520) gave conquistador Hernan Cortes (1485-1547) pieces of jade for the Spanish king Charles V (1500-1558) — grandson of Ferdinand and Isabella of Spain — saying they were far more valuable than gold. But a mystery remains as no source for the jade has been found in Mexico.

Oriental influences in Mexican life are many, including the China poblana costumes which women wear on festive occasions.

Life Today

There are reportedly some 5,000 Mexicans of Japanese ancestry and they are completed integrated into the life of the country. Best known of them is Seki Sano, who for more than a generation has been a foremost force in the Mexican theater.

Sano has directed Shakespeare in Spanish, and many of the outstanding plays of the American theater. Some years ago he also staged "Teahouse of the August Moon" with a Japanese actress as Lotus Blossom, but he is best known for his productions of such plays as "The Taming of the Shrew."

There is no record of discriminatory activity on the part of the Mexican government against persons of Japanese descent, although the Chinese in Mexico, in some provinces, were subjected to considerable harassment during in the 1920s.

But in the days of Yellow Peril journalism in the United States, the Hearst press once made much of its Japanese threat from Mexico and spread the suspicion that the Japanese in that country were potential spies and saboteurs. Hearst papers once carried front-page warnings of a Japanese attack upon the United States through Mexico. Anyone who has driven through Sonora, Sinaloa, Nayarit and other coastal Mexican provinces, or pondered the desert mysteries of Baja California south of San Quentin knows how ridiculous the threats were. But they were voiced in the early 1920s, which prepared the American public for restrictive legislation aimed at persons of Japanese ancestry.

Mexico City, of course, is one of the most sophisticated of cities with a population of 7 million, making it the second largest in the western hemisphere. It has great wealth, a burgeoning middle class and great poverty. It has the air of Paris and the skyscrapers of American cities. It has practically every cuisine in the world.

When Tajiri was newspapering in Los Angeles in the 1930s, he was approached by a Hollywood filmmaker who wanted to make a picture about a fishing village in lower California which was peopled by Japanese fishermen — the presumption was that these were descendants of men who

Continued on Page D-3

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Boyle H'ghts once center of L.A. Issei

BOYLE HEIGHTS was developed in the late 1890s with fashionable residences on the mesa across the often-dry Los Angeles River. By the 1920s, it had become a haven for immigrants and refugees from eastern Europe. A thriving Jewish community existed in the midst of Mexican families working in the adjacent factories and railroad yards.

For the first Issei families moving into Boyle Heights from their own crowded Little Tokyo area in the 1920s, the higher ground on the Eastside was thought to be a healthier place to raise their families, especially those who were worrying about tuberculosis.

The more successful merchants and professional men along East First Street and San Pedro were also able to rent along Folsom Avenue (which overlooks Evergreen Cemetery), an even higher bluff than Boyle Heights above the "Flats" and the river bed, that soon became known as the "Japanese Beverly Hills."

Just prior to the Evacuation of 1942, the Boyle Heights area boasted the majority of Japanese residences in Los Angeles.

Roosevelt High

The first Nisei high school student body president in California — Hiroshi Neeno — was a product of the area. He was elected in 1934 by the students of Roosevelt High School. Despite the Depression years, the Japanese amassed $3,000 to landscape a Japanese garden at Roosevelt to promote cultural understanding and minimize anti-Japanese attitudes. Most of the donors were Issei who operated the mom & pop grocery stores throughout the eastside.

Cultural Impact

Though a bedroom community for the Japanese in Los Angeles, Boyle Heights was dotted with Japanese language schools and churches since the 1920s. While many no longer live in the area today, Nisei members of these churches — the Higashi Hongwanji, Tenrikyo Church, Evergreen Baptist Church, Nichiren Buddhist Church (which dedicated a new temple this past year), Konko-kyo and the Free Methodist Church — continue to frequent services.

Because there was a huge magnolia tree in the front yard, a mansion on East 2nd Street was dubbed the "Magnolia House", which Issei women purchased in 1922 after canvassing for contributions and pledges to house single women. Operated by the Los Angeles YWCA, with an Issei house mother, it served three generations by the time it was shuttered in the late 1960s.

The community also housed the Japanese Hospital for over a quarter century till it became too small and moved to the Lincoln Park area in the mid-1960s.

Until World War II, the Japanese were only being buried at Evergreen Cemetery, once the eastern city limits for Los Angeles. There stands a monument to the Nisei war dead, a tribute by the Issei parents in memory of the sacrifice of their sons during World War II and whose heroism helped to rid the legal sanctions against the alien Japanese in America.

Bella Vista

What was a cabbage patch in the 1920s and the barrios for the Mexicans in the unincorporated areas further east blossomed as sub-divisions for the new influx of war workers.

Thanks to the pioneering efforts of Nisei real estate firms, such as Saito Realty, tract homes in the Bella Vista subdivisions became available to returning evacuees and Nisei war veterans. This was the first concerted effort to move into previously all-white residential areas in East Los Angeles.

Today, there is a heavy concentration of Japanese residents in Bella Vista and its adjacent cities of Monterey Park and Montebello. And many of them were prewar residents of Boyle Heights, who have headed for even higher ground on the hills of Monterey Park.

The spread of Japanese-owned homes in East Los Angeles marks a half-century of progress and achievement, starting with the Issei who even farmed in the outskirts, who operated drug stores and markets, who established churches and schools and who wanted to raise their children in the ethnic mix which is Los Angeles today — black, Chicano, Jew, Catholic and Protestant.

Japanese in Mexico

Continued from Page D-1

were descendants of men who had been lost at sea on fishing voyages out of Japan and had found landfall on the Baja California shore. They had been accepted by the Indians in the area and had been integrated into the tribe. These fishermen made their living catching sharks for the valuable liver oil, or so the story went, and the movie maker contemplated scenes of fishermen in mortal combat with giant sharks. But the story didn't check out and remains in the mist of legend.

* * *

Manzatlan castaways

BUT THE filmmaker was not too far off base as the story had persisted that Japanese inhabited the seaport town of Mazatlan as early as the 1840s — over a decade before Commodore Perry's visit to Japan in 1853.

Appearing in the Kashu Mainichi in early 1967 was a report by anthropologist Bill Mason of the Los Angeles County Museum of History, writing on a five-volume account of shipwrecked Japanese fishermen stranded in Mazatlan, which the museum had discovered in Japan and acquired. It was a wood-block printed set preserved in very good condition.

Many of the drawings seem Orientalish but nevertheless depicted faithfully the customs and dress of the time as well as the habitats of the natives.

It is noted that the Japanese might well have settled here rather than risk the penalty of death by returning to feudal Japan under the Tokugawa rule.

A visit by Mason to Mazatlan after the acquisition of the book proved that all signs of their stay had been erased by time. Only the book exists as evidence that shipwrecked fishermen were once stranded there.

Here's the report.

By Bill Mason

In 1842, thirteen Japanese fishermen were picked up at sea by the Spanish ship "Isabela" and taken to Mazatlan, Mexico.

The Japanese were adrift and helpless in their mast less vessel and welcomed this assistance, although there was no certainty of ever returning home to their native Japan again.

No foreign ships were allowed to call at Japanese ports, with the exception of carefully guarded Dutch vessels near Nagasaki.

A death penalty could be invoked against any Japanese who ventured overseas and dared to return home again.

For at least two years these castaways remained in Mexico, living at the port of Mazatlan, and in this interval they learned a great deal about Mexico.

Some apparently had developed a fairly extensive Spanish vocabulary and were able to find out much about the country.

They were evidently keen observers and had good memories, for they were able to present quite an extensive account of their life in Mexico upon their return to Japan.

Return to Japan

After some time they were able to sail with a ship which took them to Canton, China, and from there they found their way back to Japan.

They were first placed in quarantine and questioned extensively, but were found to be "uncontaminated" by their foreign exposure and so were allowed to live again in Japan. The Tokugawa government's lively interest in what was happening in the outside world, coupled with its fear of major European seapowers, prompted a thorough compilation of what had been learned by these fishermen.

Perry's visit to Japan in 1853 sharpened this curiosity and it is possibly one of the reasons that a series of volumes, entitled "Kai Gai I Bun" was published in the following year, giving a detailed account of the overseas adventures and observations of this little group.

It would seem that nothing was omitted; the flora and fauna, social customs, geography, dress, economy, aspects of Mazatlan's history, are all discussed, as well as a number of other points.

Five Slender Volumes

There are five slender volumes, with several illustrations, which were made by professional artists who had to rely on detailed descriptions, and in some cases, models of curious things to be found in Mexico.

Various things, such as the Mexican method of dragging a water-barrel so that it need not weigh down a horse or cart, are shown in the illustrations.

The port of Mazatlan itself is shown, with its fine harbor and the breakwater which later became, on the seaward side, at least, the Olus Atlas, now famed as Mazatlan's promenade.

A fort to the south of the town is also visible. It is located roughly where the Bateria Sur military detachment is still stationed.

These books are interesting for more than one reason to the historian.

There is little descriptive material on Mazatlan in the period before the war between Mexico and the United States (1846-1858), and not a great deal is known about the early history of the port.

Mazatlan History

Yet Mazatlan was important in the history of California for at least thirty years.

In 1819 100 soldiers were sent from Mazatlan to Southern California to help defend the coasts from pirate raids such as that of Bouchard in 1818.

These men were stationed in San Diego and Santa Barbara until one by one, they retired and either returned to Mazatlan or settled in places such as Los Angeles, where they could farm and raise cattle.

The last of them to go back to Mazatlan left in 1836, some 17 years after their arrival in California.

From the 1820's and down to the time of the California Gold Rush of 1849, Mazatlan was an important supply-point for Californians.

The clothing pictured in this work was probably similar to that which was imported during the 1830's and 1840's from Mazatlan. When the American forces were awaiting the word that war had been declared between the United States and Mexico in 1846, an American fleet lay at anchor near Mazatlan to forestall any sending of Mexican troops to California, and to be handy for any projected invasion of California, which is exactly what happened.

Mazatlan remained significant in the commerce of California after the Gold Rush, and is one of Mexico's major Pacific Ports today.

Valuable Observations

The observations of Japanese castaways are a valuable piece of information in putting together the history of this significant and interesting city.

While there were other foreign visitors at the port during the 1830's and 1840's who wrote brief descriptions of the place, the Japanese have probably written the most comprehensive account about Mazatlan.

For one thing, items which were commonplace to European and American visitors and therefore escaped their notice are nevertheless things of interest to the Japanese, totally unacquainted with such phenomena as silverware, Indians, European-style beds, etc.

Their view of Mazatlan's material culture would please almost any anthropologist. They gazed with fresh eyes at many wonders which American sailors might ignore.

* * *

Issei pioneer

ONE OF the earlier pioneers in all the Americas and certainly one of the richest, was Tatsugoro Matsumoto, who died in May, 1955, at the age of 91. He first went to Peru in 1885 before going to Mexico around 1889. At one time, he contemplated moving to the San Francisco Bay area during a visit around the turn of the century.

He was the patriarch of the influential Matsumoto family, which operates extensive farms, dairies, nurseries and retail flower shops in and around Mexico City, operated by his son Sanshiro and grandson Ernesto T. The obituary notice for the Issei pioneer noted his estate was worth approximately $8 million.

PC's onetime correspondent in Mexico, Frank Fukazawa, last year met Sanshiro Matsumoto, relating in greater detail the story of this fabulous family. (Fukazawa was in Mexico City to develop the Ajinomoto Co. there. He was recalled to Tokyo for health reasons and is now assistant to the president.)

Here is Fukazawa's report.

By Frank Fukazawa

Mexico City

In the Centennial of the Issei in the United States, it was a surprise to know that there were so many over 80 or even 90 years old still living. They were the forebearers of all our hardships, pioneering the stable life we have today.

In Mexico, we have an exceptional Issei to whom I wish to refer. Arriving here way back in July, 1910, was Mr. Sanshiro Matsumoto, a simple gardener at the age of 17. Mexico was just about becoming a nation then. Selling out all his land and property in Tokyo, his trunks and suit cases were all bulging with nothing but seeds and plants. Hardly any clothes. He wanted to stake out his luck in gardening for this was his profession already in Japan.

Anybody who has been in Mexico knows that almost the entire country is just arid as you find in the Southwestern States. Even if you pray for rain, there is no water. You just have to dig for it.

In this unfavorable circumstance all the seeds and plants he had brought were doomed to failure. It was like trying to grow roses in Death Valley.

60-Year Career

But what is exceptional is that Matsumoto did not give in. For straight full 60 years he has been cultivating flowers and plants. Even today at the age of 77, he is still digging land and watering it. His company, Casa Matsumoto the florist, is now the largest and most famous of all in entire Mexico. It is still going strong.

A warm hearted simple man but shrewd in business, he has bought vast lands here and there for farms, flowers and plants. In those days land was cheap too. Even today about 70 miles from Mexico City land costs about U.S. 8 cents per square meter. So you can judge easily how cheap it was in those days.

But he is not a land speculator. He had bought it for his own profession. Yet, luck had turned his way.

The great Mexico City attracting people and industry in the past 15 years now has an exploding population of more than 7 million. Naturally, the cost of land also had an exploding effect. Millions of dollars poured in from the land he sold which was once nothing but bush and cactus.

They say he has accumulated wealth from his plain flowers and land to billions. Literally a billionaire! I think he is the richest Issei in the world with Mr. Amano of Peru who ranks second and who also has a legend. There are lots of millionaires but Paul Gettys

Continued on Page D-5

Local History

Fisherman, merchant, farmer become roles for San Diego Issei

By Jim Seaton

THE FIRST Japanese came to San Diego County during the 1880s. In those days Japanese came into San Diego little by little. Occupations were limited and were mainly in railway construction, salt field work, fishery, and house work, thus the advancement of agriculture was very slow. One man made Japanese-style charcoal and sold them to Hotel Del Coronado.

Until the beginning of 1900 the number of permanent Japanese residents here was very small.

According to the statistics of Japanese in California, which was first made locally in 1905, the condition of life of Japanese in San Diego County, including San Diego City, was as follows:

20—Owners and employees of commercial businesses.
32—Owners and employees of misc. businesses.
1—Supplier of labor for farms.
5—Farmers who owned land
27—Tenant farmers.
300—Workers at farms.
21—Married women.
4—Children.

Trade with Mexicans

Since many Mexicans who had settled earlier, tended to trade with Japanese businessmen, shops run by Japanese in San Diego prospered more rapidly compared to others.

By 1915 the number of businesses run by Japanese was 68 and its total investment was $590,800. The number of employees was over 200.

Around 1900 Japanese workers from salt gardens began to settle here. Later some of them turned to agriculture, some to fishery. Fishery in San Diego played an important role in developing a Japanese society in San Diego County.

Around 1913 fishery in the seas off Baja California and packing plants were established and encouraged by Japanese businessmen.

In 1900 Dr. Edward Aylsworth Ross, a sociology professor at Stanford University, delivered an address condemning Japanese immigration. To Ross, the Japanese were unassimilable, undermined organized labor, had a low standard of living, and lacked understanding of democratic institutions.

Anti-Japanese Bias

With anti-Japanese agitation mounting, only the personal intervention of President Theodore Roosevelt stopped this movement. In a message to Congress he pointed out that these actions violated the Treaty of 1894 with Japan. He suggested that Japanese be allowed to become naturalized citizens and that the President be empowered to protect aliens.

Masaharu Kondo

Appointed commissioner of the Imperial Fisheries Institute at Tokyo, after graduating from Imperial University, he came to the U.S. in 1908 to investigate various methods of fishing and fish canning. After visiting the fishing centers in America, he proceeded to Newfoundland, Europe, Russia and Manchuria, returning to Japan in 1911. He observed an opportunity to develop the fishing industry at San Diego and in 1912 organized an all-American capital company.

In 1913 the California legislature passed the Alien Land Law, which made it illegal for aliens ineligible for citizenship (i.e., Orientals) to buy or lease land for more than three years.

This law was tightened by the passage of an initiative measure in 1920, which prohibited Japanese from leasing land, from buying stock in any organization that owned or leased agricultural land, and from serving as guardians of minor children whose estate consisted of real property.

Panama-Pacific Expo

In 1915 the Panama-Pacific Exposition was held in Balboa Park to celebrate the openng of the Panama Canal. Twelve assembly halls were filled with goods from countries in Latin America, Europe, and Asia. Fine arts from Japan especially attracted popular favor.

Because of this exhibition, San Diego became known in the world and expanded rapidly. The Japanese society here expanded with it.

At this exhibition the San Diego Japanese Assn., the Southern California Central Japanese Assn., and Japanese residents here promoted goodwill between Japan and the United States.

Issei Churches

The Japanese Congregational Church, which was founded in 1907, was the center of religious activities in San Diego County until 1926 when the Buddhist Church was built. The latter church attracted 100 members leaving the Congregational Church with 60 members.

At that time a Japanese tea house was opened in Balboa Park. It was popular with the tourists and attracted many visitors there.

In spite of the gradual integration into San Diego County by the Japanese, the anti-Japanese refused to be silenced.

In 1921, two novels, derisive of Japanese immigrants and dedicated to Anglo-Saxon purity, were published and circulated widely in California. These books and other anti-Japanese propaganda argued that the Japanese were occupying the best land in California. In reality, the Issei took marginal land that had been abandoned by whites and made it productive.

The 1930's

During most of the 1930's anti-Japanese sentiment lay dormant. The Japanese had been excluded from immigration. The Alien Land Law was still on the statute books of California but was circumvented by registering Issei-owned land in the names of the Nisei.

The Japanese American Citizens League (JACL) was formed in 1930 as an organization whose specific interest would be to eliminate all discrimination — legal, social and economic, which may in any way prevent Americans of Japanese ancestry from contributing to this Country at their fullest capacity.

San Diego County members were active on the West coast as the national headquarters were located in San Francisco. A statement of policy from the Notebook of the President of the JACL states:

"The Japanese American Citizens League is in existence because there are problems and adjustments which are peculiar to Americans of Japanese ancestry. The term 'Japanese American' in the name of the organization is used merely to identify the problems, not to identify the

Continued on Page D-5

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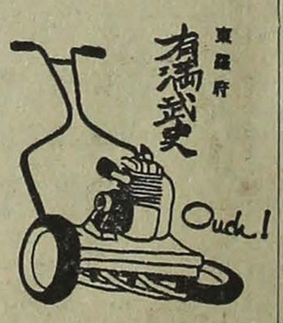

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Japanese in Mexico

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and Matsumotos are scarce. I wouldn't mind having a square yard of his gold pot.

Generally, money makes man its slave . . . greedy and stingy. But here again, he is exceptional. Working for the gardens of all the presidents and ministers for more than 40 years, he has become friends with all of them; inviting them and being invited to their homes. His honesty and simplicity has won them.

During World War II

During World War II, like in the States, all the Japanese were concentrated in Mexico but not in camps. They were free to go around, work and do anything.

And to live in normal houses! And to keep their cars too. Some had Cadillacs.

For those from the local provinces who had no work, he set up an association to do business in farming, set up decent houses for them, extending all the help possible. This lenient attitude of the government came of course from the human character of the Mexicans themselves but the main political machine behind the curtain was Matsumoto.

Thanks to the influence he had with all the politicians, the Japanese here were spared.

He has contributed about 15,000 square yards of land for the building of the Nihonjin Kaikan. He even brought a school teacher from Japan to teach in the Japanese school for which he had worked hard to establish.

He has been given honors from the Japanese government in 1965 as an outstanding Issei and for all the efforts he had done for the livelihood of the Japanese. He has won a social position for them in Mexico. There is no one who does not know him. Even the man on the street. All respect him and sometimes he is envied.

Some may respect his money but there is something more respectable in him. He had the "guts" to come all the way through the vicissitudes of 60 long years to become the No. 1 florist in Mexico. Yes, he is an extraordinary man . . . simple and honest but with a steel-will. That is him.

* * *

Nisei of Mexico

THE STORY of the Japanese in Mexico would not be complete without Frank Fukazawa's interview with two Nisei, one the author of a tiny book, "La Importancia de Ser Nisei".

Written by Miguel Meguro, he asks in the opening paragraph, "Dios Mio, que soy?" — "My God, what am I?", and further asks himself, "Cual es la mision que tengo?" (What is my mission for the future?).

After reading his book, which Fukazawa found to be a sort of the Mexican edition to "Nisei: the Quiet Americans" but with only 127 pages, there were more questions to be asked so he got together with him. Here is the remainder of Fukazawa's article:

El Pimentero

. . . I invited him and Lic. Yamazaki, a public accountant working in the most famous accounting house in Mexico for lunch at the Nihonjin Kaikan.

The Mexican Nisei, according to Meguro has a dual character: one is his obedience to his parents who have not changed their Meiji Jidai ideas but continue to teach the glorious traditions of imperial Japan; while on the other side, educated in the Mexican university, being a Mexican citizen, speaking Spanish from morning to night, associated with Mexicans everyday, having a hot temperamento Mexicano, preferring tortillas than Ochazuke — once he returns home from his work finds himself speaking Meiji Jidai Japanese with a Spanish accent, dominated in an atmosphere of more than 100 years ago when Commodore Perry came to Shimoda in his "black smoking steamers."

Squeezed between old Japanese traditions and modern Mexico is his dilemma. Trying to discover a motive, an object in his life, the Nisei in Mexico finally bursts out in anguish: "Que Soy?" and even ventures to ask, "Que no soy ni Japones es ni Mexicano!" (What, I'm not even a Japanese nor a Mexican!)

Eventually he concludes there is no absolute road to follow for the Mexican Nisei but each go his own way, to forget the Japanese traditions, to collaborate in the development of "our country Mexico," technically, politically, economically and commercially. Finally to completely assimilate into the Mexican social life, he even must marry a non-Japanese Mexican.

Majority Opinion

This is not only the opinion of Meguro but to my surprise the majority of the Nisei in Mexico agree with the book, which evidently proves the ordeal in their everyday double life. Simultaneously, it presents a generation gap between the American Nisei and Mexican counterpart of about 40 years.

Their scene reminds me of the 1920s in the United States when the Issei and the Nisei were struggling against discrimination, adversity and prejudice.

The nature of my work has brought me in contact with almost all the Japanese colonies throughout the world. Judging from this experience and observation, it can be clearly said that the Mexican Nisei is in the most favored position of all. Free of racial discrimination, they are intelligent and capable for the level here is not high.

The Issei are respected for honesty and diligence. Opportunities here are wide open as long as you have the will to do it. This is Mexico. The discreet invisible wall cannot be found here as in other countries.

A Refined Art

To my two guests, Srs. Meguro and Yamazaki, my recommendation was: "You are all living in a country full of opportunities. It is a paradise compared to other countries. Open your eyes and look around. Respect your parents and retain the good Japanese merits of honesty, diligence and no-lying because here they are factors invaluable. Forget the question 'Que soy?' for it is not necessary."

The last two words for them were "Querer es poder!" (Where there is a will, there is a way) and not to forget to have el pimentero and a shoyu bottle on their table at dinner.

The references to lies in Mexico is not a criticism. It is fully acknowledge by one of the most famous authors of Mexican thought. Octavio Paz in his book, "El Laberinto de la Soledad" says, "A lie in Mexico is not a vice; it is a refined art."

Local History

Pioneers in floriculture

The success of the first generation Japanese (the Issei) in America, despite racial discrimination, language handicaps and a meagre income, can be largely attributed to a Japanese tradition of "interdependence" — being able to help each other and organizing amongst themselves to overcome problems.

More than anything, the Issei encouraged education upon their children as the most direct road for finding their place in the total community. This heritage is probably the greatest contribution of the Issei to their adopted country, especially by the Japanese who first settled in Contra Costa County.

* * *

The earliest Japanese settlers in Contra Costa County lived in the Richmond-El Cerrito-San Pablo area at the turn of the century. Some chose the sparsely populated areas of Danville and Alamo to farm. Still later, some farmed in the Concord, Walnut Creek and Martinez regions. But the first known Japanese to come (Yataro Nabeta) to Richmond began a nursery, growing lilies, carnations and other flowers in 1903.

Floriculturists

By 1906, there were 10 families engaged in floriculture in and around Richmond. With other pioneer Japanese flower growers of the San Francisco Bay area, they soon organized and purchased stock in the California Flower Market located in San Francisco, a cooperative venture still flourishing as the only open market for Northern California grown flowers. Today, the Japanese-founded nurseries have expanded into a million dollar industry, air-shipping flowers, especially roses and carnations, to all parts of the United States and Canada.

The determination to succeed was monumental. Arriving as nearly penniless immigrants, without knowledge of the English language or American customs, these pioneer Issei perservered. Floriculture was also new to many of them, struggling along on sheer, back-breaking labor. The early Issei flower growers carried their cut flowers in huge baskets, taking the street car, crossing the bay by ferry, to the flower market.

Because of the alien land law and not being able to own land, the Issei who grew fruits and

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Wartime, postwar incidents in S.D.

Continued from Page D-3

constituency nor to describe the organization. Moreover, the designation 'Japanese American' does not limit the membership of the organizaiton exclusively to Japanese Americans. On the contrary, we encourage and solicit other Americans to join with us for we need them to build the strongest possible organization. We believe that as we work for the solution of the problems peculiar to our own minority group, we are helping constructively thereby to solve the total problems of all minorities."

* * *

The War Years

BY 1940 San Diego County had 1,554 Japanese residents contributing socially and economically to the growth of the county. But Pearl Harbor would soon rearrange their future and halt any productive growth temporarily.

In September, 1939, the Federal Bureau of Investigation established an index, alphabetically and geographically, of persons suspected of being security risks.

In 1940 Congress required all aliens in the United States to be registered and fingerprinted. The FBI had been quietly gathering information about aliens who were likely to be dangerous in the event of war. This list contained 770 Japanese.

Two days prior to December 7, 1941, J. Edgar Hoover instructed his agents to be ready to apprehend those Japanese aliens that had been recommended for custodial detention. As soon as Hoover learned of the bombing of Pearl Harbor, he instructed his agents to put into effect the war plans already worked out. What followed was, in many ways, a culmination of a century of anti-Oriental agitation and prejudices.

The arrest and internment of the aliens caused severe hardships on their families and afforded the unscrupulous and anti-Japanese elements in San Diego County the opportunity to reap and economic windfall.

Economic Hardship

For example, the Security First National Bank called the wife of one arrested alien and told her that unless the mortgage on her crop was paid immediately it would be foreclosed.

The bank sent a local grower to buy the crop, but the woman refused to sell it to him because she knew him to be anti-Japanese, for he reportedly had complained to the District Attorney's office about violations of the Alien Land Law.

Instead, the wife of the internee sold the crop to a man from Stockton. She received $3,000 for the crop and $3,000 for her newly built house. Then, a local seed company demanded immediate payment of a sixty dollar bill.

Finally, an agent of the Treasury Department arranged an agreement whereby the bank and the seed company would be paid before the woman and her children were interned.

Another incident involved an owner of a shoe store in San Diego who was also arrested and interned. Although his shop was sold for $2,150, the inventory alone was worth approximately $6,000. No sale of Japanese property resulted in anything near its normal market value.

Stores Shutdown

And to complicate matters, the government prohibited the families of the arrested aliens to operate the commercial businesses of those interned, although they were allowed to sell them.

Attempts to intimidate the Japanese into selling their property and businesses were not unusual. When brought to the attention of the proper authorities, it sometimes ceased, but it also proved to be quite successful for some opportunists in the area.

The U.S. Treasury Department issued a directive forbidding banks, business houses, and markets from doing business with Japanese "nationals." Under this order, Japanese "nationals" were not permitted to withdraw any bank funds, make bank deposits, or visit safety deposit vaults or boxes.

A San Diego wholesale house manager, predicted a rise in food prices and a market shortage of vegetables as a result of the Treasury Department's prohibition of Japanese commercial activities. He based his prediction on the fact that Japanese farmers provided 95% of the fresh vegetables on the local market.

Evacuation Urged

Anti-Japanese sentiment increased rapidly after the middle of January, 1942 in the San Diego area. On Jan. 20, the San Diego Union published its first editorial calling for the removal of the Japanese from the coastal area and in the process, mistakenly pointed out the "treachery" of resident Japanese in Hawaii and the Philippines. The editorial also argued that the Nisei could not be Americanized.

Thus, it took the San Diego Union about six weeks after the attack on Pearl Harbor to decide that resident Japanese constituted "some kind of threat."

On Feb. 21, 1942, the Tolan Committee of the House if Representatives began hearings to determine the "need" for mass evacuation.

Not everyone who testified before the Tolan Committee agreed with the decision to evacuate. Some people maintained that the primary reason for the evacuation order was economic. One farmer was quoted as saying "the white farmer would have more land and more water if he could get rid of the Japanese, and he could demand higher prices for his farm produce."

Order to Move Out

On April 1, 1942, the local Japanese received the final word. Civilian Exclusion Order No. 4, issued that day, announced that all Japanese, aliens and citizens, living south of the San Dieguito River would be excluded on or before twelve noon, Wednesday, April 8, 1942.

Thus, the Japanese had six days to prepare for an indeterminate evacuation, and to sell or store whatever possessions they had, since they were allowed to take only what they could carry.

Because the time was so short, many people left their homes with food in the refrigerator. Many farmers left their equipment. People had promises from neighbors that their automobiles would be purchased, their crops harvested and the money sent to them. In most cases the farm equipment simply disappeared, the autos were never paid for, and the crop price was below market value.

The decision to intern the Japanese was made and carried out but this did not end the efforts of the anti-Japanese forces in California. The Nisei were still citizens, and after the war many would return to the West Coast to live and claim their property.

The sad conditions of the camps and their long internment would not destroy the loyalty or industriousness of the internees.

Exclusion Lifted

On Dec. 17, 1944, Major General Henry C. Platt revoked the exclusion order so that the Japanese could return to the West Coast. The federal government and the army had disregarded the hysterical demands of the West Coast bigots and victims of propaganda, and acted upon the knowledge that the Japanese in America were not a security risk.

Reaction to this order was mixed. Governor Warren urged the people to respect the rights of the returning Japanese while Mayor Bowron of Los Angeles asked for troops.

San Diego County's District Attorney and Sheriff declared that the order should not have been revoked because now the Japanese could land saboteurs and their detection would be more difficult.

Anti-Japanese sentiment did not die out immediately with General Platt's order. The prejudice-ridden West Coast would have to accept the fact that the Japanese could return.

But the Japanese would not flock back to an area that had leveled enmity toward them for three years. The economic and legal fight would continue for more than two decades before the Japanese would be repaid for their losses and be accepted as first-class citizens.

Scene Upon Return

Upon the return of the Japanese to San Diego County, most suffered material loss. Many lost all of their farm equipment.

In the northern part of the county, for example, Japanese permitted a German-American to care for their leased land and equipment with the stipulation that it would be returned at the end of the war. Some of the Japanese allowed him control of houses they had built. Upon their return, the German refused to return the farm equipment or the houses, and since all these agreements were verbal, no restitution could be obtained.

Moreover, many Japanese found their homes vandalized when they returned. One family discovered all the electrical fixtures and much of the wiring removed from their home during the period of internment.

* * *

Postwar Remedies

FOLLOWING THE war years, the JACL worked hard to remedy past tragedies. There were some 500 laws and ordinances which directly or indirectly discriminated against the Japanese in America.

JACL was the prime mover in the successful enactment of the Immigration and Nationality Act of 1952, which eliminated race as a qualification for naturalization and nullified these anti-Japanese statutes and practices.

Other corrective legislation sparked by JACL in the immediate post-World War II years include Suspension of Deportation, which enabled several thousand alien Japanese, not admitted as permanent residents because of business or studies, to adjust their status. Many had wives who were American citizens and many had American-born children. Some had even served in the U.S. war effort as interpreters and translators.

Feelings toward Japan gradually softened. In 1957 Yokohama City presented a stone lantern to San Diego as the result of the effort of Saburo Muraoka. Through this gesture, goodwill between Yokohama and San Diego was established.

At that time many Japanese visited San Diego such as a torpedo destroyer, mine sweeper (which had been given by the United States) training ships, and directors of the training programs of Japan Maritime Self-Defense Forces. Everytime they came to San Diego, the Board of Trade of the City of San Diego, The U.S. Navy, and Japanese organizations held programs to welcome them.

The first Japanese mercantile training ship visited San Diego in 1909.

Feelings Today

By 1971, anti-Japanese sentiment was dead, or at least dormant, in San Diego County. Japan was a friendly nation and the minuscule number of Japanese-Americans in a county much more diversified and industrialized no longer constituted a serious economic challenge.

From interviews with representatives of the 7,000 Japanese now living in San Diego County, I found them to be very friendly and willing to help in whatever way they could. The past was gone, if not totally forgotten.

Mr. Muto came to Encinitas in 1930 to open a floral business. He left San Fernando when the smog began to hurt the flowers. The climatic conditions of San Diego are ideal for flowers because it doesn't get too hot and it doesn't frost. The best flowers are grown within two miles of the ocean.

Mr. Muto had difficulty obtaining land because of the avocado growers. The flower growers had to use whatever land was left. Muto Floral has a production and a sales department. He is a wholesaler for other flower growers around him.

Mr. Muto has customers all over the country which comprises about 90% of his business. The remaining 10% is sold within the county.

Floriculture

There are various flower markets within the main flower market. There is the "obligatory market" which handles special occasions such as weddings, funerals, Easter, etc. There is the "art or sentiment" market. Young lovers and new fathers patronize this market heavily, buying from one to one dozen roses in special arrangements.

The "merchandising market" sells flowers by numbers and the customer pays whatever the cost is per flower. A much frequented market is "bufket shop" which can be found throughout the city on corners of busy intersections. These short time shops are run by individuals who buy from flower growers when there is a surplus in flowers. These shops specialize in "deals" on bunches of flowers.

Vegetable Farming

Not all farmers grow flowers. Mr. Owashi grows produce in the South Bay area. The farm was started by his father in 1915. In the early days, a farmer had to leave home at 3 a.m. to get to the wholesale market in San Diego by 5 a.m. in order to sell his produce.

From the 1930s to 1945, Mr. Owashi shipped his produce already packed to Los Angeles where a broker sold it for him. During the '50s, he served about 40 Safeway Stores and other chain stores around the county.

Early in the '60s, packing sheds did the packing for the farmers. Working in the fields from sunup to after midnight was too long a day. By contracting with the packing sheds proved so valuable that in 1966 Mr. Owashi joined a Cooperative.

Now all he does is harvest the crop and sells it to the Cooperative, which then packs it and sells it all over North America. Mr. Owashi employs 21 employees year around and approximately 100 during harvest season.

Food Importers

Other food wholesalers include the Japan Food Corp. in National City. This is a branch of a Los Angeles firm which opened in 1958. Business prospered so fast in San Diego that the National City branch was opened in 1963.

During the first year, the branch grossed about $15,000 a month. In 1971, it grossed about $50,000 per month. They supply about 100 chain stores, 50 individual stores, 30 liquor stores and restaurants and some individuals.

Almost 75% of the food is imported and the rest comes from wholesale stores around the county. The National City branch employs seven persons.

Fishing Industry

Fishing was one of the biggest occupations of the early Japanese settler in San Diego County. Times have changed.

A repersentative of the Westgate Cannery in San Diego pointed out that most of the raw tuna was imported by the Japanese before the war. This was because the American tuna boats caught their fish by hook and line.

In 1970, 70% of the canned tuna in this country was bought from the Japanese. After 1960 the American fleet started using nets and better ways to catch the tuna. By 1971, about 60% of the tuna was caught by the Americans and about 40% imported by the Japanese.

Japan Air Lines

As the years passed, transportation changed. Today many San Diego County residents visit Japan and other parts of the Pacific via the Japan Air Lines.

Although no flights originate from San Diego, the market is sufficient enough to merit an office of the Japan Air Lines. In 1961 they employed one representative, who worked out of his home. By 1962 an office was opened with three employees. Japan Air Lines is the 6th largest airline in the world.

The 1969-1970 year saw 1,457 persons from San Diego County traveling to Japan. This airline corners 48% of the market on the Pacific routes. The gross income for the San Diego office is about $25,000 a month in spite of the fact that customers must travel to Los Angeles to embark.

The airline looks to PSA, a San Diego based airline, for training. PSA gives an eight month course in fundamentals to future JAL pilots. They return to Japan for six years of further training before they receive their wings and fly across the Pacific once again.

Sea World Concession

Pearl diving has long been associated with the Japanese. The Murata Co. opened a Japanese Village in Sea World in 1964 to display pearl diving and the rewards to be had when an oyster yields a pearl.

The customer pays for a diver to retrieve an oyster and the oyster is opened, the pearl cleaned and valued by the staff. Mountings are available for rings, necklaces, and other jewelry. Exhibits on oysters are on display from the workings of a pearl farm, to different periods of the life of an oyster.

The Murata Co. bought their pearls from Japanese fishing farms which they owned. Not long ago an oil tank spilled all over the pearl farms and practically put them out of business. As they were in serious financial trouble, they sold out to Sea World in 1970.

* * *

No Resentment

MANY WEEKS ago before I started researching this topic, I couldn't have even begun to answer this question. Now that I have completed this paper, it

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Henry Fujii saga

Continued from Page D-1

duce by train, and Papa sold it directly from the box car or around the area in his model T as far north as the beautiful Payette Lakes.

A Ride Remembered

Our drive home was a harrowing one. There was this dirt trail of a road up a very steep hill. My mother did the hill on foot for each time the car stalled she had to thrust a big branch behind a wheel to keep us from sliding back down the hill.

Papa had to jump out and crank to get the Ford started, then up a little way with my mother ready with her branch for the next stall. He even tried without luck to go up in reverse.

By the time we struggled to the top it was night. The lights wouldn't work so we drove down the hill and many long hours home in the dark. We three children were riding in the back, but, sorry, I can't record my thoughts. I was 10-months-old.

Of this escapade Papa says, "My team and wagon would have been better."

I'd been thinking that my parents were indeed dauntless pioneers who could bear any hardship. But during our next talk, amid laughter over their predicament — ah! I found their Achilles Heel.

Family Grows

No wall-to-wall carpeting, we were wall-to-wall with six assorted youngsters under five. We'd arrived in pairs, so each kid had a fighting partner, except my brother Howard, who didn't like to get hit but had a fighting spirit so maneuvered the two Hashitani boys and George and Roy into a fight then refereed the battle.

I was a toddler, but there was a wobblier — and louder — toddler for me to push over. No one in that little house could possibly know that one day we'd be called "the quiet Americans."

The wonder of that 25-watt globe that now dangled from the ceiling became a dubious luxury because Roy and George, no longer interested in knocking over kerosene lamps, discovered that hitting it just right with a long stick made a shattering crash. It about shattered our mothers as well.

Our parents who had accepted such labors as a 14 hour work day and washing sheets by hand finally admitted defeat and dissolved their partnership. They divided their belongings, especially the children — and the Fujii family moved to a new farm in Nampa.

Pickup Sold

Papa converted the pickup back into a touring car. The stored top was like new, so he sold this auto for $200 more than the $600 he'd paid for it and bought a new 1918 Ford truck. It had no cab, no windshield. The front tires had tubes and often went flat, but those wonderful rear tires were tubeless — solid rubber! Sadly this didn't protect us from the disabling horror of that other menace of the dirt road — getting stuck in the mud.

Everything, including kids, was loaded onto the truck and the old wagon — plow and other farm equipment and such household items as cream separator, churn, treadle sewing machine.

My uncle (Sue, the last, remember? Johnny Cash wouldn't believe it!) left sometime during the wee hours of the morning with team and loaded wagon and the family cow in tow behind the wagon. My mother remembers this cow as a mean one she was afraid of. Before dawn the family left in a truck piled sky high with things for an all day 35 mile move. (It takes 30 minutes today.)

Later that November day the truck overtook and left in the dust uncle, wagon and cow. A half mile from our new home the loaded truck got stuck in a mud hole. Papa freed it somehow, and we reached an empty house after dark. The first job was to find and unpack a kerosene lamp.

Stubburn Cow

About midnight when my uncle was two miles from home the cow reached the end of her rope and refused to plod another step. She was milked, pulled and pushed, but she stood her ground, solidly. My sympathetic uncle said "Uncle." He simply tied her to a tree and drove the horses on in the moonlight.

The next morning, there she was, condescending now to do the last leg of her long walk and bringing with her the milk for our breakfast.

Two days later the horses were missing from their new barn! Days later a letter from Hashitani told us what we'd hoped — they were back on their old stomping grounls in Emmett. So Papa and George Yamamoto drove to Emmitt, and George brought the horses home, riding one and leading the other. My mother laughed as she remembered how he came down the road, late at night, singing.

Lobbyist

PAPA HAD just bought this farm, and two years later he bought another 40, the one which is still home. That he was able to buy at all was partly due to his own efforts in fighting the anti-land law that had been introduced in the State Legislature in 1915.

That was the year that, after being charter member since 1908, he was voted president at a Boise meeting of the Japanese Association of Western Idaho. It was the beginning of a 26 year leadership. There were some 150 members, the total male population in southwestern Idaho.

The usual activities had involved such matters as arranging trips to Japan, marriages, funerals, buying property. Now came the serious matter of the land law.

The anti-Japanese movement had been instigated by agitators from California. Among those who soon went to bat for the Japanese was Dr. Fisher, minister of the First Congregational Church of Boise. He brought in Col. Irish of Stockton and arranged to have him speak to legislators and to members of his church.

Col. Irish told an audience of over 500 of the unfair discrimination imposed upon the Japanese in California. My father was one of the speakers at that meeting. The Idaho Statesman carried the full text of Col. Irish's speech, and Dr. Fisher printed and distributed copies to the public.

California, Oregon, Washington, and other western states in time passed laws which prohibited Japanese from owning or leasing land.

LDS Church Helps

Idaho's law stayed in committees for eight years, for the Japanese here had strong allies in the Church and in the sugar beet company. Japanese beet growers were important to their four factories here.

The company's spokesman against the law was Mr. Kane, a former LDS missionary to Japan who spoke excellent Japanese. My father worked with him, obtaining legal aid and raising money among the Japanese.

Idaho's five Japanese Associations organized a federation and elected representatives to fight the law. My father was elected from this area.

They were able to delay passage of the law, defeat it, and introduce a new law which, while it still prohibited ownership, allowed renewable leases of up to five years. With its passage in 1923 Idaho remained the only state in the West where the Issei could lease land.

Besides his leadership among the Issei, my father was involved in many community activities. Very few Japanese lived here, so we were close to our Caucasian friends. I did not ever have a Japanese classmate, and we were the only Japanese family in our church.

My father was church treasurer and on the Board of Trustees for many years. His church class has sent money to a ministerial student in Japan for 21 years.

As a Rotarian

In 1935 he became one of the few Issei Rotarians in the nation. He served as president in 1951 and in time received a 20 year perfect attendence award. His face lit up with a smile as he said,

"The representative who introduced the Alien Land Act in 1915 became a Rotarian and my lawyer."

Through Rotary he sponsored the education of a student from Japan and other activities like cherry trees for the high school and art exchanges between school children.

In 1952 he was one of five — and the only Japanese — who were awarded the Revised Standard Bible by the Ministerial Association for outstanding civic service. There has always been a stream of friends of acquaintences coming to him for help.

In Retirement

After retirement he turned with dedication to his avocation of collecting gems and minerals, then cutting and polishing them. He has one of the outstanding collections in the Northwest — rare fossils and petrified wood and semi-precious stones of great value. Their home is a showplace of rock and flower gardens and a three-room wing which displays their gems.

In these recent, quieter years he has joined my moth-

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Issei story at San Diego

Continued from Previous Page

is hard for me to describe the feeling I have about the enormous contributions that these people have given to the growth of San Diego County.

The Japanese came over on a dull and tiring voyage to a foreign country, not knowing what they were going to do, how they would live, or how they would be treated.

When they got here they were limited in the jobs that were offered to them and it seemed that life was completely against them. They didn't run, they stayed and fought for their equality even though there were strong anti-Japanese forces all around them. They stayed and made a good start of their lives. Then the war came.

The government took everything away from them that they had strived so hard for. Showing no faith, the American people allowed them to be put in detention camps during the war. When they were set free, they had to start all over and again fight the anti-Japanese forces which surrounded them.

They didn't let anything stop them from trying. If they got knocked down, they would get up by themselves and try even harder the next time. Today, they are doing very well, as I have showed in the preceding pages. In the most part, they are accepted as good Americans for which I am very grateful.

No Resentment

Of all the Japanese who willingly helped me with this paper, none showed resentment or hostility about the past. It's neighbors like this that makes me proud to be an American.

Twin Cities JACL awards $1,200 in scholarships

Minneapolis

There was much in the Twin Cities area that deserved recognition in areas outside of Minnesota, especially during this past summer and fall, where the JACL chapter and members had significant roles.

But more impressive was the feeling of community, a closeness, friendship and willingness to help and work together by the Issei, Nisei, Sansei and Yonsei here, which makes those here happy and proud.

In June, the annual scholarship awards program was a picnic at the home of Sam and Kimi Hara on Lake Independence attended by almost 90 persons. There were 23 high school grads, Board members, parents, relatives and friends of the honored guests. Co-chairman Tom Ohno made the awards which totalled $1,200. Since the program began in 1964, the chapter has been able to maintain a perpetual fund through its various fund-raising benefit dinners, plays and all donations to the local chapter are placed in the Scholarship Fund. Kimi Hara was the other co-chairman.

Issei, Nisei and Sansei joined together to entertain some 525 persons at Hyland Park. There were 150 students from Japan Rotary touring the United States under the sponsorship of Rotary International, their families while in Minneapolis and St. Paul. The Japanese American community prepared mounds of barasushi, chicken teriyaki, salad and plenty of tsukemono, iced tea, an-mochi, manju, pop and ice cream. A great time was had in exchanging ideas, some discovering kenjin folks, playing games, meeting sponsor families and making new friends within our own groups.

On Sept. 19, a dinner and comedy-play fund-raising project, JIKKO Old Log Theatre No. 6 was held. The first JIKKO was held in 1960 as a starter for the local chapter's scholarship fund, and continues to receive excellent public support. Chapter President Frank Ichikawa and May Tanaka chaired the event — a sellout of 700 tickets, and organizing the chicken teriyaki dinner with all the trimmings. The comedy-play was "Look Homeward, Angel," a Pulitzer Prize novel by Thomas Wolfe. The net proceeds of $2,700 will be for the local chapter and scholarship fund.

With a Quiet American

We can afford to be quiet no longer, let's seek larger slice of power pie

(Following is the text of the address by William H. "Mo" Marumoto, consultant to The White House, before the Washington, D.C. JACL Chapter at its installation dinner, January 30, 1971.)

By Mo Marumoto

THE NEW York Times recently reported on a development that should make all of us most joyful. The article discussed, and I quote,

"A quiet, little noted American success story — the almost total disappearance of discrimination against the 400,000 Chinese and 500,000 Japanese Americans since the end of World War II and their assimilation into the mainstream of American life."

Our situation is better, no doubt about it, and that surely is good news.

It is not so long ago, in 1910, that the Sacramento Bee editorialized,

"Now the Jap is a wily and crafty individual, more so than the Chink. They try to buy in the neighborhoods where there are nothing but white folks. The Jap will always be undesirable. They are lower in the scale of civilization than the whites and will never become our equals . . ."

In that same year, the San Francisco Chronicle, with better grammar but the same spirit, complained,

"Japanese ambition is to progress beyond mere servility to the plane of the better class American workman and to own a home with him. The moment that this position is exercised, the Japanese ceases to be an ideal laborer."

Well, "Once a Jap, always a Jap," as U.S. Army General John DeWitt said as he sent us into the wilderness in 1942.

Improvements

But the times have changed for us, and in my own lifetime, white acceptance of yellow skin has improved immeasurably. In 1942 I was 8 years old, American born, an American citizen. And like some 110,000 others of my race, who were considered fit to be little more than gardeners and truck farmers, I was a prisoner in an American concentration camp.

Now I count myself fortunate to be working for the President of the United States, and many of the friends and relatives who graduated from the camps with me in 1945 are now doctors, lawyers, architects and engineers, esteemed and accepted in their professions, in the neighborhoods where they choose to live, in the associations they care to make.

* * *

Shikataganai

NOW, IN 1971, we can claim a United States Senator and two members of Congress (which prompts the New York Times to say that we may well be the most over-represented minority).

Our parents did a remarkable job of repairing the fabric of their lives, so rudely torn by prejudice. **Shikataganai**, they said. It can't be helped. That's life. They endured relocation with patience. Then and after, they worked hard and caused trouble to no man. They forgave and seemingly forgot a crude injustice.

Perhaps they could not have acted in any other way. Indeed, until then all their techniques for survival in the United States were based on accommodation.

Un-American Trait

Shikataganai. How easy it is to say. How easy. But it is an attitude no longer suited to our times, our needs, our conditions. It is a relic. It is wrong. It is, if you will, un-American. And I believe far too many of us continue to adhere to it.

Meanwhile, the attitude has been compounded by a new complacency, the complacency of affluence. We're out there in the suburbs now, you and I. With two-car garages, color television sets, electric hibachis, the whole image of making it in America.

Everything is okay now, and the only things we have to worry about is if our kids are smoking pot, the mortgage on our crabgrass and how the Rams will do next Fall. As the saying has it, scratch a Nisei and you find a WASP.

Relocation was a tragedy for the Nisei. It was a tragedy for Americans, not only because it raped constitutional principles, but because it was accepted by its victims, both the Asians inside the fence, and the whites on the other side.

Complacency, apathy, accommodation. How dearly they cost us. But we all know that it can't happen again — don't we?

I, too, am all for forgiveness, but looking to the lessons of the past, I prefer not to be so forgetful.

Can Happen Again

I think it can happen again, and I think that this is one of

William 'Mo' Marumoto

the things our disturbing Sansei young are trying to tell when they describe themselves as Asian-Americans, as members in spirit of a Third World. These young Asian-Americans perceive the potential for new trouble.

And the root of the trouble, prejudice based on race, most certainly still exists, although others are now getting the worst of it.

We can be thankful to be beyond the daylight murders of a black heritage and the less-than-human valuation accorded so many Chicanos and Puerto Ricans — all of whom, incidentally are fellow citizens.

Nips, wogs, and wops; spics, kikes, and coons; and more recently, slopes, dinks and gooks — all are evidence of a strain of fearful and ignorant savagery, the intolerance of perceptible difference, that runs balefully through our society as it does through others. I believe that the young see this more clearly than many of us. And they question our untiring pursuit of material values that diverts our attentions and drains our energies.

I forgive, but I cannot forget.

* * *

Asians different

VERY RECENTLY, a United States Senator said, "As we all know, Asians are a different kind of animal. Asians have no respect for human life."

The beast is always waiting.

John Philpott Curran is remembered best to scholars, but his words, spoken in 1790 in an Irish political dispute, must not be forgotten by any of us.

"The condition upon which God has given liberty to man is eternal vigilance," he said, "which condition if he breaks, servitude is at once the consequence of his crime and the punishment of his guilt."

Valve to Politics

And so eternal vigilance is one price for us, too, but it must be buttressed by the weapons of political power, and these we do not now possess.

We have won our share of this nation's material benefits. We have won our access to education and to jobs. As a group, we suffer less poverty than many others. We now have the doctors and the lawyers.

Continued on Page D-9

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Christmas and Christ

By FATHER CLEMENT
Chaplain, Twin Cities JACL

"No room at the inn!" a harsh voice barked from the warmth within. SLAM! The great oaken door banged shut over the pleading voice of Joseph.

He turned to his young wife, Mary, shook his head sadly, and arm in arm, they trudged onward, making their weary way through the second-rate village of Bethlehem to seek shelter in the lonely outskirts.

Behind them the inn was filled with the merry clatter of dishes, the happy buzz of people talking at their ease, the click of goblets raised in unsteady toasts.

Nearby, in Jerusalem, a scheming Herod sat in silence in his marble palace, stroking his beard and plotting a way to rid himself of the mysterious young King the astrologers of Persia had spoken of to him.

Beyond the tiny province, in the great world of Rome and Athens, mankind was, as ever, laughing and loving, buying, selling, gambling, fighting and dying, with never a thought of a midnight cave in Bethlehem.

That first Christmas the world was much too busy to be bothered with such a thing. The Christ Child was literally left out in the cold.

* * *

Today, twenty centuries later, he is still left out in the cold by half the world's population.

If Christmas didn't already exist, man would have had to invent it, wrote Eric Sevareid in "Small Sounds in the Night."

"There has to be at least one day in the year to remind us we're here for something else besides our general cussedness."

The darkness deepening, the chill air numbing, the poor couple had to share their shelter with a donkey and an ox. The scene that first Christmas eve was one of Joseph whispering courage and comfort to Mary, a far cry from a jolly, happy holiday!

With Christmas cards glowing with prancing reindeer, red sleighs, red chimneys and red Santas, we seem to have too much Christmas and too little Christ. The emphasis is on the holiday and not the holy day.

Look through an album of Christmas cards in a department store, and see how often they depict a Bethlehem manger or an Infant Christ. The "Christmas" cards are forgotten in one small section.

Those of us who are Christians must make ourselves realize that Christ did come, because everything around us is so noisy, distracting and leaping with neon signs which have nothing at all to do with Him.

The Christian Churches don't wish to dim the lights of Christmas. We do not want to take away one bright color, a single silver song, the least gay greeting, one ribboned wreath, or one happy surprise. It was the Puritans who wanted to turn Christmas into something somber and grey, not the Christian Church. All the Churches ask is that we never lose sight of the Infant Christ amidst the glittering background of the celebration.

Read the ads and you might come to believe that Christmas means many things to many people. But read the Bible and you find it should mean not things at all, but simply a person, One Person. The "things" should be only salutes in His honor at the anniversary of His coming.

By all means, call out the merry greetings, sing the lilting carols, give the similing gifts, enjoy the happy feast, but never forget we do it in His honor, in His name, for His birthday. The centerpiece of Christmas must always be Christ. May He bless you always with His love and peace! Merry Christmas!

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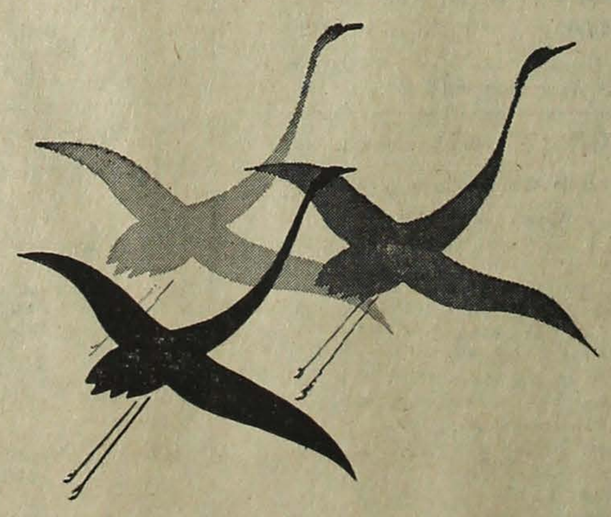

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Orange County concludes fruitful, active year

Santa Ana

Emphasizing education, awareness and concern for Issei pioneers, the Orange County JACL chapter, not only concluded, perhaps, the most active program ever undertaken but in the process wound up attracting seven young adults to their 1972 board.

Raymond Uno, National JACL president and speaker at the installation banquet on January 16, got the chapter off to a flying start by emphasizing education and more involvement on all levels by Asian Americans. Encouraged by chapter President Harry Nakamura, - Karen Kaizuka and Henry Sakai were instrumental in forming an Asian American Educational Task Force for Orange County. They were greatly assisted by educator Dr. Bill Shinto.

On April 14, "Manzanar", an award-winning student film by Bob Nakamura and "Wong Sin Sang" by Eddie Wong were shown. There was also a presentation by a panel of Westside Progressive JACL officers and Agnes Suzuki on a review of over 200 text books submitted for adoption by the state Board of Education that revealed next to nothing about Issei and Nisei history. This meeting was attended by an overflow crowd of over 200.

Asian Studies Pushed

On May 12, Dr. Bob Suzuki, a USC faculty member, and chairman of the National JACL Education Committee, and Dr. Bill Shinto, chairman of the Los Angeles Asian American Education Commission, addressed the chapter on the progress of instituting Asian American studies on all school levels.

The June 9 meeting featured Masamori Kojima, who gave a historical background of our involvement in Viet Nam and Mike Nakayama, a Sansei Marine Corps veteran of Viet Nam, who spoke on racism against Asian American veterans in service.

On July 14, there was a session on cultural and ethnic identity led by Dr. Bill Shinto.

The Pioneer Project sponsored a program showing films on Japan and serving refreshments to the Issei on July 24. On Sept. 19, the Issei were treated to a pot-luck dinner and live entertainment featuring Japanese songs, koto and organ renditions, odori and the Akatsuki band. The local chapter also sponsors weekly Japanese movies at a theater in Santa Ana.

Other speakers who addressed the chapter during the year were National JACL staffers Warren Furutani and Ron Hirano, Don Kuramoto, Chuck Furutani and Richard Ruiz.

Happy Ventures

In the recreational service department, the annual Easter Egg Hunt and the Nisei Relays, in which the O.C. contestants swept both the Pacific Southwest district Nisei Relays and the San Francisco JACL Olympics, were happy ventures.

Ben Shimazu is serving as treasurer for the district for his 3rd consecutive term and Mas Uyesugi is an active district board member as well as chairman for the 1972 Christmas Cheer project.

This year's activities will be culminated at the annual dinner installation on January 16 at Kono Hawaii in Santa Ana when the new officers and board members will be inducted. Lt. Governor George Ariyoshi of Hawaii will be the main speaker. The Installation banquet committee with this outstanding speaker is anticipating an attendance of over 400. — Ken Hayashi

Local History

Issei naturalized in 1896 marks Riverside history

THIS HISTORY deals with the Japanese (who eventually became Japanese Americans) in the Riverside, San Bernardino, and Redlands area. It is a story of a hardy and homogeneous group of people who endured hardship and prejudice in their quest for a better life in the land of plenty.

This history concentrates on the period from when the Japanese appeared in this area to the 1930s. It is very difficult to condense a history into a short paper as this and still cover all the important happenings.

The author wishes to acknowledge the help received: Mrs. G. Iseda for access to the documents from the files of the late Gyosuke Iseda; Mr. Denzo Sanematsu for an interview; and Dr. Sho Takeda for editing.

If errors in dates, names, etc., are noted by the reader, the author will correct these if the reader would be kind enough to point these out. — R.I.

* * *

By Roy Ito

THOUSANDS OF years ago, the people of Asia migrated to the islands of Japan. There they intermingled and formed the homogeneous Japanese race. There are similarities between the language of Japan and those of Korea and the other languages of Southeast Asia. But, prior to the introduction of Chinese characters into the Japanese language, these two were just as different as English and Japanese.

In 1854, Commodore Matthew Calbraith Perry with his seven warships from the United States forced the end of the 220 year closed door policy of Japan.

Throughout the history of Japan, its people crossed the sea toward Korea, China, and Southeast Asia, sometimes for aggression, sometimes for piracy and other times for trade. In 1869, a few of the Japanese crossed the Pacific to the United States and founded the Wakamatsu Colony in California.

Migrant Workers

It is not known exactly when the Japanese first came to Riverside but it was in the era after the introduction of the Washington navel orange to this area in 1873. By 1886, there were quite a few acres of orange groves and by that time, it is recorded that there were several Japanese men living in tents under eucalyptus trees along Magnolia Avenue and Adams Street.

For the next 15 or so years, these Japanese migrant workers settled at this spot each orange picking season. This location was called "Gum Tree" among the workers.

There was a group of about 40 Japanese in Fresno that picked grapes in 1891. That October, after finishing with the grapes, a group of 15 of them walked along the railroad tracks and headed toward Riverside. They made this trek in two weeks.

They had some money but since they were not sure they would find jobs in Riverside, they decided not to take the train.

They were some of the people that lived at Gum Tree and it appears that these workers did not settle in Riverside permanently but continued to migrate with the crops.

Citizen Kaneko

Shinsei Kaneko came to the United States in 1888 from Niigata Prefecture and was employed as a houseboy in San Francisco and in San Jose. As soon as he saved enough money, he arranged to have his wife and son come from Japan. The family worked for George W. Meet and when he became the president of a water company in Redlands, Kaneko accompanied him there.

In 1892, Meet recommended that Kaneko buy some land and therefore, he bought 20 acres at 60 dollars per acre and planted orange saplings. Thus he became one of the first Japanese land owners in Southern California.

Kaneko was granted U.S. citizenship on March 27, 1896 by the San Bernardino County Superior Court, becoming one of the earliest Japanese to become a naturalized citizen.

In July of 1897 he moved to Riverside. His wife, Chiyo managed a restaurant in Riverside while he started a poultry farm in nearby Moreno Valley.

Kaneko served the City of Riverside as auditor and served the County as a Grand Juror. In 1914 his qualification for citizenship was challenged by the District Attorney but his case was dropped by order of the U.S. Attorney General.

Last Valedictorian

Kaneko was the only Japanese who became naturalized in the Inland Empire for most Japanese still thought of Japan as their home and therefore thought it unpatriotic to become naturalized.

When his son, Arthur was graduating from Polytechnic High School, he was selected to be the valedictorian. The school board opposed his selection as an affront to the white majority. The principal tried to reverse the board but failed. It is interesting to note that since that time, there has not been any valedictory speaker for graduation at Polytechnic High School.

* * *

First Business

A NUMBER of Japanese started businesses in this area. On Third Street, San Bernardino, Kazuyoshi Ninomiya opened a restaurant in 1892.

In 1895, Isokichi Ezawa started one in Riverside, and later the same year, Innosuke Muto opened a third one in Redlands. Shigejiro Hoshizaki came from Fresno and opened a Japanese grocery store in Riverside in 1901.

In 1903 a group composed of Inouye, Ozaki, Isoyama, and Azuma built a grocery store called the Yamato Shokai.

Around the turn of the century, a typical farm laborer earned $1.00 to $1.25 by working from sun up to sun down. A loaf of bread (1.5 lb.) was 5c, a shirt cost 35c and a man had to work for two days to buy a pair of shoes.

Japanese food was either not available or too costly in those days. Since the Chinese were there before the Japanese, most of the camp kitchens were equipped with utensils for cooking Chinese food. The Japanese workers therefore concocted dishes which were not typically Japanese or American.

With the available material and cooking utensils, they made soup of bits of bacon, onions and potatoes and wheat flower dumplings. They ate this soup, day in and day out at a cost of 10 cents per day.

For special occasions they bought long grain Chinese rice and soy sauce and cooked a Japanese style dinner and celebrated with California wine.

Russo-Japanese War

In September 1899, three lots were purchased for a Japanese Church. A Methodist Church was built around 1901 and around 1906, the Japanese Union Church was established.

When the war between Japan and Russia broke out in 1904, a Riversider named Kobata was called into the Japanese Army. Many from the Japanese Community went to the station to send him off and shouted "banzai."

One influential member of the Methodist Church named Koizumi saw the scene and shouted to the crowd "crazy fanatics". This made the crowd angry and they demanded that the Church punish him.

The Church ignored the demand and so the people agreed to take action and drew up three points: (1) The action of Koizumi was very unpatriotic; (2) It is proper for the Methodist Church to punish Koizumi; and (3) Unless Koizumi apologizes, the people will boycott the church.

The church finally capitulated and made Koizumi apologize to the community thereby ending the conflict.

The Japanese in America were still subject to the Japanese military draft and were required to apply for a deferment each year. Since the draft age was from 21 through 38, most within this age group remained in the U.S. in order to avoid the draft.

* * *

Anti-Issei Incidents

MOST OF the earlier anti-Japanese incidents originated from the fear that the Japanese workers would take away jobs from the whites.

In 1896 about 30 Japanese workers were attacked by white workers and loaded onto horse carriages and shipped out of Riverside. The orange grove owners asked the city to take action and the police came to protect the workers.

With this police protection, the Japanese population started to increase. Similar incidents took place in Redlands in 1898.

In 1902 several Japanese came to Rialto to pick oranges. They met with resistance from the other pickers but were able to overcome this opposition and established their picking territory.

KKK-Style Vengeance

On March 27, 1904 more than a dozen Japanese working at the Cucamonga Packing House were intimidated by masked white workers. The Japanese workers left.

The enraged citizens of Cucamonga captured the villains and tried to put them on trial.

Two days later, the Japanese working at the American Citrus Company in Highland were attacked by armed white workers. They left and came to Riverside.

In January of 1905, a group of Japanese workers were attacked again by white workers and these people also arrived in Riverside.

In January of 1905, there were about 150 Japanese picking oranges in Redlands and the number was increasing. The white workers felt that their jobs were threatened and secretly plotted to counteract this situation. When a group of Japanese assaulted a white foreman, the whites latched on to this incident and and demanded the Chamber of Commerce to expel the Japanese.

Leave Redlands

In order to avoid trouble, the Japanese left the scene voluntarily. The Los Angeles Herald commented on the situation by criticizing the white workers as slow and untrustworthy while praising the Japanese workers as hardworking.

In 1905, white workers assaulted Japanese workers in the Upland area but police protection saved the day.

In December 1907, there were about 600 citrus workers in this area. Out of this number, 30-40 were Mexican, 50-60 were white and the rest were Japanese.

Because of the domination of the citrus labor by the Japanese and the rising tide of anti-Japanese feeling, the growers considered the replacement of these Japanese with other workers. They soon found that there were no feasible replacements.

By 1929, at the beginning of the depression, there were very few Japanese left picking oranges.

* * *

Frank A. Miller

IN WRITING about the history of the Japanese people in Riverside, one Caucasian should be mentioned as a special friend. He was Frank A. Miller of the Mission Inn. He was a businessman, a politican, and a religious man. He was an influential member of the Republican Party and a good friend of Theodore Roosevelt.

All of the Japanese in Riverside respected and appreciated Miller for the things that he did for them. Some of these deeds are:

1—Miller helped establish the Methodist Church for the Japanese and in 1916 he proposed a merger of this church and the Japanese Union Church.

2—In 1906, he was instrumental in President Roosevelt's recommendation for permitting the naturalization of the Japanese in America.

3—When a Japanese student problem came up in San Francisco in 1907, he did his best to influence the Governor and the White House.

4—When the Alien Land Law bill came up in 1913, he, along with Dr. Jordan of Stanford University, made numerous speeches to prevent its passage.

5—He received guests from Japan, wearing a haori (Japanese coat) for the occasion and entertained them at his Mission Inn.

6—When the Riverside Community Hospital was built, some twenty churches of Riverside donated $2,500 each. Miller donated $500 in the name of the Japanese church so that its name would be placed on the hospital plaque.

Alien Land Bills

The first of the anti-Japanese legislative movements was the introduction of the Drew Alien Land Bill. On February 28, 1907, the Drew Bill passed the State Assembly but due to the intervention of President Roosevelt, the Governor tabled the bill.

Assemblyman Drew tried again in 1909 but it was defeated.

In 1911, another anti-Japanese bill anpeared and this one was passed with only the three

Continued on Next Page

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D-8

With a quiet American

Continued from Page D-6

What we do not have are the Indian Chiefs.

It is easy to point to Daniel Inouye, Patsy Mink and Spark Matsunaga, but remember that they are special cases, all representing an island state in the mid-Pacific whose population is nearly 40 percent Japanese.

Where are we otherwise, politically? How many judgeships, which are as often a recognition of political value as of judicial astuteness? How many seats in State legislatures? On city councils? Where are we on corporate boards and along corporate executive corridors?

There are some 1,600 mainland colleges and universities. And there is one university president of Japanese descent. There are more than 20,000 mainland school districts, but not one of them has a superintendent who is Japanese American.

Even within the Federal Government, with its 2.5 million employees, only about 21,000 — less than 1 percent are classified as Oriental. And in Federal Government, only 13 Orientals are numbered in the 5,500 so-called supergrade positions where so much policy is determined. (Which, incidentally, pay between $28,129 to $37,624).

What Else?

I don't think these statistics reflect any great discrimination against us. I do think they are another reflection of **shikataganai**, a carryover from the low expectations of our politically powerless Issei forefathers, a reflection of our willingness to leave our destiny to the rages of fortune and the fickle tolerance of the majority. What can we poor Japanese expect? **Shikataganai.**

Fortunately, there have been Japanese-Americans who took a different tack. And there were — and are — people like Mike Masaoka, Saburo Kido and George Inagaki, whose efforts salvaged for all of us our dignity and the restoration of our rights in this society.

* * *

Sansei questions

I HAVE mentioned the young, and they can be disturbing, particularly when they seem to spurn the very things we hold most dear and have worked so hard to attain.

Every economic, social and racial group in this country now seems to have their own collection of young militants. We are no exception. Yellow Power and the Yellow Brotherhood are but a few of the manifestations.

Long hair and hippie dress. How these Sansei offend us. But the long hair which is such an affront to many of us was once a badge of the Samurai — and with the young as with the Samurai, hair and principles tend to become woven together.

There have been enough recent examples of young people in court fighting for their hair and their jobs to establish that and to remind us that liberty includes the right not to get a haircut.

Another thing that offends us with a growing number of Sansei is that instead of wanting to be nice, quiet, honorary whites, they want to be Asians, honorary or not. If black and brown and red are beautiful, then yellow had damned well better be, too, they say. And what difference does color or hair make in a man's worth?

Questions

As I mentioned earlier, I think we might well listen to what they young are trying to say, however shrilly they say it, and stop treating everyone under-30 like some new species of Eta. I don't think that our young people have all the answers by any means, but they are asking prickly questions, questions that are important to the future of this society.

A society which fears its young has no future — nor does it deserve one.

I have some ideas about what the young — our own and those of others — are trying to say and what their discontent seems to mean.

First, to put it in some larger context, their dissent is not an American phenomenon, but is as prevalent in Paris as in Peoria, in Warsaw as in Washington, in London as in Los Angeles. We have hippies. Russia has "stilhazi". And if the United States has its SDS, Japan has its Zengakuren.

A second point is that the most troublesome in our society as in others form only a small percentage of youth as a whole.

But virtually every major study which has been made of young campus militants in the United States since their abrupt appearance at Berkeley in 1964 shows that the most committed, the most active, the most radical are usually also among those best qualified by intellect for a higher education.

The studies also indicate that this minority, small as it is, influences a far greater number of students, as is plainly evident in average student dress, in student tastes, and in student rhetoric.

Youth Are Saying

Third, and I believe most important, is that here in America we have succeeded too well in raising a generation of sons and daughters who believe — quite literally — in what we have told them, what their teachers have told them, what their political gurus have told them of justice, of freedom and equality.

And because they do not feel the necessities of their parents to accommodation, they react against the vast differences they see between stated beliefs and actual practice, between what we say and what we do.

Because our young have been educated to understand technical accomplishments, they can also appreciate that now, as perhaps never before in history, Americans have within them the ability to create something approaching Utopia, and have continued to settle for gawdier bowling alleys, 16-lane freeways, decaying cities, a toxic environment — and emotional indifference to those who are ill-housed, poorly fed, jobless, sick and despairing, an emotional indifference to our own jeopardy.

It was our generation which set our children's criteria for a democratic and humane society. Who is to blame if our young accepted what we told them as gospel? Who is to blame if they see absurd disparity between the word and the deed? And who is to blame, then, when they ask how did all this come about?

* * *

110 percent effort

THE SUICIDE of Yukio Mishima cost civilization a great playwright and novelist, an extraordinary and complex intellectual. He feared that Japan was casting away some essential quality of the spirit in her pursuit of economic affluence, and his ultimate protest was as terrible as it was final.

In our United States, suicide is no more an acceptable form of dissent than terrorism, and yet both demonstrate something to which we could, all of us, pay some attention — the idea of total commitment to an ideal, the commitment to put ourselves on the line for our beliefs, the involvement that demonstrates that we care enough to give of ourselves, not in the manner of the $5 check we send to our favorite causes, but in the spirit of what former Los Angeles Rams' coach George Allen describes as "the 110 percent effort."

It is time for us to do this, on American terms. It is time for us — we quiet Americans, we industrious people — to get off our spiritual backsides and go to work. And there are plenty of things we can and should be doing.

What We Can Do

In some cases, we can take a lesson from the blacks. Five years ago, a black face in a magazine ad or a television commercial was a rare thing, but not any more. How many Oriental faces are there — outside of plugs for canned chop suey? There are plenty of Asian Americans in the advertising profession who could help change this situation.

In some cases, we can learn from the Chicano. You probably know that there is a Cabinet-level committee to help the Spanish-surnamed towards equality in Federal employment. Why can't we propose the same thing for Asian Americans? (It was proposed during the year in Congress.—Ed.)

We can join. We can organize. We can run for office — and in each instance become more visible. The opportunities are endless. Your union or professional organization or service club. Your alumni group. The school board and city council. State and local boards and commissions.

Besides these, such organizations as the Urban Coalition and Common Cause and the ACLU, which stood by us in 1942 and which has served for all the Nation that unswerving advocacy that JACL has served for the Japanese-American segment of it.

There are political committees — and that is ground that badly needs tilling. For instance, in California, there are 225,000 Japanese, but only one of them is a member of the California State Central Republican Committee, and I doubt that those Japanese who are Democrats have much to boast of either.

Help Other Nisei

Those who are already there must help others to get in. There are now maybe 50 more Japanese-Americans on Federal advisory committees than there were a year ago.

There are jobs that more of us should have. The blacks and Chicanos need a share of them, too, and they are going after them without any false modesty. They are raising their voices to be heard, and so should we.

The wheel that squeaks the loudest is the one that gets the grease. This was true when political humorist, Josh Billings, said it 100 years ago, and it's true today.

There's a purpose to what I propose, and it is not merely getting more jobs for the brothers. The purpose lies in the way this society and its institutions do things. The purpose is to help change this society and its manifold institutions so that they better serve the ideals on which this nation was established.

John W. Gardner, former Secretary of Health, Education and Welfare, put it well in his call to join his new citizen's lobby, Common Cause:

"Many of you share my anger at institutions and individuals that have behaved irresponsibly. But if we're going to focus our anger, a good place to begin is with ourselves.

"We are not being the people we set out to be. We have not lived by the values we profess to honor. And we will never get back on course until we take some rough, realistic steps to revitalize our institutions. We had better get on with it," he said.

* * *

'Kaze ni kike'

IN ORDER for us to get on with it, what we must first seek as Japanese Americans — as Asian Americans — is very simple — a lessening of our own dispensibility.

I remember the story of the white school teacher in an Arizona city in 1942 who was sorry that her Japanese dentist had been sent away to camp because he had only half finished her bridgework. She was sorry she said, but added that she was able to find another dentist without too much difficulty.

We can afford to be dispensible no longer.

We can afford to be invisible no longer.

We can afford to be quiet no longer.

We must accelerate our involvement at all levels and in all contexts towards obtaining a larger slice of the power pie, not because we are more worthy than others, but because I believe that the terms of our American experience — the past injustices and the prejudice and discrimination that is only now waning — have given us something special to offer to the local, state and national political wisdom of this nation.

It can't happen again, can it?

Kaze ni kike
Tsure ga saki-ni
Chiru ko-no-ha.
The winds that blow—
ask them, which leaf of the tree
will be next to go!

—(Soseki)

Local History

Issei introduce irrigated farming at French Camp; outdo wheat, dairy

By Hero Shinmoto

FIVE MILES south of Stockton, Calif., is the oldest white settlement of San Joaquin County — French Camp, which was founded in 1830 as a fur trading post by a French Canadian named Michel la Franbois. It was the terminus of the Oregon Trail used by the trappers until about 1845.

Today it is a thriving agricultural community with a large percentage of its population being Japanese American.

The Japanese first came around 1908 and they were responsible for introducing irrigational farming to the area. Till then, French Camp was known for its wheat and dairy farms. Today, it is one of the most productive vegetable growing areas in San Joaquin Valley.

It has been said that the Issei settled in French Camp for two main reasons: (1) their desire to become independent farmers, and (2) accessibility of schools for their children.

However, their coming to French Camp was subjected to numerous obstacles. Anti-Japanese discrimination was peaking at the time throughout the state and the white community of French Camp made every effort to discourage the settlement of these Issei pioneers into the area.

Yet, within their lifetime, the Issei were able to supplant discrimination against themselves with respect and recognition for persons of Japanese ancestry in general. The Issei also saw with their own eyes the education which they had worked so hard to provide their children was not in vain. It can be said the Issei in French Camp attained their goals in a most enviable manner.

Though California had enacted its alien land law in 1913, barring further land purchases by Japanese aliens, the Issei were able to procure land in the name of the American-born children. But it was only the beginning of the hard work that was to lie ahead.

First of all, the uneven fields required leveling. Equipped with only a team of horses and primitive equipment, the Issei spent days and often months leveling the land. Paradoxically, this show of perseverance and diligency by the Issei became a basis for agitation by their white neighbors.

The white community, as a whole, did not even bother to learn the name of the Issei farmers. "That Jap" sufficed for all practical purposes. Each anti-Japanese discriminatory act only provoked the Issei to work that much harder. And after months of personal hardship, a determination to succeed and willingness to work, the results of their untiring efforts began to show in the row crops being ready for harvest and the market.

To get the vegetables to market, the Issei farmers started at 10 p.m. for Stockton. Oftentimes they had but few hours of sleep. And these trips were often intercepted by vandals who destroyed the vegetables. Nevertheless, the Issei endured these provocations and stayed in French Camp.

In the 1920s, their children began to attend the French Camp Grammar School. In some classes, the Nisei children began to outnumber their Caucasian classmates.

By the time the nation's worst depression hit in the 1930s, children in the community were going to school barefeet and without lunches. The Nisei, however, were more fortunate. Due largely to their Issei parent's self-denial and perseverance, the Nisei children attended school well-fed and clothed.

And the Issei parents saw to it that their children also attended Japanese language classes after regular school hours. And as the Nisei were graduating from high school, many continued on to colleges and universities. This was during the pre-World War II era when professional opportunities for the Nisei were very limited. The college degree, for all practical purposes for the Japanese American in the 1930s, seemed worthless. In spite of this discouraging outlook, the Issei gave their children the best education within their means. Thanks to this Issei foresight, numerous French Camp Nisei today are pursuing careers in the professional fields or have become successful farmers.

It is ironic that the Pacific war against Japan was the turning point for the Japanese of French Camp, who saw discrimination which prevailed so persistently up to World War II disappear after the war.

During the decade that followed, the Issei and Nisei became substantial participants in community life while numerous Caucasian neighbors, in turn, joined the Nisei organization, the Japanese American Citizens League. Nisei have been elected to serve on the school board of trustees as well as the French Camp chamber of commerce board. And the annual JACL fund-raising bazaars today are well supported by the majority white community.

The style of farming in French Camp, in the meantime, has changed from truck gardens to specialized crops which can be harvested mechanically.

Stoop labor, which the Issei performed so diligently for years, has been replaced by modern equipment. But the basic principle of irrigated farms, which the Issei had introduced 50 years earlier in French Camp, remains unchanged.

Perhaps the happiest moment for the Issei came in 1952 with passage of the Immigration and Nationality Act, making them eligible for citizenship for the first time. To many Issei, the passage of this Act came too late for material gains. Yet the Issei understood the true significance of this law for the stigma and ordeals which they had endured so bravely as unwelcomed aliens for almost half a century were eradicated once and for all.

Cortez Japanese Colony

Continued from Page C-9

The children of Cortez Colony attended Madison School in the early years. It was a one-room frame building. The teacher, Mrs. Nellie Armstrong, came to school on horseback. And there was no bridge over the lateral canal and what is now Lombardy Avenue to the school so that children either jumped or waded across it.

To meet the spiritual needs of the colony, the Cortez Presbyterian Church was founded in 1920. The Howa-kai was organized in 1922 to undergird the spiritual life of the Buddhist families.

During World War II when all the Japanese were evacuated, the farms continued to be operated by the Growers Association under the management of Gus Momberg. In September, 1945, they returned from the relocation centers to resume their farming in Cortez.

Japan-Made Cars Still Selling

Sales of Japan-made passenger cars in the United States in November declined slightly for the Toyotas and Mazdas from the previous month but the Datsuns showed a sharp rebound.

Toyota sold 25,004 units, marking a 1 pct. slip from the preceding month but chalking up a 35 pct. rise from November last year.

Datsun sales totaled 14,773 cars or a 25 pct. increase over the previous month and a 15 pct. gain over a year ago.

Mazda's sales reached 12,056 units, a 9 pct. drop from October and a 394 pct. increase from November last year.

Riverside Issei history in brief

Continued from Previous Page

senators from Southern California opposing it. President Taft intervened this time and the passage of the bill in the Assembly was blocked.

With Republican Governors in California, the Republican Presidents such as Roosevelt and Taft were able to intervene in politics in California but with the increasing force of anti-Japanese feeling and with Woodrow Wilson, a Democrat as president, there was no way of blocking the impending alien land measure.

Finally Passed in 1913

In May of 1913 an anti-alien land measure passed the State Senate 35 to 2 and the Assembly 72 to 3. Under this law of 1913, aliens ineligible of citizenship were not allowed to own land and were not able to lease land for more than three years for agricultural purposes.

The alien land law of 1913 was not harsh enough for many newspapers, organizations and politicians. Hearst's Examiner and McClatchy's Sacramento Bee consistently had anti-Japanese editorials. U.S. Senator James D. Phelan (D) was the leader of the anti-Japanese movement. Both Phelan and McClatchy had Japanese servants, incidentally.

In 1920 a revised alien land act was adopted by referendum which took away the provision of even being able to lease land for three years.

Harada Case

On Dec. 14, 1915, Jukichi Harada purchased a home on Lemon Street under the names of Mine (Mrs. Saburo Kido), Sumi, and Yoshizo Harada. His neighbor filed a complaint with the State Attorney General U.S. Webb (who authored the alien land law) and claimed that Harada circumvented the Alien Land Law by this purchase.

The State initiated action to confiscate this property. The trial lasted for two years and on Sept. 17, 1918, a verdict was given in favor of the defendant.

In essence, the verdict said: "It is obvious that Harada cannot own any real estate since he is an alien ineligible to citizenship. However, Harada's three children are citizens and are entitled to equal rights as for any other citizen. It is natural for Harada to live with his children and provide protection for his children. The children being citizens entitles them to own real estate."

3,000 at Peak

Around 1910, there were approximately 500 Japanese living in the City of Riverside. Among them were 70 women and 23 children. In addition to the residents, there were a large number of seasonal workers. The total Japanese population soared to 3,000 during the height of the season.

At that time, there were three Japanese organizations: the Methodist Church, the Union Church, and the Nihonjin-kai (Japanese Club).

In 1915, there were six Japanese organizations but about that time, there was an agricultural depression and from that time, the number of Japanese started to decline.

In the San Bernardino area, there were 1,100 Japanese and among them 92 women and 71 children. The Japanese Language School was started in San Bernardino in 1925 and in Upland in 1926. By 1930, the number of Japanese in the San Bernardino area had declined to around 500. Among them were 300 Nisei.

There were four Japanese settlements in Riverside: the Prenda area, the Casa Blanca area, 13th and 14th St. area close to the Riverside Freeway and the Arlington area. The Union Church was located on 14th Street.

Japanese School

A Japanese language school was started by the church in the 1920's but was discontinued. In the early 1930's, the present Japanese Language School was opened in the Casa Blanca area and it continued operation until the start of World War II. This school is still in operation on Lincoln Avenue in Casa Blanca.

Cherry blossom festivals were held in Beaumont from 1932 through 1934. These were organized by the late Gyosuke Iseda, sponsored by the Riverside Nihonjin-kai and supported by the Chuo Nikkai (Central Japanese Organization) of Southern California. Around 10,000 Japanese from all over Southern California congregated at the festival. The Consul General of Japan started the festivities.

When the war broke out between the United States and Japan, many of the household heads were interned in detention camps and the remaining Japanese included in the Nisei (U.S. Citizens) were sent into the concentration camps euphemistically called the relocation center of Poston, Arizona.

Yamanos of Corona

At the turn of the century, it has been noted that Corona was a very hostile place for the Japanese. It is interesting to note the fortunes of the Yamanos in this day and age.

In 1957, four brothers: Jim, John, Ted and Bill Yamano came to Corona from San Fernando Valley and established a very successful truck farm.

Jim has been very active in civic affairs and has served the City of Corona in many capacities. In 1965 he was selected as the Citizen of the Year. In 1967, he was the Grand Marshal of the St. Patrick's Day Parade in Corona and in 1969, his daughter Jean was the Colleen for the St. Patrick's Day Parade.

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3—Frank A. Miller, (Riverside Nihonjin Kai, 1925), Gyosuke Iseda, editor.

THANK YOU!

Brother Theophane Walsh, who celebrated his 50th anniversary as a Maryknoll Brother last August, extends his thanks and gratitude to all those friends who so kindly got in touch with him; and assisted in his trip to Japan and Hawaii after a 20-year absence.

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OLD TIMER Kisou Yamamoto, 86, stands beside new headstone for Grave of Katsu Goto at Paauhau, Hawaii.

Lynching of Goto

(Continued on Page D 1)

ber 28th, Monday, I had warrants taken out for eight ringleaders of Japs. I had native lawyer, Paakeki, and Steele present and demanded $20 each for damages. The watchmaker was there as interpreter . . ."

Part of Overend's testimony was supported by R. A. Lyman, Deputy Sheriff of Hawaii:

"I did not like the manner of Goto's interpretation. I sent for Nakayama. I know there was hard feelings between Mr. Overend and Goto."

Sheriff E. G. Hitchcock, too, backed up Overend saying:

"Rope might have come from Honolulu and it was the best manila rope. We had Goto for an interpreter, he did not act on the square. Mr. Overend said that he will break Goto's jaw if found on his place."

Now it was the turn of George Teitsen, luna over Japanese women workers at Overend's, to say something that has no bearing on the case:

"Goto was gambling, perhaps, Chinese storekeepers had hung him."

Many Japanese; Tsuruzo Uyenaka, Isaburo Nakamura, S. Hisamoto, Hisaoka, Numata, Okamoto, Yamagushi and Isaoka, testified against the murderers without fear or intimidation. All stated that: "Mr. Goto was alive at 8 p.m. on Oct. 28 because we had been at his store and then we saw him dead next morning. Mr. Overend had said many times that Mr. Goto did not interpret right. After Mr. Goto was gone, head luna Steele used to say 'you bastard, by and by all same Goto, make die' and tried to scare us."

On May 13 at 11:08 p.m. the jury brought in the following verdicts:

J. R. Mills — Guilty of 2nd degree murder, 3 dissenting; T. Steele — Guilty of 2nd degree murder, 2 dissenting.

W. D. Watson and W. C. Blabon, both Guilty of 3rd degree murder, 1 dissenting.

Two days later, the judge sentenced Mills and Steele to nine years, Watson to five years and Blabon to four years, all at hard labor.

When echoes of the trial died down, the four conveniently, with unknown aid, "escaped" from the Hilo jail to Honolulu and from there to the mainland without trace.

Japanese Strike

A significant event took place during the trial, which must be retold.

About 400 Japanese sugar workers from the Hakalau plantation marched in a body over 10 miles to the main office in Hilo, protesting overtime work without pay and demanded they be transferred to other plantations for the remainder of their contracted period. They were not frightened "by and by all same Goto, make die" threats.

Uusually in such a case, the sugar company sent for a Japanese Consulate representative and a "Pacification process" would send the workers back to camp to finish up contracted terms. Sure enough, the Hakalau workers went back to the plantation.

During 1880's, the Japanese sugar workers were doubly exploited at the hands of the planter and the Japanese government.

Discovery of grave

WHILE ATTENDING the 19th Biennial Convention of the International Longshoremen's and Warehousemen's Union (ILWU) in Honolulu in April of this year, I learned through one of the Japanese old-timers that Goto's grave is on a Paauhau hill near Honokaa.

When the convention ended, my wife Elaine and I flew to Hilo, where we were driven some 40 miles north to Honokaa and met 86-year-old Kisou Yamamoto, who had worked for the Lindy Company in that town.

The company had been operated by Lindy and Sekijiro Kobayakawa, younger brother of Goto. They had taken over Goto's store after the lynching in 1889.

Yamamoto, at the age of 18, started to work for the company in 1903, and knows the area's history inside out.

Yamamoto said, "I am very honored to take you to Mr. Goto's grave. We remember him with great admiration. He was our benefactor. Before we go to his graveside, I will show you his old store."

One-Story Store

The store — an old one-story building — stands on Mamane Street near Beach Street, boarded up and for sale.

From there, we drove back southward stopping near the jail. Yamamoto pointed to an empty spot and said: "That's where the telephone pole stood for a long time. Mr. Goto was hanged there."

We went through sugar cane fields and suddenly were in front of a temple that appears atop of Paauhau looking down the northeast Pacific Ocean. We parked and walked behind the Jodoshu Temple where the cemetery is. There must be more than 100 weathered graves, however, no one can miss the big white marble monument with its inscription: "In Memory of K. Goto, died October 28, 1889".

New Headstone

Yamamoto explained the reason for the new headstone: "Mr. Goto's headstone had been the same as most of others here — a big rounded rock. When Dr. Fumiko Kaya of Hiroshima, authoress of the A-bomb memories, 'Mushrooms', came to visit her birth place, Honokaa, for the first time in 48 years in February, 1966. She was stunned at scantness of Mr. Goto's, her uncle by adoption, grave.

"You see, there had been another employee at the Lindy's called Toshiro Masaki. On August 22, 1913, a beautiful girl was born into the Masaki family, but soon the couple died and the girl was adopted by the Kobayakawas. They took the girl to Japan and left her there. She is none other than Dr. Kaya.

"We got busy, raising funds, especially the younger generation (some of them belong to ILWU) who said that Mr. Goto had helped our folks and we must erect a suitable tomb worthy of him.

Folk Hero

"Yes, this splended one is in order to repay our gratitude and respect to Mr. Goto, because he is truly Hawaii's Sakura Sogoro. I hope that our grandchildren will remember him for a long, long time." Sakura Sogoro was a farmer, folk-hero in Japan, who had represented 200 villages in a direct appeal to the Shogunate for reduction of taxes, which were then paid in rice. For this endeavor, Sakura, his wife and children were beheaded in 1653.)

We thanked Mr. Yamamoto for his thoughtful briefing of this historical event in the lives of our Japanese pioneers and headed back to Hilo with mixed emotions of the remarkable coincidence of the Goto-Kobayakawa-Kaya stories.

We must not forget or overlook the contributions made by men like Goto when we study our ethnic heritage.

* * *

Mr. Yoneda prepared this article for the quarterly Hawaii Pono Journal, edited by Wayne Hayashi, West Hall 208, 1776 University Ave., Honolulu.

D-10

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Some early Issei bohemians, poets

(A leading exponent for having the Nisei preserve the history of the Issei in the English language, the late Tamotsu Murayama of Tokyo often delved into unusual narratives about the Issei. This was originally received in May, 1961. Until his death on Dec. 31, 1968, he was the Japan correspondent for the Pacific Citizen. — Ed.)

By Tamotsu Murayama

CONTRIBUTIONS of the Japanese pioneers to American industry and culture during the past 100 years will be recorded by Nisei historians and it is comforting to know that.

Among the several Issei-edited histories of the Japanese in America — and these are valuable documents, very little has been mentioned of the young Japanese who became disciples and followers of the Poet of the Sierras, Joaquin Miller, who inspired the Japanese Bohemians around the 1900s. They represent the original cultural movement of the Japanese in America.

The monumental "Zaibei Nihonjin Shi" (History of the Japanese in America) published in 1940 surely covered a great deal of ground but as I recall this aspect of early Issei life in America was mentioned only briefly.

Japan's noted poet Yonejiro Noguchi stands out among the students of Miller. Then only 20 years old, Noguchi became a student of Miller in the fall of 1893, staying with him for 10 years before going to the East Coast, then lecturing on Japanese poetry for two years at Oxford (1913-14) before returning to Japan. (He is also the father of world-famous sculptor Isamu Noguchi.)

Among the band of Japanese Bohemians who followed Miller in those days were "Prince" Kanae Nagasawa who retired to Fountaingrove near Santa Rosa and Isen Kanno who eventually won fame translating the Rubaiyat into Japanese.

'The Hights'

Joaquin Miller, who had traveled throughout Europe, was determined to settle in California and beckoned his Japanese friends to come to "The Hights" — a hill above Oakland overlooking the entire stretch of San Francisco Bay with the Golden Gate in the middle, a spot where General Fremont had tented a half century earlier and named "The Hights."

It was the only way to see San Francisco, Miller used to tell his young Japanese students. "Do you want to see San Francisco? Well, you must come to Oakland to see San Francisco . . . and the bay of all bays on the globe, the Golden Gate, altogether at a glance," Miller had said.

It was here that young Noguchi learned how to compose in face of the gorgeous magnificence and opulence, "The Hights."

Kanno, the Poet

Isen Kanno joined "The Hights" colony around 1903. He went on to establish himself in America, his poems being published continuously for 30 years in magazines and newspapers alongside the works of Joaquin Miller and Edwin Markham. (Kanno was a classmate of my father at Doshisha University).

Despite anti-miscegenation laws prohibiting mixed marriages, Kanno married Getrude F. Boyle, a famous poetess and sculptress. Together they went to Japan to hold art exhibits, which created considerable attention.

It was Kanno who said there were four Japanese in America who had been conferred honorific titles. Potato producer George Shima of Stockton was "king", poet-winemaker Nagasawa was "prince" inasmuch as he came from the Satsuma clan of Kagoshima, Colusa rice grower Otojiro Noda was "count" and himself the "baron."

While at The Hights, he mastered the English language and became fast friends of English poet-playwright John Masefield, American poet-educator Edwin Markham and horticulturist Luther Burbank.

His Wedding Day

We still recall Kanno describe his wedding day:

"Imagine, my wife was 5 ft. 8 inches and I was only 5 ft. 2. A poetical combination. We asked friends to come with only 10 cents to celebrate the wedding. And I refused to kiss my wife in public after the ceremony. I thought it was silly to kiss in front of people."

About his poetry, he said:

"True poetry is nothing but common sense. (It's nothing but) the truth . . . and the right heart. No poet can create or destroy a particle of gold but he can give it new form, clothe it with splendor and let it shine in a different and new light . . . Poetry is like a divinely beautiful woman (as) truth gorgeously but modestly gowned in perfection . . . Where there is poetry, there is joy!"

While staying at the Markham home in Brooklyn for 15 years later on, Kanno translated the Rubaiyat of Omar Khayyam into Japanese. He read every English version of the Rubaiyat he could find in the libraries, before translating some 200 stanzas into his mother tongue. He wrote his own essays to each stanza so that the Japanese could understand the beautiful lyrics of the Persian poet. He believed that Edward FitzGerald's rhymed translations were the best.

"Within the haunted wine-cup
more than wine,
It is that which makes the
mortal man divine."

Such was Kanno's favorite of Omar.

Of Burbank

Of his close friend Burbank at The Hights, he recalled:

"While my wife was modeling the great American horticulturist, I often spoke with him about plants. One day he told me of an unusual experience. 'It was a summer afternoon,' Burbank said; 'I was passing a flower bed when I heard a strange voice. I stopped to listen and again I heard it — a faint trembling cry. Yet I knew no one was about. Then one of my gardeners came up to confess that he had not watered the bed I was standing beside.' Burbank always believed that it was the voice of the parched flowers that he heard that afternoon in his garden."

Kanno's famous play was "Creation Dawn", first staged in 1913 at the Forest Theater at Carmel-by-the-Sea. Henry Cowell composed the music. And today practically nobody remembers that—.

* * *

Mrs. G. B. Kanno

MRS. GERTRUDE Boyle Kanno attended the Art School, now attached to the Univ. of California. Attending school on a scholarship and in her early twenties, Miss Boyle had already set the pace for intrepidity among girls of the Golden West.

She was an artist of distinction and an adventurer. She would ride into the great American desert with only an Indian guide as a companion for months at a time. They never spoke to each other as the guide did not speak English. She also witnessed the mystic rites of the Navajos at harvest time, "The Ripening of the Corn" — perhaps the first white woman ever admitted to this strange ceremonial.

"I travelled into the wilderness in search of inspiration, myth, life, romance," she once confided. "I once lived alone in a rough miner's shack in the Sierras and turned it into my studio."

She would proudly and calmly walk onto the busiest street of New York in the same attire for trips into the desert. She wore a short corduroy skirt (and short skirts was not in fashion yet), flannel shirt, sombrero and a necklace of silver beads as large as marbles. She did not fear walking into one of the most exclusive confectionaries to drink a cup of tea in her rustic clothes, as unconcerned as if dressed in the latest fashions.

Beautiful Sculptress

Of Kanno's devotion to his tall wife, the New York Herald once wrote: "Kipling's ringing rhyme might well form the keynote of her and of Kanno's devotion to the tall, beautiful sculptress . . .

Oh, east is east and west is
west,
And never the twain shall
meet
Till earth and sky stand
presently
At God's great judgment
seat;
But there is neither east nor
west,
Border, nor breed, nor birth
When two strong men stand
face to face,
Though they come from the
ends of the earth."

Mrs. Kanno modeled busts of several famous Americans. She made three life-size busts of Joaquin Miller as well as many small reliefs. One of them is in the Senator Phelan Collection.

Others who sat for her were naturalist John Muir, Dr. Albert Einstein while she was in New York, and Dr. David Starr Jordan of Stanford University.

Bust of Dr. Jordan

The bronze bust of Dr. Jordan was first exhibited with other works of hers at the Brooklyn Museum in 1931 and then presented to the New York Aquarium, which was considered an incongruous place to honor him until one remembers that Dr. Jordan was a native of New York state and a great ichthyologist.

Mrs. Kanno had hoped the bust of Dr. Jordan could be permanently placed in Japan for he was among the great pro-Japanese peace advocates. It was on display at the De Young Museum in San Francisco.

Her statue, entitled "Peace," was regarded by one Boston Transcript critics as "a symphony of sweeping lines and gently brooding quiet. Rodin's influence can be seen in the two figurines of Adam and Eve. The first represents their despair and shame with heads bent and shoulders drooping. The second finds them still shoulder to shoulder but with heads thrown back hopefully, faith in the possibilities of the future . . ."

Indeed, the early Issei poets rank among our pioneers and it is up to us to glorify them and let the world know.

Isen Kanno's first poem composed at The Hights reads:

"Through the mist of my
clouded brain,
Through the gates of my tear-
dammed soul,
Love's magic power crept in:
It scattered the fog from my
brain,
It freed the checked flood of
my soul."

Nishio looks at economy

(Continued from Page C-4)

that their nation has incurred from following a pattern of development similar to that of the United States.

Many fear that this concentration will lead inevitable to the re-emergence of Japanese militarism.

Many others feel, however, that it is only natural that Japan should equip itself militarily to match its future status as an economic super-power.

The U.S. government has tended to reinforce this with the Nixon doctrine of having Japan "play a much greater role in the defense of Asia."

If Japan is to continue its present rate of growth, it will require a doubling of its raw materials requirements every 7 to 10 years as well as an intensive search for new markets to sell its finished products. There is a growing fear that Japan will look increasingly to Asia as an area for economic exploitation rather than economic cooperation.

Question Today

The rationale for the Sato government's policies of commitment to a high economic growth rate has been that "the Japanese people only want what the people in the United States already have." Thus certain sacrifices are required.

Recent massive protests, however, have brought into question whether any one nation has the right to utilize so much of the world's resources for its own continued national growth while the great majority of the world community cannot have its basic human needs met.

The objectives of industrial growth should be toward meeting the basic human needs and improving the quality of life of all the people.

This objective has somehow been perverted to become one of economic growth for the sake of economic growth and the priority of material wealth over human wealth.

The economic and political policies of the state must be redirected toward "serving the people" rather than "serving the economy."

Henry Fujii saga

Continued from Page D-6

er in her accomplishment as an award winner composer of poetry — senryu — and is writing the history of Idaho's Issei.

My mother? I must write a book about her! She has won trophies for her poetry and blue and sweepstake ribbons for her flowers and ike-bana. Among her hobbies are raising orchids and photography. She climbed every mountain at his side in rock hunts and often lands bigger trout than he does. Are their sons and daughters not so quiet little Americans?

Rest of Family

Howard holds an important position with the Oregon State Farm Bureau.

I was the first nisei teacher in this area, started in 1947, and was recently voted outstanding teacher at my school.

Edson has a Master's in Audio-Visual Education; he and his wife teach in Payette.

Jo'anne's husband is chemistry teacher and coach in Redlands, California.

My parents were among the first to receive their citizenship when finally granted that right.

The Day After

The day after he was honored at a banquet and presented his Rising Sun Award, Oregon and Idaho newspapers carried front page pictures and articles, and a radio station announced hourly, "Hajimu Henry Fujii, outstanding citizen of the day . . ."

The announcer could not possible know the full significance of this, for these honors were earned while he was still denied citizenship . . . Hajimu Henry Fujii, Boise Valley's outstanding citizen of the day.

Tsuji's lighter views on Japan

Continued from Page C-1

Upon visiting Japan and living among so many Japanese one thing came immediately to mind. In America, the Japanese-Americans seem to be all of the middle-class, both socially and economically. One doesn't picture the Japanese-Americans as being extremely rich or poor, but in the middle, a minority which has achieved middle-class status as a group.

In Japan, I saw Japanese at all segments on the socio-economic scale. On the streets I could see beggars and paupers drunk or sleeping with nowhere to go and nothing really to do. I also saw the wealthy in their black chauffeur driven limousines traveling on the main thoroughfares of the city.

Of course, I knew that the Japanese society would be this way, but I had never personally witnessed it on this scale before. My exposure to Japanese-Americans on either extremes have been almost nil.

Youth of Japan

The youth in Japan seemed as anywhere else: fun-loving, concerned, and modernized.

Many of the students I talked with expressed their desire to come to the U.S. someday either to study or visit. Their knowledge of things American were obviously second-hand from newspapers, magazines, TV and radio media, therefore, it was their desire to see things first-hand for themselves.

One thing did surprise me and this was the lack of knowledge many in Japan have of the Japanese-American Sansei. Many in Japan realize that the Sansei is born and reared in America, but they fail to realize that there are many who can speak and understand the Japanese language, eat Japanese foods, go to traditional festivals and other functions dealing with the Japanese culture.

My cousin, for example, was surprised that I could use chopsticks, or my uncle was equally amazed that I knew what the names of various Japanese dishes were (tako, nasu, unagi, sato imo, otsukemono, etc.).

Many seem to be under the impression that total Americanization has taken place within the Sansei generation with any traces of the traditional culture being forgotten or lost. I feel that I knew more about them than they did about me.

Unforgettable

In conclusion, I would like to say that it has been an unforgettable experience and I would like to return someday to visit Japan again.

While in Japan I was able to feel a sense of continuity, historically and sociologically, with the Japanese culture, although I am quite American in thoughts and attitudes.

I feel that I have been a part of something long ago, a heritage, a traditional past, after having been exposed to the Japanese culture, which has been brought up to the present time whether in America or Japan.

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D-11

Local History

Japanese jugglers here in late 1868

By Akiji Yoshimura

ALTHOUGH NO exact date has been established to mark the arrival of significant numbers of Japanese in the Fourth California Congressional District, it was noted in the Colusa Sun on October 10, 1868, a little more than 100 years ago that, "Baldwin's Troupe of Japanese Jugglers gave one of their interesting shows at this place on Thursday night."

Some years later, on July 8, 1872, the Red Bluff Independent reported the following: "Marshall's Royal Tycoon (misinterpretation of Shogun) Japanese Troupe performed at Heider Hall in Tehama County with acts of pagoda balancing, spinning tops on the edge of swords, fireeating, jugglery and acrobatic feats."

It was not until the late 1880s that contingents of contract laborers started to fan out across the Sacramento Valley to fill the increasing need for field workers. Their willing hands cleared lands, tilled the soil, harvested the crops, and ultimately changed the face and economy of the Northern California.

Vacaville 'Union'

However, it was not without its conflicts and frustrations. According to the "History of the Japanese Labor in the United States" by Karl Yoneda, some 300 Japanese workers in Vacaville were organized into a "union" in 1892 by the labor contractors to establish uniform fees for the latter and to maintain discipline among the workers.

"Union" was a misnomer because the organization was only incidentally beneficial to the laborers, but the designation was necessary to counteract the anti-Japanese sentiment which was developing even then.

In time, however, "following the crops" and carving out new farm lands gave way to putting their roots into the land of their adoption, and Japanese communities began to spring up on the fringes of many of the valley towns.

Pre-WW 2 Japanese towns existed in Vacaville, Suisun, Winters, Chico, Marysville-Yuba City and Colusa. Each had its own organizations, language schools, religious institutions and businesses, which catered primarily to the ethnic trade.

Five-County Area

In Yolo, Yuba, Sutter, Butte and Colusa Counties, the Japanese played a significant role in the reclaiming of marginal lands, on which they patiently persuaded crops to grow and flourish.

The early Japanese workers and farmers applied their innate skills in agriculture to a variety of crops. They produced peaches, apricots, pears and almonds. They raised dry beans, milo, asparagus and rice, and numerous families engaged in truck gardening to supply local and regional markets with fresh vegetables.

While agriculture was their principal activity, a few enterprising Japanese, despite language difficulties, participated in the commercial life of the larger community, particularly in the service-type businesses.

Others worked on section gangs of the Colusa-Lake Railroad Company, where they replaced Chinese crews of some 20 years standing (Colusa Sun, August 6, 1906).

In the early development of Superior California, the Sacramento River was the main artery of communication. It was only natural, therefore, that the Japanese, too, should use and that a spot on the river should be named for one of them.

Naotaro Yoneda of Osaka, who is believed to have arrived in Colusa in 1889, established a boarding house and trading post five miles east of town along the banks of the Sacramento River, which was to bear the name "Yoneda Landing" and serve the hundreds of Japanese workers who came to clear land and plant orchards.

Under Yoneda's supervision, the cleared land near the landing was farmed by the Japanese, and in time a community of about 130 residents, mostly male, was created adjacent to it. At one time, some 50 buildings comprised the settlement.

* * *

RICE, LIKE gold to the early Californians, was the bonanza that lured hundreds of Japanese to southern Butte and Colusa Counties. The new cash crop was introduced in 1911 to Colusa County, where it expanded rapidly from 75 acres to 12,000 acres by 1915. The records of the county reveal that many corporations and partnerships were formed by the Japanese for the purpose of farming rice, bearing such imposing fictitious names as the U.S. Farmers Company, California Rice Farming Company, Star Rice Farming Company, Chico Rice Company, Grimes Rice Company, Maxwell Rice Company and others involving vast acreages and considerable capital.

The Maxwell Rice Company alone in 1918 farmed 2,000 acres in the northwestern section of the county.

The promise of fortunes to be made in rice attracted investors and workers from as far south as the San Francisco bay area.

Experimental Station

It is interesting that the U.S. Department of Agriculture established a rice experimental station near Biggs (Butte Co.) in 1912 — its purpose to find a variety of rice best adapted to the valley conditions. After importing thousands of seeds from various counties, it selected an early variety of Japanese rice as the most desirable.

It is of further interest that Colusa County is the leading rice producing county in the United States, and some of the pioneering effort behind this major industry was done by the Japanese.

Today, the only significant Japanese American community exists in Yuba and Sutter counties, centering around Marysville and Yuba City. The Nisei, like the Issei before them, continue to make valuable contributions to the agricultural economy of the area while participating in the business and professional life of the community on a scale undreamed of by their parent generation.

Nisei Farmers

The Oji Brothers operate approximately 7,000 acres in row crops and orchards, and hold a major interest in a farm implement dealership in Sutter, Butte and Colusa Counties as well as a Pipe and Cement Company in Yuba City.

The Hamatani Brothers farm over 5,000 acres of land in Clarksburg and Yuba City, concentrating on row crops.

The Hatamiya Brothers in Yuba County, whose parents were among the first Japanese to purchase land in Sutter County, farm 600 acres of orchard property and maintain a fruit inspection station.

Issei John K. Sasaki operates over 600 acres, mostly in peaches. Issei Masato Kimura and his son Masato own and operate the Kimura Nursery in Live Oak (Sutter County), which supplies various fruit plantings statewide, in addition to farming 300 acres of orchards.

Contra Costa Issei

Continued from Page D-5

vegetables in the eastern half of Contra Costa County were organized in 1921 into the Concord Farm Produce Corp., through which land was leased from white landowners and provided to the Issei to expand their operations. The earliest Issei had been tenant-farming since the 1900s in such hamlets as Martinez, Walnut Creek, Concord, Danville and Alamo — all major communities today.

Fruit Trees

Some of the fruit trees still thriving in the Danville-Alamo area are said to be those planted and grafted by these early Issei farmers. Tomato was another major crop for the Issei in the Martinez area. Today, some of the Japanese farmers of prewar east Contra Costa County are operating further north in Yuba County.

A community-builder was pioneer farmer Sakae Morodomi, who came to Concord in 1921. Father of seven children, his achievements for sake of the community personify the ideals and spirit of most early Japanese Americans. He was instrumental in organizing the first Japanese community group in Concord, a young adult association to improve working conditions and standards for laborers, and a baseball league comprised of teams in Alameda, Oakland, Suisun, Vacaville, Alvarado and Concord. He helped organized the Concord Japanese School and served as chairman of its advisory board for many years.

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JACL Reference Section

PACIFIC CITIZEN

Supplement to 1971 Holiday Issue, Dec. 24-31, 1971

U-NO BAR by Raymond Uno

The Homestretch

As the year 1971 draws to a close, I look back over the last 12 months with feelings of quiet uneasiness. The reasons are two fold: first, there was much to be done in 1971 that was not all done, and second, there is much to be done in 1972 and I am uncertain what will be done.

Perhaps my greatest involvement for JACL was with Chapters and District Councils during my various visitations throughout the country. I am glad to report that the response from members, chapters and district councils was enthusiastic and encouraging. As a whole, there appeared to be a great deal of activity and interest generated on the local and regional levels to pursue programs and projects of a local flavor. I am certain from this local activity, that regional ad natioal programs will evolve during the coming years and many will see the light of day by the 1972 convention.

The trend during 1971 was new blood consisting mainly of younger people becoming active on the chapter and district council level. Many of the chapter boards were sprinkled with youthful faces, ideas and challenging and exciting new programs. The culmination at the end of the year of this "new look" was the installation of the first all Sansei district council officers for the Midwest District Council, all under thirty, including Governor Ross Harano. Many chapters now have Sansei presidents and board members. Of course, our National Board consists of almost one third Sansei, some in their latter teens.

Along with this youthful orientation of the senior chapters, the junior chapters have also started to show life and new directions. Thanks to Victor Shibata and Ron Wakabayashi, the nucleus of the junior groups have been started and continued growth seems inevitable.

* * *

Accenting on the youth, our National Community Involvement Program Director, Warren Furutani, has done an outstanding job on a most difficult undertaking. Warren gained wide exposure and was able to secure the services of some dedicated and unselfish young people to act as FOXs. Although the CIP program is an innovative and experimental approach to community involvement, JACL finally started to come to grips with some issues we failed and neglected to recognize in the human relations area.

In Dave Ushio, JACL during this past year made some important strides. Working as an understudy to Mike Masaoka and as his Washington Assistant, Dave embraced his responsibilities with uncommon dedication and produced some results that have surpassed our most generous expectations.

Dave, also a Sansei, like Warren, Vic and Ron, has committed himself to getting JACL involved in ways we previously played a low key role or shunned because of focus. In Dave and the other Sansei, I see a new breed of young, aggressive, bright, dedicated and courageous leadership emerging which will lead JACL to new heights and conquests those of us who dreamed, but never thought possible in our lifetime.

* * *

The Planning Commission under Tom Shimasaki has undertaken some creative and bold new steps toward making JACL a more relevant and meaningful organization for all members, new or old. With one meeting under their belt, we look forward to some unusual and interesting brainstorming meetings this coming year with input from all members and chapters.

The culmination of Title II repeal under the leadership of Ray Okamura and Edison Uno, National Co-Chairmen, was probably the legislative highlight of the last several bienniums. We also owe thanks to Senator Inouye and Representative Matsunaga for the brilliant leadership in the halls of Congress, and the many other JACLers who gave so much of their time and talent to a worthy cause.

The Visual Communication Committee under Bob Nakamura, the Education Commission under Ron Hirano, the Education Committee under Dr. Bob Suzuki, the 1000 Club Flights to Japan under Tad Hirota and Dr. Frank Sakamoto, Endowment Fun Committee under Dr. George Miyake, the Heritage Committee under George Takei, the Abe Hagiwara Memorial Fund Drive under Cathy Kadowagi, International Affairs Committee under Dr. Clifford Uyeda, the National JACL Bowling Tournament under Gene Sato, the Japanese American Research Project under Shig Wakamatsu, the Ethnic Concern Committee under Dr. Dave Miura and the many other committees have made their contributions to the enrichment of all JACL members in their respective ways.

* * *

Special thanks must be given to our hardworking National Director Mas Satow and Associate National Director Jeff Matsui as well as Washington Representative Mike Masaoka for their quiet, relentless and invaluable contributions, much of which will remain unrewarded, unrecognized, but not unappreciated by those of us who have had the privilege of working closely with these people.

Of course, Harry Honda, the PC Editor, has helped keep the members and many others informed about important news and activities of all facets of the lives of the Asian American and Japanese American people of this country and related matters.

To Hank Tanaka, Mike Suzuki, Kaz Horita, Jim Murakami, Al Hatate, Tad Hirota, Bob Takasugi, and last, but not least, Jerry Enomoto, our organization must thank deeply for their time, effort, talent, money and other contributions. They have not only been hardworking, conscientious and courageous officers and Executive Committee members, but completely unselfish, humane and generous beyond expectation of themselves in everyway possible.

To the rest of the staff, officers and members who served with integrity and commitment, we of the national organization are grateful and wish to thank you for your many kindnesses.

* * *

I personally have appreciated beyond words and courtesy, hospitality and generosity of the many people who assisted me in my travels and in my work for JACL. I have not been able to acknowledge personally everything the various members, chapters and district councils have done in my behalf during this past year, but my experiences during this past year have helped me to mature and grow aware of many things and but for JACL, I would have remained naive, innocent and ignorant, and for this challenging opportunity, I am eternally thankful to JACL.

The patience, tolerance and forgiveness of the members of my style and approach to my duties and responsibilities have made my work that much more rewarding, satisfying, and productive. Although my work for JACL has separated me from my family, work and friends on far more occasions than I wish to admit, it has enriched me with knowledge, wisdom, and human compassion I hope I will be able to, in turn, bring back to my family, my work and my friends.

During this next year and next biennium, I look forward to increased JACL involvement with our youth, our Issei, in community affairs, in politics, in education and many other areas which we have, as yet, to take our maiden voyage. I have great hope in our organization and have every confidence that 1972 will be better than 1971 and JACLs contributions to the Japanese community and to the larger community will be significant and beyond belief. Yes, we are starting to come of age in different and more exciting ways. Let us continue in this direction for the betterment of mankind.

In closing, my sincerest thanks and best wishes for a happy, prosperous and peaceful new year. Hope to see all of you at the 1972 National JACL Convention in Washington, D.C.

1000 Club celebrates its silver jubilee in '72

The JACL Thousand Club celebrates its silver anniversary in 1972 and while it has been better known as the funfilled activities, it is really trying to say that it can be fun to give.

What started in the minds of Hito Okada, then national president, and George Inagaki, who was the first 1000 Club chairman, the hope was for enrolling 1,000 JACLers who would contribute $25 beyond their regular membership dues each year to sustain the operations at JACL Headquarters.

It required a decade of promoting — through its whing dings—to realize the initial dream of 1,000 JACLers contributing at one time per year. Today, that count is near 2,500 —thanks to the boost from 1000 Club charter flight to Japan this past fall.

This past biennium, the 1000 Club expanded its membership categories to the Fifty Club (those who contribute $50 a year), the Century Club (those who contribute $100 a year), and the Corporate Member (those institutions which contribute $250 a year). As of Dec. 1, there were 11 Century Club members (identifiable by a "CC" after their name on the 1000 Club Honor Roll being published in the Holiday Issue), one in the Fifty Club (Brian Kashiwagi of Baytown, Tex.) and one (Sumitomo Bank of Calif.) corporate member.

Tad Hirota, national 1000 Club chairman, of Berkeley recently indicated plans for a major Century Club campaign are afoot to mark the 1000 Club silver jubilee. "How about a 100 Century Club members this year," he proposed. "They will comprise the charter members of the Century Club and suitable recognition will be in store."

(Hirota was to have prepared this piece, but he was in an auto accident the week of our deadline—and we're attempting to substitute.—Ed.)

The 1000 Club charter flights to Japan was the "brainchild" of the past 1000 Club chairman, Dr. Frank Sakamoto of Chicago, who managed to talk up a program which saw 700 of its members wing their way to Tokyo on four separate flights during October.

Several reports of what transpired have been published in the Pacific Citizen—but here are the pictures of the special whing ding held at the Keio Plaza Hotel in Tokyo.

Not only was the food and refreshments fabulous that night, but so was the special entertainment gathered for the evening. Tad made several trips to Japan prior to the charter flight to insure the program.

Honor Roll

The PC Holiday Issue 1000 Club Honor Roll has been converted back to its traditional form — listing active members by the number of years they have contributed by chapters. Life members are those who have contributed a lump sum of $500, which amount is placed in a special fund so that at least $25 (5% interest) can be credited per year.

The Honor Roll is comprised of 1000 Clubbers active as of Dec. 1, 1971. Membership is carried on a calendar year basis, the lapsing date being the initial date of contribution. It may be possible that "Years" may be off a year or so or that an active member inadvertently omitted—for this, the PC extends its regrets in advance for in the process of conversion, human error may have prevailed.

SPECIAL NOTICE FOR MEMBERSHIP CHAIRMEN

Each year, the Pacific Citizen carries a "Renew Your JACL Membership" column, wherein the name, address of the chapter membership chairman and the amount of chapter dues, single and couple, are listed. This feature runs in every issue during the winter months to assist new members to join and current members to renew.

Information for this column should be forwarded now to the Pacific Citizen, 125 Weller St., Los Angeles 90012.

U.S. AMBASSADOR Armin Myers (left) presents a letter from President Nixon recognizing contributions of Japanese in America in a formal moment at the Tokyo whing ding to Tad Hirota, 1000 Club chairman, as Gov. Reagan (seated) listens. The trio standing in the rear are Michael Watabe of New York, Kumeo Yoshinari of Chicago and Mas Satow of San Francisco. —Dr. Victor Izui Photo

'FESTIVAL DRUMMERS' startle and entertain from the main stage at the JACL 1000 Club whing ding in Tokyo. —Dr. Victor Izui Photo

'Let's pull together before we're torn apart'

Over the Thanksgiving Day weekend in Salt Lake City, the Intermountain JACL District Council held its 16th biennial convention in Salt Lake City, where associate editor Bill Hosokawa of The Denver Post was its main speaker. He addresses groups around the country from time to time, but this one was special for he recalls being present in Salt Lake City nearly 30 years ago to attend a JACL emergency meeting as a delegate from Heart Mountain WRA Center and of the changes that have occurred since.—Ed.

* * *

By BILL HOSOKAWA

We are all aware that this is an era of enormous, astonishingly rapid, and far-reaching change. In his book "Future Shock," Alvin Toffler dramatizes the extent of that change by telling us that if we divide the last 50,000 years of man's existence on earth into lifetimes of 62 years each, there have been 800 lifetimes. The first 650 of them were spent in caves, and Toffler states: "The overwhelming majority of all materials goods use in daily life today have been developed within the present, the 800th, lifetime."

Time and space are being compressed by instantaneous world-wide communications and travel at jet speeds. Fads and fashions which used to take two or three or four years in which to start, win widespread acceptance and finally fade away, now run out their cycles within months if not weeks. The expressions that were in vogue last summer are passe today and new words have taken their place in the language of the young.

Scientists tell us that a computer generation is about seven years. We are now seeing third generation computers which are far more complex than their 20-year-old "grandparents" and possessed of infinitely greater memory and capabilities. These same scientists predict that if computers continue to develop at the same rate of progression, by the year 2000 so much of the routine of work will be taken over by computers and computer-operated machines that there will be jobs only for humans within the top 5 per cent of intelligence, and most of them will be operating the computers.

Where does that leave those of us who aren't quite that smart but are what some sociologists and psychologists condescendingly call achievement-oriented — that is, so hooked on work that we get our greatest satisfaction out of doing a decent job.

We have seen swift change in acceptable standards of morality, behavior and language. What was shocking only a decade ago is commonplace today, and I don't need to go into specifics.

Even within our own infinitesimal segment of society, even within the brief experience of our adult lifetimes, we have experienced vast change. It was just 29 years ago in November that JACL representatives from each of the 10 War Relocation Camps met here in Salt Lake City to take stock of the predicament faced by Japanese Americans and plot the future. Our status as an American minority was at its lowest ebb. Our own government, swept up by wartime hysteria, had chosen to ignore our rights as citizens and, on a purely racial basis, suspend the social and political safeguards guaranteed by the basic laws of the land.

I need not dwell on the changes that have transpired since 1942, except to state that that experience should have — and definitely has — sharpened our awareness of the plight of other minorities and hardened our resolve that the American dream not be denied to any of them.

What I am trying to do here is point out the profound change the war experience brought to the internal structure of our communities. Until Dec. 7, 1941, our community leaders were the Issei, the foreign-born, characterized by both their assets and limitations. Before that day was done the top echelon of leadership was in federal custody, not for anything its members had one, but for what was feared they might do. And just as abruptly the Nisei, who then averaged 18 years of age, found the burden of leadership thrust upon them.

Only a few Nisei of that day had left their thirties behind. Their most articulate spokesmen, individuals like Salt Lake City's Mike Masaoka, were still in their mid-twenties.

Put yourselves in the position of the Issei at that time in history. What a wrenching experience it must have been for them to yield so abruptly and completely to this change, to turn over the reins of community leadership to inexperienced youngsters. Yet, they had no choice, and bowing philosophically to the inevitable, they accepted Nisei leadership.

I don't think the Nisei have done too badly with the responsibilities they inherited under such tragic circumstances. Our social, economic and political progress testifies to the wisdom of the course that was blueprinted in that memorable conference here 29 years ago. The niche that we have hewed out for ourselves in our native land testifies to the diligence with which we have labored.

Change Not New

However, it is not my intention to linger on this subject. I have cited our group experience mainly to make the point that change is not new to us. Now let me shift gears again and return to the broad picture — that of America and the issues faced by the general American public, rather than specifically the Japanese American minority.

The young — those youthful either in years or spirit have made it known, often very forcefully, that they think our leadership has become stultified, that we as a people lack sensitivity to the overwhelming social issues of the day, that we have failed our destiny and that it is time to yield to the idealism and dedication of the young.

While I don't buy this thesis in its entirety, I do agree with much of it. There is no doubt in my mind that change is not only natural, but in many instances necessary. It is only too obvious that inequities and injustices, particularly in the fields of social progress, have been with us too long and our efforts to rectify them too often have been half-hearted and ineffective. And so there is need for change in this area.

There are, however, some disquieting reservations and these refer more to the methods rather than the objectives.

Just as lifestyles have changes, so have our methods of seeking to reach a national consensus, and I wonder if we haven't succumbed to certain fallacies. Here I address myself to all Americans of whatever segment, those of Establishment years as well as the young, when I ask whether in our zeal to move swiftly, we haven't begun to accept the argument that patience is but an euphemism for insensitivity.

I wonder, too, if we haven't come to confuse rhetoric with reason, shouted arguments with logic, contentiousness with statesmanship, truculence with leadership. I wonder whether we haven't come to accept rudeness as necessary to demonstrating forthrightness, and to equate violence with strength.

If we have, we as a nation are in deep trouble, for such confusion can lead only to hysteria and no just, wise or fair decisions can be reached by a hysterical people.

Truth of 1942

How well we Japanese Americans know the truth of this statement! Think back to the year 1942 when a rising tide of hysteria on the West Coast, fanned by the self-serving as well as those honestly concerned for the security of the nation, provoked a shameful injustice.

That was a time when rhetoric overwhelmed reason and hysteria destroyed logic. It was fashionable to mouth the popular slogans and jump on the bandwagon of those demanding that something drastic be done about the so-called Jap problem, and many of those who did so were positive in their own minds that they were furthering the welfare of the nation.

There were few who had either the wisdom or the courage to stand up and say: "Wait a minute. Let's cool it. Let's take another look before we go off the deep end." And because their voices went unheard, a grave mistake was committed.

Looking back over our own experience, I cannot help but wonder whether what is needed at this moment in our history is a calm and reasoned plan of attack on our problems rather than the impatient and angry assault that we witness so frequently.

Calm Approach

The most striking example of how the calm approach overcame a knotty and volatile problem is the successful campaign to repeal Title II of the McCarran Internal Security Act — the so-called Concentration Camp law. When this issue was first raised at the national JACL convention in San Jose in the summer of 1968, I thought repeal was a forlorn hope. The temper of the times, I feared, was too hostile toward any move that might be construed as being soft or militant dissidents.

It should be emphasized that the main push for repeal of Title II came from a group of younger JACL members who shared an admirable concern and determination. Working quietly with logic rather than emotion, these young people cranked up their campaign. The know-how of the JACL's Washington office built up over a quarter century of effort, and of the entire JACL organization, was harnessed and a groundswell of public opinion was marshaled. You all know that a few months ago Congress wiped Title II off the statute books. What a magnificent triumph that was against overwhelming odds. What an encouraging demonstration of the power of reason over blind rage.

Code of Samurai

Our own young people may have come up with an eminently sensible suggestion for all Americans when they urge a renewed interest in our particular cultural history. As you are aware, one of the pillars of the Japanese heritage is "Bushido", the way of the "samurai" who were the warriors of medieval Japan. They held a position in society somewhat comparable to that of the knights in Europe.

And like the chivalrous knights, the "samurai's" conduct was guided by a strict code. The "samurai" was taught that forebearance and patience were virtues along with courage, unwavering loyalty to principle, gentleness toward the weak, temperance in all actions, and courtesy and consideration toward others. These virtues led to a quiet confidence in oneself which made it unnecessary to put on a boisterous, muscle-flexing show of power.

Perhaps these "samurai" virtues as exemplified in "Bushido" hold the key to solving our national problems today. Certainly they would seem to be preferable to the unrestrained use of rhetoric which threatens to become the accepted tactics in debating the issues before us.

Unfortunately we are discovering that credibility is the first victim of the bombast and exaggeration inherent to rhetoric, and lack of credibility only widens the already yawning gap of misunderstanding. When rhetoric becomes so loud and violent that we can neither listen to each other nor reason with each other, then communication ceases. And without communication, understanding is doomed.

That is not to say, of course, that honest debate should be stifled. We must encourage discussion and exchange of views, for our chances of coming up with workable answers to our problems are enhanced by a meeting of many minds.

So much is at stake for all Americans as we face the future that we would be wise to explore any avenue that holds promise of the understanding that in turn will lead to peaceful and meaningful change. Racial issues are only part of the problem, although they certainly are basic.

We have many other issues to cope with — a viable economy in which poverty and economic insecurity can be eliminated, a creative foreign policy that will safeguard our future as well as the present, the problems of population

Continued on Page 3

CAPITAL SCENE: David Ushio

Nisei in Politics

Washington

For Americans of Japanese ancestry the challenges and opportunities of public political life are foreboding and in most areas one or two steps removed from our realm of participation. As Japanese Americans we voice much praise for our fellow Nisei and Sansei who have ventured into the churning and formidable waters of politics to be elected or even appointed to high positions.

We point with pride to Senator Daniel Inouye as the first Japanese American to be elected to Congress and to the United States Senate. Similar praises are extolled to Congressman Spark Matsunaga and Congresswoman Patsy Mink for the many unique political firsts that they have achieved as Japanese Americans.

Nisei in California especially look to Mayor Norman Mineta and revere his political victory as the first of his race to be elected Mayor of a major city on the United States mainland. Articles in numerous national publications have featured Mayor Mineta and his rise to political fame, particularly emphasizing Mineta's overwhelming popularity among all segments of the San Jose area.

Another man who has had much press coverage as a "Nisei first" is Mo Marumoto, staff assistant to President Nixon, the first Japanese American to serve in a policy position on the staff of the United States President. While Marumoto's position is an appointed one, reality dictates that only through strong partisan political participation are most of such jobs allocated. A highly respected national news magazine has hinted that Marumoto may eventually leave his Nixon-appointed job to seek elected political office as another possible "Nisei first".

* * *

Now, more and more Japanese American names are matched with political candidates—names such as Bob Matsui, recently elected City Councilman from Sacramento. We hear of young Sansei aides to state politicians as well as pioneering Nisei politicians who were elected to the state legislature—men such as Seiji Horiuchi of Brighton, Colorado who was elected to the state legislature; Mayor of Gardena, Ken Nakaoka; Frank Ogawa City Councilman of Oakland; as well as Harry Iseki and Ted Hikida who served as Mayors of their rural communities of Parlier, California and Teton City, Idaho respectively.

My personal views concerning Japanese Americans and political office is that while there are still many "Nisei firsts" that are left to be pioneered such as the first Japanese American Governor of a state, the first mainland Nisei Congressman or Senator, or the first Japanese American President, I would like to see more "seconds, thirds, and tenths", that is to say the second Japanese American Mayor of a major city, the third Nisei City Councilman, or the tenth Nisei state legislator.

Instead of having a Japanese American elected to an important political position being termed a rare achievement, such an event should be natural and expected. With as many well respected members of communities throughout the United States many more Japanese Americans would be attractive candidates for political office ranging from Mayorships to the United States Congress.

However, many Japanese Americans who would make the most attractive and competent candidates just don't want to subject themselves to the necessary grind and potential pitfalls of politics. Yet, at the same time, those who are the most critical of the way in which the lives of all Americans are governed by seeming inept politicians and in many cases by so-called political hacks, are the same competent Japanese Americans who will neither run for political office nor actively support a worthy candidate.

* * *

Many Japanese Americans have stated "I am a good citizen. I register to vote. I have always cast my ballot. What bothers me is that the choice I have when I look at the ballot doesn't amount to much. I just don't understand why we citizens always have to choose the lesser of two evils."

Certainly voting is one part of good citizenship. But if we are really committed to good government which is the result of competent candidates running for office on every level, a larger commitment than just voting must be made.

Japanese Americans as a whole appear to be reluctant to participate in the political arena. However, with the many talented and highly skilled Nisei individuals throughout the many communities in the United States, perhaps through our reluctance we become guilty of perpetuating a system and many officials who make politics unsavory and objectionable to the public.

It is true that Japanese Americans are not all Dan Inouyes or Norm Minetas, but many are capable of being effective elected officials, and most have talent that would endear them to qualified candidates if only we Japanese Americans would step in to actively back a worthy man for office. If such were the case, the individual efforts of a concerned Nisei citizen would result in a public servant who would listen and respond to his Japanese American constituent because of the friendship, help, and backing he had received during the campaign.

1972 will be a major political year. Hopefully we will see more activity among more Americans of Japanese ancestry in politics on all levels in both candidate and active support roles. Through such commitment is effective citizenship manifested.

One Thousand Club Honor Roll

PNWDC

COLUMBIA BASIN
7—Fukukai, George
2—Fukukai, Mrs Kimi
3—Yamamoto, Mrs Grace
Life—Yamamoto, Mrs Matsu
Life—Yamamoto, Tom S

GRESHAM-TROUTDALE
10—Fujii, Kazuo
12—Honma, Ed
12—Fujimoto, Masayuki
21—Kato, Mrs Chiyo
18—Kato, Hawley H
21—Kato, Henry T
19—Kinoshita, Kazuo
1—Lissey, Walter A
7—Nagae, Shigenori
14—Onchi, Dr Joe M
14—Tamura, Kaz
2—Uyeda, H Takeshi

MID-COLUMBIA
17—Endow, Sho Jr
10—Migaki, Masashi
8—Morioka, Harry T
18—Sato, Ray H
9—Shank, Harlin
11—Shitara, Setsu
12—Tamura, George
12—Watanabe, George M
Life—Yasui, Mrs Mikie
Life—Yasui, Ray T
8—Asai, Masami
11—Asai, Taro

PORTLAND
21—Azumano, George I
2—Brown, Mrs Thelma
7—Fuchigami, Walter U
17—Hada, John M
11—Hara, Dr George
7—Hasuike, Dr Toshi
9—Inahara, Dr Toshio
12—Ito, John
11—Iwasaki, Akira Ike
3—Iwashita, Makoto
17—Kawasaki, Corky
18—Kida, James K
Life—Kinoshita, Dr Robert
17—Kuge, Dr Toshiaki
18—Masuoka, Dr Mathew M
2—Nakadate, Dr James K
8—Onchi, Jim S
7—Oyama, Dr Albert A
10—Sakai, William Y
15—Shiomi, Dr Robert H
2—Soga, Robert
12—Sumida, Hiroshi Rowe
8—Sumida, Nobi
16—Sunamoto, Robert
4—Tsuboi, Mrs Nobi
9—Tsugawa, George
8—Tsugawa, Henry
7—Tsugawa, Dr James M
7—Tsujimura, Dr James K
2—Watari, Jack
16—Yamada, Dr Roy

PUYALLUP VALLEY
13—Fujita, John
15—Fujita, Yoshio
8—Hashimoto, Mrs Amy E
6—Hori, Dr Kiyoaki
7—Itami, James
12—Kanda, Mrs Grace O
15—Kanda, Dr John M
12—Kawabata, Yosh
18—Kinoshita, James
6—Kosai, Joseph H
12—Masumoto, Ted
14—Mizukami, Robert T
13—Moriyasu, Dr Victor I
12—Murakami, George
1—Omoto, Mrs Mutsuko
Life—Ota, George
12—Sakahara, Thomas T
12—Sasaki, Tad
1—Shigio, Frank
6—Somekawa, Mrs Emi
13—Takemura, Tom
2—Tanabe, Yoshihiko
11—Tsuboi, Toshio
11—Uchiyama, Mrs Miyo
16—Uchiyama, Dr Sam T
3—Vraves, Hon. Joe
14—Yamane, Kazuo (d)
11—Yoshida, Nobuo
13—Yoshino, Dr Keith
17—Yoshioka, Daiichi

SEATTLE
17—Akita, Hiram G
12—Andrews, Rev Emery E
Life—Aoki, Jiro
7—Aramaki, Akira
2—Asaka, Mrs Connie
1—Beppu, Lincoln
5—Chin, Mrs Natsuko
2—Clader, Mrs Tsuneko
4—Fugami, Mrs Florence
11—Fugami, George S
2—Fujihara, Shiro
15—Fujii, Yoshito
2—Fujitomi, Hajime
7—Fukuda, James K
18—Fukuda, Dr Susumu
5—Funai, Tosh
2—Hamanaka, Joseph U
3—Hara, James M
3—Hara, Mrs Shuko
1—Haruta, Mrs Aiko
Life—Hattori, Frank
3—Hayami, Smith Y
8—Hayasaka, Y Philip
2—Hidaka, Mrs Amy K
16—Hikida, Heitaro
18—Hirota, Jose S
4—Hori, Dr Frank T
Life—Hori, Takashi
8—Horike, Mrs Tsuyoshi
12—Imanishi, Fred Y
Life—Imori, Mrs Takeyo
Life—Imori, Thomas T
2—Iwana, Shiro
10—Iwata, Mrs Lillian T
15—Kashiwagi, John M
9—Kashiwagi, S George
17—Kawachi, George Y
10—Kawaguchi, George K
2—Kazama, Donald D
10—Kihara, Koichi
Life—Kinomoto, Frank
2—Kinoshita, Cherry T
5—Kodama, Mrs Hosoe
1—Kozu, Shigeru
Life—Kubota, Henry T
Life—Kubota, Takeshi
10—Kumasaka, Dr Roland S
2—Kurata, Mrs Shin
18—Maeda, Milton
1—Masuda, Dr Minoru
2—Masuda, Mrs Lilla Uri
18—Masuoka, James M
20—Mimbu, William Y
11—Miyake, Henry H
2—Mochizuki, Mrs Hiroe
2—Momoda, Gerald S
2—Moriguchi, Mrs Lovett
4—Moriguchi, Tomio
16—Motoda, Mrs Kiyo
3—Mukasa, Thomas T
16—Murakami, Richard K
5—Nagaoka, Eira
16—Nagata, Ed
18—Nakamura,
Dr Theodore T
1—Namba, Mrs Kinue
2—Namba, Osami
Life—Nogaki, Ken
17—Noji, Mitsugi
15—Ogino, Miss Rose
16—Ohtaki, Peter
8—Okuda, Dr Kenji
2—Olson, Mrs Seiko
17—Omori, Sue
1—Omura, Mrs Chiyoko
10—Otsuka, Edward E
Life—Otsuka, Mrs Jeannette
16—Sakahara, Ted A
18—Sakahara, Toru
1—Sakamoto, Roy Y
16—Sakura, Howard S
13—Seko, Roy Y
1—Seko, Mrs Suye
4—Shibayama, George
15—Shigaya, Dr Paul S
11—Shimomura, Eddie K
4—Shiomi, Wilce
1—Sudo, Mamoru
14—Suyama, Shoichi
4—Suyama, Shiosaku
9—Suyama, Toshie
11—Suzuki, Dr M Paul
20—Takagi, Fred T
1—Takizawa, George
4—Tamesa, Uhachi
4—Tanaka, Masahisa
11—Taniguchi, Theodore T
13—Toda, Dr Terrance M
9—Tosaya, Mrs. Umeko
13—Tsubota, Min
3—Uchimura, Dr Masa M
11—Uno, Mrs Shigeko
1—Uyeda, Kenneth K
11—Uyeno, Dr Ben T
18—Yamada, Dr Kelly K
19—Yamaguchi, Kay
17—Yamaguchi, Minoru
2—Yamamoto, Mrs Miyoko
6—Yamane, Dick Y
11—Yasui, Tatsumi
1—Yokoyama, Kazuo George
2—Yorita, Dr George Y
17—Yoshioka, Juro
2—Young, Mrs Michiko

SPOKANE
1—Asai, Motoi
2—Clevenger, Mrs Hiroko
2—Haight, Reiko
2—Hayashi, Tadaichi
12—Hisayasu, Frank
1—Hiura, Mrs Phyllis
13—Kadoya, Harry H
18—Kondo, Dr Mark M
4—Kuroiwa, Sadao
21—Masto, Harry
2—Morimoto, Sam T
2—Nakagawa, Saburo
18—Nobuku, Tetsuo
1—Oki, Mrs Hisako
2—Ota, Roy
2—Ota, Yone
2—Sakai, Richard
1—Suzuki, Mark M
2—Tanaka, Dr John M
10—Tsutakawa, Edward M
5—Watanabe, Dr James M
2—Yamauchi, Dr Robert T

WHITE RIVER VALLEY
1—Botting, David A
15—Kawasaki, George
10—Maebori, William T
5—Norikane, Koji

NC-WNDC

ALAMEDA
7—Akagi, Mrs Betty
12—Akagi, Hiromu Hi
5—Baba, Shoshiro Paul
5—Fujimori, Hajime
4—Futagaki, Shigeo
1—Imazumi, Robert S
17—Imura, Haruo
11—Isokawa, Ichiro
7—Kadonaga, Dr Roland S
6—Kobashi, Jerry S
2—Momono, William B
2—Quan, Chris
3—Sugiyama, Shigeki J
7—Sugiyama, Yosh
7—Takeoka, Mrs Toshi
2—Takeshita, Ikuko
8—Takeshita, Shiro Jug
2—Taniguchi, Frank Y
23—Togasaki, Sim
2—Traufer, Mrs Kazuko
15—Uchiyama, Archie H
10—Uchiyama, Mrs Yuri
17—Ushijima, George W
11—Ushijima, Harry
15—Ushijima, Jerry S
7—Ushijima, Mrs Sugino
5—Ushijima, James
12—Ushijima, Mrs Terry S
2—Yamashita, Yasuo
9—Yonekura, Minoru
2—Yoshimine, Mike
2—Yoshisato, Don
12—Yumae, Jimmy

BAY AREA COMMUNITY
2—Hirota, Mamoru
17—Honnami, Sumi
18—Reyes, Mrs Katherine
9—Sato, Sho
1—True, Mrs Reiko
1—Uehara, Mrs Dorothea L
9—Wada, Yukio

BERKELEY
2—Adams, Mrs Ruth M
6—Dowd, H T
2—Emerson, Mrs Joan
5—Endo, Goro
20—Fujii, Masuji
8—Hamaji, Dr Roy S
2—Harger, Jack V K
3—Hiratzka, Jordan
18—Hirota, Tad (cc)
2—Jackson, Lewis C
6—Jio, Shigeru
4—Kagawa, George T
18—Kako, Tokuya
2—Kami, Dr Frank T
7—Kanda, Hiroshi
10—Kanemura, Sam
5—Kawakami, Peter N
2—Kinnare, Robert G
3—Kondo, Mrs Rene Y
9—Kono, Beatrice K
18—Kosakura, Albert S
5—Kurahara, Roy
2—Kuroiwa, Haruki
2—Leacock, Mary Lee
3—Makihara, Shigeko
5—Matsumoto, Roy H
1—McIntyre, Mrs J Hazel
2—Mitsutome, Art
6—Murai, Harold T
2—Nakagawa, Tom Toru
5—Nakamura, Akira
13—Nakamura, Mrs Jean
5—Nishi, Vernon
4—Nobori, Teruo
2—Obata, Ted
8—Ouye, Thomas
2—Sekiguchi, Richard T
5—Shirasawa, Takeo H
5—Suda, Miles Noboru
2—Sugimoto, Robert
5—Takahashi, Harry Y
14—Takahashi, Dr Henry M
5—Tanada, Dr Yoshinori
4—Tsuchida, Dr. Eiichi
3—Tsutsui, Mrs Martha M
12—Yamasaki, Frank
1—Yamashita, Roger Y
Life—Yamashita, Yuri
12—Yasukochi, George

CONTRA COSTA
2—Fujikawa, Kenji
2—Griffiths, Mrs Sylvie R
6—Hirano, Hiro
4—Hirose, William
6—Hitomi, Emiko
3—Irei, Jerry
10—Ishizuka, Henry S
2—Jacobs, Mrs Jitsue
8—Kimoto, James
2—Kirvay, Mrs Kim
10—Maida, Meriko
5—Manji, Dr Harry
18—Nabeta, Mrs Satoko
4—Ninomiya, David
18—Ninomiya, Tamaki
11—Nishita, Satoru
15—Nita, Noel P
16—Oda, Dr Thomas H
17—Oishi, Joe
18—Oshima, Ei
18—Sakai, Roy
18—Sakai, Sam I
3—Shirai, Mrs Peggy
Life—Shirai, Dr S
2—Stiles, Mrs Elizabeth W
11—Sugawara, Joe S
17—Sugihara, Mrs Fumiko
4—Takeshita, Ben
2—Tanaka, Dr James
8—Tanaka, Teddy
23—Togasaki, Dr Yoshiye
17—Uratsu, Marvin T
10—Yasaki, Joe J

CORTEZ
17—Kamiya, Mark
19—Kuwahara, Sam
18—Nishihara, Joe A
Life—Shiyomura, Mrs Bessie
4—Yamamoto, Peter T

EDEN TOWNSHIP
18—Fujii, Kenji
6—Hatakeda, Tom
14—Kasai, Yoshio
12—Kawahara, Momotaro
12—Kawahara, Sam Isami
14—Kitayama, Tom
2—Kurotori, Harry T
2—Minami, George J
18—Sakai, Tets
3—Shibata, Jerry
13—Shibata, Yoshimi
13—Tsurumoto, James
3—Yamamura, Roy K
2—Yamashita, Masaki
22—Yoshioka, Giichi

FLORIN
1—Asahara, Dr David S
8—Ozawa, Dr Kenneth H
13—Taketa, Bill S

FREMONT
1—Amemiya, Dr Eiji C
1—Inouye, Ted
5—Kasama, Frank A
1—Kitajima, Dr Walter
19—Shikano, Kazuo
3—Tsujimoto, Dr Eugene Y
1—Yamaguchi, Dr Jim

GILROY
4—Sakai, Lawson

LIVINGSTON-MERCED
17—Andow, Eric
16—Hashimoto, Fred M
Life—Iwata, Buddy
2—Jackson, Dr E A
17—Kishi, Norman
10—Kuniyoshi, Yo
17—Maeda, Samuel Y
17—Masuda, Kazuo
3—Morimoto, Shiro Bob
16—Ohki, Robert
16—Shoji, Frank
10—Sugiyama, Frank S
9—Winton, Mrs Agnes
15—Winton, Gordon H Jr
14—Yagi, George
15—Yoshida, Lester Koe

MARYSVILLE
9—Hatamiya, Thomas
10—Hosoda, Leo H
5—Howard, Randell M
12—Inouye, Bob H
17—Inouye, George H
15—Kodama, Robert
12—Manji, Billy
9—Matsumoto, Shurel A
3—Matsumura, George
1—Nakagawa, George M
Life—Nakamura, Frank
10—Nakano, Takeo
9—Oji, Henry M
23—Oji, Mas
18—Okamoto, George Y
5—Rudge, Ronald E
16—Sasaki, John
15—Teesdale, Thomas H
9—Tokunaga, Isao
20—Tsuji, Bill Z
18—Uchida, Mosse M
5—Yoshimoto, George
23—Yoshimura, Akiji

MONTEREY PENINSULA
2—Hattori, Dr Takashi
8—Ichiuji, Mickey N
2—Ishizuki, Dr John K
16—Kodama, George
2—Manaka, Rinzi
17—Miyamoto, Hoshito
2—Nakasako, Haruo
15—Nobusada, Kay
19—Sato, Kenneth H
9—Sugimoto, Akio
7—Tabata, James
6—Uyeda, George Y
19—Uyeda, Minoru C
9—Yokogawa, Masao

OAKLAND
12—Akahoshi, Arata
2—Chew, Mrs Asako
18—Fujii, Katsumi
8—Ida, Florence
1—Ishimaru, Jim H
20—Ishizu, Dr Charles
6—Isono, Yoshio
9—Kitajima, Mrs Molly
5—Kono, Richard T
7—Kurita, Dr Ikuya
8—Mayeda, Ted T
2—Murakawa, Mrs Misao
5—Neishi, Torao
8—Nishi, James G
2—Nomura, Bob S
15—Nomura, Fred S
8—Nomura, Thomas K
14—Ogawa, Frank H
15—Ohara, Jerry Mitsuo
6—Oto, Robert N
2—Rowe, John H
2—Shinomoto, Masao
6—Tanaka, Shizuo
7—Tsuji, Thomas H
16—WeHara, Dr Russell H
1—Yokomizo, Ed M
8—Yokomizo, Kakiji
7—Yokomizo, Tony M
1—Teshima, Chiyoko
2—Teshima, Hubert
10—Yamaoka, Tony M

SAN FRANCISCO
7—Abe, Fred Y
21—Abiko, Yasuo
17—Adachi, Lucy
18—Aizawa, Hatsuro
10—Ashizawa, Masao
1—Bickford, Robert
3—Chin, Hoover F
2—De Brer, Jacques M
13—Doi, Steven
14—Fagerhaugh, Shizuko
10—Fujimoto, Joe J
15—Fujisada, Takafusa
16—Furuta, Yoshie
6—Giron, Gus
10—Handa, Katsunori
15—Hayakawa, Kayo
21—Hedani, Dr Tokuji
2—Hirai, Joy
18—Hironaka, David Taxy
5—Hironaka, Mrs Yo
18—Hirose, Jack
18—Hirose, Dr Carl T
7—Hiura, Dr Pearce
7—Hiura, Dr Wilfred
10—Hongo, Masanori
17—Hori, Kei
21—Horio, Dr Shigeru R
Life—Hosaka, Mitsuo
9—Hoshiyama, Estella
18—Hoshiyama, William
17—Hunt, Dixie
1—Ikuma, Mac
15—Ino, Kunisaku
2—Inouye, Hisa
10—Inouye, Hisao
10—Inouye, Mike
17—Ishizaki, Kenji
5—Ishizaki, Koichi
10—Iwamasa, Harold H
8—Iwasaki, Kojiro
12—Kasai, Hideo
3—Kaya, Glenn
11—Kimura, Mary D
1—Kitagawa, Richard Y
4—Kitazumi, Calvert
6—Kiwata, Ken
4—Kiyasu, Dr Kunisada
10—Kiyasu, Dr William S
Life—Koda, Keisaburo (M)
3—Komiyama, Takenori
7—Konagai, Raymond K
16—Korematsu Harry
16—Kubokawa, Joseph
18—Kumamoto, Yukio
7—Kunitsugu, Jack K
17—Kurihara, Marie
21—Kuroiwa, Teiko
16—Kusaba, Jack S
10—Matsumura, Albert M
11—Mayeda, Jack
2—Mihara, Nobuo J
4—Minami, Hirofumi Frank
10—Moriguchi, Eddie
Life—Murayama,
Tamotsu (M)
8—Nakahara, William T
6—Nakamura, George C
9—Nakamura, Harold
5—Nakamura, James M
4—Nakamura,
Dr Lawrence T
5—Nakano, Akiko
13—Negi, Donald K
9—Nii, Dr Kazuo
18—Nishi, Dick
10—Nomura, Dr Harry
Life—Nonaka, Frank M (M)
11—Obayashi, Henry
6—Ohmura, John
Life—Ohtaki, Paul
17—Okamoto, Takeo
10—Okamura, Hirofumi
11—Sakai, Dr H Quintas
10—Sakai, Yozo
9—Sakata, James T
8—Sasai, Eugene
10—Sato, Sam S
17—Satoda, Daisy
17—Satoda, Yone
22—Satow, Chiz
24—Satow, Masao W
11—Schloss, Sumi
2—Seiki, Richard
10—Seiki, Sim
2—Shimaoka, Hideo
2—Shimoda, Satoru C
5—Shirayanagi, Hideo
9—Sugaya, Masami
17—Sumida, Marshall
14—Takahashi, Henri
10—Tatsuno, Masateru
23—Togasaki, Dr Kazue
1—Togasaki, Dr Teru
6—Toki, Masato
6—Tokioka, Franklin M
11—Tono, Harry
5—Tsukamoto, Wil
12—Tsumori, Dr Himeo
2—Umekubo, Thomas M
15—Utsumi, Takeo Babe
12—Uyeda, Dr. Clifford I
12—Uyeda, Jean
12—Uyeda, June
1—Yamasaki, George Jr
5—Yamasaki, Isao
13—Yamazaki, Warren T
12—Yasumoto, John T
16—Yonezu, Charles
5—Yoshimura, Noby
9—Yoshino, Joseph K
7—Yukawa, Joe K

SAN JOSE
1—Ashizawa, Robert
19—Bepp, Yoneo
4—Dobashi, Perry
4—Doi, Dr Tom T
4—Hamamura, Masao
4—Hashiguchi, K Clifford
6—Hashimoto, Teru
6—Higashi, Kiyoshi
4—Hinoki, George
18—Hirabayashi, James M
13—Hiura, Dr Thomas A
2—Honda, Kenji
11—Hongo, Dr Yuta
4—Horikawa, Mutsuo
4—Inouye, Dr Michinori
5—Inouye, Dr Tak
4—Inouye, Tomoo
14—Ishigaki, Harry
20—Ishikawa, Dr Tokio
4—Ishimatsu, Robert J
4—Iwagaki, Duncan
5—Jio, Joe
4—Kadonaga, Dr Tadashi
15—Kanemoto,
Judge Wayne M
20—Katayama, Yoshio
9—Kato, Yasuto
5—Kawasaki, Kay
4—Kikuchi, Don Yosh
4—Kimura, Ted
5—Kinaga, Karl
4—Masatani, Ben
4—Masunaga, Shig
3—Matsumoto, Bill K
4—Matsumoto, Bill K
4—Matsumoto, Ray
15—Matsumura, Phil
5—Miki, Tatsuo
12—Mineta,
Hon. Norman Y (CC)
14—Mitsuyoshi, Tom J
4—Mune, Shin
4—Munemitsu, Dr Saylo
13—Nakahara, Peter M
5—Nishimura, Joe
2—Ogata, Frank
14—Okamoto, Dr Robert S
3—Okamoto, Robert Y
4—Onishi, Masumi
2—Rogers, Rosie T
15—Sakauye, Eiichi
2—Sakauye, Shizu
4—Sasaki, Akira
9—Sekigahama, Tad
3—Sera, Dr Kinji
4—Shiba, Dr Seiji
14—Shimizu, Esau
5—Shimizu, Grant
2—Shimizu, Roy
4—Shimoguchi, Al Akira
4—Sumida, John
2—Suyeyasu, Makoto
1—Suzuki, Louis
4—Takagi, George
2—Takei, Taketsugu
3—Taketa, Clark
2—Taketa, James
10—Taketa, Dr Tom
1—Tanaka, Walter
21—Tatsuno, Dave
4—Tomita, Tad
Life—Uchida, Yoshihiro
7—Uyeda, Henry
5—Watanabe, Geary
3—Yamada, Roy
3—Yamada, William H
4—Yamagami, Taro
4—Yamaoka, George
2—Yamasaki, Dr Tim
10—Yamate, Henry T
3—Yamate, Dr Minoru
4—Yokoyama, George H
5—Yoshida, Harry Y

SAN MATEO
1—Ishimaru, Haruo (CC)
10—Ito, Hiroshi
3—Kariya, Shizu
1—Lee, Dewey J Jr
18—Masaoka, Tad T
2—Ota, Gary
17—Rikimaru, J I
4—Saito, David
16—Sutow, George T
15—Sutow, Mary
16—Sutow, Tomiko
11—Takahashi, William A
2—Wakasa, Dr Mitch
3—Yamaguchi, Kunio Y
3—Yoshiwara, Dr Andrew
1—Yoshiwara, Florence

SEQUOIA
Life—Baba, Dr George
12—Doi, Dr. Hunter
19—Enomoto, John T
4—Enomoto, Ronald A
23—Enomoto, William H
11—Fukuma, Mamoru H
8—Hatasaka, Dr Harry H
Life—Hiura, Dr George
4—Hiura, Dr Gregory M
6—Hiura, Masaye
2—Izumi, George Y
2—Izumi, James I
23—Inouye, Hirosuke
1—Izumi, George Y
1—Izumi, James S
14—Kariya, Hiroji
18—Kitasoe, Richard S
13—Kono, Eugene Yeiji
8—Mayeda, Shozo
17—Murata, Elizabeth F
5—Murata, Koji
3—Murata, Mary
8—Nakai, Albert
11—Nishimoto, Yosh
4—Nishiura, Kiyo
22—Oku, Masao
5—Price, John T
12—Sasagawa, K William
2—Tanaka, Nobuto
3—Yamada, Mrs Paul M
14—Yamada, Satoru

SONOMA COUNTY
3—Galvin, Daniel J Jr
8—Hamamoto, George I
2—Hirooka, John M
2—Kitagawa, Frank
2—Miletich, Paul
18—Miyano, James T
9—Murakami, James F
17—Oda, Frank K
16—Ohki, Edwin
9—Okamoto, Dr Roy
9—Shimizu, Martin
9—Tsujihara, Shiz
2—Tway, Michiko
18—Yamamoto, Roy Eichi
15—Yokoyama, George

STOCKTON
Life—Agari, Junsuke
17—Baba, George K
17—Dobana, Fred K
10—Fujii, Dr Kenneth K
13—Fukuhara, Chester
17—Hayashino, Harry S
17—Higashi, Henry M
16—Inamasu, Frank
12—Ishida, Alfred T
17—Itaya, Sam M
1—Ito, Shintaro
7—Kato, Tetsuo
2—Kitagawa, Frank
1—Kubota, Tomoyo
4—Kubota, Tsugio
17—Kusama, Henry
1—Matsumoto, Amy E
7—Matsumoto, George Y
18—Matsumoto, Jack Y
10—Morizumi, Dr John I
13—Nakashima, Arthur K
12—Nakashima, George J
11—Nakashima, Roy S
12—Nakashima, Wm U
8—Nitta, Harold
17—Okamoto, Tom Tsutomu
17—Omachi, Joseph
Life—Tabuchi, George
17—Tabuchi, Masuye
1—Takeda, Dr Kenneth
7—Takei, Dr Katsuto
10—Tanaka, Dr James H
4—Tanji, James
5—Terashita, Dr Kengo
16—Tsunekawa, Lou S
17—Ueda, Kazuo
7—Wallman, Frank
8—Yamada, Y Bob
8—Yamaguchi, John K
5—Yamaguchi, Dr M Lincoln
10—Yoshikawa, Ed

WATSONVILLE
2—Aramaki, Mrs Hisao
2—Aramaki, Yoshiro Roy
13—Fujimoto, Dr Clifford C
4—Nitta, Fred
4—Sakata, Frank
9—Shikuma, Kenji
2—Shikuma, Mack
5—Yoshida, Kenzo

WEST VALLEY
15—Habara, Jiro W
Life—Ishimaru, Yoshiko
5—Kobara, Rod
2—Miyanaga, Frank H
12—Nakashima, S Stephen
4—Sakai, David M
2—Takaichi, Barbara S
4—Uchida, George
2—Uchiyama, Dr Raymond
14—Yoshimine, Henry K
2—Yoshina, Dr Teruo

DC AT LARGE
Life—Yuki, Miyoko
Life—Yuki, Takeo (M)

CCDC

CLOVIS
22—Fujita, June
11—Ikeda, Hifumi
13—Miyamoto, James K
2—Saiki, H B
12—Takahashi, Yoshito
14—Yamamoto, Tokuo

DELANO
10—Fukawa, Jeff
15—Katano, Joe
15—Kawasaki, Tom T
15—Nagatani, Edward
16—Nagatani, George Y
18—Nagatani, Dr James K
Life—Takaki, Ernest
17—Yonaki, Sadawo

FOWLER
13—Hiyama, Kazuo
19—Miyake, Dr George
13—Nakamura, Harley M
13—Toyama, Thomas T
15—Uchiyama, Mikio

FRESNO
14—Arata, Don T
12—Ego, Dr Shiro
4—Fujimura, Susumu S
8—Hashima, Joe N
Life—Hirasuna, Fred
14—Ishikawa, Jin
15—Jitsumiyo, Dr Akira
18—Kazato, Dr Henry H
15—Kubo, Dr Sumio
9—Masumoto, Dr Kenneth S
12—Miyamoto, Gunzo George
14—Morita, Takashi
12—Nakamura, Ben
9—Nishio, Dr Frank Y
16—Oji, Chester S
14—Sakamoto, Setsugo G
11—Shimada, Dr Hideki
20—Suda, Dr George S
13—Suda, Dr Otto H
17—Taira, Dr Kikuo H
11—Takahashi, Paulo

PARLIER
Life—Iseki, Harry
Life—Koga, Ben
19—Kozuki, James N
Life—Miyakawa, Norman
18—Miyakawa, Tomio C
18—Okamura, Robert I

REEDLEY
16—Abe, Masaru
2—Asami, Dr K Richard
7—Hosaka, Henry
2—Hosaka, George
19—Ikeda, Michi
21—Ikeda, Toru
15—Ikemiya, Carolyn
5—Ikemiya, George
16—Ikemiya, Dr James M
20—Ishii, Joe
5—Iwanaga, Henry
10—Kawamoto, Kiyoshi
11—Kimura, Frank
13—Kitahara, Kei
6—Kiyomoto, George Y
13—Minami, William
13—Naito, Tak
11—Tajiri, Dr Akira
5—Wake, William
7—Yamada, F Bill
10—Yano, Eddie M

SANGER
21—Kanagawa, Robert K
22—Kebo, Johnson
13—Moriyama, Tom T

SELMA
14—Kajitani, Yoshio
13—Masumoto, Alan A
6—Mechigian, John
8—Thomas, Irvin E

TULARE COUNTY
13—Ezaki, Tee
11—Hatakeda, Jun
14—Hatakeda, Sawato
16—Imoto, Mike
13—Ishida, William
16—Mayeda, Hiroshi
11—Morofuji, Harry
16—Nagata, Ed
13—Ogata, Nori
14—Oh, George
13—Shiba, William
13—Shimaji, Gene
20—Shimasaki, Tom
15—Sumida, Jack
16—Tashiro, Mrs Ethel
21—Tashiro, Kenji
14—Watanabe, Kay
14—Yamada, Doug
16—Yebisu, Hisao Bill

DC AT LARGE
10—Kumatake, Lloyd K
10—Yumibe, Dr Toshio

PSWDC

ARIZONA
18—Inoshita, Masaji
17—Kadomoto, Tom
10—Kanemura, Sam
6—Kumagai, Dr Tamio
10—Kuramoto, T Comp
12—Masunaga, Mrs Merry
6—Matsuishi, Dr Richard K
10—Moriuchi, Roy S
10—Murakami, Mits
9—Onodera, George C
11—Sakata, John
8—Sanderson, Don D
11—Tadano, Tadashi
6—Tanita, Tom
8—Yabuno, Ben H

DOWNTOWN L.A.
Life—Abe, Masami
20—Aiso, Justice John F
17—Akahoshi, Ted I
23—Aratani, George T
1—Chow, Harriet
Life—Clement, Father
2—Crum, Fumi
7—Fleming, Margaret E B
18—Fukui, Soichi
23—Funakoshi, Willie M
6—Hashimoto, Tom Shigeru
9—Hatate, Al
11—Higa, Chosin
8—Hishiki, Hiro E
3—Hitomi, Tetsu
19—Honda, Harry K
1—Hoshizaki, Ko R (CC)
22—Iino, Sho
11—Ito, James I
16—Ito, Joseph
13—Ito, Kenji
10—Iwata, Frank K
7—Jung, Edmond
2—Kagiwada, Ken
16—Katayama, Chester
9—Kato, Mrs Takayo
7—Kawaguchi, Masashi
1—Kawasaki, Akira
Life—Kido, Saburo
1—Kobayashi, Masaki
7—Kojima, Ted
8—Komai, Akira
5—Kosaka, Fred
21—Kushida, Tats
6—Kuwahara, Henry
11—Kwan, Hiram W
6—Lee, David Fon
10—Lo Presti, Joseph
6—Matsuda, Ed M
15—Mayekawa, Shigeo
12—Mitsumori, Nisuke
1—Miyake, Shizuko Suzie
10—Morey, George
10—Morishita, Mrs Hisano
13—Nakajima, Ichiro
13—Nakajima, Toshio
13—Nakamura, Dr Robert M
15—Nakatsuka, George
3—Narumi, Yoneo
20—Nitake, David Y
9—Nitake, Mrs Hanako
4—Noguchi, Dr Thomas T
10—Oku, Norikazu
10—Okumoto, Ted
14—Sasaki, Masami
17—Sayano, George K
16—Shimada, Teru
14—Shimizu, Mitsuhiko
14—Shirakawa, Mrs Saku
18—Sumi, Toraichi
14—Taira, Tom K
16—Takagi, Lynn N
4—Takahashi, Ben T
14—Takata, Fred
19—Takeda, Shigeji
10—Tanaka, Kakuo
2—Tanaka, Tadao G
19—Tanaka, Y Clifford
9—Tsuchiya, Ben
15—Tsuchiya, Frank
16—Uchima, Kei
15—Uyeda, S K
6—Wong, Walter M
16—Yamada, Shigeo
11—Yamaguma, Takito
10—Yamamoto, Harry
2—Yoshihara, Mrs Hide
17—Yoshimura, Dr. Yoshitaro

EAST LOS ANGELES
1—Endo, Tak
10—Fujioka, Dr Tad
2—Haun, Charles K
23—Inadomi, Yoshi
10—Katayama, Hideo
17—Kawakami, Ritsuko
4—Kawato, Fusao
2—Matsui, Mrs Barbara
5—Matsumoto, William H
14—Mittwer, Mary
4—Miyakoda, Mas
5—Miya, Shiz
10—Nakagawa, Mrs Viola
5—Obi, Mrs Michi
18—Obi, Dr Robert
1—Offenberg, Dr Max
2—Ogita, Tomoo
15—Okamoto, Frank Shore
11—Ozawa, Mrs Jane
11—Onodera, Henry T
1—Saisho, Taro
5—Sakamoto, Frank
2—Sakata, Haruo
2—Takasugi, Robert M
12—Tatsuno, Walter
4—Ujimori, Tom
18—Wada, Dr George
16—Watanabe, George
5—Yamadera, Roy
2—Yamadera, William T
2—Yawata, Roger M
10—Yoshimizu, Henry N
1—Yoshimura, Grace S
13—Yoshizaki, Mable
17—Yuguchi, Cy Satoshi

GARDENA VALLEY
4—Arias, Richard
2—Dills, Sen. Ralph C
17—Fujita, Harry
2—Fujita, John J
2—Fukai, Mas
12—Fletcher, Joseph W
2—Fulmer, Yoko M
1—Galucci, Louis C
9—Hiraide, Tosh
2—Horiuchi, Sandra
7—Iida, Dr Harry T
18—Ishida, Henry —
10—Jow, Dr William M
11—Kaji, Bruce T
14—Kamiya, Kay K
1—Kaplan, Dr Robert
4—Kawagoe, Helen
3—Kawagoe, Tak
6—Kawahara,
Dr Lindbergh S
Life—Kobata, George
23—Kobata, Joe
Life—Koyama, Dr John Y
12—Kunibe, James N
12—Kuwata, Dr Hiroshi
1—Maeda, Dr Tom
17—Makita, Dr Victor
2—Matsuda, John S
7—Matsushige, Isaac
16—Minami, Sam
14—Miyamoto, David S
2—Miyoshi, Jean T
8—Morita, Masaji
5—Nagahori, Ami E
5—Nagahori, Henry M
5—Nakaba, Melvin
15—Nakaoka, Hon. Ken
1—Naruse, James K
2—Nishino, Kei
1—Ohkubo, Mas
4—Okuma, Steve
Life—Osaka, Ken
1—Ota, George
4—Russ, Hon. Edmund J
2—Sakamoto, Joe
2—Sakamoto, Rickey
7—Sato, Wilbur I
16—Satow, Fumi
23—Satow, Hideo
3—Shigekuni, Thomas N
18—Shiosaki, Ronald I
1—Sugiyama, Tad
1—Takenaka, Yukuo
6—Tamura, Yoshiaki
1—Taniguchi, Dr Sumio
9—Tarumoto, Dr Robert
2—Tokubo, Shinya
3—Tomiyoshi, Ruby S
6—Tsukahara, Dr Paul Y
13—Uriu, Dr Masashi
1—Yamaguchi, Tokiye
1—Yamahata, Ross
3—Yamamoto, Jean T
10—Yamauchi, George T
1—Yamane, Dr Hideo
2—Yanase, Dr Roy T
10—Yanase, Dr. Stanley H
17—Yonemura, Frank M
2—Yoshida, Margaret S
1—Yoshida, Yasuo
1—Yoshioka, Dr Joe
1—Yoshizawa, Yasuo

HOLLYWOOD
28—Chuman, Frank F
1—Emi, Arthur M
2—Hopson, John R
1—Ishii, Arthur T
2—Ishii, Jack T
9—Ito, Alice A
23—Ito, Arthur T
18—Kamayatsu, Charles K
8—Kamayatsu, Yuki
17—Kato, Robert K
14—Kawakami, Paul K
2—Kina, Sam S
1—Kozawa, Frank U
6—Kumamoto, Alan F
17—Masuoka, Dr Shig S
6—Matsui, Jeffrey Y
4—Merrell, Muriel
2—Mitchell, Richard G
23—Ono, George S
1—Sato, Sumio
1—Teragawa, Bill H
17—Ukita, Charles T
2—Wakabayashi, Ronald
18—Yanamoto, Miwako
1—Yoshida, Koji

LONG BEACH-HARBOR
2—Dearth, Richard
12—Fujikawa, Dr Y Fred
16—Fujimoto, Easy
7—Fujimoto, Kiyo Anne
11—Fujimoto, Sumifusa
13—Fukumoto, Elliott H
10—Iseri, George
15—Ishida, Dr Itaru
9—Itano, Dr Masashi
15—Izumi, Dr Katsumi
1—Kaminaka, Ich
8—Kayasuga, Hiro
11—Kawaichi, Dr George
15—Kumashiro, Dr Richard T
6—Makino, Dr Tsunechiyo
17—Mio, George
16—Miura, Barbara
16—Miura, Dr David M
13—Miyagashima, Minezo
5—Nakagawa, Fred S
17—Nakayama, Dr Leo
13—Noda, Arthur
13—Okimoto, Saburo
2—Ono, Frank M
2—Simon, Lewis
10—Sugiyama, Frank S
16—Takeshita, Dr Masao
4—Tanaka, Kenneth
2—Tanaka, Tsunejiro T
2—Westerfield, Bette M
2—Yata, Charles M

L.A. INNER-CITY
1—Fujinami, Willie
2—Uyematsu, Elsie

ORANGE COUNTY
6—Akiyama, Joe S
11—Arakawa, Dr S Douglas
11—Asahino, Dr Steve N
5—Asawa, Dr George N
10—Chida, George
4—Cory, Hon. J Kenneth
3—Fukuhara, Dr George
4—Hayashi, Ken
16—Goya, Tachio
18—Kamiya, Ichiro
16—Kanegae, Elden
19—Kanegae,

ORANGE COUNTY (Cont'd)
20—Matsukane, Harry
11—Maye, George
3—Muranaka, Shig
7—Nagata, Robert I
11—Nakamura, Harry H
11—Nishizu, Clarence I
19—Nitta, Hitoshi
17—Nitta, Minoru
17—Nitta, Mitsuo
17—Ochiai, Dr Tadashi
17—Okuda, Bill
15—Okuda, Jim S.
14—Omatsu, Frank
13—Sakaguchi, Dr Paul K
1—Sakai, Henry S
4—Shimazu, Ben
12—Tadokoro, John M
16—Takenaga, T Ben
9—Tamura, Justice Stephen K
18—Uyesugi, Ken
11—Uyesugi, Mas M

PASADENA
2—Arashige, Harumi
21—Deguchi, Yoneo
2—Hanashiro, Kay
13—Hiraoka, Fred A
13—Inatomi, Kimiko
2—Inouye, Toshiko
2—Ito, George H
17—Ito, Mary K
Life—Ito, Tom T
21—Iwasaki, Tetsuo
3—Kawai, Nobu
15—Kawata, Tedd K
2—Matsumoto, George S
13—Mikuriya, Mary M
8—Miyamoto, Bob
14—Monma, Kay K
2—Obazawa, Yoshitome
5—Ogawa, Dr Kiyoshi
16—Oishi, Jiro
1—Okada, George M
9—Okura, Ray M
8—Omori, Dr Thomas T
5—Oyamada, Dr Abe
16—Ozawa, H Harris
2—Sato, Sumio
2—Shiota, George
4—Stoody, Thelma
2—Takagaki, Moe
22—Tamura, Butch
16—Tsuchiyama, Mich
2—Wakiji, Bill T
15—Yamaguchi, Dr Ken
5—Yamaguchi, Mack M
2—Yuki, Harvard K
10—Yusa, George T
15—Yusa, Mary K
4—Yusa, Tom

PROGRESSIVE WESTSIDE
3—Baba, Asa
15—Fujita, Yoshio
2—Goto, Keiko
6—Inouye, Kazuo K
2—Inouye, Seiko
2—Inouye, Mari
5—Kame. Dr Rodger T
Life—Kawakami, Taro J
10—Kiguchi, Mark
2—Kizu, Yeriko
9—Matsuhira, Charles
5—Minami, Dr Franklin H
7—Mizunoue, Dr George S
16—Nagamoto, Dr Kenneth K
17—Oi, Matsunosuke
Life—Ota, Fred K (CC)
23—Saito, John Ty
4—Shimamoto, Gus M
4—Shinzato, Frank
2—Takahashi, Nancy
15—Tanbara, Dr George
23—Tarumoto, Dr George S
Life—Tayama, Chiyo
Life—Tayama, Fred (M)
17—Uba, Dr Katsumi
1—Watanabe, Bobbi
Life—Watanabe, Dr Tom
10—Yano, Kazuo
14—Yoshimine, Henry K

RIVERSIDE
1—Hamamura, Richard K
9—Mitoma, Edwin Y

SAN DIEGO
15—Asakawa, Moto
4—Azuma, Takeo
2—Davies, Tsuneko
17—Hara, Dr Shigeru
10—Hironaka, Masaaki
2—Hochstadter, Hal
17—Hoshi, Paul
21—Ikemura, Tsutomu
18—Ito, Martin L
3—Kaneyuki, Carl H
12—Kawamoto, Harry
21—Kida, Tom
3—Kimura, Samuel H
18—Kodama, George
2—Kodama, Henry
15—Morimoto, Dr Masato
7—Mukai, Abe K
18—Muto, George
17—Nakamura, Hiomi
2—Nakashima, Harry T
15—Nakashima, Shig
2—Nojima, Roy R
17—Obayashi, Alfred Y
2—Obayashi, Alan
22—Owashi, Joe
18—Owashi, Leo
2—Shima, Akira
7—Takashima, Katsumi J
3—Takahashi, Howard
15—Tanaka, Bert M
14—Umekubo, Dr P Y
9—Urata, Edward Y
2—Yamashita, Shigeru
4—Yamamoto, Kengo
13—Yamate, Dr Kiyoshi
7—Yanagihara, Tom (CC)
12—Yano, Tokihira
15—Yasuda, George
17—Yoshihara, Hideo
1—Yoshioka, Vernon T

SAN FERNANDO VALLEY
7—Arimoto, Katsumi
5—Ball, John
15—Endow, Tom
1—Gozawa, Jimmy S
15—Imai, Michi
15—Imai, Tom T
3—Ives, Robert
14—Koike, George
5—Kajiwara, Dr Frank K
6—Kaneko, John S
1—Matsumoto, Bob
1—Moriguchi, Robert
5—Muranaka, Minoru S
7—Nagatani, Dr Tom
11—Nakagiri, Kay I
6—Otsuki, Harry T
15—Sakaguchi, Dr Bo T
Life—Sakaguchi, Dr C T
11—Sakaguchi, Dr Sanbo
4—Saruwatari, Mitsuharu
16—Shimazaki, Tom T
1—Shiroishi, Makoto
17—Uyehara, Isamu
7—Yoshida, Ronald Y
21—Yokomizi, Susumu

SAN GABRIEL VALLEY
1—Kuwahara, Mas
1—Nakamoto, Tokumi
1—Sagawa, M P
2—Takeda, Sadako
3—Uejima, Deni Y

SAN LUIS OBISPO
2—Blanchard, Robert C
2—Chapman, Richard A
19—Eto, Masaji
6—Fuchiwaki, Hilo
1—Hamada, Sachiko
1—Hayashi, Haruo
9—Ikeda, Kazuo
1—Kawaguchi, Shig
10—Kitasako, Ken
2—Nagano, Patrick N
2—Newman, William H
8—Saruwatari, Stone

SANTA BARBARA
16—Hide, Mike M
23—Hirashima, Tom
21—Kakimoto, Ikey
16—Lee, Harold
21—Nakaji, Dr Yoshio
Life—Ohashi, George
19—Uyesaka, Ceasar

SANTA MARIA VALLEY
Life—Ito, Frank
Life—Koyama, Ray
6—Minami, Isamu
13—Nishimura, George I
2—Sahara, George
23—Shimizu, Harold Y
3—Ueki, Leonard

VENICE-CULVER
Life—Carter, Victor M
2—Gamachi, Sanaye
5—Harada, Frank K
12—Harada, Dr Harold G
1—Harada, Chiyo Y
2—Hayakawa, Tom
18—Hoshiyama, Fred
Life—Inagaki,, Frank K (M)
Life—Inagaki, George J
Life—Inagaki, Yuki
11—Inagaki, Yaeko
16—Inouye, Dr Mitsuo
16—Isoda, George T
13—Kado, Ryozo F
5—Kameta, Chizu
14—Kawakami, Dr Iwao G
2—Kinoshita, Joseph
8—Kitagawa, Frances C
2—Kojima, Masamori
16—Kunimoto, Toki
14—Kurihara, Akira
19—Masaoka, Akira Ike
21—Mikawa, George S
17—Miyashiro, Sam S
4—Nakamura, Tom
9—Nomura, Jack S
2—Oka, Isao
6—Ozawa, Dr Roy T
3—Quock, Henry
16—Ryono, Dr C Robert
9—Saiki, Dr Richard K
2—Sarsfield, James A
10—Shimizu, Mike Hitoshi
3—Shimoguchi, Sam
9—Shinmoto, Tony T
15—Shishino, Dr Takao
3—Sugihara, Jack
2—Tamano, Kiyoko
18—Utsuki, Fumi
Life—Uyeda, Patti Inagaki
19—Wakamatsu, Mary E
10—Wakamatsu, Matsunosuke
2—Yamada, Haruko
2—Yamamoto, Gary
1—Yamanaka, Randall
11—Yamashita, Jane
13—Yumori, Betty S

VENTURA COUNTY
16—Hirata, Willis
2—Hosaki, Joe
4—Kimura, Stanley I

WEST LOS ANGELES
13—Akashi, David
8—Akashi, Mary
7—Deguchi, George M
2—Fenster, Leo
9—Inouye, Dr Milton M
17—Iura, Dr Toru
15—Iwasaki, K Sakuo
8—Kawata, Sakae
15—Komai, Mrs Toshiko
9—Miyakawa, Dr T Scott
2—Nakata, Haruko
16—Nishimoto, Ben
16—Nishimoto, Jimmie
10—Nishizawa, Dr Akira
15—Ohno, Akira
16—Okamoto, George A
6—Okamoto, John H
16—Okinaga, Richard S
Life—Okuno, Kats
2—Oshima, Margaret
1—Sato, Sam
3—Seto, Dr Joseph T
1—Shimasaki, Bonnie
2—Shimasaki, Dr Robert
2—Shimidzu, Kinuno
11—Sonoda, Ann
11—Sonoda, Cathy
Life—Sonoda, Dr Kiyoshi
Life—Sonoda, Mrs Mitsu
11—Sonoda, Peggy
10—Sugai, Arthur
20—Tanaka, Togo W
2—Toshiyuki, John Y
15—Uyeda, Joe
8—Watanabe, Dr Roebrt S
2—Watanabe, Yoko

WILSHIRE
13—Hamada, Mikie J
2—Kato, Henry Minoru
23—Nishikawa, Dr Roy M
2—Sato, Rosemary
2—Sugiyama, Utaro
2—Takei, George
18—Yata, Tut Tatsuo
8—Yoshida, Toshiko

DC AT LARGE
3—Lovasz, Frank

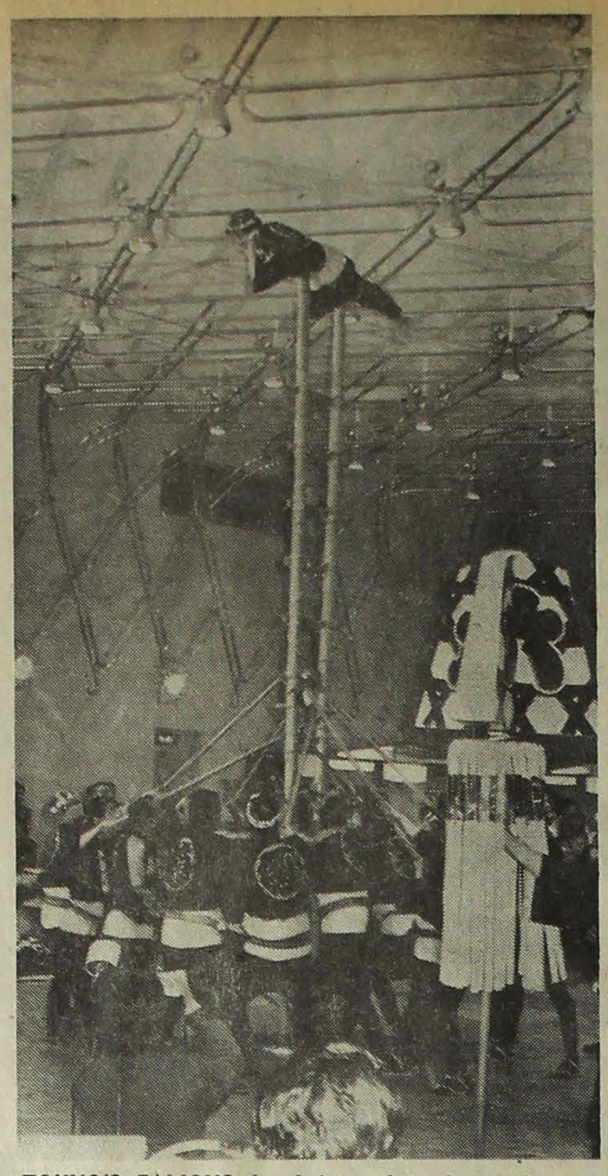
IDC

BEN LOMOND
14—Kato, T Toyse
17—Miya, Minoru
15—Uchida, Ken
17—Yamada, Tomio

BOISE VALLEY
11—Arima, K John
7—Fujishin, Sam
16—Hayashida, Seichi
2—Hirai, Mrs. George K
15—Inouye, Kay
8—Kawahara, Harry
7—Kawai, George
7—Kawai, William
8—Kido, Mas
9—Kora, Takashi
11—Koyama, George
7—Miyake Ishii
12—Miyasako, Tony
8—Nishitani, George
7—Ogawa, Yoshie
4—Oyama, James N
22—Takahashi, Yoshio
5—Takasugi, Max
8—Takasugi, Michio
12—Tamura, George
14—Yamada, James
9—Yamamoto, Kay
8—Yasuda, Paul
10—Yokota, Ronnie Y

IDAHO FALLS
14—Brownell, Albert
Life—Harada, Deto
20—Hirai, Charley
10—Hosoda, Leo H
21—Inouye, Yukio Eke
Life—Morishita, Sadao
Life—Nishioka, Joe
Life—Nukaya, George
10—Nukaya, Shoji
18—Ochi, Fred
13—Sakaguchi, Sam S
Life—Yamasaki, Frank

Renew Your Membership



TOKYO'S FAMOUS fire-fighting brigade go through their ladder-climbing technique. (Ladder was shortened because of the ceiling for normally the ladders are some 30 feet high.) At right is the "matoi" or brigade standard set up where the fire was put out.

MT. OLYMPUS
1—Aoki, Huch
9—Hisatake, Ken M
16—Inouye, Yukus
2—Kawakami, Charles
2—Kawakami, Mary
13—Matsumori, Tom K
2—Nakahara, Tane
6—Ninomiya, Ida Y
2—Nodzu, Ken
6—Okada, Mrs. Hito
9—Oniki, Dr Dan
5—Oniki, Helen
1—Takemori, Mary
13—Ushio, Shigeki
12—Ushio, Jim
6—Yoshimura, Frank

POCATELLO
8—Endo, Bob
7—Endow, Kazuo
18—Kawamura, Akira Ike
10—Kihara, Dr T Junior
15—Shiosaki, Hero
10—Tsukamoto, Masa
18—Yamauchi, William Y

REXBURG
15—Miyasaki, Hiroshi
17—Miyasaki, Tommy
Life—Sakota, Kiyoshi

SALT LAKE CITY
2—Aoyagi, Ben
13—Doi, Ichiro
22—Fujimoto, Mrs Rae S
8—Hatanaka, Tad
14—Kasai, Mrs Alice
3—Kasai, Mrs Grace
14—Kasai, Seiko M
3—Kimura, George
2—Konishi, James
8—Kurumada, Dr Jun
8—Misaka, Tats
1—Mitsunaga, Jimi
2—Miyazaki, Clara
2—Mori, Harry
10—Morishita, Kenzo
19—Okada, Hito
9—Okubo, Floyd
2—Okubo, Yuki
7—Okuda, Tubber T
2—Okumura, Yuji
3—Sakashita, George J
22—Tachiki, Roy
7—Terashima, Ben
1—Tohinaka, Carl K.
10—Umemoto, Choppy S
7—Uno, Raymond S (CC)
Life—Wagner, I J
17—Yano, Mas
2—Yano, Miki
4—Yoshimoto, George

SNAKE RIVER
8—Fukiage, Harry S
4—Hamanishi, Arthur
7—Hironaka, Shigeru
17—Iseri, George
17—Iseri, Rosie
Life—Iseri, Thomas
18—Itami, Thomas T
13—Komoto, Joe
11—Kondo, Dr Roy J
8—Leslie, Jim W
14—Morikawa, Harry
17—Murakami, Shigeo
7—Nishitani, Tom
14—Ogami, Jack H
6—Okita, George T
18—Saito, Abe
22—Saito, Joe Y
13—Saito, Nellie
11—Sakahara, Yosh
13—Sasaki, Barton H
23—Sugai, George
11—Sugai, Mrs. Phil
Life—Teramura, Kay
10—Tsukamaki, Ben
1—Turner, Clint
7—Uchida, Sam
7—Uriu, Bob S
11—Uriu, Tom
14—Vaughn, George
9—Wakagawa, James
Life—Watanabe, James
8—Yaguchi, Dr Kenji J
16—Yano, Mas
14—Yasuda, Heizi
11—Yturri, Louis J

MPDC

FORT LUPTON
17—Koshio, Floyd
17—Tsuhara, Jack
16—Uyemura, Dr George H
16—Uyemura, Marge
17—Yamaguchi, Frank

MILE-HIGH
2—Cieber, Donald C
Life—Fujisaka, Dr Charles
2—Graham, Charles A
20—Hosokawa, William K
17—Ida, Harry Y
21—Imatani, James H
17—Iwasaki, Hikaru Carl
16—Kaneko, George M
5—Kanemoto, James
14—Kawano, Dr Tomio
1—Kitano, Mike M
20—Kobayashi, Dr Tom K
13—Kumagai, Samuel
11—Masamori, Tom
13—Masunaga, John M
10—Mayeda, Dr Bob T
14—Mayeda, Dr Takashi
8—Miyahara, Dr Ben
10—Noguchi, John T
1—Okumura, Hootch
14—Terasaki, Yutaka
11—Uba, Dr Mahito
10—Wada, Dr Ayako
17—Yasui, Minoru

OMAHA
3—Allen, Mrs Akiko Miki
3—Allen, Walter J Jr
2—Brinkman, Dr Herman
2—Egusa, Mrs Eileen
9—Egusa, James T
7—Harano, Earl
2—Hirabayashi, Roy
5—Jackson, James B
1—Kuroishi, Yukio
20—Nakadoi, Mrs Masako Em
23—Nakadoi, Robert
21—Okura, K Patrick
19—Okura, Mrs Lily A
2—True, Clara
5—Watanabe, Mrs Fern
6—Watanabe, Harry G
8—Watanabe, Mike
5—Workman, Dr John D

SAN LUIS VALLEY
20—Hayashida, Charles

DC AT LARGE
16—Hashimoto, S Ruth
1—Kashiwagi, Brian R (FC)
17—Matsubara, Charlie S
2—Otsuji, Hiro F

MDC

CHICAGO
19—Aki, Harvey
5—Aki, Willie
1—Albrecht, William
2—Andow, Kengi
2—Aoba, Dr James
2—Arai, Brush
2—Asakura, Riku
2—Asato, Leona
2—Aso, George
1—Barrett, William
2—Bellissimo, Yuki
1—Carsello, Eugene
2—Cawley, Patrick
9—Chinn, Henry
2—Clemens, Joseph
1—Copenhauer, Kiyoko
1—Couzin, Wilfred
1—Dale, Hideko
1—David, Tae
1—Derrick, Shizuko
2—Donahue, Donald
2—Enari, Ken
2—Fricke, Robert
5—Fujii, Fred Y
1—Fujimoto, Ralph
4—Fujiura, Henry H
10—Funai, Masaru
3—Furusho, Mel
Life—Gordon, Harold (M)
1—Haas, Fusako
2—Hager, Alice
7—Hagio, Allan I
Life—Hagio, Roland
15—Hagiwara, Esther
2—Hanson, Robert
4—Harano, Ron
3—Harano, Ross
11—Hashiguchi, Yukio
1—Hashimoto, Shigeru
15—Hayano, Mieko
5—Hayashi, K Arthur
2—Hayashi, Kazuma
2—Henneberg, James C
15—Higashiuchi, Jake K
10—Hikawa, Richard K
2—Hikida, Fred
2—Hirano, Emi
13—Hirata, Dr. George T
Life—Hiura, Dr William
3—Honda, Kay K
22—Honda, Noboru
16—Hori, H Earle
9—Hori, Mike
3—Ichiba, George
18—Ichiyasu, Harry T
17—Ikegami, George M
2—Inouye, James
2—Inouye, Joyce
12—Inouye, Masako
14—Ishida, Calvin
1—Ison, Ayako
10—Itahara, Dr Seiji
2—Ito, George
2—Ito, Jerry
2—Ito, Marie
2—Iwanaga, Charles
5—Iwanaga, Michael
17—Iwata, Roy
18—Izui, Dr Victor
16—Joichi, Max S
1—Joji, Mrs Shizumi
2—Jones, Barbara
6—Kabumoto, Jack
2—Kakita, Chizuko
2—Kanzaki, Hide
11—Kashihara, Dr Jack Y
2—Katagiri, Shiro
21—Kataoka, Fred
18—Katsura, Lester G
9—Kawamoto, Frank Kaz
2—Kawamoto, Tats
5—Kawamura, Dr Alfred Y
2—Kawamura, Donald
2—Kay, Akio
2—Keppler, Anthony
2—Kikuchi, Kiyoshi
2—Kilgore, Tae
6—Kimura, Lilliam C
2—Kitamura, Kenji
11—Kitazaki, John Y
15—Kitow, Dorothy
1—Kitow, Edwin K Jr
17—Kittaka, Dr George
17—Kittaka, George K
4—Kodama, Mitsuo
18—Koga, Albert M
3—Konishi, Mrs Marion
2—Konzo, Seichi
1—Kubota, Ryo
18—Kudo, Mike
2—Kuhn, John
14—Kumamoto, Dr Koki
3—Kumamoto, Dr Steve
5—Kurita, Robert
4—Kuroye, Roy
1—Kuse, Isamu J
16—Kushino, Dr Kenji
7—Kuwahara, Harry T
2—Langtry, Susan Yamamoto
2—Levy, Atsuko
2—Liebow, Will
1—Luden, Joseph
2—Mack, Henry W
2—MacPherson, Cheryl A
22—Masuda, Thomas T
14—Masuoka, Dr Aurelius M
10—Matsumoto, Bob M
1—Matsumoto, Mitsuo
15—Mayeda, Hiro
2—McAuliff, James
1—McGraw, Take
9—Miyake, Hiroshi
7—Miyata, Ted I
Life—Mizuno, Harry
8—Mochizuki, Rev Min
19—Morimtsu, Arthur T
1—Morimoto, Dr Paul
1—Mundo, Josephine
1—Murakami, Charles
3—Murakami, George
2—Nagai, Koto
2—Nagata, Satoko
2—Naito, Jean
15—Nakagawa, Masato
15—Nakagawa, Mitchell
2—Nakamoto, Al K
4—Nakamura, Hiroshi
11—Nakamura, Karl K
2—Nakano, Hiroshi
4—Nakao, George T
1—Nakashige, Y
2—Nakata, Mac
13—Nakayama, Dr Joe
2—Nance, Natsuko
8—Naritoku, George T
2—Necker, Frances
2—Nishida, Yoshiye
2—Nishi, Hiromu
2—Nishibayashi, Nick
2—Nishimoto, Dick
2—Nishimoto, Kiyoto
4—Nishimoto, Yoshi
13—Noma, Toshio
16—Nomura, Richard M
1—Nozaki, Keiko
1—Nukuto, Tadashi
2—Oba, George
8—Ochiai, Takeshi
17—Oda, Ariye
10—Ogata, James S
16—Okabe, Thomas S
2—Okamoto, Betty
2—Okawara, Miyako
12—Okita, Frank T
11—Okita, Dr George
2—Okuhara, Kiyoshi
12—Okumura, William T
16—Omori, Dr Harry I
1—Osato, Richard
2—Osborn, Raymond
17—Ota, Jack K
2—Ozaki, Henry
3—Ozawa, Alice
21—Ozawa, Jack K
2—Ozeki, Ken
1—Pastrana, Joe
1—Payne, Fumiko
2—Pinson, Jane Mieko
3—Raffen, Sumi
2—Reifler, Richard
2—Reyes, Manuel
2—Rohla, Mieko
2—Ryu, Takako
10—Sagami, K Joe
4—Sagami, Josephine
Life—Sakamoto, Dr Frank (CC)
14—Sakamoto, Mrs Toshiko
22—Sakurada, Hirao
2—Senda, Rose
18—Seto, Paul T
1—Shida, Mitsuzo
15—Shima, Dr. Arthur
16—Shimidzu, Lincoln
18—Shimizu, Sumi
2—Shiozaki, Ted
12—Shiratsuki, Misao
6—Shoda, Wilfred T
2—Smith, Betty
1—Smith, Florence D
2—Stack, Patricia
3—Sugai, Charles
1—Sugihara, Thomas K
15—Sunahara, Kay
15—Suski, Louise A
2—Suzuki, Fred
2—Taguchi, Sueichi
2—Takahashi, Satoru
14—Takahashi, Frank Y
2—Takahashi, Rev Shunjo
14—Takemoto, Sat
13—Tamada, Kay
2—Tamanaha, June
18—Tamura, Masato
15—Tanaka, George
14—Tanaka, Harry Y
12—Tanaka, Hiroshi
14—Tanaka, Yoshitaka
4—Tanakatsubo, Sats
11—Tani, Kenji
2—Tanino, Coolidge
9—Terada, Henry
15—Teraji, Thomas S
15—Teraoka, George
5—Terusaki, Ben
16—Teshima, Dr Roy
2—Tighe, Dorothy
15—Tomihiro, Chiye
1—Tomita, Chester
2—Towata, George
1—Trux, Willibald
1—Tsuha, Tatsuji
14—Tsuji, Fred Y
13—Ushijima, Henry
2—Valukas, Miki
2—Voita, Joseph
Life—Wakamatsu, Shig
3—Wakiji, George M
2—Waltemath, Mary
2—Watanabe, Lynn
2—Watanabe, Dr Wesley
2—Weiss, David
19—Wesley, Dr Newton
1—Williams, Donald
2—Woods, John F
17—Yamada, Richard H
4—Yamada, Richard Jr
10—Yamada, Yoshio
2—Yamagiwa, Ben K
2—Yamagiwa, Terry
13—Yamaguchi, Jiro Jim
17—Yamakoshi, Noby
2—Yamasaki, Dick
12—Yamashita, Kay
2—Yasukawa, Audrey
2—Yasukawa, Kikuye
23—Yatabe, Dr Thomas T
5—Yoshihara, Teruo
3—Yoshimura, Albert
Life—Yoshinari, Kumeo
4—Yoshioka, Ben
2—Yudell, Harvey
7—Zaiman, Isamu S

CINCINNATI
2—Carmarca, Fujiko
2—Cloyd, Joseph
2—Coomer, John T
2—Davis, June
2—Dickerson, Dennis
2—Dometrich, William J
2—Eick, Setsuko
2—Farison, Gloria
2—Fisher, Richard
2—Freiberg, Albert M
1—Garver, Perry T
1—Griffin, Mitsuko
2—Hanlon, Mieko
2—Harland, Dan J
11—Hashimoto, James H
2—Gilbert, Chieko
2—Katona, Dr Nicholas M
2—Ledger, Susan Toshiko
3—Longbottom, Charles
12—Morioka, Fred
2—Morris, Samuel J
14—Okura, Benny
2—Rudnik, Joseph R
3—Sherry, Robert
15—Shimizu, Yoshio
2—Smith, Leo
2—Stepaniak, Cherie
16—Sugawara, Hisashi
2—Thomas, James
20—Toki, Masaji S
13—Tokimoto, Tad
2—Tsuchiya, Dr Yoshiki
2—Van Dierendonck, Masako
2—Wade, Tokie
12—Watanabe, Kaye K
2—Wood, James E
1—Woodside, Mathew N
4—Yamaguchi, Dr Ben Jr
15—Yamaguchi, Dr Ben T

CLEVELAND
5—Fujii, Robert L
1—Fujita, Mitoi
7—Fujita, Richard Y
13—Fujita, Robert E
2—Hakutani, Michiko
8—Ishiyama, Dr Toaru
16—Kadowaki, Joe
16—Kadowaki, Mrs Toshi
2—Kozawa, Chizu
1—Masuoka, Takashi
7—Matsuoka, James T
12—Ochi, John
18—Ono, George Y
2—Sadataki, Mary I
10—Sadataki, William S
7—Sakuma, Paul M
16—Shiba, Frank Y
17—Suzuki, George
11—Takashima, John
5—Tanaka, Henry T (CC)
12—Tashima, Masayoshi (CC)
1—Toguchi, John

DAYTON
1—Bieri, Mary
2—Engelhart, Anthony
2—Gillette, Theodore E
2—Hickey, Rosemary T
11—Hironaka, Pete
6—Jenkins, Ray E
2—Looker, Ken
2—McMullen, Bob G
2—Meece, George
15—Nakauchi, Dr Mark
1—Pace, Mrs Teruko
2—Phelps, Masako
2—Radtke, Kazuko
2—Sakada, Daryll
6—Sakada, Kim
10—Sameshima, Lt Col Ko S
2—Sato, Yaeko
8—Sato, Yoichi
2—Schwegel, Marian
8—Sugawara, Ken F
11—Sugimoto, Roy F
1—Sugimoto, Sue
Life—Taguchi, Dr James
9—Taguchi, Matilde
2—Tanamachi, Goro
2—Titus Maj Frank A
6—Yamasaki, Lily
16—Yamasaki, Masaru

DETROIT
7—Adair, William S
3—Ambo, Yaye
10—Ball, Kiyoko
10—Ball William H
2—Baers, Williams R
2—Ceaser, Mihoko
2—Christacopulos, Machi
4—Doi, George T
1—Clavon, Cleveland Jr
2—Ford, Sachiko
10—Fujii, Hideo
22—Fujioka, Peter S
9—Furukawa, Louis
8—Hashimoto, Alice
8—Hashimoto, Tom
4—Higo Ray T
1—Hinatsu, Norman N
2—Insinger, Hiroko O
2—Iseri, Shigeo
3—Ishimaru, George K
6—Iwata, Dr Hubert T
2—Iwata, Jane
9—Joichi, Lloyd H
12—Kagawa, Wallace K
4—Kamidoi, Mary
12—Kizuka, Shig T
3—Kubo, George Y
4—Kuwahara, Frank
2—Lendrum, Rose
2—Limadjaja, Dr Paul
16—Matsuhiro, George Y
14—Matsumura, Arthur A
3—Mayeda, Dr Kaz
12—Miyao, Walter H
11—Miyoshi, Kenneth T
5—Morey, Arthur S
2—Morikawa, Katie K
2—Nakanishi, Uyko S
5—Nakayama, Bob S
1—Okamoto, William K
2—Orvis, Lynn
8—Otsuji, George
20—Sasaki, Dr Joseph
2—Satow, Tami
16—Sunamoto, Isao
9—Shimoura, James N
1—Suzuki, Dr Masamichi
16—Tada, Tes T
16—Tagami W James
14—Tagami, Tom T
18—Togasaki, Minoru
12—Watanabe, Frank
2—Wilkerson, Yukiko
15—Yamasaki, Minoru
2—Yee, Grace Y

MILWAUKEE
5—Aratani, Makoto
2—Brown, Miyoko
2—Curik, Saku
6—Date, K Henry
14—Dewa, Robert
7—Dixon, Elizabeth J
2—Gillis, Gary J
1—Hasegawa, Andrew
2—Jankowski, Sally
12—Jonokuchi, Eddie
3—Konokuchi, Helen
1—Kanazawa, Henry K
6—Kuge, Yutaka
6—Kusuda, Paul H
8—Matsumoto, Charles K
6—Miyazaki, Jim
10—Mukai, Roy A
14—Nakahira, Satoshi
17—Nakahira, Shigeru
8—Nakamoto, Dr Wilbur N
2—Nakano, Kenneth K
7—Naruo, Taka
1—Pramenko, Sei
2—Rivard, Lawrence J
2—Sadamitsu, Kiyo
6—Sakura, Chester
3—Shimabukuro, Kenneth G
9—Shio, Nami
2—Shiraga, Shiro F
3—Suyama, Tamio
8—Teramura, Kengo
2—Truss, Homer E
2—White, Ralph G
2—Zemski, Katsuo

ST. LOUIS
4—Denby, Robert
18—Eto, Dr Jackson
7—Eto, William H
2—Furuta, Dr Otto K
5—Hara, Dr John
18—Hasegawa, George K
17—Hayashi, Harry H
12—Hayashi, James I
14—Henmi, Richard T
11—Honda, Dr Milton
11—Maruyama, Paul
15—Migita, Sam
15—Mitsunaga, George
16—Morioka, Dr Alfred A
7—Nakano, Sam M
17—Ohmoto, Dr Masao
7—Okamoto, Dr Ted
15—Oshima, Fred K
15—Sakahara, Dan
13—Shimamoto, George N
16—Tanaka, Dr George M
12—Tanaka, Joseph K
15—Uchiyama, Dr George S
18—Yamamoto, Manet
18—Yamamoto, Yukinobu

TWIN CITIES
11—Abe, Toshi W
10—Akaki, Sadao
2—Asao, Theodore T
4—Fujioka, Akira
12—Fujita, Mieko
2—Hample, Thelma
1—Hangai, Fumio
5—Hara, Kimi
15—Hara, Sam
Life—Harada, Masayoshi
3—Harada, Nobu
2—Hinataya, Sake
1—Hirabayashi, Anice
6—Hirabayashi, William
3—Honda, Sam
Life—Ishikawa, Frank
2—Iwago, Steve
18—Kanno, Thomas T
21—Kosobayashi, Tomo
2—Kumagai, Tsutomu
13—Kushino, Kay
15—Makino, Henry K
2—Matsui, George
2—Matsui, Miyeko
2—May, Peter E
2—Miyaji, Reiko
18—Nishida, Dr George
4—Nomura, Carl
7—Nomura, Howard
13—Okamoto, Yukio
2—Ota, Yone
2—Potter, Dean
15—Rokutani, George
2—Saiki, Ty
2—Somekawa, Carl
16—Stone, Dr Gladys I
2—Sugimura, James
3—Tanaka, May
20—Tatsuda, Charles
15—Teramoto, Sumiko
3—Tsuchiya, Albert
18—Tsuchiya, Takuzo
2—Wald, Eugene
15—Yoshino, George M

DC AT LARGE
19—Ishida, William T

EDC

NEW YORK
15—Abe, Dr Harry F
Life—Ennis, Edward J
18—Enochty, Tomio
8—Endo, Minoru
15—Fujihira, Toge
9—Funabashi, Alfred
2—Garib, Dr. Albert
12—Glaeser, Marion
3—Harada, Minoru
22—Hayashi, Thomas T
18—Hirata, Mrs May N
11—Imai, Yosh T
1—Inouye, Ronald N
20—Ishikawa, Samuel
13—Iwatsu, S John
12—Kariya, Shig
1—Kelly, Dr. William A
15—Kimura, Mitty
12—Komatsu, Koma
1—Korman, Milton
15—Kyotow, George
3—Nagamatsu, Dr George R
11—Noma, Hickie K
2—Ogawa, Kimi
1—Okazaki, Frank
15—Sakayama, William K
1—Shiba, George
15—Shimamoto, George G
14—Shiotani, Tatsuji M
16—Sprung, Murray
14—Sugihara, Kyuichi
14—Suzuki, Alice
2—Suzuki, Edna R
14—Suzuki, Henry T
2—Takata, Charles M
4—Tasaka, Shigeru
19—Togasaki, Yaye
1—Uchida, Kathy Konishi
2—Wakiji, Takako
7—Watabe, Mike
2—Yamamoto, Hisako
2—Yamamoto, Mary
14—Yamaoka, George

PHILADELPHIA
2—Carlin, Dr. Edwin S
16—Date, Shoji
8—Endo, John K
18—Endo, S Sim
12—Hamada, Tsugio
2—Hamada, William (CC)
4—Harada, George F
9—Harada, Hatsumi
9—Harada, Masaru
5—Horikawa, Herbert J
10—Horita, Kaz
4—Ikeda, Albert B
2—Ikeda, Towru
18—Ishida, William T
10—Kambe, Charles S
7—Kita, Roy K
17—Kobayashi, Noboru
2—Kobayashi, Sumiko
15—Koiwai, Dr Eichi K
15—Koiwai, Chiyoko T
Life—Marutani, Haruno (M)
20—Marutani, William K
6—Marutani, Victoria S
Life—Michener, James
Life—Michener, Mrs Mari
Life—Mikuriya, Tadafumi
4—Miyazaki, Mas
2—Miyoshi, Nobu
20—Moriuchi, Takashi
3—Moriuchi, Yuriko
13—Murakami, Mary D
16—Murakami, Tomomi
21—Nitta, S John
21—Nitta, T Ann
11—Nagahoshi, Dr K Stanley
17—Ohama, Ben
12—Okamoto, Allen H
6—Okamoto, Howard K
15—Oye, Garry G
3—Takashima, Hisaye
2—Takeda, Dr Misao
2—Takeda, Tsuruzo
20—Tamaki, Dr H Tom
8—Tamaki, Mrs Marion
1—Tanaka, Dr Shiro
19—Uyehara, Hiroshi
15—Watanabe, Dr Warren H
8—Yoshioka, K David
5—Yoshioka, Sylvia

SEABROOK
13—Fuyuume, Robert S
4—Minato, Mike
10—Morita, Dr Paul M
15—Nagao, Charles
5—Nakamura, Mrs Ellen
4—Nakamura, John
17—Nakamura, Kiyomi
5—Oye, Ted
4—Shimomura, Morio

WASHINGTON, D.C.
2—Ajima, Henry
11—Baba, Frank S
15—Endo, Frank Aiji
15—Fistere, Harold S
6—Fukutome, Ben
19—Furukawa, Sally
7—Gosho, Henry
16—Higuchi, Mrs Thelma T
2—Hirata, Joseph M
1—Hirose, Toro
16—Horiuchi, Harold S (d)
1—Ichien, George
11—Ichiuji, Joseph
15—Iki, Robert S
9—Inouye, Hon. Daniel K
11—Iwata, Aiko
2—Kamachi, Emi
2—Kitashima, Ben
1—Kobayashi, Col Thomas M
5—Kuwahara, Dr Roger
21—Masaoka, Mrs Etsu
24—Masaoka, Mike M
1—Matsuki, Paul
4—Matsumoto, Lt Col Glenn K
8—Matsunaga, Hon. Spark M
8—Minami, Claire
4—Mink, Hon. Patsy T
2—Mochizuki, Haruo
9—Murakami, Dr Raymond S
4—Nakao, Ben
Life—Nogaki, Kenko
17—Obata, George
15—Ohara, Chisato
14—Oshiki, Kaz
1—Otagaki, Dr Richard
1—Roberts, Dr Patricia K
17—Sakata, Hisako
1—Shimasaki, Mrs Gladys
22—Shimasaki, Ira
7—Suyehiro, Dr Hito
21—Takagi, Harry I
10—Toda, Mary
7—Tsutsumida, Cherry
4—Uchida, George
1—Ushio, David E
Life—Yoshino, Mary Louise
18—Yoshino, John Y

• • •

Fifty Club

Brian Kashiwagi, MPDC

Century Club
(In Enrollment Order)

Fred Ota, Prog West
Haruo Ishimaru, San Mateo
Robert Hoshizaki, DTLA
Henry Tanaka, Clev
Raymond S Uno, SLC
Masy Tashima, Clev
Tom Yanagihara, S Diego
Tad Hirota, Berk
William Hamada, Phila
Dr Frank Sakamoto, Chi
Norman Mineta, San Jose

Corporate

Sumitomo Bank of Calif.

Hosokawa—

Continued from Front Page

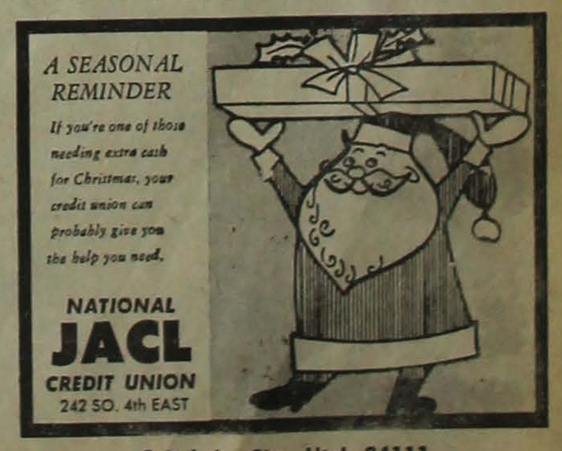
control and preservation of the environment, the revitalization of foreign trade under an arrangement that will benefit both ourselves and our partners, and of course the generation of peace that our President has promised. Hopefully, when we have experienced a generation without conflict we will like peace so well that war will become unthinkable.

To realize these objectives will require the best efforts of all the many segments that in total make up the American people. We cannot afford to alienate any of those segments — racial, regional, political, economic, philosophical, yes and even sexual.

In my city of Denver the Mayor's Commission on Human Rights — headed by a Nisei, incidentally—has adopted a very apt slogan. It is: "Let's pull together before we're torn apart." Slogans, of course, do not in themselves solve problems. But sometimes they help us to see the need. They cause us to think. Hopefully, they will move us to action. This, then, is the gist of my message. Let's pull together before we're torn apart.

Fine Arts

Tadashi Sato of Maui will receive $66,000 for a mural he is to execute for the new Lahaina Civic & Recreation Center Building. The State and County will share its cost by paying $16,500 each. The West Maui Memorial Committee, a private group, will contribute $33,000.



Salt Lake City, Utah 84111

E-3

National Officers

PRESIDENT

1928-30—Clarence T. Arai, 27 (Seattle)*
b Jun 10, 1901; d Aug 12, 1963
1930-32—Dr. George Y. Takeyama, 36 (Los Angeles)*
1932-34—Dr. Terry T. Hayashi, 40 (San Francisco)*
1934-36—Dr. Thomas T. Yatabe, 37 (Fresno)
1936-38—Jimmie Y. Sakamoto, 33 (Seattle)
b Mar 22, 1903, d Dec 3, 1955
1938-40—Walter T. Tsukamoto, 34 (Sacramento)
b 1904; d Jan 20, 1961
1940-46—Saburo Kido, 38 (San Francisco)
1946-50—Hito Okada, 39 (Salt Lake City)
1950-52—Dr. Randolph M. Sakada, 38 (Chicago)
b Nov 8, 1912; d Jun 4, 1955
1952-56—George J. Inagaki, 38 (Venice-Culver)
1956-58—Dr. Roy M. Nishikawa, 38 (Southwest L.A.)
1958-60—Shigeo Wakamatsu, 44 (Chicago)
1960-62—Frank F. Chuman, 43 (Downtown L.A.)
1962-64—K. Patrick Okura, 49 (Omaha)
1964-66—Kumeo A. Yoshinari, 53 (Chicago)
1966-70—Jerry J. Enomoto, 40 (Sacramento)
1970-72—Raymond S. Uno, 39 (Salt Lake)
* As convention chairman of National Convention held in their respective cities, they were honored as national president for the subsequent biennium.

PRESIDENT-ELECT

1970-72—Henry Tanaka (Cleveland)

VICE-PRESIDENT (General Operations)

1970-72—Mike M. Suzuki (Sacramento)

VICE-PRESIDENT (Public Affairs)

1970-72—Kaz Horita (Philadelphia)

VICE-PRESIDENT (Research & Service)

1970-72—James Murakami (Sonoma County)

TREASURER

1932-38—Susumu Togasaki (San Francisco)
1938-46—Hito Okada (Portland)
1946-48—Kay T. Terashima (Salt Lake City)
1948-50—William Enomoto (San Mateo)
1950-56—Dr. Roy M. Nishikawa (Los Angeles)
1950-60—Akira Hayashi (New York)
b 1913; d Aug 16, 1941
1960-64—Kumeo A. Yoshinari (Chicago)
1964-70—Yone Satoda (San Francisco)
1970-72—Alfred Hatate (Downtown L.A.)

1000 CLUB CHAIRMAN

1950-52—George J. Inagaki (Los Angeles)
1952-54—Harold R. Gordon (Chicago)
b. 1909; d. May 18, 1971
1954-56—Shigeo Wakamatsu (Chicago)
1956-58—Kenji Tashiro (Tulare County)
1958-60—William M. Matsumoto (Sacramento)
1960-62—Frank H. Hattori (Seattle)
1962-64—William M. Matsumoto (Sacramento)
1964-66—Joe Kadowaki (Cleveland)
1966-70—Dr. Frank F. Sakamoto (Chicago)
1970-72—Tad Hirota (Berkeley)

LEGAL COUNSEL

1946-53—Saburo Kido (Los Angeles)
1954-60—Frank F. Chuman (Los Angeles)
1960-62—Thomas T. Hayashi (New York)
1962- 70—William M. Marutani (Philadelphia)
1970- —Robert Takasugi (East L.A.)

PACIFIC CITIZEN BOARD CHAIRMAN

1966-68—Roy Uno (Orange County)
1968-70—Kango Kunitsugu (Venice-Culver)
1970-72—Kay Nakagiri (San Fernando Valley)

* * *

FIRST VICE-PRESIDENT

1934-38—(District Governors were all national vice-presidents.)
1938-46—Ken Matsumoto (Los Angeles)
1946-48—George J. Inagaki (Los Angeles)
1948-50—Henry Tani (St. Louis)
b Dec 4, 1914, d Feb 21, 1965
1950-52—Frank F. Chuman (Los Angeles)
1952-54—Thomas T. Hayashi (New York)
1954-56—Tom M. Yego (Placer County)
b May 23, 1908; d Feb 8, 1956
1956-58—Shigeo Wakamatsu (Chicago)
1958-60—Akiji Yoshimura (Marysville)
1960-62—K. Patrick Okura (Omaha)
1962-66—Jerry J. Enomoto (San Francisco)
1966-68—Tom Shimasaki (Tulare County)
1968-70—Henry Kanegae (Orange County)

SECOND VICE-PRESIDENT

1946 —Masao W. Satow (Milwaukee). Resigned Mar. 31, 1946, to accept National JACL staff position.
1946-48—Dr. Randolph M. Sakada (Chicago)
b Nov 8, 1912; d Jun 4, 1955
1948-50—Frank F. Chuman (Los Angeles)
1950-52—Thomas T. Hayashi (New York)
1952-54—K. Patrick Okura (Omaha)
1954-56—Kenji Tashiro (Tulare County)
1956-58—Jack Noda (Cortez)
1958-60—Toru Sakahara (Seattle)
1960-62—George Sugai (Snake River)
1962-66—Takeshi Kubota, (Seattle)
1966-68—Dr. David M. Miura (Long Beach)
1968-70—Kaz Horita (Philadelphia)

THIRD VICE-PRESIDENT

1946-48—William K. Yamauchi (Pocatello)
1948-50—Thomas T. Hayashi (New York)
1950-52—K. Patrick Okura (Omaha)
1952-54—Bob C. Takahashi (French Camp)
1954-56—Yutaka Terasaki (Denver)
1956-58—Harry I. Takagi (Twin Cities)
1958-60—George Sugai (Snake River)
1960-62—William M. Matsumoto (Sacramento)
1962-64—William M. Marutani (Philadelphia)
1964-66—Rupert Hachiya (Salt Lake)
1966-68—Henry Kanegae (Orange County)
1968-70—Dr. John Kanda (Puyallup Valley)

SECRETARY TO BOARD*

1934-36—Saburo Kido (San Francisco)
—Asst.: John Maeno, John S. Ando (Los Angeles)
1936-38—Walter T. Tsukamoto (Sacramento)
—Asst.: Masao W. Satow (Los Angeles)
1938-40—Ken Utsunomiya (Santa Maria Valley)
b 1910; d Oct 9, 1967
1940-42—James Sugioka (San Benito County)
1946-48—Dr. Takashi Mayeda (Denver)
1948-50—Mari Sabusawa (Chicago)
1950-52—Ina Sugihara (New York)
1952-54—Mrs. Alice F. Kasai (Salt Lake City)
1954-56—William Y. Mimbu (Seattle)
1956-60—Mrs. Lily A. Okura (Omaha)
1960-62—Jerry J. Enomoto (San Francisco)
1962-64—Dr. David M. Miura (Long Beach)
1964-66—Masaaki Hironaka (San Diego)
1966-68—Dr. S. Tom Taketa (San Jose)
1968-70—Kay Nakagiri (San Fernando Valley)
* Originally called executive secretary before this was redesigned as "secretary to board" in 1946.

YOUTH COMMISSIONER

1966-68—Kay Nakagiri (San Fernando Valley)
1968-70—Mike M. Suzuki (Sacramento)

JR. JACL CHAIRMAN*

1966-68—Russell W. Obana (San Francisco)
1968-70—Patricia Dohzen (Los Angeles)

* Effective with the 1970-72 biennium, this position has been replaced by the presence of District Youth Council chairmen, the current list appearing on Page 4 of this Supplement.—Ed.

DISTRICT GOVERNORS

PACIFIC NORTHWEST

As the oldest district council in the national organization, it was organized Sept. 7, 1931. It was reactivated Dec. 1, 1946.

1931-32 Bob Mizukami
1933-34 1953-54—Dr. Mathew Masuoka
1935-36—Tom Iseri 1955-57—Dr. Kenji Yamada
1937 —Roy Nishimura 1957-59—Henry T. Kato
1938-40—Mamaro Wakasugi 1959-61—George Azumano
1941-42—Tom Iseri 1961-63—Toru Sakahara
1947-48—George Minato 1963-65—Dr. John Kanda
Chas. Shimomura 1965-67—Emi Somekawa
1949-50—Kaz Yamane 1967-69—Henry T. Kato
1950-51—Roy Nishimura 1969-71—Takeshi Kubota
1951-52—Kaz Yamane 1971-73—
Harry Takagi

NORTHERN CALIFORNIA - WESTERN NEVADA

Originally organized Aug. 31, 1935, as the Northern California District Council, it has traditionally thrived as the largest of district councils from the standpoint of chapter membership. When it first met at Fresno in 1935 there were 15 chapters represented. It was reactivated June 27, 1945. Today there are 25 chapters.

1935-36—Walter Tsukamoto 1957-58—Akiji Yoshimura
1937-38—Dr. Harry Kita, 1958-59—Jerry Enomoto
Saburo Kido 1959-60—Yone Satoda
1939-40—Saburo Kido, 1960-61—Henry Kato
Henry Mitarai 1961-62—Haruo Ishimaru
1941-42—Tom Shimasaki 1962-63—James Murakami
1946-48—Cosma Sakamoto 1963-64—John Yasumoto
1948-49—Tad Hirota 1964-65—Dr. Tom Taketa
1949-51—Robert C. Takahashi 1965-66—Jack Kusaba
1951-53—Masuji Fujii 1966-67—Tad Hirota
1953-54—Giichi Yoshioka, 1967-68—Grant Shimizu
Tom Yego, Jack Noda 1968-70—Kengo Terashima
1955-57—Yasuo W. Abiko 1970-72—Shigeki Sugiyama

CENTRAL CALIFORNIA

Youngest of the district councils, having been formed on March 2, 1949, its history actually dates back to 1935 when four chapters in the area comprised the Central California Region of the Northern California District Council.

1950-51—Johnson Kebo 1962 —Tom Shimasaki
1951-53—Kenji Tashiro 1963 —Ben Nakamura
1953 —Tom Nakamura 1964 —Dr. Frank Nishio
1954 —Hiro Mayeda 1965 —Bob Okamura
1955-56—Jin Ishikawa 1966 —Hiro Kusakai
1957 —Tom Nagamatsu 1967 —James K. Kubota
1958 —George Abe 1968-69—Tokuo Yamamoto
1959 —Dr. James Nagatani 1970—Tony Takikawa
1960 —Fred Hirasuna 1971-72—Fred Hirasuna
1961 —Mikio Uchiyama

EASTERN

Organized in 1947, the district serves the Eastern seaboard areas where persons of Japanese ancestry are living in politically strategic areas from the standpoint of presenting a truly national effort.

1947-48—Tom Hayashi 1959-60—William Marutani
1949 —Ina Sugihara 1961-62—John Yoshino
1949-51—Tetsuo Iwasaki 1963-66—Kaz Horita
1951-52—Aki Hayashi 1967-68—Warren Watanabe
1953-54—Ira Shimasaki 1969-71—Ira Shimasaki
1955-56—Bill Sasagawa 1971-73—Grayce Uyehara
1957-58—Charles Nagao

PACIFIC SOUTHWEST

Formed after the 1934 convention as the Southern District Council, it was comprised of seven chapters: San Diego, Brawley, San Gabriel Valley, Los Angeles, Santa Maria, Santa Barbara and San Luis Obispo. When it was reactivated in 1947, there were 11 chapters present including Arizona to call for a change in the district's name to encompass the Great Southwest. It was reactivated Dec. 21, 1946.

1936-37—John S. Ando 1953-54—Ken Dyo
1937-38—Lyle Kurisaki 1955-59—David Yokozeki
1938-39—Henry J. Tsurutani 1959-60—Kango Kunitsugu
1939-40—Kiyoshi Higashi 1960-61—Kay Nakagiri
1940-41—Dr. Yoshio Nakaji 1961-64—Mas Hironaka
1941-42—Fred Tayama 1964-65—Kats Arimoto
1947-48—Henry Sakemi 1965-66—Akira Ohno
1948-49—Frank Chuman, 1967-68—Ronald Shiozaki
Frank Mizusawa 1969 —Alfred Hatate
1949-50—Dr. Roy M. Nishikawa 1970-71—Mas Hironaka
Ken Dyo 1971-73—Helen Kawagoe
1951-53—Tut Yata

INTERMOUNTAIN

As the only district council to remain in continuous service during the war years, when the Pacific coast district activities were suspended by evacuation, its wartime record is proudly recalled as it singlehandedly supported National Headquarters when operating funds were at their lowest in 1943-44. Its predecessor, the Intermountain Nisei Convention was organized in 1932 of high school-college students. The IDC was formally organized Dec. 29, 1939.

1939-40—Mike M. Masaoka 1956-57—George Sugai
1941-43—Wm. M. Yamauchi 1958-59—Masami Yano
1944-45—Mamaro Wakasugi 1960-61—Joe Nishioka
1946-47—Shigeki Ushio 1961-62—Rupert Hachiya
1948-49—Ken Uchida 1963-65—Kiyoshi Sakota
1950-51—Joe Saito 1965-66—Tats Misaka
1952-53—Yukio Inouye 1967-71—Ronnie Yokota
1954-55—Jim Ushio 1971-73—Shigeki Ushio

MOUNTAIN-PLAINS

Organized in 1947 as the Tri-State district council comprising chapters in the state of Colorado, Wyoming and Nebraska, it soon had chapters outside the original area seeking membership and the title was changed to present its true scope. No other district boasts the geographical expanse as this district: Montana to Texas between the Rockies and the Missouri-Mississippi.

1958-49—Bessie Matsuda 1954-55—Floyd Koshio
1950-51—K. Patrick Okura 1956-57—Robert Horiuchi
1952 —Roy M. Takeno 1960-63—Minoru Yasui
1953 —George Masunaga 1963-69—Lily A. Okura
1969-71—Dr. Takashi Mayeda

MIDWEST

Organized in 1947 with six chapters in the Middle West, its creation depicts the dispersal of persons of Japanese ancestry during the war years to various well known metropolitan areas.

1947 —Mari Sabusawa 1959-60—Joe Kadowaki
1947-48—Henry Tani 1961-63—Frank Sakamoto
1949-50—Noboru Honda 1963-64—Dr. H. James Takao
1951-52—Shig Wakamatsu 1965-66—Hiro Mayeda
1953-54—Harry Takagi 1967-68—Henry Tanaka
1955-56—Abe Hagiwara 1969-71—Mas Yamasaki
1957-58—Kumeo Yoshinari 1971-73—Ross Harano

JACL Chapter Presidents

ALAMEDA
Organized April 6, 1932
George Togasaki (org.)
32—Haruo Imura
33-34—Masayoshi Morino
35—Kay Tsuchiya
36—Haruo Imura
37—Mas Narahara
38—Tim Yamasaki
39—Mas Narahara
40—Kenji Shikuma
41—Sakae Date
42—Scotty Tsuchiya
Reactivated June 13, 1947
47-48—John Towata
49-50—Shiro Nakaso
51—Haruo Imura
52—Dr. Roland S. Kadonaga
53—Yasuo Yamashita
54—Tom Haratani
55—Yasuhara Koike
56—George Ushijima
57—George Yoshimura
58—Kitty Hirai
59—Yoshio Isono
60—Hiromu Akagi
62-63—Min Yonekura
64-65—Shiro Takeshita
66-67—Haj Fujimori
68—George Ushijima
69—Al Koshiyama
70—Shigeki Sugiyama
71—Shiro Takeshita

ARIZONA
Organized 1934
34—Togo Iida
35—
36—
37—John Yamashita
38—
39—
40—John Hirohata
41—Dr. Paul Tanaka
42—Bill Kajikawa
43-45—Tsutomu Ikeda
46—Shig Tanita
47—Kenneth Yoshioka
48—Carl Sato
49—George S. Saito
50—Masao Tsutsumida
51—Sam I. Okuma
52—John Tadano
53—Masaji Inoshita
54—Tom Kadomoto
55—Minoru Takiguchi
56—Mutt Yamamoto
57—Jim Ozasa
58—George Kishiyama
59—Cherry Tsutsumida, Jim Kuhara
60-61—Cherry Tsutsumida
62—Mike Dobashi
63-64—Mrs. Hatsuye Miyauchi
65—George Onodera, Tom T. Okuma
66—John Sakata
67-68—Dr. Richard Matsuishi
69—Roy Moriuchi
70—Richard Matsuishi
71—John Kimura

ARKANSAS VALLEY
Organized Apr. 4, 1950
50-53—Ugi Harada
54—Harry Shironaka
55—Ted Maruyama
56—George Ushiyama
57—Ugi Harada
58—John Maruyama
59—Elmo Sakai
60—Tom Nakayama
61—Robert Mayeda
62—Henry Konishi
63—Jim Hiraki
64—Mike Fujimoto
65—Joe M. Wyeno
66—Gene Hirakata
67—George Ushijima
68-69—Harry Shironaka
70—George Fujimoto
71—Ichiro Suto

BAY AREA COMMUNITY
Org. Jan. 1971
71—Raymond Okamura

BERKELEY
Organization Date Unknown
42—Kimio Obata
Reactivated as part of Eastbay Chap., May 1947
Decentralized in 1953
53—George Yasukochi
54—Sho Sato
55—Ben Fukutome
56—Paul Yamamoto
57—Jiro Nakase
58—Ko Ichiji
59—Satoshi Otagiri
60—Masuji Fujii
61—Frank T. Yamasaki
62—Roy Marubayashi
63—Jack Imada
64—Tad Hirota
65—Tom Ouye
66—Tak Shirazawa
67—Vernon Nishi
68—Goro Endo
69-70—Harry Takahashi
71—Ike Nakamura

BEN LOMOND
(Ogden JACL—1938-53)
Organized 1938
40—Jiro Tamaki
41—George Yoshida
42—Tatsuo Koga
43—Jiro Tsukamoto
44-45—Toyse Kato
46—Dr. Mike M. Horii
47—Tsutomi S. Ochi
48-50—Ken Uchida
51—George Sugihara
52-57—Toyse Kato
58—Harold S. Toma
59-62—Ken Uchida
63—Yutaka Harada
64—Mits Koga
65—Dick Kishimoto
66-67—Roy Miya
68—Minoru Miya
69—Tom Hori
70—Masao Okuda
71—Lyman Kano

BOISE VALLEY
Organized 1937
37-38—Henry Suyehira
39—Howard Fujii
40—Joe Saito
41—Yutaka Tamura
42—Mrs. Martha Nishitani
43—Abe Saito
44—George Nishitani, Mas Yamashita
45—Soapy S. Sagami
46—Tom Takatori
47—Edson Fujii
48—George Koyama
49—George Ishihara
50—Dyke Itami
51—Tom Takatori
52—Seichi Hayashida
53—Manabu Yamada
54—Henry Suyehira
55—Tom Arima
56—Steve Hirai
57—Harry Hamada
58—James Yamada
59—Seichi Hayashida
60—Masao Yamashita
61—Masa Nishihara
62—Junji Yamamoto
63—Yoshio Takahashi
64—John Arima
65—Kay Inouye
66—Takashi Koyama
67—George Koyama
68—Tony Miyasako
69-70—Ishi Miyaki
71—George Tamura

CHICAGO
Organized June 1944
45—William Minami
46—Noboru Honda
47—Jack Nakagawa
48—Mari Sabusawa
49-50—Shigeo Wakamatsu
51—Ronald I. Shiozaki
52-53—Abe Hagiwara
54-55—Kumeo Yoshinari
56-58—Dr. Frank Sakamoto
59-60—Hiro Mayeda
61-62—Joe K. Sagami
63—Mark Yoshizumi
64-65—Lincoln Shimidzu
66-67—Henry Terada
68—Tak Tomiyama
69-70—Ross Harano
71—Tak Tomiyama
72—Hiroshi Kanno

CINCINNATI
Organized April 5, 1946
Ken Matsumoto (org.)
46—Dr. Makoto Yamaguchi
47—James Hashimoto
48—Tom Kanno
49—Kaye Watanabe
50—Fred Morioka
51—Masaji S. Toki
52—Dr. James H. Takao
53-54—Joe E. Sugawara
55—Kaye Watanabe
56—Mutsu Takao
57—James Hashimoto
58—Masaji S. Toki
59—James Takeuchi
60—Marnelle Watanabe
61—Hisashi Sugawara
62—Tak Kariya
63—Kaye Watanabe
64—Mrs. Frances Tojo
Miss Kay Murata
65—Gordon Yoshokawa
66—Benny Okura
67—Marnelle Watanabe
68—Dr Ben Yamaguchi Jr
69—Masaji Toki
70—Jerome Abbott
71—Chas. Longbottom

CLEVELAND
Organized June 10, 1946
46—Abe Hagiwara
47—Frank Shiba
48—George Chida
49—Howard Tashima
50—Alice Morihiro
51—William Sadataki
52—Henry Tanaka
53—George Ono
54—Robert E. Fujita
55-57—William Sadataki
58-59—Joe Kadowaki
60—Gene Takahashi
61—Dr. Toaru Ishiyama
62—Frank Shiba
63—Henry Tanaka
64—Wallace Ito
65—Mrs. Toshi Kadowaki
66—Masy Tashima
67—Robert Fujita
68—Ken Asamoto
69—Mrs. May Ishida
70—Henry Tanaka
71—Masy Tashima

CLOVIS
Organized Oct. 11, 1955
56—James Miyamoto
57—Fumio Ikeda
58—Yoshito Takahashi
59—Bob Mochizuki
60—Hi Ikeda
61—Kiyomi Takahashi
62—Frank Kubota
63—Tokuo Yamamoto
64—Bob Hirasuna
65—Mike Miyamoto
66—Ted Takahashi
67—Todd Uyemura
68—Harry Ikuma
69—Dr. Mas Yamamoto
70—Roy Uyesaka
71—Shiro Minabe
72—Yoshito Takahashi

COACHELLA VALLEY
Organized Oct. 4, 1946
46-47—Henry Sakemi
48-49—Tom Sakai
50—George Shibata
51—Jack Izu
52—Mas Oshiki
53—Elmer Suski
54—Tek Nishimoto
55—Charles Shibata
56—Ben Sakamoto
57—Hideo Nishimoto
58-60—Tom Sakai
61—Toru Kitahara
62-63—Tom Sakai
64-65—Toru Kitahara
66-70—Inactive
71—Elmer Suski

COLUMBIA BASIN
Organized Dec. 14, 1954
55-56—Bill Utsunomiya
Reactivated March 1968
68—Charles Kataoka
69—George Fukukai

CONTRA COSTA
Organized April 1935
35—William Furuta
36—Katsumi Harano
37-38—Hideo Ajari
39—Bill Furuta
40—George Toriyama
41—Henry Terazawa
42—George Kanagaki
Organized February 1953 as Richmond-El Cerrito
53—Heizo Oshima
54—James Kimoto
55—Marvin Uratsu
56—Seiichi Kami
Renamed Contra Costa in 1957
57—George Sugihara
58—Shig R. Komatsu
59—Dr. Yoshiye Togasaki
60—Sam Kitabayashi
61—William Waki
62—Sumio Yoshii
63—Sam Kitabayashi
64—Yoshio Hotta
65—Ted Tanaka
66—Ben Takeshita
67—George Nakagawa
68—Don Matsubara
69—Eddie Nomura
70-71—Jerry Irei

CORTEZ
Organized Jan. 30, 1948
48-49—George Yuge
50-51—Sam Kuwahara
52-53—Jack Noda
54-55—Ernest Yoshida
56—Albert Morimoto
57—Hiroshi Asai
58—Mark Kamiya
59-60—Frank Yoshida
61—William Noda
62—Kaoru Masuda
63—George Okamura
64—Kaname Miyamoto
65—Don Toyoda
66—Peter Yamamoto
67—Yeichi Sakaguchi
68—
69—Ken C. Miyamoto
70—Seio Masuda
71—Kiyoshi Yamamoto

DAYTON
Organized March 1949
49—Masaru Yamasaki
50—Dr. James T. Taguchi
51—Sutemi Murayama,
52—Dr. James T. Taguchi
53—Hideo Yoshihara
Masaru Yamasaki
54—Yoichi Sato
55—Dr. Ruby Hirose
56—Dr. Mark Nakauchi
57—Mas Yamasaki
58—Mrs. Matilde Taguchi
59-60—Dr. James T. Taguchi
61—Roy Sugimoto
62—Jack Huntsberger
63—Mrs. Matilde Taguchi
64—Ken Sugawara
65—Masaru Yamasaki
66—Dr. James Taguchi
67—Ray Jenkins
68—Maj. Frank A. Titus
69—Dr. James Taguchi
70—Fred Fisk
71—Gerald Hawkins

DELANO
Organized 1942
42—George Nagatani
Reactivated Mar. 9, 1950
50—Noboru Takaki
51—Sam Yukawa
52—Bill Nakagawa
53—Sam Azuma
54—Joe Katano
55—Dr. James Nagatani
56—Saburo Okino
57—Paul Kawasaki
58—Mas Takaki
59—Jeff H. Fukawa
60—Bill Nakagama
61—Ed Nagatani
62-63—Tom Watanabe
64—Mas Takaki
65—Jeff Fukawa
66—Saburo Okino
67—Paul Kawasaki
68—Dr. James Nagatani
69—Joe Katano
70—Eddie Nagatani
71—Jeff Fukawa
72—Dr. James Nagatani

DETROIT
Organized June 7, 1946
46-48—Peter Fujioka
49—Roy Kaneko
50—Dr. Mark M. Kondo
51—Wallace Kagawa
52—Shig Ochi
53—Minoru Togasaki
54—Kenneth Miyoshi
55—Sadao Kimoto
56—Mrs. Miyoko O'Neill
57—Yoshio Kasai
58—Charles Yata
59—Walter Miyao
60—Frank Watanabe
61—Peter Fujioka
62—Wallace Kagawa
63—Minoru Togasaki
64—James N. Shimoura
65—Walter Miyao
66—William Adair
67—Art S. Morey
68—Mary Kamidoi
69—George Ishimaru
70—Dr. Kaz Mayeda
70-71—Wm. Okamoto

DOWNTOWN LOS ANGELES
Pioneer Chapter
Los Angeles JACL—1929-49
29—Masao Igasaki
30—Clarence Yamagata
31—John S. Ando, Karl Iwanaga
33—Etsuo Sato
34-35—Kay Sugahara
36—John Maeno
Eiji Tanabe (Kibei)
Herbert Wada (Mkt.)
37—Mike M. Horii
Masao Nozawa (Kibei)
38—Ken Matsumoto
Ted Okumoto (Kibei)
39-40—Eiji Tanabe
41—Fred Tayama
42—Shigemi Aratani
Reactivated July 31, 1946
Ken Utsunomiya (org.)
46-47—Frank Chuman
48—John Aiso
Dr. Tom Watanabe
49—Eiji Tanabe
50—Dr. George Kambara
51—Harry K. Honda
52-53—Harry M. Fujita
54-55—David Yokozeki
56—Kei Uchima
57—Duke S. Ogata
58—Frank Suzukida
59—Gongoro Nakamura
60—Katsuma Mukaeda
61—Soichi Fukui
62—Frank Omatsu
63—Father Clement
64—Takito Yamaguma
65—Frank M. Tsuchiya
66—Mitsuhiko Shimizu
67—Ed Matsuda
68—Alfred Hatate
69-70—Kiyoshi Kawai
71—Ted Kojima

EAST LOS ANGELES
Organized Sept. 30, 1948
48—Akira Hasegawa
49—Bill Takei
50—Lynn N. Takagaki
51—George Akasaka
52-53—Edison Uno
53—John Watanabe
54—Wilbur Sato
55—Jim Higashi
57—Yukio Ozima
58-59—Roy Yamadera
60-62—Mable Yoshizaki
63-64—Dr. Robert Obi
65-66—Hiro Omura
67-68—Ritsuko Kawakami
69-70—Walter Tatsuno
71—Mable Yoshizaki

EDEN TOWNSHIP
Organized 1935
35-37—Kan Domoto
38—Mitsuteru Nakashima
39-40—Giichi Yoshioka
41—Yoshito Shibata
42—Fukashi Nakagawa
Reactivated July 25, 1947
47—Tom S. Hatakeda
48—Toichi Domoto
49—Minoru Shinoda, Kenji Fujii
50—Yoshimi Shibata
51—Minoru Shinoda
52—Dr. Keichi Shimizu
53—Dr. Frank Saito, Kenji Fujii
54—Dr. Frank Saito
55—Kenji Fujii
56—Sho Yoshida
57—Tetsuma Sakai
58—Dr. Steve Neishi
59-60—Kee Kitayama
61-62—Sam Kawahara
63-64—Sam Kuramoto
65-66—Akira Hasegawa
67-68—Harry Tanabe
69—Toshi Nakashima
70—Fred Miyamoto
71-72—Ichiro Nishida

FLORIN
Organized Aug. 16, 1935
35-36—Yoshio Kiino
37—Alfred Tsukamoto
38—John Hirohata
39-40—Hugh M. Kiino
Reactivated Dec. 10, 1947
47-48—Alfred Tsukamoto
49—Woodrow Ishikawa
50—Charles Nishi
51—Jack Kawamura
52—Sam Tsukamoto
53—Bill Okamoto
54—Oscar Inouye
55—Paul Ito
56—Alvin Seno
57-58—William Y. Kashiwagi
59—Takeshi Saigo
60-61—Louis K. Ito
62—Oscar Fujii
63-65—George S. Furukawa
66—Percy Fukushima
67-68—Paul Takehara
69-70—William Y. Kashiwagi
71—David Asahara

FORT LUPTON
Organization Date Unknown
42-43—Floyd Koshio
44—Lee Murata
45-46—Sam Okamoto
47—Jack Tsuhara
48—Sam Okamoto
49—Tom Yanaga
50—Dr. George Uyemura
51—John Kiyota
52-53—Frank Yamaguchi
54—Sam Koshio
55—Tak Matsushima
56-57—Frank Yamaguchi
58—Sam Okamoto
59—Jack Tsuhara
60—George Matsushima
62—Frank Yokoji
63—Tom Koshio
64—Sam Funakoshi
65—Elton Nakamoto
66—Sam Funakoshi
67—Sam Koshio
68—Tom Sasaki
69—Alfred Watada
70-71—Tom Urano

FOWLER
Organized 1952
52—Dr. George Miyake
53—Harley Nakamura
54—Howard Renge
55—Tom Kamikawa
56—Tom Shirakawa
57—Frank Sakohira
58—Mikio Uchiyama
59—George Teraoka
60—Kazuo Hiyama
61—Thomas Toyama
62—Tom T. Nakamura
63—Ken Hirose
64—Hideo Kikuta
65—Bill Hashimoto
66—Tsuyoshi Nakamura
67—Harry M. Honda
68—Tiyo Yamaguchi
69—Dick Iwamoto
70—Shigeru Uchiyama
71—Mike Yoshimoto
72—Masao Tsuboi
72—Roy Kato

FREMONT
Organized 1934 as Washington Township
35—Harry Kondo
36—
37—
38—Kazuo Shikano
39—
40—Tom Kitashima
41—James Hirabayashi
42—Vernon Ichisaka
Reactivated Feb. 5, 1949
Southern Alameda County
49—Kazuo Shikano
50—Yasuto Kato
51—Miss Kiyo Kato
52—Kiyoshi Kato
53—James Fudenna
Harold Fudenna
54—Sumi Kato
55—Ray Kitayama
56—Isao Handa
Renamed Fremont in 1957
57—Henry Kato
58—Kiyoshi Katsumoto
59—Chuck Shikano
60—James Sekigahama
61—Kazuo Kawaguchi
62—Tad Sekigahama
63—Yutaka Handa
64—Frank Nakasako
65—Frank A. Kasama
66—Sat Sekigahama
67—Moss M. Kishiyama
68-69—Ted T. Inouye
70—Frank Kasama
71—Ted T. Inouye

FRENCH CAMP
Joined JACL in 1949*
*As an independent French Camp Progressive Citizens group, the members to join National JACL at this time.
49-50—Bob C. Takahashi
51—John T. Fujiki
52—Hiroshi Shinmoto
53—George Ogino
54—George Matsuoka
55—Harry Ota
56—George Komure
57—Lawrence Nakano
58—Fumio Kanemoto
59—Mats Murata
60—Tosh Hotta
61—Robert Ota
62—Tom Natsuhara
63—Fumio Nishida
64—Bob Tominaga
65—Ted Itaya
66—Tak Hamamoto
67—George Y. Komure
68—John Fujiki
69—Hiroshi Shinmoto
70-71—Mats Murata

FRESNO
Pioneer Chapter
Organized May 5, 1923*
*Organized as American Loyalty League, a title still retained by the chapter.
23—Dr. Thomas T. Yatabe
24—Fred Hirokawa
25—James Hirokawa
26—Lillian Tomita
27—Bob Itanaga
28—Toshio Namba
29-30—Fred Yoshikawa
31—Fred Hirasuna
32—Bob Itanaga
33—Tom Kanase
34—Yoshio Honda
35—Hiro Yamamisaka
36—Howard Nakamura
37—Tom Nakamura
Bill T. Ishida
38—Fred Yoshikawa
39-40—Johnson Kebo
41—Dr. Joseph Sasaki
42—Dr. Thomas T. Yatabe
Reactivated Feb. 1, 1947
Johnson Kebo (org.)
48—Fred Hirasuna
49—Seiichi Mikami
50—Mike Iwatsubo
51—Dr. George Suda
52—Dr. Sumio Kubo, Jin Ishikawa
53—Jin Ishikawa
54—Seiichi Mikami
55—Hugo Kazato
56—Dr. Robert Yabuno
57—Dr. Sumio Kubo
58—Ben Nakamura
59—George Takaoka
60—James K. Kubota
61—Dr. Shiro Ego
62—Dr. Frank Nishio
63—Dr. Chester Oji
64—Hiro Kusakai
65—Tony Takikawa
66—Ray Urushima
67—Jack Harada
68—Chiaki Takizawa
69—Robert Tsubota
70—Dr. Fred Kubota
71—Izumi Taniguchi
72—Akira Nishioka

GARDENA VALLEY
Organized Jan. 25, 1939
39-40—George T. Yamauchi
41—Fred H. Ikeguchi
42—James Yoshinobu
Reactivated Sept. 25, 1946
Sam Minami (org.)
47-49—Paul Shinoda
50-51—Henry Ishida
52-53—Ryo Komae
54—Yo Minami
55—Frank Kuida
56—Dr. John Koyama
57—Frank Kuida
58-59—Ronald Shiozaki
60-61—Toshiro Hiraide
62-63—Leon Uyeda
64—Frances Yanai
65—George Chogyoji
66-67—Fred Ogasawara
68—Toshiro Hiraide
69—George Aoyagi
70-71—Helen Kawagoe
72—Tom Shigekuni

GREATER PASADENA AREA
Organized 1969
70—Harry Kawahara
71—Robert Uchida

GRESHAM-TROUTDALE
Organized Mar. 11, 1950
50-51—Shio Uyetaka
52—Jack Ouchida
53—Mas Fujimoto
54—Toshio Okino
55—Kazuo Kinoshita
56—Henry T. Kato
57—Dr. Joe Onchi
58—Jack Ouchida
59—Kaz Tamura
60—Ed Honma
61—Kaz Kinoshita
62—Dr. Joe Onchi
63—Tosh Okino
64—Henry T. Kato
65—Shigenari Nagae
66—Kazuo Tamura
67—Mas Fujimoto
68—Ed Fujii
69—Dr. Henry Mishima
70—Richard Nishimura
71—Yosh Mishima

GILROY
Organization Date Unknown
42—Jack Izu
Reactivated Feb. 1, 1954
54—Hiroshi Kunimura
55—Joe Obata
56—Jack Nakano
57—Tom Obata
58—Shig Yamane
59—Tak Shiba
60-61—Moose Kunimura
62—Manabe Hirasaki
63—Roy Uyeno
64—Robert Kishimura
65—Ray Yamagishi
66—Sam Yamanaka
67—Dr. Kiyoshi Kajiko
68—Hiromi Nagareda
69—John Kado
70—Joe Obata
71—Lawson Sakai

HOLLYWOOD
Organized Feb. 28, 1931
31-32—Henry Tsurutani
33-50—Merged with Los Angeles
51—Noboru Ishitani
52-53—Arthur Ito
54—Arthur Endo
55—Miwako Yanamoto
56—Danar Abe
57—Paul Kawakami
58—Hideo Izumo
59-60—Mike M. Suzuki
61-62—Fred Taomae
63—Mildred Miyahara
64—Midori Watanabe
65—Yuki Kamayatsu
66—James Kasahara
67—Mrs. Muriel Merrell
68-69—Paul Chinn
70-71—Alan Kumamoto

IDAHO FALLS
Southeastern Idaho 1939-42)
Organized May 17, 1940
40—Yukio Inouye
41-42—Mitsugi Kasai
43-44—Yukio Inouye
45-46—Eli Kobayashi
47—Sadao Morishita
48—Fred Ochi
49—Charles Hirai
50—Joe Nishioka
51—Kay Tokita
52—George H. Nukaya
53—Takeo Haga
54—Sam Yamasaki
55—George Tokita
56—Shoji Nukaya
57—Joe Nishioka
58—Deto Harada
59—Bud I. Sakaguchi
60-61—Leo H. Hosoda
62-63—Sach Mikami
64—Sam Sakaguchi
65—Todd Ogawa
66-67—Haruo Yamasaki
68—Sadao Morishita
69-70—Geo. Nukaya
71—Deto Harada

IMPERIAL VALLEY
Organized May 12, 1958
58-59— Harry T. Momita
60—Hatsuo Morita
61-62—George Kodama
63—Ike Hatchimonji
Dr. Hitoshi Ikeda
64—Oscar Kodama
65—Larry Shimamoto
66—Shozo Yamashita
67-68—Dr. Hitoshi Ikeda
69—Hatsuo Morita
70—Takanori Nimura
71—Miyoshi Ikeda

LIVINGSTON-MERCED
Organization Date Unknown
38—Roy M. Kishi
Reactivated Jan. 22, 1948
48-49—David Kirihara
50—Biyo Yoshino
51—Buichi Kajiwara
52—Tom Nakashima
53—Frank Suzuki
54—James Kirihara
55—George Yagi
56—Lester K. Y

MILE-HI (Cont'd)
From Previous Page

54—Sam Y. Matsumoto
55—Harry H. Sakata
56—John Sakayama
57—Leonard Uchida
58—John Masunaga
59—Robert Y. Uyeda
60—Oski Taniwaki
61—Yutaka Terasaki
62—Mike Tashiro
63—Bill Kuroki
64—Dave Furukawa
65—Don Tanabe
66—Robert Horiuchi, Henry Tobo
67—Sam Owada
68—Harry Harada
69-71—Dr. Koji Kanai

MILWAUKEE
Organized May 11, 1945
Henry Sakemi (org.)
46—Mac Kaneko, Lynn Wells
47—Julius Fujihira
48—Frank C. Okada
49-50—Kazumi Oura
51—Charles Matsumoto
52—Nami Shio
53—Harry Shinozaki
54—Takio Kataoka
55—Helen Inai
56—Jim Momoi
57—Walter Wong
58—Satoshi Nakahira
59—Albert Popp
60—Roy Mukai
61—Dennis Makiya
62—Ronald Minami
63—Roy Mukai
64—Douglas Day
65-66—Sat Nakahira
67—Allan M. Hida
68—K. Henry Date
69—Kengo Teramura
70—Jim Miyazaki
71—Shiro Shiraga

MONTEREY PENINSULA
Organized Jan. 25, 1932
32—Hisashi Arie
33—Sachi Sugano
34—Hal Higashi
35—Bob Sakamoto
36—Fujisada Inada, Kaz Oka
37—Hal Higashi
38—Masato Suyama
39—Chester Ogi
40-41—James Tabata
42—Kaz Oka
46-47—James Tabata
48—Kiyoshi Nobusada
49—Henry Tanaka
50—Mickey Ichiuji
51—James Tabata
52—Kenneth H. Sato
53—George T. Esaki
54—Harry Menda
55—George T. Esaki
56—George Kodama
57—Hoshito Miyamoto
58—Barton T. Yoshida
59—Akio Sugimoto
60—Paul Ichiuji
61—Frank Tanaka
62—Mas Yokogawa
63—Dr. Clifford Nakajima
64-65—Mike Sanda
66—George Uyeda
67—Dr. John Ishizuka
68—Kei Nakamura
69—Dr. Takashi Hattori
70—George Tanaka
71—Isaac Kageyama

MT. OLYMPUS
Organized Dec. 27, 1943
Frank T. Tashima (org.)
44-45—Shigeki Ushio
46—George Fujii
47—Tom Matsumori
48—George Fujii
49—Min Matsumori
50—Helen Shimizu
51—Mits Hoki
52—Jim Ushio
53—George Fujii
54—James Hirabayashi
55—Mas Namba
56—Ida Tateoka
57—George Tamura
58-59—Lou Nakagawa
60—Ken Tamura, Mrs. Kiyo Matsumori, Mrs. Yuki Namba
61-62—Bob Mukai
63-64—Yukus Inouye
65—Kenneth Hisatake
66-67—Frank Yoshimura
68—Shigeru Motoki
69-70—Ken Nodzu
71-72—Saige Aramaki

NEW YORK
Organized June 16, 1944
44—Al Funabashi
46—Yurino Takayoshi
47-48—Tom Hayashi
49-50—Aki Hayashi
51—Frank Okazaki
52-53—Woodrow Asai
54-56—Sam Kai
57—Wm. K. Sakayama
58—Kenji Nogaki
59-60—George Kyotow
61-63—George Kurahara
63—Marion Glaeser
64-67—Jack Ozawa
68—Moonray Kojima
69-70—Yoshi T. Imai
71—Moonray Kojima

NO. SAN DIEGO COUNTY
Organized Aug. 24, 1962
62—Dr. James Kawahara
63-64—George Yasukochi
65-66—Tom Sonoda
67-68—George Nagata
69-70—Bob Nakano
71—Tom T. Honda

OAKLAND
Organized June 7, 1934
34—Dr. Chitoshi Yanaga
35-37—Randolph Sakada
38—Kay Hirao
39—Kelly K. Yamada
40—Frank Tsukamoto, Tad Hirota
41-42—Kay Hirao
Reactivated Aug. 10, 1946
47-53—Merged with Eastbay JACL
53—Takeo Tachiki
54—Arata Akahoshi
55—Paul Nomura
56—James Tsurumoto
57—Asa Fujie
58—Mrs. Molly Kitajima
59—Marie Sato
60—Ken Matsumoto
61—Roy R. Endo
62-63—Ted T. Mayeda
64—Tony Yokomizo
65—Dr. Ikuya Kurita
66—Shizuo Tanaka
67-68—Dr. Yukio Kawamura
69—Paul Yamamoto
70—Mary A. Takagi
71—James Ishimaru

OMAHA
Organized June 28, 1947
47-49—K. Patrick Okura
50—Robert Nakadoi
51—Cecil J. Ishii
52-53—Jack T. Tamai
54-55—Frank Tamai
56-57—Manuel Matsunami
58-59—Kazuo Ikebasu
60-63—Mike Watanabe
64-65—Mrs. Em Nakadoi
66-70—Noriaki Okada
71-72—Walter J. Allen

ORANGE COUNTY
Organized Oct. 26, 1934
34-35—Frank Takenaga
36—Kiyoshi Higashi
37—Hatsumi Yamada
38—Leonard Miyawaki
39—Stephen Tamura
40—Harry Ogawa
41—Yoshiki Yoshida
42—Henry Kanegae
Reactivated Jan. 11, 1947
46—Henry Kanegae
47-48—Frank Mizusawa
49—Bill Okuda
50—Elden Kanegae
51-52—Hitoshi Nitta
53-54—Ken Uyesugi
55-56—George Kanno
57-58—Harry Matsukane
59—George Ichien
60—Dr. Fred Kobayashi
61—Henry Kanegae
62—James Yamasaki
63—Minoru Inadomi
65—Mas Uyesugi
66-67—Ben Shimazu
68—Frank Nagamatsu
64—Roy H. Uno
69—James Okazaki
70—Jim Kanno
71—Harry Nakamura

PARLIER
Organized 1935
35-36—Akira Chiamori
37—Byrd Kumataka
38—James Kozuki
39—Akira Chiamori
41-42—James Kozuki
Reactivated Jan. 29, 1949
49—Byrd Kumataka, Akira Chiamori
50—Kengo Osumi
51—Marcel Takata
52—Gerald M. Ogata
53—Kaz Komoto
54—Bill Tsuji
55—Ronald K. Ota
56—Ralph T. Kimoto
57—Harry T. Kubo
58—Bill Watamura
59—John Kashiki
60—Ralph T. Kimoto
61—Kengo Osumi
62-63—Robt. I. Okamura
64—James N. Kozuki
65—Bill Tsuji
66—Tom Takata
67—Harry Kubo
68—Tad Kanemoto
69—James Kozuki
70—Robert Okamura
71—Harry Kubo
72—James Kozuki

PASADENA
Joined JACL 1941*
*It was first organized in 1938 as an independent Nisei Civic League, then affiliated with the JACL.
41-42—Nobu Kawai
Reactivated Apr. 3, 1948
48—Nobu Kawai
49—Kei Mikuriya
50-51—Dr. Tom T. Omori
52—Ken Dyo
53—Jiro Oishi
54-55—Tom T. Ito
56-57—Harris Ozawa
58-59—Dr. Ken Yamaguchi
60—Tom T. Ito
61—Mack Yamaguchi
62—Eiko Matsui
63-64—Kimi Fukutaki
65-66—Mary Yusa
67-68—Mrs. Akiko Abe
69-70—Kimi Fukutaki
71—Mack Yamaguchi

PHILADELPHIA
Organized Oct. 12, 1946
47-49—Jack Ozawa
50—Mariko Ishiguro
51—Noboru Kobayashi, Naomi Nakano
52—Gary Oye
53—Ben Ohama
54—Dr. Tom Tamaki
55—William Marutani
56—S. Sim Endo
57—Warren H. Watanabe
58—Mrs. Louise Maehara
59—Hiroshi Uyehara
60—Dr. Stanley Nagahashi
61—Allen Okamoto
62—Kaz Horita
63—Toshio Kaname
64—Roy Kita
65—Herbert Horikawa
66—N. Richard Horikawa
67—Howard Okamoto
68—Mas Miyazaki
69—Albert B. Ikeda
70—K. Dave Yoshioka
71—Albert B. Ikeda

PLACER COUNTY
Pioneer Chapter
Organized May, 1928
28-29—Tom Yego
30-31—Kay Takemoto
32—Sam Sunada
33—Kay Takemoto
34—Tom Yego
35—Louis Oki
36—Tom Matsumoto
37—Cosma Sakamoto
38—Masayuki Yego
39—Bunny Nakagawa
40—Louis Oki
41—George Sakamoto
42-45—Kay Takemoto
46—Jeff K. Asazawa
47—Tom Matsumoto, Roy Takemoto
48—Kay Takemoto
49—Howard Nakae
50—James Makimoto
51—Frank Hironaka
52—Homer Takahashi
53—Tadashi Yego
54—Koichi Uyeno
55—Wilson Makabe
56—George Itow
57—Hugo Nishimoto
58—George Hirakawa
59—Dr. Kay Kashiwabara
60—Aster Kondo
61—Ellen Kubo
62—Kunio Okusu
63—Harry Kawabata
64—Jack Shinkawa
65—Dick Nishimura
66—Minoru Kakiuchi
67—Tom Takahashi
68—Herbert Tokutomi
69—Nobuya Nimura
70-71—Rusty Uratsu
72—Seiichi Otow

POCATELLO
Organized 1941
41—George Shiozawa
42-43—Paul Okamura
44—Novo Kato
45—Tom Morimoto
46—Hero Shiosaki
47—Harvey Yamashita, Sam Yokota
48—George Shiozawa
49—Paul Okamura, Masa Tsukamoto
50—Masa Tsukamoto
51—Bill Yoden
52—George Sato
53-54—Ronnie Yokota
55-56—Wm. T. Yamauchi
57-58—Novo Kato
59-60—Hero Shiozawa
61—George Shiozawa
63—Joe Sato
64—Kazuo Endow
65—George Sumida
66—Masa Tsukamoto
67—Mrs. K. Sato
68—Bob Endo
69-71—Mike Abe

PORTLAND
Pioneer Chapter
Organized September 1928
28—Charles Yoshii
29-30—Dr. K. Kayama
31-34—Roy Yokota
35-36—Hito Okada
37-38—Mamaro Wakasugi
39-40—Howard Nomura
41-42—Newton Uyesugi
Reactivated April 30, 1946
Kenzo Nakagawa, org.
46—Toshi Kuge
47—George Azumano
48—Makoto Iwashita Toshi Kuge, Mary Minamoto
49—No Officers
50—Hiram Hachiya, Mary Minamoto
51—Mamaro Wakasugi
52—Dr. Matthew Masuoka
53—John Hada, Mrs. Martha Osaki
54—Dr. Mitsuo Nakata
55—Nobi Sumida
56—Shigeru Hongo
57—Nobi Sumida
58-59—Kimi Tambara
60—George Gokami
61-62—John Hada
63—Mrs. Emi Somekawa
64—Akira Iwasaki
65—Dr. George Hara
66—Walter Fuchigami
67—Dr. Albert Oyama
68—Mrs. Nobi Tsuboi
69—Hiroshi R. Sumida
70—Dr. James Tsujimura
71—Don Hayashi

PROGRESSIVE WESTSIDE
Organized May 17, 1948
As Southwest L.A.
48-49—Dr. Roy Nishikawa
50-51—Tut Yata
52—Dick H. Fujioka
53—Mack Hamaguchi
54—Hisashi Horita
55—Dr. Toru Iura
56—Roy Iketani
57—Kango Kunitsugu
58—Sam Hirasawa
59—Joe Yasaki
60—Thomas Shimazu
61—Mark Kiguchi
62—John Ankney
63-65—Mas Shimatsu
Chapter Renamed 1966
66—Roy Fujino, Jim Kozen
67—Rodger Kame
68—Dr. Franklin Minami
69-70—Roger Shimizu
71—Ken Izumi

PUYALLUP VALLEY
Organized Feb. 1931
31-32—Jas. M. Yamamoto
33-34—Daiichi Yoshioka
35-36—Toru Kuramoto
37-38—Dan Sakahara
Howard Sakura (Etnv)
39-40—Mas Nakamichi
41-42—Lefty S. Sasaki
Reactivated Feb. 19, 1948
48-49—Kaz Yamane
50—Art Yamada
51—Tom Takemura
52—Hiroshi Sakahara
53—John Sasaki
54—Robert Mizukami
55—Dr. Kay Toda
56—Yosh Kawabata
57—Thomas Takemura
58—Dr. John Kanda
59—Robert Mizukami
60—Dr. Sam Uchiyama
61—Toshio Tsuboi
62—Kaz Yamane
63—George Iwakiri
64—Joe Kosai
65—Frank H. Komoto
66—George Murakami
67—Frank Mizukami
68-69—Yoshio Kosai
70-71—Yoshihiko Tanabe
72—Mrs. Emi Somekawa

REEDLEY
Organized June 8, 1935
35—George Ikuta
36—Robert Okamura
38—Charles Iwasaki
39—
40—Seyichi Kiyomoto
41—Keiji Kitahara
42—George Ikuta
Reactivated Sept. 25, 1948
48—Masaru Abe
49—Marshall Hirose
50—Charles Iwasaki
51—Mas Sakamoto
52—Jack Shimono
53—Dr. Akira Tajiri
54—Masaru Abe
55—Charles Iwasaki
56—Dr. James Ikemiya
57—Tak Naito
58—Ed Yano
59—Frank Kimura
60—Kiyoshi Kawamoto
61—Toru Ikeda
62—Kei Kitahara
63—Henry Hosaka
64—Bill Yamada
65—William Wake
66—George Kiyomoto
67—George Ikemiya
68—George Katsuki
69—Harry Iwanaga
70—George Hosaka
71—Dr. Kanji Asami
72—Sam Nakagawa

RENO
Organized March 11, 1948
48—Mas Baba
49—Fred Yamagishi
50—George Oshima
51—Oscar Fujii
52—Fred Aoyama
53—Oscar Fujii
54-55—Fred Aoyama
56—Henry Hattori
57—Ida Fukui
58-59—Bud Fujii
60—Mrs. Hana Aoyama
61—Mrs. Yoshie Fujii
62—Mrs. Eunice Oshima
63—Robert Debold
64—Mas Baba
65—Fred Aoyama
66—Tom Oki
67—Mrs. Joyce Chikami
68—William R. Spahr
69—Kaz Fujimoto
70-71—Dr. Eugene Choy
72—James Ikeda

REXBURG
Yellowstone JACL—1941-59
41—Fuji Hikida
42—Kiyoshi Sakota
43—Michio Yamagata
44—Kiyoshi Sakota
45—Stomie Hanami
46—Haruo Yamasaki
47—Thomas M. Hanami
48-49—Hiroshi Miyasaki
50—Kiyoshi Sakota
51—Jack K. Matsuura
52—Haruo Yamasaki
53—Masayoshi Fujimoto
54—Haruo Yamasaki
55—Kiyoshi Sakota
56—Fuji Hikida
57—John Sakota
58—Tommy Miyasaki
59—Haruo Yamasaki
60-61—Kazuo Hikida
62—Kiyoshi Sakota
63—Fuji Hikida, Haruo Yamasaki
64—Kazuo Hikida
65—Hiroshi Miyasaki
66—Kazuo Sakata
67—Hit Miyasaki
68—Kazuo Satota
69-70—Tom Miyasaki

RIVERSIDE
Organized May 29, 1967
67—Wm. Takano
68—Dr. Gen Ogata
69—Mas Koketsu
69-70—Leo Asaoka
71—Dolly Ogata

SACRAMENTO
Organized 1922*
*Originally organized in 1922 as American Loyalty League.
22-24—Walter Tsukamoto
24-31—Inactive
Chartered Oct. 31, 1931
31-36—Walter Tsukamoto
37—Dr. Jiro Muramoto
38—Henry Taketa
39—Edward Kitazumi
40—Dr. Geo. Takahashi
41-42—Dr Goro Muramoto
Reactivated Aug. 10, 1947
Henry Taketa (org.)
48—Dr. Yoshizo Harada, Mitsuru Nishio
49—Mitsuru Nishio
50—Miss Kiyo Sato
51—Wm. M. Matsumoto
52—Ginji Mizutani
53—George Tambara
54—Toko Fujii
55—Dean T. Itano
56—Percy Masaki
57—Mamoru Sakuma
58—Katsuro Murakami
59—Richard Matsumoto
60-61—Tak Tsujita
62—Frank Hiyama
63—Ralph Nishimi
64—Tom Sato
65—Kinya Noguchi
66—Chas. Kobayashi
67-68—Tom Fujimoto
69—Robert Matsui
70—Carnegie Ouye
71—Frank Iwama

ST. LOUIS
Organized Aug. 17, 1946
46—Sam Nakano
47-48—Henry Tani
49-50—Joseph Tanaka
51—Edward Koyama
52—Dr. Alfred Morioka
53—George K. Hasegawa
54—Harry H. Hayashi
55—Rose Ogino
56—Richard T. Henmi
57—Dan Sakahara
58—Kiichi Hiramoto
59—Dr. Alfred Morioka
60—Dr. Henry M. Ema
61—George K. Hasegawa
62—Mrs. Lois Miyasaka
63-64—Dr. Jackson Eto
65—Dr. Geo. Uchiyama
66—Lee Durham
67—George Hasegawa
68—Roger Miyasaka
69—Dr. John Hara
70—David Shimamoto
71—Dr. Otto Furuta

SALINAS VALLEY
Organization Date Unknown
32—Harry Kita
33—Tom Fujino
34—Henry Shigemasa
35—John Urabe
36—Harry Kita
37—Takeo Yuki
38—Kenzo Yoshida
39-40—Harry Shirachi
41-42—Henry Tanda
Reactivated May 17, 1946
46-47—James Abe
48—Henry Tanabe
49-50—Roy Sakasegawa
51-52—Tom Miyanaga
53-54—John Terakawa
55-56—James Tanda
57—Kenneth Sato
58—Henry Tanda
59-60—Kiyo Hirano
61-62—Harvey Kitamura
63—Tom Miyanaga
64-65—Ted Ikemoto
66-67—Bob Yamamoto
68-69—Henry Hibino
70-71—Shiro Higashi

SALT LAKE CITY
Organized Mar. 8, 1935
Miye Asahina (org.)
35—Joe G. Masaoka
36—Joe Kurumada
37—William T. Yamauchi
38-40—Mike M. Masaoka
41—Shigeki Ushio
42-43—Dr. Jun Kurumada
44—Isamu Aoki
45—Kay Terashima
46—Mrs. Alice Kasai
47—Tom Hoshiyama
48—Dr. Jun Kurumada
49—George Sakashita
50-51—George Mochizuki
52—Masami Yana
53—Dr. Shig Matsukawa
54-56—Rupert Hachiya
57-59—Ichiro Doi
60—Henry Kasai
61—George Yoshimoto
62-63—Tats Misaka
64-65—Raymond Uno
66—Tubber Okuda
67—Toshiyuki Kano
68—Isamu Watanuki
69-70—George Kimura
71—Ben Aoyagi
72—Yuji Okumura

SAN BENITO COUNTY
Organized June 22, 1935*
*This chapter is the only West Coast Chapter which maintained its active status, despite evacuation, through the war years.

35-37—James Sugioka
38—George Nishita
39—James Sugioka
40—Richard Nishimoto
41-46—Henry Omoto
47—Richard Nishimoto
48—Takeichi Kadani
49—Isaac Shingu
50—Kay Kamimoto
51—George Nishita
52—Tom Shimonishi
53—Glenn Kowaki
54—Sho Nakamoto
55—Joe Shingai
56—Frank Nishita
57—John Teshima
58—Sam Shiotsuka
59—Kay Yamaoka
60—Dennis Nishita
61—Sam I. Shingai
62—Tony Yamaoka
63—Herbert Teshima
64—Tsutae Kamimoto
65—Akiji Yamagishi
66—Ryo Terasaki
67—Kenneth Teshima
68—Charles A. Boch
69—George Inokuchi
70—Ben Yamaoka
71—Tony Boch

SAN DIEGO
Organized Aug. 13, 1933
Hanako Moriyama (org.)
33—George Obayashi
34—Frank Otsuka
35—George Obayashi
36-37—Geor Ohashi
38—Isamu Fujita
39—George Obayashi
40—Isamu Fujita
41—Fred Katsumata
42—Frank H. Otsuka
Reactivated Oct. 1946
47—Dr. George Hara, Masami Honda
48—Min Sakamoto
49-50—Dr. George Hara
51—Masami Honda
52—Moto Asakawa
53—Paul Hoshi
54—Hiomi Nakamura
55—George Kodama
56—Dr. Tad Imoto
57—Bert Tanaka
58—Moto Asakawa
59—George Muto
60—Hedi Takeshita
61—Jack Matsueda
62—Harry Kawamoto
63—Bruce Asakawa
64—Joe Miyoshi
65—Tom Yanagihara
66—Abe Mukai
67—Mas Hironaka
68—Isao Horiye
69—Tom Uda
70—Don Estes
71—Isao Horiye
72—Don H. Estes

SAN FERNANDO VALLEY
Org. Feb. 16, 1942
42—Tom Imai
Reactivated Sept. 24, 1946
46—Tom Imai
47—Fred Muto
48-53—Inactive
54-55—Tom Endow
56—Gene Kono
57-58—Kay Nakagiri
59-60—Sam I. Uyehara
61—Katsumi Arimoto
62—Tak Nakae
63—Harry Otsuki
64-65—Mrs. Mabel Takimoto
66-67—John Kaneko
68—Robert Moriguchi
69-70—John Ball
71—John Nishizaka
72—Ronald Yoshida

SAN FRANCISCO
Pioneer Chapter
Organized 1928
28-29—Saburo Kido
30—Henry Takahashi
31—George Togasaki
32—Saburo Kido
33—Henry Takahashi
34—Dr. T. T. Hayashi
35—Dr. Carl Hirota
36—Dr. Kahn Uyeyama
37—Tamotsu Murayama, Mikio Fujimoto
38-39—Saburo Kido
40-41—Henry T. Uyeda
42—David Tatsuno, Henry Tani
Reactivated May 11, 1945
Roy Takagi (org.)
45—David Tatsuno
46—Yoshiaki Moriwaki, Dr. Tokuji Hedani
47—Dr. Yoshiye Togasaki, Yukio Wada
48—Yukio Wada
49—Takehiko Yoshihashi
50—Victor Abe
51—Yasuo W. Abiko
52—Fred Y. Hoshiyama
53—Dr. Shigeru R. Horio, Kei Hori
54-55—Jerry Enomoto
56—Hatsuro Aizawa
57-58—Jack Kusaba
59—Steve Doi
60-61—John Yasumoto
62-63—Tad Ono
64-65—Eddie Moriguchi
66—Don Negi
67-68—Mrs. Yo Hironaka
69—Wesley Doi
70—Fred Abe
71-72—Geo Yamasaki Jr.

SAN GABRIEL VALLEY
Organized Apr. 28, 1933
Shizuko Shirane (org.)
33-34—Frank T. Tanaka
36—Dave Nitake
37—James Katayama
38-39—Masaru Kawashima
40—Shigeru Hashimoto
Henry Kuwabara
41—George Imai
42—Henry Kuwabara
Reactivated Apr. 2, 1967
67—Dave Ito
68—Frank Tanaka
69-70—David Ito
71—Deni Uejima
72—Dr. Kanji Sahara

SAN JOSE
Organized 1923*
*First organized in 1923 as the American Loyalty League, its subsequent records are missing. The name was changed to JACL in 1930 and when it was reactivated in 1945, it was merged with the Santa Clara County United Citizens League until 1954.
23—Kay Nishida
24-31—Records Missing
32—Harry Takeda
33-36—Records Missing
37—Shig Masunaga
38—Phil Matsumura
39—Wayne M. Kanemoto
40—Henry Mitarai
41—Roy Ozawa
42—Shig Masunaga
Reactivate June 3, 1945
55-57—Phil Matsumura
58—Harry Ishigaki
59-60—Norman Mineta
61—Eiichi Sakauye
62-63—Dr. Tom Taketa
64-65—Henry Uyeda
66-68—Karl Kinaga
69-70—James N. Ono
71-72—Richard K. Tanaka

SAN LUIS OBISPO
Organized March 1931
31-33—Ernest K. Iwasaki
34—Mrs. Kofuji Fukunaga
35-36—
37—Ben Fujiwaki
38—Sam Oda
39—
40—George Horiuchi
41-42—Karl Taku
Reactivated Aug. 22, 1946
46—Karl Taku
47—Joe H. Kamitsuka, Pat Nagano
48—Hilo Fuchiwaki
49—Masaji Eto
50—Karl Taku
51—Pat Nagano
52—Kazuo Ikeda
53—Haruo Hayashi
54—Saburo Ikeda
55—George Nagano
56—Seirin Ikeda
57—Mitsuo Sanbonmatsu
58—Akio Hayashi
59—Ben Dohi
60—Ken Kitasako
61—Skip T. Sato
62—Dr. David Tsukamoto
63—Ken Kobara
64—Stone Saruwatari
65—Hilo Fuchiwaki
66-67—Ben Fuchiwaki
68—Shig Kawaguchi
69—Geo. K. Ikenoyama
70—Robert Fukuhara
71—Robert Takahashi

SAN LUIS VALLEY
Organized Jan. 27, 1949
49—Roy Y. Inouye
50—Francis Wakasugi
51—Roy Y. Inouye
52—Sojiro Yoritomo
53—Roy Y. Inouye
54—Frank Uyemura
55—Shirow Enomoto
56—George Hishinuma
57—Roy Fujii
58—Charles Hayashida
59—George Katsumoto
60—Fred Hayashida
61—James Kunugi
62—Harry Sumida
63—Nobe Ashida
64—Kay Shioshita
65—Den Ono
66—Morris Tanaka
67—Mrs. Roy Inouye
68—Clarence Yoshida
69-70—Roy Inouye
71—Stan Woodyard

SAN MATEO COUNTY
Organization Date Unknown
35—Saiki Muneno
36—
37—Frank Kawai
38—Joe Yamada
39—Hirosuke Inouye
40—Dr. Geo. Takahashi
41—Fred Ochi
42—Dr. Geo. Takahashi
Reactivated Oct. 22, 1946
47—Ken Kato, Hirosuke Inouye
48—Howard Imada
49—Hiroji Kariya
50—Kaz Kunitani
51—Dick Arimoto
52—Robert Sugishita
53—Dr. Andrew Yoshiwara
54—Howard Imada
55—William Takahashi
56-57 Saiki Yamaguchi
58—Tom Marutani
59-60—Haruo Ishimaru
61—Kiyoshi Ota
62—Wilson Makabe
63—Jake K. Oiwa
64—Haruo Ishimaru
65—Mrs. Irene Ikeda
66-67—Hy Tsukamoto
68-69 Dr. Mitch Wakasa
70-71—Tom Hisata

SANGER-DEL REY
Organized Mar. 17, 1950
50-51—Robert Kanagawa
52—Tom Nakamura
53—Tom Nagamatsu
54—George Nishimura
55—Johnson Kebo
56—Johnson Shimizu
57—Kiichi Tange
58—Larry Hikiji
59—Peter Hasegawa
60—Benny Matsunaga
61—Kelly Ishimoto
62—Masami Arita
63—Hugo Ogawa
64—Kazuo Komoto
65—Robert Kanagawa
66—Tom Nakamura
67—George Nishimura
69—Kiichi Tange
70—Larry Hikiji
71-72—Peter Hasegawa

SANTA BARBARA
Organized January 1930
30—Taki Asakura
31—Cora Asakura
32—
33—Darrel Utsunomiya
34—
35—James Ezaki
36-37—
38-39—James Ezaki
40-42—Tom Hirashima
Reactivated Sept. 1946
46—Tom Hirashima
47—Ken Dyo
48-50—Tad Kanetomo
51—Mrs. Lillian Nakaji
52—Ikey Kakimoto
53—Akira Endo
54—Lillian Nakaji, Tom Hirashima, Ikey Kakimoto, John Suzuki, (each served one quarter)
55-56—Tom Hirashima
57—Richard Tokumaru
58-59—Mike Hide
60—Jerry Kawano
61-62—Tom Hirashima
63-64—George Ohashi
65-66—Richard Tokumaru
67—Mike Hide
68-71—George Ohashi

SANTA MARIA VALLEY
Organized April 3, 1932
32-33—Ken Utsunomiya
34—Dr. Earl M. Yusa
35—Ken Kitasako
36-37—Robert Hiramatsu
38—Ken Utsunomiya
39—Butch Y. Tamura
40-42—Harry Miyake
Reactivated August 1946
47-48—Harold Shimizu
49-56—Harry Miyake
57-58—George Sahara
59—Toru Miyoshi
60—Jun Miyoshi
64-65—Paul Kurokawa
67-68—John Kawachi
69—Dr. Ken Oye
70—Keido Shimizu
71—Peter Uyehara

SEABROOK
Organized June 18, 1946
47—Vernon Ichisaka
48—Ray Bano
49—Vernon Ichisaka
50-51—George Sakamoto
52—Jim Mitsui
53—John Fuyuume
54—Harry Okamoto
55—Henry Furushima
56—George Noda
57—Mrs. Josie Ikeda
58—Vernon Ichisaka
59—Keigo Inouye
60—James Yamasaki
61—Bob Fuyuume
62—Kiyomi Nakamura
63—Dr. Paul Morita
64—Charles Nagao
65—Henry F. Kato
66-67—Masaaki Ooka
68-69—Ted Oye
70-71—John Nakamura

SEATTLE
Pioneer Chapter
Organized Sept. 27, 1921
21-22—Shigeru Osawa
25—Inactive
26—Shigeru Osawa
27—Inactive
28-30—Clarence T. Arai
31—James Y. Sakamoto
32-33—George Ishihara
34-35—Takeo Nogaki
36-37—Clarence T. Arai
38—Saburo Nishimura
39-40—Takeo Nogaki
Ichiro Nagatani
Arthur Koura (Bainbridge I.)
41—Toshio Hoshide, Kenji Ito, Muts Hashiguchi (Bellevue)
42—Clarence T. Arai
Reactivate Aug. 5, 1947
Joe Hirabayashi, chmn.
48—Toru Sakahara, Mrs. Shigeko Uno, Kengo Nogaki
49—Mac Kaneko
50-51—Harry I. Takagi
52—Kenji Okuda
53—Dr. Kelly K. Yamada
54—Geo. S. Kashiwagi
55—Howard Sakura
56—James Matsuoka
57—Toru Sakahara
58-59—Takeshi Kubota
60—Minoru Tsubota
61—Philip Hayasaka
62—William Mimbu
63—John Aoki
64-65—Dr. Terrance Toda
66—George Iwasaki
67—Thomas S. Iwata
68—George Fugami
69—Jiro Aoki
70—Don Kazama
71—Dr. Minoru Masuda
72—Tomio Moriguchi

SELANOCO
(Southeast L.A. - N. Orange County)
Organized Apr. 23, 1966
66-67—Henry Yamaga
68-69—Dr. James Toda
70—Don Watanabe
71—Richard Karasawa

SELMA
Organized Mar. 17, 1950
50-52—George Abe
53—Masato Morishima
54-55—George Okazaki
56—George Baba
57—George Abe
58—Dale Okazaki
59—Alan Masumoto
60—Max Kawano
61—Dale Okazaki
62—Elmer Kobashi
63—George Tokunaga
64—Sus Kimoto
65—Alan A. Masumoto
66—Jiro Kataoka
67—Tosh Shimamoto
68—George Abe
69—George Baba
70—Alan Masumoto
71—Sus Komoto
72—Tak Tsutsui

SEQUOIA
Organized May 18, 1952
52—Harry Higaki
53—Shozo Mayeda
54—John Enomoto
55—Hiroji Kajiya
56-57—Peter Nakahara
58—Tom Yamane
59—Sat Yamada
60—John Enomoto
61—Sakaye Okamura
62—Jay Sasagawa
63—Dave Nakamura
64—Albert Nakai
65—Fujio Kawano
66—Hiroshi Yamamoto
67-68—Kiyo Nishiura
69—Ronald Enomoto
70—Dr. Ken Kato
71—Ernie Murata
72—Charles Kubokawa

SNAKE RIVER
Organized Feb. 26, 1944
44-45—Joe Komoto
46—Joe Saito
47—James M. Watanabe
48-49—Tom T. Itami
50—George Sugai
51—Tom Iseri
52—Smith Morimoto
53—Tom Ogura
54—Paul Saito
55—George Iseri
56—Dr. Kenji Yaguchi
57—Gish Amano
58—George Mita
59—George Nishimura
60—Abe Saito
61—Yosh Sakahara
62—Ike Wakasugi
63—Richard Ogura
64—Mamaro Wakasugi
65—Bob Uriu
66—George Iwasa
67—Jack H. Ogami
68—Barton Sasaki
69—Clifford Morikawa
70—Sam Mori
71—Tom Uriu

SONOMA COUNTY
Organized Aug. 4, 1934
34-35—Masao Hasegawa
36-38—Dr. George Hiura
41-42—Henry Shimizu
Aeactivated Aug. 4, 1948
48-49—James T. Miyano
50—George Kawaoka
51—Chick Furuye
52—Minoru Matsuda
53—Arthur Sugiyama
54—Riyuo Uyeda
55—Kanemo Ono
56—Edwin Ohki
57—Sam Miyano
58—Frank Oda
59—Edwin Ohki
60—Martin H. Shimizu
61—Dr. Roy Okamoto
62—James Murakami
63—George Hamamoto
64—James Miyano
65—Dr. Roy Okamoto
66—Frank Oda
67—Edwin Ohki
68—Martin Shimizu
69—Dr. Roy Okamoto
70—George Hamamoto
71—Fred Yokoyama

SPOKANE
Organized 1940
40-41—Spady Koyama
42—Joe Okamoto
43—Saburo Nishimura
44-45—Ed Yamamoto
46—George Numata
47—Joe Okamoto
48—Ed Tsutakawa
49—Blanche M. Shiosaki
50—Sab Hisayasu
51—Harry Kadoya
52—Shingo Hirata
53-57—Harry Kadoya
58-61—No officers
62—Ed Tsutakawa
63-64—Frank Hisayasu
65—Mason M. Fukai
66—Frank Hisayama
67—Sam Nakagawa
68-69—Dr. Jas. Watanabe
70—Sumio Matsumoto
71—Yone Ota

STOCKTON
Pioneer Chapter
33—Dr. Roy S. Morimoto
36—James Okino
37—Stewart Nakano
38—Dr. Roy S. Morimoto
39—Ted Mirikitani
40—Dr. Charles Ishizu
41—Al Kawasaki
42—Stewart Nakano
Reactivated Sept. 22, 1946
47—Joe Omachi
48—Jun Agari
49-50—Jack Matsumoto
51—Yoshimi Terashita
52—Hiroshi Morita
53—Sam Itaya
54—George Baba
55—Henry Kusama
56—Richard Yoshikawa
57—Lou Tsunekawa
58—Dr. David Fujishige
59—George Baba
60—Ted Kamibayashi
61—Ed Yoshikawa
62—Dr. Ken Fujii
63—Bill Shima
64-65—Dr. Kengo Terashita
66—Sam Itaya
67—Geo. Y. Matsumoto
68—Gary Hagio
69-70—Tsugio Kubota
71—Dr. Jas. M. Tanaka

TULARE COUNTY
Organized Nov. 15, 1934
34-36—Harvey Iwata
37—Ben Yabuno
38—John Kubota
39—Chorge Kaku
40-42—Tom Shimasaki
Reactivated Nov. 22, 1947
47-49—Tom Shimasaki
50—Hiroshi Mayeda
51—Kenji Tashiro
52—Edward Nagata
53-54—Ted Hiramoto
55—Yeiki Tashiro
56—Mike Imoto
57-58—Jim E. Murakami
59—Douglas Yamada
60—Robert Ishida
62—Stanley Nagata
61—Jun Hatakeda
63—George Sakaguchi
64—Bill Yebisu
65—Harry Morofuji
66—Tak Ishizue
67—Shigenori Kitauchi
68—Harry Kaku
69-70—Ichiro Okada
71-72—Jim Uota

TWIN CITIES
Organized Sept. 26, 1946
46—George Matsuyama
47—Sam Shijo
48—John Matsuo
49—Tomo Kosobayashi, George Yanagita
50—Takuzo Tsuchiya
51—Yukio Okamoto
52—Mas Teramoto
53-55—Dr. Isaac Iijima
56—Thomas Kanno
57—Henry Makino
58—Tom Ohno
59—Mas Teramoto, Simpey Kuramoto
60—Yukio Yamaguchi
61—Ted Matsuyama
62—Mrs. Kay Kushino
63-65—Paul Tsuchiya
66—Bill Doi
67—Dr. Roy Yamahiro
68—Mrs. Kay Kushino
69—Howard Nomura
70—Miyoko Matsui

VENICE-CULVER
Organized 1941
41-42—John Aono
Reactivated July 28, 1946
46-47—Jack Wakamatsu
48-49—George Mikawa
50—Fumi Utsuki
51—Kenichi Onishi
52—James Yasuda
53—James Fukuhara, Kiyo Nishi Tanaka
54—Ken Amamoto
55—George T. Isoda
57—Steve Nakaji
58—Pete Furuya
59—Mrs. Betty Yumori
60—Kaz Adachi
61—Jane Yamashita
62—George Inagaki
63—Jack S. Nomura
64—Hitoshi M. Shimizu
65—George T. Isoda
66—Dr. Richard Saiki
67—Gram Noriyuki
68—Shiro Maruyama
69—Sam Shimoguchi
70—Frances Kitagawa
71—Mrs. Betty Yumori

VENTURA COUNTY
Organized Nov. 1937*
*It was organized as the Oxnard Nisei Civic League, an independent group, and joined the JACL in 1941.
41—Brownie Fur

Nat'l Jr. JACL Youth Council

(1969 - 1970)

CCDYC—Marion Okamura, Secretary, Historian
EDYC—Norman Ishimoto, Project Chairman
IDYC—Doug Sakota, Budget and Finance Chairman
MDYC—Dennis Kato, Constitution Chairman
NC-WNDYC—Winston Ashizawa, Resource Chairman
PNWDYC—Stan Kiyokawa, Credentials Chairman
PSWDYC—Patti Dohzen, National Chairman

(1966 - 1968)

CCDC—Misako Hasebe, Newsletter Chairman
EDC—Norman Ishimoto, Project Chairman
IDYC—Brian Morishita, Finance and Budget
MPDC—David Misaki, Credentials Chairman
MDYC—Elaine Uchiyama, Recording Secretary
NC-WNDYC—Paul Tamura, Resource Chairman
PSWDYC—Martin Koba, Constitution Committee

INTERIM YOUTH COUNCIL (1964-1966)

CCDC—Bill Nagata, Budget Committee
EDC—Cheryl (Endo) Harano, Norman Ishimoto
IDYC—Ron Inouye, Newsletter
MDYC—Marilyn Nagano
MPDC—David Misaki
NC-WNDYC—Dave Hara, Resource
PNWDYC—Paul Tamura, National Chairman
PSWDYC—Richard Kawasaki, Constitution

From the 1970-71 biennium, District Youth Chairmen comprise the national Jr. JACL youth council, since renamed the National Youth Coordinating Council.

DYC Chairman

Pacific Northwest
65—Paul Tamura
66-70—Stan Kiyokawa
71—Leonard Noji

No. Cal.-W. Nevada
62-63—Margaret Kai
63-64—Roy Ikeda
64-65—David Hara
65-66—Russell Obana
66-67—Ben Matsuura
68-69—John Sugiyama
70—Carolyn Uchiyama
71—Gary Kitagawa

Central Cal.
67—Jo Allen Ichihana
68-69—Steve Uyeda
70—Tim Kurumaji
71—Nobi Kitaoka
72—Edwin Shiba

Pacific Southwest
65—Richard Kawasaki (temp.)
65—Martin Koba
66—Glenn Asakawa
67—Merilynne Hamano (co-chr.) David Takashima
68—Don Asakawa
69—Patti Iwataki
70—Ron Masumoto
71—Mark Nakashima

Intermountain
64—Ron Inouye
65—Karen Miyake
67—Terry Yamada
66—Lorraine Sakota
68-69—Bob Kawa
70—Ron Aramaki
71—Susan Yoshimura

Midwest
62—Gil Furusho
64-65—Marilyn Nagano
65-67—Elaine Yamada
67-68—Richard Okabe
69-70—Kathy Kadowaki
71—Beverly Tanamachi and Colin Hara

Eastern
66—Scott Nagao
67-68—Susan Baba
69-71—Alan Okazaki

Jr. Chapter Presidents

Pacific Northwest

Gresham-Troutdale Teenagers
57—Melvin Ando
63—Join Portland Jr. JACL

Mid-Columbia
64—Maxine Hamada
65—Stanley Fukui
66—Dennis Takasumi
67-68—Jean Tamura
70—Leonard Noji
71—Jan Asai
71—Kathy Nishimoto
71—Russ Imai

Portland
61—James Kurihara (Delts)
62—Wallace Kurihara (Delts)
63—Inactive
64—Paul Tamura
65—Curtis Ouchi
66—Harold Iwamoto
67—Rick Saito
68—Don Hayashi
69—Rod Toyota
70—Stan Kiyokawa
71—Alice Tsunenaga

Seattle Young Adults
65—Eileen Suyama
66—Jerry Shigaki

Spokane
69—Karla Honda

No. Calif.-W. Nevada

Al-Co
64—Kay Hisaoka (temp. chairman)
65—Kay Hisaoka
66—Kenny Kuramoto
67—Robert Kitajima
68—Bob Sakai
69—Richard Ouye, Steve Leonard, Eddie Kamei
70—Ted Iijima
71—June Utsurogi
71—Dale F. Shimasaki

Berkeley
63—Ron Takahashi
64—Nancie Nehira
65—Carol Yamamura
68—Gary Sasaki
69—Jerry Kihara

Contra Costa
60—Gerry Namba
61—Ronald Morita
62—Hiroshi Morita
62—Tom Yamashita
63—Diane Okada
64—Susan Kano
65—Dave Matsushino
66—Irene Takahashi
67—Leonard Kam
68—Dennis Imazumi
69—Barbara Inouye
70—Dennis Imazumi
71—Keith Narasaki

Eden Township
59—Douglas Nakashima
60—Butch Hara
61—Sharon Ida
62—Sherry S. Imazumi
63-67—Inactive, Now included in Al-Co.

French Camp JAYs
70—Donna Hiraga

Monterey
61—John Hanamura
65—Janis Gota—girls
65—Kenny Esaki—boys
67—James Ogawa
68—Jom Omoto
69—Gary Miyamoto
70—Tom Tabata
71—Willie Matsuyama
72—Karen Sakai

Oakland
57—Kaz Sato
58—Ed Aoki
59—Russell WeHara, Jr.
60—Judy Maruyama
61—Harvey Shinomoto (now part of Al-Co.)

Placer County
69—Reed Fujii
70—Douglas Clark
71—Jon Ohnoki

Sacramento
57—Saburo Shimono
58—Stan Umeda
59—Colleen Masaki
60—Alice Nishimi
61—Inactive
62—Roger Nikaido
63—Patty Fujimoto
64—Newell Noda
65-66—Stanley Kubochi
67—Cheryl Kunibe
68—Wesley Sakai
69—Jenny Fujimoto
70—Lynn Yumikura, Wendy Sakai
71—Sue Oda

San Francisco
59—Willie Masuda
60—Willie Masuda
61—Margaret Kai
62—Roy Ikeda
64—Dave Hara
63—Roy Omi
65—Russell Obana
66—Roy Omi
67—Glenn Watanabe
68—Tony Matsumoto
69—Steve Kitagawa
70—Susan Yoshimura

Santa Clara Valley
65—Shirley Matsumura
66—Sharon Uyeda
67—Winston Ashizawa
68-69—Dale Sasaki
70—Carolyn Uchiyama
71—Mike Kaku
72—Jerry Hanabusa

Sequoia
70—Carol Watanabe

Sonoma County
67—Randy Okamoto
68—Donna Furuzawa
69—Ken Hayashi
70—Kathy Oda
71—Steve Miyano
72—Nancy Okamoto

Stockton
66—Russell Kusama
67—Gary Fujino
69—Phil Nitta
70—Susan Nitta
71—Keith Kanegawa

Central California

Fresno
67—Jon Hatakeyama
68—Scott Shiraga
69—Les Koyanagi
70—Ron Mikuni
71—Norman Otani

Reedley
61—Barbara Saito
62—Henry Nishimoto
66—Gordon Morikawa
67—Ron Honda
68—Tim Kurumaji
69—Nobi Kitaoka
70—Ken Kanemoto
71—Steve Okino

Tulare County T-JAY
57—Hiroshi Uota
66—Bill Nagata
67—Ellen Funahashi
68—Mike Yada
69—Sharon Tashiro
70—Ron Kaku
71—Glenn Hamaoka

Pacific Southwest

Avantes (Hollywood)
65—James Ito
66—Merilynn Hamano
67—Joanie Kitada
68—Fran Higuchi
69—Janet Nomura
70—Carol Matsunaga
71—Dennis Suski

Chanels (Westside)
66—Beverly Okamoto
67—Patti Iwataki
68—Paige Morikawa
Janis Ishimoto
69—Paige Morikawa
70—Howard Kokubun
71—Rick Uyemura

East Los Angeles Duprees
67—Daryll Yoshihara
68-69—Ron Masumoto
70—Douglas Ban
Gay Nishizu
71—Wayne Nagao

Echelons (Long Beach)
66—Le Dene Otsuki
67—Janine Shundo

Gardena Valley Taishos
68—Cory Shiozaki
69—Ken Hamada
70—Bruce Izumi
71—Judi Kawamura

Hi-Co
57—Bill Marumoto
58—Bert Yamasaki and Grace Okuna (co-chairmen)
59—Frank Kawase
60—Inactive
61—Lloyd Nakatani
62—Ray Kawase
63—Alan Kumamoto
64—Randy Senzaki, Steve Takeuchi Richard Kawasaki*
65—Ronnie Hirosawa, Mike Izuno*
66—Arthur Ito, Jr., Sueko Yamaguma
67—Dennis Ichikawa
*Board of Directors Chmn.

Les Dezzirelles
66—Kris Imaizumi
67—Marilyn Oi

Les Esprits
70—Donna Oba
71—Joanne Nakai

Nouvels (No. San Diego)
66—Tom Imaizumi
67—Alfred Endow
68—Fred Ishii, Jr.

O. C. Jays (Orange Co.)
54-55—Bill (Mo) Marumoto
56—Hiro Shinoda
67—Dave Tamura
58—Mike Ota
59—Nori Hasegawa
61—Larry Kubota
60—Joe Nakamura
62—Ron Muranaka
63—Ron Nishio
64—Dave Minamide
65—Alan Nomura
66—Allan Uyesugi
67—Larry Inoguchi
68—Richard Hiroshima

San Diego
65-66—Martin Koba
66-67—David Takashima
67—Don Asakawa
68—Victor Yamauchi
69—Scott Konishi
70—Robert Takeshita
Leslie Owashi

San Gabriel Valley
70—John Tokeshi
71—Robert Ito

Santa Barbara
66—Karen Sumida
67—Susie Okada (co-pres.)
Karen Sumida
69—Susan Ohashi

Santa Maria
70—Carolyn Miyaki
71—Stephanie Hagiya

Selanoco
66—Dan Fukushima
67—Jerry Nakano
Noren Honda
68—Bob Konishi
Dan Kato
70—Vince Wada
71—Jon Kano

Valley of the Sun (Ariz.)
65—Larry Matsumoto
66-67—David Tanita
68—Ron Watanabe
70—Leroy Moriuchi

Venice-Culver
64—David Ota
65—Changed to all Girls Charmes'
66—Sue Shiraga
67—(Disbanded)

West Los Angeles Makais
67—Sammy Toya
68—Russell Nomura
70—Naomi Osugi
71—Peggy Sonoda

Intermountain

Boise Valley
58—Mike Nishitani
69—Ken Hamada
60—Herb Yamanishi
61—Dean Hayashida
62—Carol Yamashita
63—Yosh Takahashi
64—
65—Victor Yamamoto
66—Pat Takasugi
67—Terry Yamada
68—David Hirai
69—Alan Oyama
70—Kaylene Miyasako
71—Kevin Miyasako

Footello (Pocatello)
59—Judy Okamura
60-61—Anna Kanomata
62—Nancy Morimoto
63—Patty Yamamoto
66-67—Karl Endo
68—Charles Morimoto
69—Joanne Higashi
70—Cindy Sato

Idaho Falls JAY
59—Rick Tokita
60—Gary Nagashima
61—Ronnie Morishita
62—Dennis Ochi
64—Georgia Kobayashi
65—Brian Morishita
68—Del Rey Nukuya
69—Judy Nishioka
70—Don Morishita
71—Vickie Tokita
72—Janice Yamamura

Mt. Olympus
60—Fumi Watanabe
61—Bob Akagi
62-63—Ben Tamura
65—Mark Akagi-Mt.O. Dennis Kawabaya-SLC
66—Wayne Miya
67—June Morishita
68—Bob Kawa
69—Mark Mitarai
70—Steve Kido

Rexburg
65—Linda Miyasaki
67—Carolyn Sakota
68—Brad Miyasaki
69—Lucinda Sakota
70—Lillie Hikida
71—Allen Oshita

Salt Lake
70—Sam Arishita
71—Greg Matsuura

Snake River
61—Don Arai
62-63—Arlene Okita
65—James Watanabe, Jr.
66—Warren Murata
67—Richard Morishita
68—Don Takani
69—David Uchida
70—Mark Wada
71—Mike Saito

Mountain-Plains

Amerasian Youth Concerned Together
71-72—Ruth Ann Ariki, Vicki Nakamura Rick Ota

Intermountain Collegiate Students
45—Tsuneko Tokuyasu
46—Ted Inouye
47—Mami Katagiri
48—Douglas Taguchi
49—Stanley Ichikawa
50—Hideo Hirose
51—Nob Ida
52—Sam Kishiyama
53—Herbert Imahiro
54—Mari Mizoue
55—Stanley Gima
65—Victor Yamamoto
66—Pat Takasugi
67—Terry Yamada
68—David Hirai

Midwest

Chicago
57—Earle Nakane
58—Richard Kaneko
59—Harold Arai
60-61—Gilbert Furusho
62—Ross Harano
63—Susan Torigoe
64—Diane Yamada
65-66—Richard Yamada
67—Karen Suzuki
68—Chris Takemoto
69—Jim Isono
70—Colin Hara
71—Sandy Honda (1st vice)

Cincinnati
62—Gary Koizumi
67—Carl Asakawa

Dayton-Cincinnati
68—Pat Tanamachi
70—Steve Asakawa

Cleveland
59—Merged with a local Japanese boys' and girls' clubs
63—Richard Asazawa
64-65—Deanna Tanji
66—Anne Bacnik
67—William Tashima
68—Fred Ikeda
69—John Akiba
70—Glenn Yokoyama,
71-72—Scott Furukawa

Detroit
57—Jan Ishii
58—Carilee Matsumoto
59—Shirley Satoh
60—Elaine Takemoto
61—Geraldine Ouchi
62—Marilyn Nagano
63-64—Gary Otsuji
65-66—Elaine Akagi
67—Jo Ann Shimamura
68—Connie Abe
69—Suzanne Morey
70—Gerald Shimoura

Detroit Sub-Teen Club
56-57—Geraldine Ouchi
58—Gary Sasaki
59—Lynne Omura
60—Pamela Fujishige
61—Ricky Sunamoto
62—Terry Fujishige

Milwaukee
61—Mark Kuge
62-63—Bruce Sakura
65—Ed Ogawa
66—Jeffrey Kataoka
67—Kim Arganek
68—Susan Shiraga
70—Bill Suyama
71—Sharon Shiraga
72—Paul Kamikawa

St. Louis
50—Roger Miyasaka
51—Arlene Sakahara
52—Lois Sakahara
53—Barbara Shingu
54—Shirley Shingu
55—Katherine Nishimoto
56-60—Inactive
61-62—Dennis Hayashi
63—Lois Shimamoto
64—Kathleen Okamoto
65—Elaine Uchiyama
66—Pat Henmi, David Eto
67—Linda Uchiyama
68—Darlene Johnson
69—Rod Henmi
70—Kimi Nance
71—Jody Morioka

Twin Cities
62—Bob Katayama
65—Dennis Iwago
66—Barb Hirota
67—Denny Iwago
68—Alison Matsui
70—Elaine Hirota
71—Terry Nishida
72—Ron Henmi

Eastern

Seabrook
65—Scott Nagao
66—Steven Mukai
68-70—Russell Ono

Philadelphia
67—Laurel Marutani
68—Alan Okazaki
70—Debra Kamihira
71—Wesley Marutani

Washington, D.C.
65—Jane Yoshihashi, Wayne Yoshino, Chmn.
66—Bruce Yamasaki
67—Anne Fukutome
68—Richard Amano
69—Robin Omata
70—Marsha Endo

Area Committees

Following JACL Committees were organized in 1947-48 for the purpose of assisting the JACL-Anti-Discrimination Committee.

CHEYENNE
48—Frank Ikuno
CROWLEY, COLO.
47—Kats Akagi
GALLUP, MEX.
48—Ann Shibata
HOUSTON
47—Tokuye Kobayashi
48—Warren Saibara
LA JARA, COLO.
47—Roy Inouye
ROCKY FORD, COLO.
48—Ugi Harada,
George Yoshimaya
PUEBLO
48—Sanzo Shigeta
SAN ANTONIO
48—Goro Matsuoka
WEST TEXAS
48—George Kurita

JACL committees were organized in the following WRA centers during the 1942-44 period, although there were representatives from all the camps at the emergency council sessions called in late 1942 and 1944.

BUTTE, ARIZ.
Orangized Oct. 21, 1942
42-43—Nobu Kawai
TOPAZ, UTAH
43—John Yoshino
Henry Tani
TULE LAKE, CALIF.
43—Walter T. Tsukamoto, John Tanikawa
MINIDOKA, IDAHO
43—Jimmie Y. Sakamoto, Milton Maeda

Recognition Pins

Each of the various jeweled JACL pins has a distinctive significance, and those who have qualified for those awards are recognized as men and women who have given outstanding leadership and loyal support to JACL through its history.

Diamond Pin

The high honor of the diamond-studded pin is reserved for those who have served the organization as its National President.

Frank F. Chuman
Jerry J. Enomoto
George J. Inagaki
Saburo Kido
Hito Okada
K. Patrick Okura
Dr. Roy M. Nishikawa
Dr. Randolph M. Sakada
Jimmie Y. Sakamoto
Walter Tsukamoto
Shigeo Wakamatsu
Dr. Thomas T. Yatabe
Kumeo Yoshinari
Jerry J. Enomoto

Ruby Pin

The ruby-studded pin symbolizes considerable personal sacrifice while giving outstanding leadership and service to our organization and in behalf of persons of Japanese ancestry.

Peter Aoki
Robert M. Cullum
Edward J. Ennis
Thomas Higa
George J. Inagaki
Samuel Ishikawa
Saburo Kido
Mrs. Teiko I. Kuroiwa
Ben Kuroki
Tats Kushida
William Marutani
Mrs. Etsu Masaoka
Joe Grant Masaoka
Mike M. Masaoka
Dr. T. Scotty Miyakawa
Hiroshi Miyamura
Dr. Roy M. Nishikawa
Hito Okada
Col. Charles W. Pence
Masao W. Satow
Mrs. Ruby Yoshino Schaar
Larry S. Tajiri
Mrs. Marion Tajiri
Eiji E. Tanabe
Scotty Tsuchiya
Annie Clo Watson
A. L. Wirin
Yuriko Yamashita
Minoru Yasui
Dr. Thomas T. Yatabe

Sapphire Pin

The sapphire-studded pin recognizes an outstanding active member whose record of loyalty to JACL covers a period of at least ten consecutive years, with at least half of the service beyond the confines of one's own chapter.

ALAMEDA
Haruo Imura
Susumu Togasaki
George Ushijima
ARIZONA
Shig Tanita
BERKELEY
Masuji Fujii
Tad Hirota
BOISE VALLEY
George Ishihara
Manabu Yamada
CHICAGO
Harold Gordon
Abe Hagiwara
Mrs. Esther Hagiwara
Noboru Honda
Mrs. Dorothy Kitow
Tom Masuda
Hiro Mayeda
Harry Mizuno
Dr. Randolph Sakada
Mrs. Randolph Sakada
Dr. Frank Sakamoto
Mrs. Jean Sakamoto
Sumi Shimizu
Shig Wakamatsu
Mrs. Shig Wakamatsu
Dr. Thomas Yatabe
Mrs. Thomas Yatabe
Kumeo Yoshinari
Mrs. Kumeo Yoshinari
CINCINNATI
James Hashimoto
Dr. H. James Takao
Masaji Toki
Kaye Watanabe
CLEVELAND
Joe Kadowaki
CLOVIS
Tokuo Yamamoto
CONTRA COSTA
Dr. Yoshiye Togasaki
CORTEZ
Jack Noda
DAYTON
Pete Hironaka
Dr. James Taguchi
Masaru Yamasaki
DELANO
Dr. James Nagatani
DETROIT
Peter Fujioka
Wallace Kagawa
Roy Kaneko
Kenneth T. Miyoshi
Minoru Togasaki
DOWNTOWN L. A.
Frank Chuman
Mrs. Frank Chuman
Father Clement
James Y. Higashi
Harry K. Honda
Saburo Kido
Mrs. Saburo Kido
Mrs. Gard Yokoe
EAST LOS ANGELES
Sam Furuta
Ritsuko Kawakami
Roy Yamadera
Mable Yoshizaki
FOWLER
Jin Ishikawa
Dr. George Miyake
Dr. Frank Nishio
Mikio Uchiyama
FRESNO
Fred Hirasuna
GARDENA VALLEY
Tats Kushida
Mrs. Tats Kushida
Wilbur Sato
Ronald Shiozaki
GRESHAM-TROUTDALE
Henry Kato
HOLLYWOOD
Arthur Ito
Blanche Shiosaki
Miwa Yanamoto
IDAHO FALLS
Leo Hosoda
Yukio Inouye
Eli Kobayashi
Sud Morishita
Joe Nishioka
George Nukaya
Sam Sakaguchi
LONG BEACH
Frances Ishii
Mrs. Sue Joe
Dr. John Kashiwabara
Mrs. Ruby Mio
Dr. David Miura
Mas Narita
MARYSVILLE
Frank Nakamura
Akiji Yoshimura
MID-COLUMBIA
Mits Takasumi
MILE-HI
Z. Jensuke Kanegaye
Mrs. Betty Suzuki
MT. OLYMPUS
Henry Mitarai
George Tamura
Jim Ushio
Shigeki Ushio
Frank K. Yoshimura
NEW YORK
Akira Hayashi
Tom Hayashi
Sam Kai
Kenji Nogaki
OAKLAND
Kay Hirao
Dr. Charles Ishizu
ORANGE COUNTY
Henry Kanegae
Clarence Nishizu
Mas Uyesugi
OMAHA
Robert Nakadoi
Mrs. Robert Nakadoi
Patrick Okura
Mrs. Patrick Okura
PARLIER
Kaz Komoto
Robert Okamura
PASADENA
Ken Dyo
Tom Ito
Tetsuo Iwasaki
PHILADELPHIA
Kaz Horita
William Marutani
Jack Ozawa
Dr. Tom Tamaki
Mrs. Grace Uyehara
Dr. Mary Watanabe
Dr. Warren Watanabe
PLACER COUNTY
Kay Takemoto
Tom Yego
POCATELLO
Hero Shiosaki
Bill Yamauchi
Ronnie Yokota
PORTLAND
George Azumano
John Hada
Dr. Matthew Masuoka
Mrs. Hana Okada
Kimi Tambara
PUYALLUP VALLEY
Dr. John Kanda
Robert Mizukami
Mrs. Emi Somekawa
Tom Takemura
Kaz Yamane
REEDLEY
Toru Ikeda
Tak Naito
REXBURG
Kiyoshi Sakota
Tommy Miyasaki
Hiroshi Miyasaki
Haruo Yamasaki
SACRAMENTO
Mrs. Joyce Enomoto
William Matsumoto
Ginji Mizutani
Henry Taketa
George Takahashi
Mrs. Walter Tsukamoto
SAINT LOUIS
Dr. Al Morioka
Joseph K. Tanaka
SALINAS VALLEY
Dr. Harry Kita
Tom Miyanaga
SALT LAKE
Ichiro Doi
Rupert Hachiya
Sue Kaneko
Henry Kasai*
Mrs. Alice Kasai
Tats Misaka
Hito Okada
Kay Terashima
Raymond S. Uno
Mas Yano
Tomoko Yano
George Yoshimoto
*Posthumous Award
SAN BENITO
George Nishita
SAN DIEGO
Mas Hironaka
SAN FERNANDO VLY.
Kats Arimoto
Kay Nakagiri
Isamu Uyehara
SAN FRANCISCO
Yasuo Abiko
Steve Doi
Jerry Enomoto
Dr. Tokuji Hedani
Yo Hironaka
Marie Kurihara
Jack Kusaba
Mrs. Teiko Kuroiwa
Yone Satoda
Mas Satow
Mrs. Masao Satow
John T. Yasumoto
SANGER
Johnson Kebo
Tom H. Nagamatsu
Tom Nakamura
SAN JOSE
Haruo Ishimaru
Wayne Kanemoto
Phil Matsumura
Eiichi Sakauye
Dr. Tom Taketa
SAN LUIS VALLEY
Roy Inouye
SANTA BARBARA
Tom Hirashima
Mrs. Yosh Nakaji
George Ohashi
SEABROOK
Vernon Ichisaka
Charles Nagao
Kiyomi Nakamura
SEATTLE
Frank Hattori
Tak Kubota
James Matsuoka
William Mimbu
Toru Sakahara
Mrs. James Sakamoto
Fred Takagi
Dr. Terrance Toda
Dr. Kelly Yamada
SELMA
George Abe
SEQUOIA
John Enomoto
William Enomoto
Dr. George Hiura
SNAKE RIVER
Tom Iseri
Ted Nakamura
Abe Saito
Joe Saito
George Sugai
Mamaro Wakasugi
SONOMA COUNTY
James Miyano
Frank Oda
Henry Shimizu
SOUTHWEST L. A.
Dr. Roy Nishikawa
Mrs. Roy Nishikawa
Fred Tayama
Hana Uno
Tut Yata
STOCKTON
George Baba
TULARE COUNTY
Harry Kaku
Hiroshi Mayeda
Tom Shimasaki
Kenji Tashiro
TWIN CITIES
Tomo Kosobayashi
Mrs. Kay Kushino
VENICE-CULVER
George J. Inagaki
Mrs. George Inagaki
Frances Kitagawa
Mrs. Betty Yumori
WASHINGTON, D. C.
Mike Masaoka
Ira Shimasaki
Harry Takagi
John Yoshino
WEST L. A.
Mrs. Toy Kanegai
Sho Komai
Akira Ohno
Dr. Kiyoshi Sonoda
Yo Tsuruda
Elmer Uchida
Steve Yagi

Silver Pin

Established at the 1958 National Convention, the JACL Silver Pin recognizes the outstanding, hard-working member at the chapter level who may not particularly have taken active part at the district council level or higher.

ALAMEDA
Mrs. Betty Akagi
Roland Kadonaga
Rev. Waichi Oyanagi
Mrs. Nellie Takeda
Jug Takeshita
George Ushijima
Yas Yamashita
BERKELEY
Tom Ouye
Nobu Uratsu
Frank Yamasaki
George Yasukochi
CHICAGO
Harvey Aki
Mari Aki
Mrs. Esther Hagiwara
William Hiura
Masako Inouye
Dr. Gladys Ishida
Roy Iwata
Fumi Iwatsuki
John Kitazaki
Sumi Kobayashi
Theodore Kometani
Ruth Kumata
Hiro Mayeda
Sumi Miyaki
Alma Mizuno
Shig Murao
Maudie Nakada
Jack Nakagawa
Mas Nakagawa
Ruth Nakaya
Rev. George Nishimoto
Ariye Oda
Thomas Okabe
Mrs. Sue Omori
Joe Sagami
Dr. Frank Sakamoto
Jean Sakamoto
Hirao S. Sakurada
Lincoln Shimidzu
Louise A. Suski

SILVER PINS—
CHICAGO (Cont'd)
Henry S. Tanabe
Henry Terada
Chiye Tomihiro
Kay Yamashita
Ken Yoshihara
Sam Zaiman
CINCINNATI
Hisashi Sugawara
Joe Sugawara
James Takeuchi
Tadao Tokimoto
Kaye Watanabe
Marnelle Watanabe
CLEVELAND
Mike S. Asazawa
Jiro Habara
Minoli Iwasaki
Mrs. Toshi Kadowaki
George Ono
Mrs. Helen Ono
William Sadataki
Gene Takahashi
Vi Takahashi
Henry Tanaka
Masy Tashima
CLOVIS
Fumio Ikeda
Hifumi Ikeda
Bob Mochizuki
Yoshi Takahashi
Tokuo Yamamoto
CONTRA COSTA
Grace Goto
Sam Kitabayashi
Jim Kimoto
S. Richard Komatsu
Meriko Maida
Joe Oishi
Sam Sakai
George Sugihara
William Waki
Mrs. Hannah Yasuda
CORTEZ
Sam Kuwahara
Helen Yuge
DAYTON
Pete Hironaka
Dr. Mark Nakauchi
Hideo Okubo
Mrs. Yaeko Sato
Yo Sato
Ken Sugawara
Dr. James Taguchi
Matilde Taguchi
Mrs. Lois Toyama
Masaru Yamasaki
Lily Yamasaki
DELANO
Jeff Fukawa
Joe Katano
Paul Kawasaki
Edward Nagatani
Bill Nakagama
Saburo Okino
Mas Takaki
DETROIT
Elaine Akagi
Mrs. Doris Fujioka
Setsu Fujioka
Roy Higo
Yoshiko Inouye
Wallace Kagawa
Dick Kadoshima
Mary Kamidoi
Roy Kaneko
Sadao Kimoto
George Otsuji
June Otsuji
Walter Miyao
Kay Miyaya
Mrs. Toshi Shimoura
Ed Shiroma
Hifumi Sunamoto
Tom Tagami
Eiko Takemoto
Ken Takemoto
DOWNTOWN L. A.
Soichi Fukui
Alfred Hatate
Frank Suzukida
EAST LOS ANGELES
Mrs. Mattie Furuta
Akira Hasegawa
Ken Kato
Ritsuko Kawakami
Dr. Robert Obi
Mrs. Michi Obi
Hiro Omura
Dr. George Wada
EDEN TOWNSHIP
Mrs. Masako Minami
Tetsuma Sakai
FOWLER
Ken Hirose
Kazuo Hiyama
Yoshio Honda
Harley Nakamura
Frank Sakohira
Tom Shirakawa
George Teraoka
Tom Toyama
FREMONT
Henry Y. Kato
Kaz Shikano
FRESNO
Dr. Henry Kazato
John Kubota
Tony Takikawa
GARDENA VALLEY
Toshiro Hiraide
GRESHAM-TROUTDALE
Kaz Kinoshita
Shio Uyetake
IDAHO FALLS
Deto Harada
Mrs. Yuki Harada
Charlie Hirai
Sach Mikami
Shoji Nukaya
Fred Ochi
Yoshiko Ochi
Bud Sakaguchi
Martha Sakaguchi
Mrs. Fumi Tanaka
Margaret Yamasaki
Sam Yamasaki
LIVINGSTON-MERCED
Kazuo Masuda
Frank Suzuki
LONG BEACH
Sumifusa Fujimoto
Fred Ikeguchi
George Iseri
Dr. Itaru Ishida
Tomizo Joe
Dr. John Kashiwabara
Allan Kobata
Kazuko Matsumoto
Hiroshi Morita
Arthur Noda
Jim Okita
Franklin Sugiyama
MARYSVILLE
Shurei Matsumoto
Dan Nishida
Frank Okimoto
MID-COLUMBIA
Sho Endow, Jr.
George Nakamura
Koe Nishimoto
Mamoru Noji
Ray Sato
Mits Takasumi
Ray T. Yasui
MILE-HI
Bill Kuroki
Tom T. Masamori
Rosa Odow
Jean Sato
Henry Suzuki
Betty Suzuki
Gladys Taniwaki
Mrs. True Yasui
MILWAUKEE
Henry Date
Julius Fujihira
Helen Inai
Ed Jonokuchi
Mrs. Helen Jonokuchi
Lily Kataoka
Yutaka Kuge
Charles Matsumoto
Roy Mukai
Satoshi Nakahira
Kengo Teramura
Nami Shio
MONTEREY PENINSULA
Paul Ichiuji
Mike Sanda
George Uyeda
Mas Yokogawa
MT. OLYMPUS
Tom Matsumori
Yuki Namba
Helen Oniki
Toru Shimizu
Mrs. Sadie Yoshimura
NEW YORK
Tomio Enochty
Marion Glaeser
Murray Sprung
Edna Suzuki
OAKLAND
Roy Endo
Molly Kitajima
Ted Mayeda
Shizuo Tanaka
James Tsurumoto
Margaret Utsumi
Aiko Yokomizo
Motomi T. Yokomizo
OMAHA
Yukio Ando
Mrs. Gladys Hirabayashi
Mrs. Mary Misaki
Noriaki Okada
ORANGE COUNTYY
Ken Hayashi
George Kanno
Harry Matsukane
Hiroshi Nitta
Shosuke Nitta
Minoru Nitta
Ken Uyesugi
PARLIER
Ralph Kimoto
James Kozuki
Byrd Kumataka
Mrs. Sue Miyakawa
Kengo Osumi
PASADENA
Tom T. Ito
Harris Ozawa
Henry Watanabe
PHILADELPHIA
Sim Endo
Mrs. Hatsumi Harada
Richard Horikawa
Sumi Kobayashi
Allen Okamoto
Hiroshi Uyehara
PLACER COUNTY
George Hirakawa
Frank Hironaka
Harry Kawahata
Ellen Kubo
James Makimoto
Howard Nakae
Bunny Nakagawa
Hugo Nishimoto
Richard Nishimura
Kuni Okusu
Hiroshi Takemoto
Masayuki H. Yego
Roy T. Yoshida
POCATELLO
Novo Kato
Mas Tsukamoto
Ronald Yokota
PORTLAND
John Hada
Tosh Kuge
Dr. Mitsuo Nakata
PUYALLUP VALLEY
Richard Hayashi
Joe Kosai
George Murakami
Mrs. Sarah Sugimoto
REEDLEY
Henry Hosaka
Dr. James Ikemiya
Tak Naito
Bill Yamada
Eddie Yano
RENO
Fred Aoyama
Tom Oki
REXBURG
Fuji Hikida
Kazuo Hikida
Miye Hikida
Mrs. Yutako Hikida
Jane Ikeda
Mrs. Jessie Miyasaki
Kazuo Sakota
Mrs. Mabel Sakota
Marie Sakota
SACRAMENTO
Toko Fujii
Mrs. Gladys Masaki
Percy Masaki
Joe Matsunami
Tom Sato
Dubby W. Tsugawa
Takashi Tsujita
SAINT LOUIS
George K. Hasegawa
Harry Hayashi
Richard Henmi
Mrs. Mary Maruyama
Paul Maruyama
Rose Ogino
Don Sakahara
Pauline Sakahara
George Shingu
Joe Tanaka
Yukinobu Yamamoto
SALINAS VALLEY
James Abe
Henry Tanda
John Terakawa
SALT LAKE CITY
Mrs. Rae Fujimoto
Mrs. Josie Hachiya
Mrs. Grace Kasai
Al Kubota
Tats Misaka
Jimi Mitsunaga
Aiko Morishita
Ben Terashima
Raymond S. Uno
Isamu Watanuki
Mrs. Tomoko Yano
George Yoshimoto
SAN DIEGO
Moto Asakawa
George Fujito
Masaaki Hironaka
Paul Hoshi
Dr. Tad Imoto
Arthur Kaihatsu
Mrs. Mariko Kawase
George Kodama
Taro Matsui
George Muto
Ben T. Nakata
Walter H. Obayashi
Joe Owashi
Sam Sugita
Hedi Takeshita
Bert Tanaka
Eddie Urata
Robt. M. Yamauchi
SAN FERNANDO VLY.
Tom Endow
John Kaneko
Eugene Kono
Robert Moriguchi
Fred Muto
Harry Otsuki
SAN FRANCISCO
Mrs. Yo. Hironaka
Marie Kurihara
Ichiro Sugiyama
SANGER
Larry Hikiji
Kelly Ishimoto
Robert Kanagawa
Kelly Nishimoto
George Nishimura
SAN JOSE
Mrs. T. Ajari
Dr. Tokio Ishikawa
Mrs. Sue Matsumura
Dr. Robert Okamoto
Henry H. Uyeda
SAN LUIS VALLEY
Sojiro Yoritomo
SAN MATEO
Hiroshi Ito
Saiki Yamaguchi
SANTA BARBARA
Ikey Kakimoto
SEABROOK
Dick Kunishima
Mike Minato
Mrs. Mary Nagao
Mrs. Ellen Nakamura
George Noda
Kiyomi Nakamura
Fujiu Sasaki
SEATTLE
Mrs. Helen Akita
Jiro Aoki
Frank Hattori
Phil Hayasaka
Thomas T. Imori
Tom Iwata
Eira Nagaoka
Kimi Nakanishi
Elmer Ogawa
Ted Sakahara
Dr. Terrance Toda
Shigeko Uno
Takako Yoda
SELMA
Alan Masumoto
SNAKE RIVER
George Iseri
Mun Iseri
Clifford Morikawa
Tom Nishitani
Frank Ogami
Jack Ogami
James Watanabe
SONOMA COUNTY
George Hamamoto
Tak Kameoka
James Murakami
Edwin Ohki
Mrs. Ann Ohki
Mrs. Pat Shimizu
George Yokoyama
SOUTHWEST L. A.
George Fujita
Hiroko Kawanami
Matsunosuke Oi
STOCKTON
George Baba
Mrs. Mitsuye Baba
Harry Hayashino
TULARE COUNTY
June Hatakeda
Mike Imoto
Takashi Ishizue
Ed Nagata
Douglas Yamada
Bill Yebisu
TWIN CITIES
Bill Doi
Chester Fujino
Kimi Hara
Sam Hara
Howard Nomura
May Tanaka
Sumi Teramoto
Paul Tsuchiya
VENICE-CULVER
Kazuo Adachi
George Isoda
Mrs. Setsu Isoda
Frances Kitagawa
Mike Hitoshi Shimizu
Fumi Utsuki
Mary Wakamatsu
Jane Yamashita
Mrs. Betty Yumori
WASHINGTON, D. C.
Alice Endo
Harold Horiuchi
Joseph Ichiuji
Susie Ichiuji
Emi Kamachi
Katherine Matsuki
Mrs. Claire Minami
Don Komai
Ruth Kuroishi
Edwin Mitoma
Chisato Ohara
Hisako Sakata
Ira Shimasaki
Tsugi Shiroishi
WEST LOS ANGELES
Dave Akashi
Mi

National Constitution
Japanese American Citizens League

(The amendments ratified by the National Council in 1970 appear in italics.—Ed.)

Preamble

We, American citizens, in order to foster American Democracy, promote active participation in civic and national life, and secure justice and equal opportunities for Americans of Japanese ancestry permanently residing in the United States, as well as for all Americans regardless of their race, creed, color or national origin, do establish this Constitution for the Japanese American Citizens League of the United States of America.

• • •

Article I
Name and Headquarters

Section 1. The name of this organization shall be the Japanese American Citizens League of the United States of America. The official abbreviation of the name of this League shall be J.A.C.L.

Section 2. The National Headquarters of this organization shall be in the city designated by the National Council.

Article II
Policy

Section 1. This organization shall promote, sponsor and encourage programs, projects, and activities which shall be designed to further and encourage every member to perform faithfully his duties and obligations to the United States of America. The organization and its members shall uphold the Constitution of the United States and the laws of the land and of the several states.

Section 2. This organization shall be non-partisan and nonsectarian and shall not be used for purposes of endorsing candidates for public offices.

Section 3. The primary and continuing concern of this organization shall be the welfare of Americans of Japanese ancestry. In its programs and activities, however, it shall strive to secure and uphold full civil rights and equal justice under the law for all Americans, regardless of race, creed, color and national origin.

Article III
Incorporation and Seal

Section 1. The incorporation of this organization shall be under the laws of the State of California.

Section 2. The official seal of this organization shall bear the words: "Japanese American Citizens League, Incorporated Under the Laws of the State of California, June 21, 1937". This seal shall be affixed to all instruments and documents issued by or under the authority of this league.

Article IV
Membership

The membership of this organization shall be composed of American Citizens who are eighteen (18) years of age or over who agree to abide by the Constitution and By-Laws of this organization.

Article V
Chapters

Section 1. The National Organization shall be composed of regularly chartered Chapters, Chapters in process, JACL Committees, District Councils and Members, including Junior JACL Chapters and Districts as may be duly organized and chartered hereby.

Section 2. The chapters of this organization are encouraged to sponsor and promote programs of their own which are calculated to serve their local communities in the spirit prescribed in the Preamble, and to participate in the various projects recommended by the National Organization.

Section 3. The chartered chapters shall be as autonomous as is consistent with this Constitution and By-Laws with the National program.

Article VI
District Councils

Section 1. The regularly chartered chapters shall be grouped together for administrative and program purposes into District Councils.

Section 2. The District Councils shall have jurisdiction over their member chapters, shall participate in and direct the National program within their respective Councils as well as sponsor such activities of their own which shall serve the best interests of their area; shall act upon all business matters referred to them by the National Board, National Council, and their authorized officers; and shall coordinate the activities of the chapters and the District with the National organization.

Section 3. The District Councils shall enjoy such autonomy as is consistent with the Constitution and the By-Laws. The presiding officer of each District Council shall be the Governor.

Article VII
Legislative Body

Section 1. The legislative powers of this organization shall be vested in a National Council which shall be composed of two official delegates from each of the chartered chapters.

Section 2. The National Council shall meet in general session biennially during the National Convention.

Section 3. The National Council shall meet in special session upon the call of the President or the National Board whenever it shall be deemed necessary.

Section 4. The quorum necessary to conduct business shall be the presence of a majority of the chartered chapters in good standing.

Section 5. The National Director shall mail copies of the proposed agenda for the National Council meeting at least 30 days preceding the meeting to chapter presidents.

Article VIII
Voting of National Council

Section 1. The casting of ballots in the National Council sessions shall be upon the basis of chapters in good standing, other chapters duly recognized by the National Council. Each chapter shall be entitled to one vote which shall be cast in alphabetical order.

Section 2. The majority vote of all chapters in good standing or chapters duly recognized by the National Council present at all meetings of the elections, unless otherwise provided.

Section 3. The results of telegraphic, telephonic, or mail voting shall be binding on all chapters in emergencies when the National Director shall have conducted a special poll at the direction of the President who shall announce the results of such special polls, or refer an official request from a District Council to the National Director for a special poll. A majority of the votes returned shall decide the outcome of the proposed issues, provided a quorum of the majority of the chapters of the organization reply. On mail voting the National Director shall mail either a self-addressed envelope or postcard to each chapter by certified mail and set a deadline of 30 days after date of mailing for the return of the ballots.

Section 4. Voting by proxy shall be permitted when it shall be impossible for Official Delegates to attend meetings of the National Council. Such proxies may be given to any Active Member, excluding members of the national professional staff, provided that such delegation of powers shall be in writing and dated, and shall include whatever restrictions and instructions the chapter deems necessary and proper under the circumstances, and provided that the chapters represented by proxy shall have paid the minimum National Convention registration fee.

Article IX
National Board

Section 1. The executive powers of this organization shall be vested in the National Board which shall be composed of the elected national officers, *the District Governors, the chairmen of District Youth Councils*, the immediate past National President, the National Legal Counsel, the Chairman of the Pacific Citizen Board, plus two additional appointees. The latter four members of the Board shall be appointed by the President, subject to the approval of the National Board.

Section 2. All elected National officers shall act in their respective capacities on the National Board.

Section 3. The elective officers of this organization shall be subject to removal or impeachment for misfeasance, malfeasance, or non-feasance in office, provided that the National Board, after investigation, presents the case in question to the National Council. A three-fourths majority vote of the chartered chapters in good standing shall be required to adjudge the officer on trial as being guilty of the charges preferred against him.

Section 4. The National Board shall meet at least annually; that is during the National Convention, and in the non-National Convention year at a time and place to be designated by the National President; and upon the call of the President whenever he may be requested to do so in writing by three or more members of the National Board.

Section 5. The National Board shall implement the resolutions and decisions of the National Council.

Section 6. The quorum necessary to conduct the business of the National Board shall be a majority of the members thereof. The elected National Officers, the District Council Governors, and the immediate past National President shall have the right to vote on all matters; a simple majority vote of the quorum present shall govern. In the event a District Council Governor is unable to attend a meeting of the National Board, an alternate may be selected by the officers of the District Council and such alternate shall be allowed to vote on all matters.

Section 7. Any District council, at its own expense may send one representative in addition to its Governor to any National Board meeting. Said representative shall be permitted to sit in at all meetings and participate in the discussion but shall have no vote.

Article X
National Officers

Section 1. The elective officers shall be the President; the President-elect; three Vice Presidents respectively designated as the "Vice President for General Operations", "Vice President for Public Affairs" and "Vice President for Research and Services"; The Treasurer; and the National 1000 Club Chairman. The elective officers shall be Active Members of this organization and shall be at least twenty one (21) years of age, except that the President shall be at least thirty (30) years of age.

Section 2. The National Board shall appoint Active Members of the organization to all vacancies which shall occur among the elective officers of the Board; however, only the President elect or a Vice President may be appointed to the office of President. Such appointees shall serve until the next election.

If the President-Elect or any Vice President does not qualify to succeed to the vacancy by the age requirement of 30 years, such vacancy shall be referred by the National Board to the National Nominating Committee which shall, no later than 60 days after referral, submit to the National Board names of candidates for National President. The National Board shall thereupon select from such list and appoint a successor to the vacancy of National President. In submitting the names of such candidates, the National Nominations Committee shall be guided by the principles set forth in Article XI hereinbelow.

Section 3. The appointive officers shall be the National Legal Counsel, the Chairman of the Pacific Citizen Board, plus two additional appointees to the National Board. These shall be appointed by the President subject to the approval of the National Board and shall have no vote. All appointive officers shall serve only at the pleasure and sole discretion of the National President and may be dismissed or removed by the National President.

Article XI
Nomination and Election of National Officers

Section 1. The nominations for National officers shall be conducted in the following manner:

a) A Nominating Committee shall be appointed by the National President one year prior to the convening of the next National Convention. The Nominating Committee shall consist of *a Chairman appointed by the National President* and one representative from each of the District Councils to be appointed by *the National President upon recommendation* by the respective District Councils. Each such representative shall be one who intends to be present at the National Convention and who will not be a candidate for a National office. The chairman shall shall be presiding officer of the Committee with no voting power except in case of a tie. The National Director will serve as Secretary to the Committee.

b) Not later than *ninety (90)* days before the next National Council meeting each District Council through its representative shall submit to the National Nominating Committee the names of qualified candidates for National offices from its area. The National Nominating Committee shall publish the names of all such candidates and furnish to each District Council the complete list of all the candidates, including their names, addresses, and the offices for which they are candidates. No National office shall have more than one nominee from the same District Council.

c) After the expiration of the above *ninety-day* deadline, no candidates will be considered by the National Nominating Committee *until such time the National Council is duly convened when additional nominations may be made from the floor. Such nominations from the floor shall include the background information on the nominees as required on the official nomination form, and shall be subject to the requirement of endorsement of the majority of the Chapters of the particular District Council.*

d) The names of all candidates must be submitted on official nomination forms provided by the National Nominating Committee, asking for pertinent background information, together with the candidate's signature that he intends to be present at the National Convention and is willing to serve if elected.

e) The Nominating Committee will meet prior to the first business session of the National Council and submit the slate of candiates to the National Council. In the event a member of the Nominating Committee is unable to be present at the meeting of the Nominating Committee, the Chairman of the particular District Council may designate a substitute. In making up this slate for presentation, the Nominating Committee may name a candidate for an office other than for which his name was submitted provided his consent for such change is obtained.

Section 2. The National Officers shall be elected by ballot at the final business session of the National Convention.

Article XII
Amendments

Section 1. The Constitution and the By-Laws of this organization shall be subject to amendment at the National Council meeting and then only upon the motion of a District Council or the National Board.

Section 2. Notification of proposed amendments must be filed with the National Director at least six weeks before the next National Council meeting, and the National Director shall send a copy of the proposed amendment to every chapter at least thirty (30) days preceding the National Council meeting at which a decision is requested.

Section 3. A three-fourths majority of the chartered chapters present shall be necessary to amend any section of this Constitution.

Section 4. The majority vote of two-thirds of the chartered chapters present shall be necessary to amend the By-Laws.

Section 5. An Amendment to the National Constitution and/or By-Laws proposed at the National Council meeting without prior notice, notwithstanding Section 2. above, upon endorsement by at least five chapters in good standing shall be duly considered by the National Council in the same manner as any other amendment.

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BY-LAWS

Article I
Active Members

Section 1. **Active Members.**

a) Active Members shall be members in good standing of a chartered chapter in good standing, or a chapter duly recognized by the National Council.

b) The Active Members shall be entitled to all the rights and privileges of this organization, including the right to hold elective offices unless otherwise provided.

c) The Active Members shall pay annual dues in an amount set by the local chapter *$8.50* of which shall be remitted by the chapter to National Headquarters as the member's national dues. Active Membership shall be upon the calendar year basis. The Pacific Citizen shall be included within the national dues upon the basis of one subscription to each household.

d) Active Members who move from one locality to another may have their membership transferred without further payment of any fees upon written request to the National Director by the Member and/or Chapter involved.

Section 2. **National Associated Members**

a) National Associated Members shall be persons eligible for membership in this organization residing in areas where there are no chartered chapters and who desire to become associated with this organization.

b) The National Associated Members shall be entitled to all the rights and privileges of this organization, except those expressed reserved for Active Members or prohibited to National Associated Members.

c) The National Associated members shall pay annual membership dues of *$15* per year to National Headquarters. The payment of this amount will entitle the Associated Member to one year's subscription to the Pacific Citizen, a National Associated Membership card, and special organizational services. Additional members of the same family, residing at the same address, shall pay annual dues of $5.00, but these additional members shall not receive the Pacific Citizen.

d) The dues for National Associated Members shall be payable upon the calendar year basis.

e) National Associated members who move to areas where a regular chapter is in existence may have their membership transferred to the chapter on an Active Member status without the further payment of dues.

Section 3. **Special Members.**

a) The Special Members shall be non-citizen **permanent** residents of the United States who desire to become associated with this organization.

b) The Special Members shall pay annual dues in the amount set by the local chapter. Individual special membership cards shall be issued to the Special Member upon the payment of *$8.50* per member for National Headquaters by the chapter. Special Membership shall be upon the calendar year basis.

c) The Special Members shall be entitled to all rights and privileges of this organization except that of voting and holding local or national office.

d) Special Members who move from one locality to another may have their membership transferred without further payment of any fees upon written request to the National Director by the Special Member and/or chapter involved.

Section 4. Students may join at the special rate of $5.00.

Article II
National Supporting Members

Section 1. Individuals who contribute $10.00 or more to the organization shall be known as National JACL Supporting Members.

Section 2. Chapters will retain from each National Supporting Membership the amount of local chapter dues and remit the balance of such National Supporting membership to National Headquarters.

Section 3. Where the net amount remitted to National Headquarters is $25 or more, the Supporting Member will be enrolled in the JACL One Thousand Club.

Article III
Chapters: Charter and Obligations

Section 1. The official charter of the organization shall be granted by the National Council when any group of citizens has met the following requirements:

a) Have twenty-five (25) or more American citizens eighteen years of age or over who shall have signed the petition for a charter indicating that they subscribe to the purpose of the organization. The National Board may grant chapter charters with less than the foregoing number if the circumstances merit special consideration.

b) Have a currently elected set of officers including a President who is at least twenty-one (21) years of age.

c) Have a Constitution and By-Laws which are consistent with the Constitution and By-Laws of the National organization and also acceptable to the National Board.

d) Whose application for membership in the organization is accompanied by the payment of a $10.00 Chapter initiation fee, the annual Chapter dues of $10.00, and National Membership fee for their members.

e) Recommended by the District Council after serving a probationary period of six months.

Section 2. The regularly chartered chapters to be in good standing shall have the following qualifications:

a) A minimum of twenty-five (25) members of the age of eighteen (18) years or more, unless the chapter is operating under a special charter grant from the National Board.

b) All National and District dues, fees and assessments paid by the thirtieth day of June, or sixty (60) days prior to the National Convention whichever date applies, of the calendar year for which such dues, fees and assessments were levied.

c) Have currently elected set of officers, including a President who is at least twenty-one (21) years of age.

d) Have reasonably cooperated in projects, programs and services carried on by the National organization.

Section 3. Two official delegates and two alternate delegates shall be designated by the regularly chartered chapters to represent them at the National Council meetings of this organization.

Section 4. A Chapter which has been inactive for two years, i.e., elected no officers, or had no members, or carried on no activities, or paid no national dues, or has failed to respond to correspondence from its District Council and National Headquarters, will be duly notified of its delinquency and will be placed on a six-month probationary period, and such notification may be publicized.

Section 5. The National Board shall have the power to suspend or revoke the charter of any chapter which shall have violated the provisions of the Constitution and By-Laws of this organization, or which has refused to cooperate in the national program, provided that three-fourths of the members of the National Board concur in this action.

Article IV
JACL Committees

Section 1. JACL Committees may be organized upon the approval of the National Board in areas where the minimum member requirement cannot be met.

Section 2. Members of such JACL Committees shall become National Associated Members.

Section 3. The Chairman of such JACL Committees shall receive all bulletins and materials issued by the National organization in the same manner as Presidents of regular chapters.

Article V
District Councils

Section 1. The National Organization shall be divided into the following Districts with the following area jurisdictions:

a) **Pacific Northwest District Council:** Washington, Oregon and Idaho Panhandle.

b) **Northern California-Western Nevada District Council:** Merced County, Monterey County, and all other counties in California north of the aforementioned counties, and adjoining sections of Nevada.

c) **Central California District Council:** Kern County, Tulare, Kings, Fresno and Madera Counties.

d) **Pacific Southwest District Council:** All counties in California south of Kern and Monterey Counties and Arizona.

e) **Intermountain District Council:** Utah, Idaho, Southeast Oregon, adjoining sections of Nevada, and adjoining sections of Wyoming.

f) **Mountain Plains District Council:** Texas, New Mexico, Nebraska, Colorado, adjoining sections of Wyoming and Montana.

g) **Midwest District Council:** Illinois, Ohio, Missouri, Minnesota, Michigan, Indiana, Wisconsin, Iowa and other midwestern states.

h) **Eastern District Council:** Maine, Vermont, New Hampshire, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Massachusetts, Connecticut, Delaware, Maryland, Rhode Island, Virginia and the District of Columbia, and other Eastern States.

Section 2. The petition of three or more bona fide chapters for a new District Council shall be sufficient to establish a new District Council when approved by the National Council.

Article VI
National Officers: Elected and Appointed

Section 1. **Duties of National Officers.**

a) The President shall preside at all meetings of the National Board, the National Council, and the National Convention, supervise the affairs of this organization with the approval of the National Board and the National Council, and represent the organization at meetings of which the League may be invited or appoint a suitable person in his stead.

b) The President-Elect, the Vice-Presidents and all other nationally elected or appointed officers, shall perform such tasks as designated by the national Constitution and these By-Laws as well as those that may be assigned to them by the National Board, the National Council, or the National President.

c) An "Executive Committee" of the National Board shall, during the interim that the National Board is not in session, be responsible for and conduct such functions of the National Board as designated and authorized by the National Board. The Executive Committee shall meet at least twice annually. It shall be comprised of the President, the President-Elect, the three Vice Presidents, and the Treasurer.

d) The Treasurer shall keep an account of all monies received or disbursed by the organization and make payments with the approval of the National Board or the National Council. He shall have his books audited annually and shall make semi-annual reports to the membership. He shall have the power to appoint one or more assistants.

e) The National 1000 Club Chairman shall promote the support of the National organization by stimulating the enrollment of 1000 Club members.

Section 2. **Duties of Appointive Officers.**

a) National Director

1—The National Director shall be appointed by the National Board subject to the approval of the National Council. The members of his staff shall be appointed by him with the advice and approval of the National Board, and in case of Regional Directors, with the advice and approval of the District Council or District Councils involved.

2—The Office of the National Director shall be in the city designated by the National Council as the National Headquarters.

3—The National Director shall administer the affairs of this organization within the general discretionary powers given him by the National Board and National Council under the direction and supervision of the National President, carry out, implement and supervise the policies and programs outlined by the National Board and Council; have custody of all books, records, and papers of this organization, except those which shall be entrusted to the Treasurer or to others authorized by the National Board or Council; supervise and implement the activities of his staff and execute the instructions of the National Board and the National Council.

4—The National Director shall supervise the National Headquarters and all staff members and regional or area offices within the budget established by the National Council. He shall disburse funds for all organization activities in accordance with the mandates of the National Council and under the supervision of the National Treasurer. With approval of the National Board, he may adjust allocations as to specific items if such adjustments are deemed necessary.

b) National Legal Counsel

1—The National Legal Counsel shall be appointed by the National President subject to the approval of the National Board.

2—The National Legal Counsel shall pass upon, review, suggest and consider all legal matters pertaining to this organization, or opinions on law or legislation.

3—The National Legal Counsel may designate one or more Deputy National Legal Counsels who under the direct supervision of the National Legal Counsel shall carry out assignments and duties as directed by the National Legal Counsel including representation of the Office of the National Legal Counsel on Committees as ex-official members thereof.

c) Chairman of the Pacific Citizen Board.

1—The Chairman of the Pacific Citizen shall be appointed by the National President subject to the approval of the National Board.

2—The Chairman of the Pacific Citizen Board shall call meetings of the Pacific Citizen Board, preside at such meetings, shall be responsible that the Pacific Citizen Board carry out such duties as are enumerated in these By-Laws, Article IX—The Pacific Citizen.

Article VII
National Convention

Section 1. The National Convention of this organization shall be convened every two years, on the "even numbered" years, at a designated place, said place to be decided by a majority vote of the National Council at the preceding National Convention.

Section 2. The chapter awarded the National Convention shall be in charge of making all necessary arrangements for the biennial event under the supervision of the National Board and with the cooperation and assistance of the District Council to which it belongs.

Section 3. A sum of one dollar ($1) person shall be taken out of the National Convention registration and paid to the National Treasurer within 60 days, and fifty cents (50c) per registered youth delegate.

Article VIII
National Committees

Section 1. **National Standing Committees** for permanent ongoing projects of the organization not requiring program and policy review at the National Council meeting shall be established by the National Council.

The specific duties of these committees will be prescribed by the National President and National Director with the approval of the National Board, and appointments to these committees will be prescribed by the National President and National Director with the approval of the National Board, and appointments to these committees shall be made by the National President.

Section 2. **Convention Committees** for various phases of the National program of the organization shall be formed whenever and wherever the National Convention of the organization shall convene. These Committeees shall be composed of delegates and members in attendance at the National Convention. The Convention Committee shall consider their respective problems and matters and make recommendations for same to the National Council.

Section 3. **Interim Committees** shall function between National Conventions on the various phases of the national program. The National Council shall prescribe the committees to be formed, and the members of such committees shall be appointed by the National President with the approval of the National Board. The National Vice Presidents will be assigned by the National Board to supervise the work of these Interim Committees.

Section 4. **Special Committees** may be appointed by the National Council and/or the National President. The tenure and scope of activities for the special committee shall be prescribed by the National Council and/or the National Director.

Section 5. The President, the National Director and the National Legal Counsel shall be ex-officio members of all committees, boards, or commissions which the National organization may from time to time establish. They shall not have right to vote unless otherwise provided.

Article IX
The Pacific Citizen

Section 1. The official publication of this organization shall be called the Pacific Citizen and shall be conducted as an educational and public relations project.

Section 2. The Board of Directors, appointed by the President, with the advice and consent of the National Board, shall be entrusted with the business and editorial details of this publication.

Article X
Budget and Finance

Section 1. **Current Operations**

a) The National Treasurer, together with the President and National Director shall prepare and present a budget to the National Council of approval which shall contain all items of general or special expense for the term of their administration not otherwise provided for by special appropriation.

1—Said budget must be presented to all District Councils and Chapters not less than sixty (60) days prior to the date it is to be voted upon by the National Council.

2—An appropriation of $2,500 or more, not so submitted, shall require the approval of three-fourths of the member chapters voting at the National session.

b) The National Board with the approval of three-fourths of the chapters in good standing shall have the power to levy and to apportion special assessments in a just and equitable manner to further the work of this organization.

c) Members of the National Board or a special representative thereof, and the National Director and members of his staff shall be entitled to reasonable traveling and other expenses while attending to the officially sanctioned business of this organization.

d) The funds which are derived from membership and annual dues, National Convention registrations and other current activities of this organization shall be deposited with the current fund.

Section 2. **National JACL Reserve Fund**

a) A National JACL reserve fund shall be esablished, such fund to be used for special contingencies as they arise.

b) Surplus monies for portions thereof in the JACL national treasury at the termination of the fiscal year shall be placed in this reserve fund.

c) The reserve fund shall be administered by a Board of Directors consisting of the JACL National President, the immediate past National President, the National President Elect, the Treasurer, and the National Director.

d) Withdrawals from this reserve fund shall be only on the unanimous approval of members of the Board of Directors of the fund, and an accounting of all monies deposited therein or withdrawals therefrom shall be included in the annual financial report of the National JACL.

Article XI
Administration of Special Projects

Section 1. The projects of this organization shall be administered by a Board of Directors appointed by the National Board with the approval of the National Council, except as otherwise provided and for a period designated by the National Bard.

Section 2. The Board of Directors shall select its own officers, make rules and regulations, make recommendations on financing specific projects and employ qualified individuals to further the projects undertaken.

Section 3. The Board of Directors shall report the progress made and account to the National Board from month to month and at all other times whenever called upon to do so.

Section 4. The National President shall have the power to cast his vote to break deadlocks on issues in meetings of the Board of Directors, if he is not an official member of the Board in question; if he is a member, he shall be privileged to cast an extra vote.

Article XII
National Endowment Fund

Section 1. The "National Endowment Fund" shall be created and the income therefrom shall be used for the purpose of financing or assisting projects and programs of this organization. This income shall be administered by the National Board with the approval of the National Council.

Section 2. The funds received from all "Endowment Fund" pledges, donations and gifts, shall be deposited with the Endowment Fund account. The National President, the National Treasurer, the National Legal Counsel, the National Endowment Fund Committee Chairman, and the National Director, shall represent the National organization with any financial institution with which Endowment Fund monies are placed.

Section 3. The principal of the Endowment Fund or any portion thereof may be prudently invested, but may not be utilized except upon the written approval of three-fourths of the chartered chapters in good standing.

Section 4. There shall be an Endowment Fund Committee composed of five members, two of which shall be permanent members, and three shall be elected by the National Board and serve for a six-year term. To initiate this Committee, of the three elected members, one shall be elected for the full six-year term, one for a four-year term, and one for two years. Thereafter, one member shall be elected each biennium.

Section 5. The purpose of this Committee shall be to supervise and administer the Endowment Fund program with the approval of the National Board, and to advise and make recommendations to the National Board and National Council pertaining thereto. This Committee shall also advise the National Board and National Council of any emergency which the Committee deems requires consideration by the chapters to make use of the principal of the Endowment Fund.

Section 6. The National Board may authorize members of the Endowment Fund Committees to serve as liaison with any financial institution where Endowment Fund monies are placed.

Article XIII
Past National Presidents

The past National Presidents of this organization, constitutionally elected, except those specifically named as regular members of the National Board, shall be considered honorary members of the National Board. They shall be kept posted on the activities of the organization, including all regular informational material sent to the regular National Board Members. In addition, they shall receive the Pacific Citizen.

Article XIV
Rules of Order

The parliamentary authority which shall govern in all cases not covered by the Constitution and By-Laws shall be "Robert's Rules of Order, Revised".

Article XV
Limitations

Section 1. The National Organization shall **not** be responsible for the commitments or obligations of local chapters or District Councils and their officers unless National Headquarters assumes such liability in advance in writing.

Section 2. The actions of the National Council, convened in a National Convention, shall be binding and effective thereafter as the policy of the National organization, unless otherwise provided.

Section 3. The National Organization shall not advertise or purchase complimentary space in any magazine, newspaper, booklet, souvenir program, or other publication for any purpose whatsoever.

Section 4. The National Organization shall not contribute to any organization, group or individuals for membership dues or projects, except upon the unanimous approval of the National Board.

Continued on Next Page

Who's Who

National JACL, since 1946 has conferred Scrolls and Certificates of Appreciation or Recognition and personalized copies of the Japanese American Creed to individuals and organizations for meritorious and outstanding leadership or contribution to the welfare of persons of Japanese ancestry in America.

The Pacific Citizen compilation, therefore, may be regarded as a "Who's Who" of those who have been most helpful to the cause which JACL has long espoused —"For Better Americans in a Greater America".

Scroll of Recognition

Presented by the National Council

Dean G. Acheson, Secretary of State, 1949-52, for introducing principle of conciliation in the Japanese peace treaty, and as JACL counsel in 1947-48 in the Oyama and Takahashi cases before the U.S. Supreme Court; at San Francisco 1952 Convention.

AMF Pinspotters, Inc., for its encouragement to the National JACL bowling tournaments and annual presentation of two gold watches for all-event winners; at Sacramento 1964 Bowling Tournament.

Rev. Emery Andrews, pastor emeritus, Seattle Japanese Baptist Church, for over 40 years of ministry and devotion to Japanese Americans, building Peace Homes for A-bomb victims of Hiroshima and Nagasaki in postwar Japan; at 1971 Seattle JACL golden jubilee.

Clarence T. Arai, attorney, for his pioneering efforts in organizing the National JACL in 1928-30; at Seattle 1962 Convention.

Frank K. Baker, executive secretary-treasurer, American Bowling Congress, for longtime interest and encouragement to JACL's national bowling tournament, at 1971 JACL silver anniversary bowling tournament at Salt Lake City.

Holmes Baldridge, asst. U.S. attorney general, 1948-52, for humanitarian insight in administering the Evacuation Claims program for the Justice Dept.; at San Francisco 1952 Convention.

Roger C. Baldwin, founder-director of American Civil Liberties Union, for being among first to challenge constitutionality of Evacuation and fighting to retain civilian control of War Relocation Authority, wartime JACL National Sponsor; at San Francisco 1952 Convention.

Roger C. Baldwin, ACLU founder and executive director, for life-long dedication for human freedom and civil liberties; at Detroit 1964 Convention.

Capt. Allan R. Bosworth USN (ret.) of Roanoke, Va., for research and writing a documentary on the Evacuation, "America's Concentration Camps"; at the Chicago 1967 Joint District Convention.

Pearl Buck, Nobel Prize novelist, JACL wartime National Sponsor, for calling attention of the public to international repercussions of Evacuation; at San Francisco 1952 Convention.

Carnegie Corp. of New York, for enccuragement and financial support of the JACL Japanese History Project; at New York 1967 special luncheon.

Oscar L. Chapman, Secretary of the Interior (1950-52), for his distinguished leadership in securing minority rights; at the Chicago 1950 Convention.

George C. Doub, asst. U.S. attorney general (1956-60), for the successful termination of the administrative phases of the Japanese American evacuation claims program; at the Salt Lake 1958 Convention.

Ralph Edward. TV producer, in recognition of "This Is Your Life—Mike Masaoka" program telecast nationwide on Jan. 2, 1957; at the Orange County 1957 District Convention.

Enoch E. Ellison, chief of the Japanese Claims Section, Dept. of Justice, for the successful termination of the administrative phases of the Japanese American evacuation claims program; at Salt Lake 1958 Convention.

Edward J. Ennis, attorney, for organizing 100 distinguished Americans into a Committee for Equality in Naturalization and as JACL counsel drafting legislation embodying principles of citizenship for all qualified resident aliens regardless of race, color or creed; at Los Angeles 1952 Testimonial.

Sen. Hiram L. Fong (R.-Hawaii), for leadership in civil rights, immigration and naturalization and civil service (1959-70); at Chicago 1970 Convention.

Richard W. Gano of Salt Lake City, president of American Bowling Congress, for his personal devotion in promoting democracy through bowling and encouragement to JACL National Bowling Tournament; at the Los Angeles 1959 Tournament.

Chief Justice Phil S. Gibson (ret.) of San Francisco, California Supreme Court, for his decisions invalidating the anti-miscegenation law in 1948 and the alien land law in 1952 and promoting the cause of human rights during his 25 years, of which 24 were as chief justice, on the state supreme court; at San Francisco 1966 District Session.

Harold R. Gordon, Chicago attorney, for a decade of JACL leadership and inspiration to promote the welfare of Japanese Americans; at Salt Lake 1958 Convention.

Robert K. Gray, secretary to President Eisenhower's Cabinet, for being most helpful and cooperative with the Organization to promote the welfare of Japanese Americans; at the White House, Sept. 24, 1960.

George J. Inagaki of Los Angeles, for 30 years of continuous leadership and service to fellow Nisei, two-term national JACL president (1952-56), businessman; at San Jose 1968 Convention Testimonial.

Col. Campbell C. Johnson, administrative assistant to Gen. Hershey of Selective Service System, for protecting the rights of the Nisei under the draft and encouraging the organization of the 442nd and use of the Nisei in military intelligence, at San Francisco 1952 Convention.

Rep. Walter H. Judd (R-Minn.), for leading the successful drive to breach the archaic anti-Oriental exclusion laws; at the Chicago 1950 Convention.

Rep. Walter H. Judd (R-Minn.), for authoring his Equality in Immigration and Naturaliztion bills for all peoples, which became the Asian provisions in the 1952 Act; at the Los Angeles 1952 Testimonial.

Saburo Kido of Los Angeles, for 40 years of continuous leadership and service to fellow Nisei, co-founder of National JACL, three-term national president (1940-1946), attorney and newspaper publisher; at San Diego 1966 Convention Testimonial.

Rep. Cecil R. King (D-Calif.), for effecting passage of 1962 legislation declaring evacuation claim awards as non-taxable; at West Los Angeles 1963 District Convention.

Mrs. Ruth Kingman, Pacific Coast Committee on American Principles and Fair Play, San Francisco, for dedicated efforts to sustain the spirit of Japanese Americans during their darkest days of 1942-45 and arousing the conscience of America to welcome home evacuees to the West Coast; at Detroit 1964 Convention.

Sen. Thomas H. Kuchel (R-Calif.), for effecting passage of 1962 legislation declaring evacuation claim awards as non-taxable; at San Francisco 1964 Testimonial.

Ben Kuroki, Nisei WW2 aerial gunner, for inspiring demonstration of 58 bombing missions over Europe and the Pacific and his 59th Mission at home—a personal crusade against racial bigotry; at Detroit 1964 Convention.

Read Lewis, director of Common Council for American Unity, JACL wartime National Sponsor, for enlisting aid of national organizations in the wartime plight of Japanese in America; at San Francisco 1952 Convention.

Sen. Scott Lucas (D.-Ill.), Senate Majority Leader, for giving vitality to the word, Democracy, in seeking passage of Issei naturalization laws; at the Chicago 1950 Convention.

Mrs. Haruye Masaoka of Los Angeles, for initiating JACL's national scholarship program in 1946; at San Diego 1966 Convention.

Mike M. Masaoka of Washington, D.C., for 30 years of leadership and service to JACL and Japanese American community as JACL secretary, JACL-ADC legislative director, and Washington representative (1940-70); at Chicago 1970 Convention Testimonial.

Mike M. Masaoka, Washington JACL representative, for his leadership which culminated in congressional enactment of Immigration and Nationality Act of 1952 over a presidential veto; at Los Angeles 1952 Testimonial.

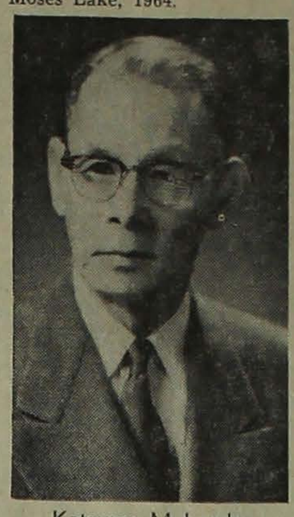
Sen. Pat McCarran (D-Nev.), for co-authoring the Immigration and Nationality Act of 1952, repealing the Oriental Exclusion Act of 1924 and permitting Issei to become naturalized; at Los Angeles 1952 Testimonial.

John J. McCloy, asst. secretary of war, 1941-45, for organizing the 442nd RCT and use of Nisei troops in all theaters of operation, for preventing the military from assuming control of War Relocation Authority, and testifying after the war in support of evacuation claims and Issei naturalization; at San Francisco 1952 Convention.

Sen. Ernest W. McFarland (D - Ariz.), Senate Majority Leader, for leading fight and standing firm to act on Immigration and Naturalization Act in 1952; at Los Angeles 1952 Testimonial.

Rep. George P. Miller (D-Calif.), for arranging the congressional tribute to the Nisei of the Armed Forces; at Oakland 1963 District Session.

Moses Lake (Wash.) High School, for being the first to institute a Japanese language class under JACL program; at Moses Lake, 1964.



Katsuma Mukaeda

Katsuma Mukaeda, counselor, for Issei-Nisei community leadership and recognition of lifetime efforts promoting welfare of Japanese in America by Japanese Government, at 1971 Mukaeda testimonial dinner at Los Angeles.

Dillon S. Myer, director, War Relocation Authority (1942-46), for ably administering the WRA under the most difficult of circumstances and against the most vicious of opposition; at the New York 1946 Testimonial.

Vice President Richard M. Nixon, 1952-60, for leadership as chairman of President's Committee on Government Contracts, and contributions to Japanese Americans while in public service as congressman and senator; at Sacramento 1960 Convention.

Hito Okada of Salt Lake City, for organizing in 1943 and continuing to administer the National JACL Credit Union; at 1964 Detroit Convention.

Clarence E. Pickett, executive director, American Friends Service Committee, Philadelphia, for spearheading the National Student Relocation Program during the war years; at the San Francisco 1952 Convention.

Clarence Pickett, executive director, American Friends Service Committee, for making the difficult Japanese American Evacuation experience a lesson in democracy in action; at Detroit 1964 Convention.

Robert Pirosh, film writer-director, for his honesty and integrity in portraying the Nisei GI in the film, "Go For Broke!"; at the Chicago 1950 Convention.

Dr. Edwin O. Reischauer of Cambridge, Mass., for outstanding contributions to U.S.-Japan relations as a scholar, teacher, author, diplomat and statesman; at Chicago 1970 Convention.

Chief Justice George Rossman (ret.), Oregon supreme court, for his decision invalidating the state alien land law in 1949, exposing it as racial discrimination against resident Japanese; at Puyallup Valley 1965 District Convention.

Dore Schary, MGM producer, for exposing the evils of discrimination through the medium of motion pictures; at the Chicago 1950 Convention.

Tokutaro N. Slocum, for effor Oriental veterans of World War I; at Seattle 1962 Convention.

Mrs. Adelaide Stagbar, Honolulu, for early efforts to gain nonwhite admittance into the Women's International Bowling Congress; at San Jose 1961 Bowling Tournament.

Gen. Joseph M. Swing, Commissioner of Immigration forts in obtaining citizenship and Naturalization, 1952-60, for leadership in expediting Issei naturalizaiton opportunities; at Sacramento 1960 Convention.

Mrs. Marion T. Tajiri, Salt Lake City, for her lyrics of the "JACL Hymn"; at the Salt Lake 1958 Convention.

The Rev. John W. Thomas, as American Baptist Home Mission Society official for arousing churches to social and economic needs of evacuees, and as director of National Japanese American Students Relocation JACL Council and wartime National Sponsor; at San Francisco 1952 Convention.

The Rev. John Thomas, secretary of the Dept. of Cities of American Home Baptist Mission Society, whose Christian devotion gave meaning to America's democratic ideals; at Detroit 1964 Convention.

Norman Thomas, Socialist Party leader, for being first prominent American of national importance to publicly question the legality of the Evacuation and being the first in 1942 to call for government compensation for evacuation losses, JACL wartime National Sponsor; at San Francisco 1952 Convention.

Norman Thomas, Socialist Party leader, for dedication and leadership in the cause of human dignity for over 50 years; at Detroit 1964 Convention.

Marcell Tyrell, Salt Lake City, for composing the music to the "JACL Hymn"; at the Salt Lake 1958 Convention.

Rep. Francis E. Walter (D-Pa.), for co-authoring the Immigration and Nationality Act of 1952, repealing the Oriental Exclusion Act of 1924 and permitting Issei to become naturalized; at Los Angeles 1952 Testimonial.

Roy Wilkins, executive director, NAACP, for leadership in the civil rights struggle for more than 30 years; at Detroit 1964 Convention.

Dr. Thomas T. Yatabe of Chicago, for 40 years of continuous leadership and service to fellow Nisei, organizer of Fresno American Loyalty League in 1949, co-founder of National JACL national president (1934-36), dentist; at Sacramento 1960 Convention Testimonial.

Suma Sugi Yokotake, first JACL lobbyist for Cable Act amendment in 1931, for restoring citizenship to Nisei women married to Issei men; at Seattle 1962 Convention.

#

Certificate of Appreciation-Recognition

Presented by National JACL Board

Esther D. Bartlett, executive director, Los Angeles International Institute, for wartime and postwar services to Japanese Americans; at Los Angeles 1954 Convention.

G. Raymond Booth, chairman of American Friends Service Committee, Pasadena, for wartime and postwar services to Japanese Americans; (posthumously) at Los Angeles 1954 Convention.

Royal Brougham, sports editor, Seattle Post-Intelligencer, for his consistent advocacy of Nisei membership in the then all-white American Bowling Congress, at Seattle 1958 National Bowling Tournament.

Donald Canter, San Francisco News-Call Bulletin staff writer, whose newspaper articles aroused wide public support against Federal attempts to tax evacuation claim awards; at San Francisco 1964 Testimonial.

William Carr, Pasadena realtor, for wartime and postwar services to Japanese Americans; at Los Angeles 1954 Convention.

The Rev. Frank Costello, S.J., executive vice president, Seattle University, for substantial efforts as a member of the Washington Statewide Committee for SJR 20; at Seattle 1967 Installation.

Cecil I. Craft, state senator of North Platte, Neb., for co-authoring and securing passage of bill to repeal the Nebraska anti-miscegenation law, at Omaha 1964 Installation.

Homer D. Crotty, Los Angeles, former president of California Bar Assn., for wartime and postwar services to Japanese Americans; at Los Angeles 1954 Convention.

Edward Danner, state senator of Omaha, for co-authoring and securing passage of bill to repeal the Nebraska anti-miscegenation law, at Omaha 1964 Installation.

Joe Davis, president, Washington State Labor Council, AFL-CIO, of Seatte, for substantial efforts as a member of the Washington Statewide Committee for SJR 20; at Seattle 1967 Installation.

William F. Devin, former Seattle mayor, for substantial efforts as a member of the Washington Statewide Committee for SJR 20; at Seattle 1967 Installation.

Verne Dusenberry, Portland attorney, for initially challenging in 1945 the constitutionality of the Oregon alien land law, which the state supreme court concurred in 1949—first time an alien land law was invalidated; at Portland 1963 District Convention.

Edward E. Elliott, state assemblyman from Los Angeles, for securing passage of the old age assistance to Issei bill; at Los Angeles 1955 District Council session.

Arthur Gaeth, Salt Lake radio newscaster, for faith in Americans of Japanese ancestry and courage in upholding the principles of democracy as JACL wartime National Sponsor; at Salt Lake 1958 Convention.

Grant Gardener, Idaho state representative of Payette County, for sponsoring and curing repeal of alien land law, anti-miscegenation law and bill to give Oriental citizens the right to vote; at Snake River Valley 1963 District Session (posthumosuly).

Alan Hart, Portland attorney, for outstanding services in having the Oregon alien land law invalidated by the state supreme court; at Portland 1963 District Convention.

Philip Hayasaka, of Seattle, for substantial efforts in the successful 1966 campaign to have the Washington alien land law repealed; at Gresham-Troutdale 1967 District Convention.

The Rev. Aaron A. Heist, Huntington Park minister and chairman of the ACLU branch in southeast Los Angeles, for wartime and postwar services to Japanese Americans; at Los Angeles 1954 Convention.

Heitaro Hikida of Seattle, for substantial efforts in the successful 1966 campaign to have the Washington alien land law repealed; at Gresham-Troutdale 1967 District Convention.

Frank Hisayasu of Spokane, for substantial efforts in the 1966 campaign to have the Washington alien land law repealed; at Gresham-Troutdale 1967 District Convention.

Dr. John Kanda of Puyallup Valley, for substantial efforts in the successful 1966 campaign to have the Washington alien land law repealed; at Gresham-Troutdale 1967 District Convention.

George Kawasaki of White River Valley, for substantial efforts in the 1966 campaign to have the Washington alien land law repealed; at Gresham-Troutdale 1967 District Convention.

William Kent, Hollywood, for fighting anti-Nisei discrimination within the American Legion; at Los Angeles 1954 Convention.

Takeshi Kubota

Takeshi Kubota of Seattle, for leadership in two campaigns on Washington alien land law repeal; at Portland 1962 District Convention.

Fr. Hugh T. Lavery, M.M., superior of Maryknoll Mission at Los Angeles, for wartime and postwar services to Japanese Americans; at Los Angeles 1954 Convention.

Lever Bros. of Chicago, for encouragement of and consideration to JACL National President Shigeo Wakamatsu (1958-60); at Seattle 1962 Convention.

E. B. MacNaughton, president of First National Bank of Portland, for faith in Americans of Japanese ancestry and courage in upholding the principles of democracy as JACL wartime National Sponsor, at Portland 1957 District National Sponsor; at Portland 1957 District Session.

Thomas A. Maloney (R-San Francisco), state assemblyman, for his leadership in placing Prop. 13 (to repeal the alien land law) on the ballot; at San Francisco 1956 Convention.

S. C. Masterson, state assemblyman from Salinas, for securing passage of the old age assistance to Issei bill; at Salinas 1955 District Council session.

James Matsuoka of Seattle, for substantial efforts in the successful 1966 campaign to have the Washington alien land law repealed; at Gresham-Troutdale 1967 District Convention.

Loren Miller, NAACP legal counsel, for wartime services to Japanese Americans; at Los Angeles 1954 Convention.

Robert Mizukami of Puyallup Valley, for substantial efforts in the successful 1966 acampaign to have the Washington alien land law repealed, at Gresham-Troutdale 1967 District Convention.

George Murakami of Puyallup Valley, for substantial efforts in the successful 1966 campaign to have the Washington alien land law repealed; at Gresham-Troutdale 1967 District Convention.

Mrs. Burton W. Musser of Salt Lake, volunteer social worker, for faith in Americans of Japanese ancestry and courage in upholding the principles of democracy as JACL wartime National Sponsor; at Salt Lake 1958 Convention.

Mrs. Kimi Nakanishi of Seattle, for substantial efforts in the successful 1966 campaign to have the Washington alien land law repealed; at Gresham-Troutdale 1967 District

Nebraska Psychiatric Institute of Omaha, for encouragement of and consideration to JACL National President K. Patrick Okura (1962-64); at Omaha 1967 Twentieth Anniversary.

Joe Nishioka of Idaho Falls, co-chairman of successful Idaho SJR 1 campaign, to give Oriental citizens the right to vote; at Salt Lake 1963 District Session.

W. W. Norton & Co., of New York, in appreciation for publishing Capt. Bosworth's "America's Concentration Camps"; at Chicago 1967 Joint District Convention.

Fern Orme, state senator of Lincoln, for co-authoring and securing passage of bill to repeal the Nebraska anti-miscegenation law; at Omaha 1964 Installation.

Henry B. Owen, Seattle civic leader, for leadership and dedication as chairman of the Washington Statewide Citizens Committee for SJR 20 to have alien land law repealed; at SJR 20 Victory Banquet, Seattle, 1966.

James G. Patton of Denver, president, National Farmers Union, for faith in Americans of Japanese ancestry and courage in upholding the principles of democracy as JACL wartime National Sponsor; at Omaha 1957 District Convention.

Clarence E. Pickett, Nobel Peace Prize winner and executive director of American Friends Service Committee, Philadelphia, for faith in Americans of Japanese ancestry and courage in upholding the principles of democracy as JACL wartime National Sponsor; at the Chicago 1957 Joint District Convention.

Merrill Pollack, managing editor, W. W. Norton & Co., of New York, for seeking out and commissioning Capt. Bosworth in writing the Evacuation documentary, "America's Concentration Camps"; at Chicago 1967 Joint District Convention.

Raymond K. Procunier, director, Calif. State Dept. of Corrections, for encouragement of and consideration of JACL National President Jerry Enomoto; at 1970 Chicago Convention.

Prudential Insurance Co. of America, for its sponsorship of "The Twentieth Century" documentary on "The Nisei—the Pride and the Shame" ably narrated by Walter Cronkite on CBS-TV; at the Chicago 1967 Joint District Convention.

Bishop C. S. Reifsnider, retired Episcopal bishop at Pasadena, and a National JACL Sponsor, for wartime and postwar services to Japanese Americans; at Los Angeles 1954 Convention.

Joseph I. Rikimaru, pioneer Issei, for promoting the welfare of the Japanese American community and leadership in postwar JACL legislative program; at San Francisco 1968 Fortieth Anniversary Installation.

Orville Robertson, lobbyist for the Washington State Assn. of Realtors, of Seattle, for substantial efforts as a member of the Washington Statewide Committee for SJR 20; at Seattle 1967 Installation.

Rosenberg Foundation, San Francisco, for its invaluable assistance in re-establishment of JACL Office in San Francisco in 1946 to assist returning evacuees; at San Francisco 1956 Convention.

Toru Sakahara

Toru Sakahara of Seattle, for substantial efforts in the successful campaign to have the Washington alien land law repealed; at Gersham-Troutdale 1967 District Convention.

Sauce Shimojima of White River Valley, for substantial efforts in the 1966 campaign to have the Washington alien land law repealed; at Gresham-Troutdale 1967 District Convention.

Robert F. Smith, Oregon state representative, for leadership in passage of Oregon's no tax on evacuation claim awards; at Boise 1963 Convention.

Charles A. Sprague, former governor of Oregon, editor of The Statesman, Salem, for faith in Americans of Japanese ancestry and courage in upholding the principles of democracy as JACL wartime National Sponsor; at Portland 1957 District Session.

Dr. Robert L. Stearns, president of Univ. of Colorado, for faith in Americans of Japanese ancestry and courage in upholding the principles of democracy as JACL wartime National Sponsor; at Omaha 1957 District Convention.

George Sugai of Snake River Valley, co-chairman of successful Idaho SJR 1 campaign, to give Oriental citizens the right to vote; at Salt Lake 1963 District Session.

Mrs. Sarah Sugimoto of Puyallup Valley, for substantial efforts in the 1966 campaign to have the Washington alien land law repealed; at Gresham-Troutdale 1967 District Convention.

Monroe Sweetland, state senator and publisher of Milwaukie (Ore.) Review, for faith in Americans of Japanese ancestry and courage in upholding the principles of democracy as JACL wartime National Sponsor; at Portland 1957 District Session.

Charles P. Taft, mayor of Cincinnati, for faith in Americans of Japanese ancestry and courage in upholding the principles of democracy as JACL wartime National Sponsor; at Cincinnati 1956 District Convention.

Tom Takemura of Puyallup Valley, for substantial efforts in the successful 1966 campaign to have the Washington alien land law repealed; at Gresham-Troutdale 1967 District Convention.

George D. Thomas, executive director, Los Angeles County Conference on Community Relations, for wartime and postwar services to Japanese Americans; at Los Angeles 1954 Convention.

Carroll Thompson, Omaha JACLer, for his "behind the scenes" activities to have the bill repealing the Nebraska anti-miscegenation law sponsored; at Omaha 1965 Installation.

Dr. Terrance Toda of Seattle, for substantial efforts in the successful 1966 campaign to have the Washington alien land law repealed; at Gresham-Troutdale 1967 District Convention.

Arthur Yturri, Oregon state representative from Malheur County, for leadership in passage of Oregon's no tax on evacuation claim awards; at Boise 1963 District Convention. #

Japanese American Creed

Presented by National JACL

Ernest Besig, San Francisco ACLU, for upholding American principles of fair play during World War II; at San Francisco 1952 Convention.

Allen C. Blaisdell, director, International House, Berkeley, for upholding American principles of fair play during World War II; at San Francisco 1952 Convention.

Eugene Block, San Francisco Jewish Community Relations Council, for upholding American principles of fair play during World War II, at San Francisco 1952 Convention.

George B. Collins, California state assemblyman, for upholding American principles of fair play during World War II; at San Francisco 1952 Convention.

William Davis, associate director of Stiles Hall, Univ. of California at Berkeley, for upholding American principles of fair play during World War II; at San Farncisco 1952 Convention.

Mrs. William Davis, San Francisco International Institute, for upholding American principles of fair play during World War II; at San Francisco 1952 Convention.

Josephine Duveneck, of American Friends Service Committee, San Francisco, for holding American principles of fair play during World War II; at San Francisco 1952 Convention.

Dr. Galen Fisher, chairman, Committee on American Principles and Fair Play at Berkeley, for services to Japanese Americans during World War II; at San Francisco 1952 Convention.

Dr. Alfred Fisk, professor of philosophy, San Francisco State College, for upholding American principles of fair play during World War II; at San Francisco 1952 Convention.

State Sen. Gerald O'Gara, then San Francisco attorney, for upholding American principles of fair play during World War II; at San Francisco 1952 Convention.

Rep. Franck Havenner (R-Calif.), for services to Japanese Americans during World War II, at San Francisco 1952 Convention.

Edward Howden, director, San Francisco Council for Civic Unity for upholding American principles of fair play during World War II; at San Francisco 1952 Convention.

Rep. Daniel K. Inouye, (D-Hawaii), on being elected the first Nisei congressman; at San Francisco 1965 Reception.* (Original Copy)

Harry L. Kingman, director of Stiles Hall, Univ. of California at Berkeley, for upholding American principles of fair play during World War II, at San Francisco 1952 Convention.

Mrs. Harry L. Kingman, San Francisco International Institute, for upholding American principles of fair play during World War II; at San Francisco 1952 Convention.

Takeshi Kubota of Seattle, in recognition as three-times chairman of the Washington Alien Law repeal campaign (1960, 1962, 1966) with final success; at Gresham-Troutdale 1967 District Convention.* (Original Copy)

Seaton W. Manning, executive, San Francisco Urban League, for upholding American principles of fair play during World War II; at San Francisco 1952 Convention.

State Sen. George Miller, Jr. (D-Alameda County), for upholding American principles of fair play during World War II; at San Francisco 1952 Convention.

Rep. George P. Miller, (D-Calif.), for authoring bill restoring rights of Nisei civil service workers denied by Evacution; at San Francisco 1952 Convention.

The Rt. Rev. Edward L. Parson, of San Francisco, National wartime Sponsor, for upholding American principles of fair play during World War II, at San Francisco 1952 Convention.

Earl Rabb, San Francisco Jewish Community Relations Council staff member, for upholding American principles of fair play during World War II; at San Francisco 1952 Convention.

Rabbi Irving F. Reichert, for upholding American principles of fair play during World War II; at San Francisco 1952 Convention.

Fred Ross, director, California Federation of Civic Unity, for upholding American principles of fair play during World War II; at San Francisco 1952 Convention.

Rep. John Shelley (D-Calif.), for services to Japanese Americans during World War II; at San Francisco 1952 Convention.

Ira Shimasaki of Washington, D.C., for longtime efforts as chairman of JACL National Arlington National Cemetery Committee; at Cleveland 1963 Joint District Convention.* (Original Copy)

Stephen Thierman, of American Friends Service Committee, for upholding American principles of fair play during World War II; at San Francisco 1952 Convention.

Annie Clo Watson, executive director of San Francisco International Institute, for upholding American principles of fair play during World War II; at San Francisco 1952 Convention.

State Sen. George Miller, Jr. (D-Alameda County), for upholding American principles of fair play during World War II; at San Francisco 1952 Convention.

Rep. George P. Miller, (D-Calif.), for authoring bill restoring rights of Nisei civil service workers denied by Evacution; at San Francisco

Rep. Daniel K. Inouye, (D-Hawaii), on being elected the first Nisei congressman; at San Francisco 1965 Reception.* (Original Copy)

Harry L. Kingman, director of Stiles Hall, Univ. of California at Berkeley, for upholding American principles of fair play during World War II, at San Francisco 1952 Convention.

Mrs. Harry L. Kingman, San Francisco International Institute, for upholding American principles of fair play during World War II; at San Francisco 1952 Convention.

Takeshi Kubota of Seattle, in recognition as three-times chairman of the Washington Alien Law repeal campaign (1960, 1962, 1966) with final success; at Gresham-Troutdale 1967 District Convention.* (Original Copy)

Seaton W. Manning, executive, San Francisco Urban League, for upholding American principles of fair play during World War II; at San Francisco 1952 Convention.

State Sen. George Miller, Jr. (D-Alameda County), for upholding American principles of fair play during World War II; at San Francisco 1952 Convention.

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JACL Constitution-

Continued from Previous Page

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ADDENDUM

Creed, Slogan, Hymn

Section 1. "The Japanese American Creed" as read in the United States Senate Chamber by Senator Elbert D. Thomas of Utah, and printed in the Congressional Record, May 9, 1941, shall be the official Creed of the members of this Organization.

JAPANESE AMERICAN CREED

I am proud that I am an American citizen of Japanese ancestry, for my very background makes me appreciate more fully the wonderful advantage of this nation. I believe in her institutions, ideals, and traditions; I glory in her heritage; I boast of her history; I trust in her future. She has granted me liberties and opportunities such as no individual enjoys in this world today. She has given me an education befitting kings. She has entrusted me with the responsibilities of the franchise. She has permitted me to build a home, to earn a livelihood, to worship, think, speak, and act as I please—as a free man equal to every other man.

Although some individuals may discriminate against me, I shall never become bitter or lose faith, for I know that such persons are not representative of the majority of the American people. True, I shall do all in my power to discourage such practices, but I shall do it in the American way; above board, in the open, through courts of law, by education, by proving myself to be worthy of equal treatment and consideration. I am firm in my belief that American sportsmanship and attitude of fair play will judge citizenship on the basis of action and achievement, and not on the basis of physical characteristics.

Because I believe in America, and I trust she believes in me, and because I have received innumerable benefits from her, I pledge myself to do honor to her at all times and in all places, to support her Constitution; to obey her laws; to respect her Flag; to defend her against all enemies, foreign or domestic; to actively assume my duties and obligations as a citizen; cheerfully and without any reservations whatsoever, in the hope that I may become a better American in a greater America.

—Mike M. Masaoka

Section 2. The slogans of this Organization shall be "Security Through Unity" and "For Better Americans in a Greater America", suggested by Sumio Miyamoto and Mike Masaoka, respectively.

Section 3. The "JACL Hymn" with words by Marion Tajiri and music by Marcel J. Tyrrell has been officially adopted by the National Council.

JACL HYMN

There was a dream my father dreamed for me
A land in which all men are free—
Then the desert camp with watch-towers high
Where life stood still, 'mid sand and brooding sky
Out of the war in which my brothers died—
Their muted voices with mine cried
This is our dream that all men shall be free—
This is our creed we'll live in loyalty
God help us rid the land of bigotry—
That we may walk in peace and dignity.

#

JACL Bowling Tournament Champions

National JACL assumed sponsorship and coordination of the then Intermountain Nisei Bowling Tournament at Salt Lake City from 1947 to work for elimination of the "whites only" restrictive membership in national bowling organizations.

In 1950, the National JACL Advisory Board on Bowling was organized and the women's division became a part of the official JACL tournament. In 1951, the tournament gained sanction for the first time under the American Bowling Congress and Women's International Bowling Congress following the elimination of race as a qualification for membership in these bodies.

In 1958, JACL began to recognize "300" games bowled by Nisei in regular play. The following year, the bowlers began to contribute to a special 300 Fund to recognize bowlers rolling perfect games within the tournament.

In 1962, JACL expanded tournament eligibility to those who are members for two consecutive years including the year of the Tournament.

The annual tournament champions are:

MEN'S SINGLES

1947 Dr. Jun Kurumada, SLC..601
1948 Harley Kusumoto, Chgo...676
1949 Larry Mekata, Honolulu..651
1950 Gene Sato, Pocatello.....646
1951 Shun Nakayama, Denver..692
1952 Dr. Jun Kurumada, SLC ..696
1953 Henri Takaashi, S.F.....691
1954 Ed Eda, Chicago.....630
(tie) George Inai, S.F.....630
1955 John Kasano, San Jose....670
1956 Bob Shiba, Salt Lake.....665
1957 Yulene Takai, Sacramento.654
1958 Ace Mori, Pocatello.....685
1959 Shiro Kitabayashi, L.A....661
1960 George Otsuki, Denver...644
1961 Tok Ishizawa, L.A.....607
1962 Sho Torigoe, Honolulu....713
1963 Roy Kunisawa, G. Grove.689
1964 Fuzzy Shimada, San Jose.715
1965 Hal Kim, Hawaii.....696
1966 Preston Morishige, Denv..685
1967 Mas Kinoshita, L.A.....738
1968 Hal Kim, Hawaii.....684
1969 Isa Tachiyama, L.A.....682
1970 Hiroo Sugimachi, Japan..672
1971 Dean Asami, EB.....685

MEN'S DOUBLES

1947 Shorty Tanaka-Harley Kusumoto, Chicago 1095
1948 Mush Matsumoto - Tak Fujiwara, Chicago 1191
1949 Dick Ikeda-Tats Nagase, San Francisco 1196
1950 George Kobo - George Yasukochi, Los Angeles.....1179
1951 Shozo Hiraizumi-Ken Takeno, SLC 1181
1952 George Inai-Kayo Hayakawa, San Francisco 1174
1953 George Gee-Henri Takahashi, San Francisco 1269
1954 Rocky Yamanaka-Art Omori, Chicago 1249
1955 Lawrence Fujimoto-Horace Iwanaka, Hawaii 1186
1956 Gish Endo-Fuzzy Shimada, San Francisco 1256
1957 Charles Sonoda (S.L.C.) Shozo Hiraizumi (L.A.)..1267
1958 Johnny Yasukochi-Howie Uyehara, Los Angeles....1267
1959 Shig Nakagiri-Jack Miyake, Los Angeles 1275
1960 Tad Yamada-Sam Kawanishi, Los Angeles 1245
1961 John Yasukochi-George Wong, Los Angeles 1272
1962 Howie Wong-Tom Yego, Sacramento 1246
1963 Tom Muroya-Bill Okubo, Denver 1237
1964 Hit Okada, Los Angeles, Gary Yamauchi, Gardena..1418
1965 Jake Yago, Denver Ken Matsuda 1257
1966 Hank Narasaki-Sandy Kaya, Eastbay 1231
1967 Shig Nakagiri-Tak Rikimaru, Los Angeles 1317
1968 Jim Sakamoto-Mas Ono, Seattle 1264
1969 Sanford Kaneshiro-Gene Silva, Hawaii 1277
1970 Kaz Yamasaki-Tosh Funai, Seattle 1283
1971 Kats Nomura-George Nomura, Albany 1257

MEN'S TEAM

1947 L.A. JACL All Stars....2826
Paul Ishizawa, Tad Yamada, Tok Ishizawa, Nob Ishizawa, Bowman Chung.
1948 Okada Insurance, S.L.C..2849
Tad Sako, Sho Hirsizumi, Maki Kaizumi, Dr. Jun Kurumada, George Kishida.
1949 Robertson's Nursry, L.A..2808
George Kobo, George Takeuchi, Yo Nomura, Kaz Katayama, George Yasukochi.
1950 Towata Flowers, Alameda 2809
Dick Ikeda, Tad Sako, Chy Kawakami, Gish Endo, Fuzzy Shimada.
1951 Sequoia Nursery Redwood City 2792
Dick Ikeda, Tad Sako, Chy Kawakami, Gish Endo, Fuzzy Shimada.
1952 Marigold Arcade, Chicago 2823
Shig Nabeta, Tak Nabeta, George Kasai, Bob Miyakawa, Sock Kojima.
1953 Sequoia Nursery, Redwood City 2912
Dick Ikeda, Gish Endo, Chy Kawakami, Tad Sako, Fuzzy Shimada.
1954 Marigold Arcade, Chicago 2922
Tom Hashimoto, Tome Fuji, Watts Uchida, Bob Miyakawa, Sock Kojima.
1955 Coffee Strawberries, Sacramento 2842
Jim Matsui, Joe Hom, Gil Ishisaka, Tsuto Hironaka, Dubby Tsugawa.
1956 Gayway Bowl, Caldwell, Idaho 2843
Shig Nishimoto, George Saito, Tony Miyasako, Geo. Vaughn, Bill Nishioka.
1957 Standard Produce, Salt Lake 2754
Speedy Shiba, Choppy Umemoto, George Sakashita, Bob Shiba, Harry Imamura.
1958 Sequoia Nursery, Redwood City 2960
Dixon Ikeda, Gish Endo, George Furuya, Tats Nagase, Fuzzy Shimada.
1959 Southwest L.A. JACL....2855
Tak Ushiyama, Rich Young, George Uyehara, Sus Kyono, Yuki Uradomo.
1960 Granada Fish Mkt. No. 1, Denver 2953
Shun Nakayama, Jim Ota, Sam Inai, George Nagai, Willie Hasegawa.
1961 Tahitia Sports Center, San Jose 2931
Roy Santo, Sappo Emoto, Wright Inouye, George Takata, Mich Shiomoto.
1962 Electrical Contractors, Pocatello 2968
Joe Sato, Shin Kawamura, Will Kawamura, Ace Mori, Steve Sato.
1963 Tom Kitayama, Honolulu.3008
Dave Kanno, Ed Mori, Tim Kitayama, David Muramoto, Sanford Kaneshiro.
1964 Hawaii Perennial Stars..3262
Alfred Papas, Gary Shindo, Merle Kidoguchi, Taro Miyasato, James Akasaki.
1965 Premiere Lanes, Santa Fe Springs.....2922
Gary Yamauchi, Hit Ohara, Ken Uchida, George Iseri, Haj Fukumoto.
1966 Premiere Lanes, Santa Fe Surings.....2824
Gary Yamauchi, Hit Ohara, Ken Uchida, George Iseri, Yosh Fujita.
1967 Craig Automotive Parts, Honolulu 3004
Atsushi Hasebe, Harry Kimura, Sanford Kaneshiro, Ken Ishiki, Gene Silva.
1968 Hickory Hut, Seattle.....3100
Jim Terada, Ernie Nagai, Gordy Hirai, Don Ohashi, Kaz Fujita.
1969 Gardena JACL, Gardena 3059
Gary Yamauchi, Hit Ohara, Ty Kajimoto, Tad Yamada, John Suzuki.
1970 Columbia Bowling Ball, San Jose 2980
Dick Ogawa, Kim Mune, Dean Asami, Ken Namimatsu, Fuzzy Shimada.
1971 South Seas Cafe, SLC ...3038
Ted Okawa, Ike Ogata, Tami Takagi, Walt Masuda, Yuji Okumura.

MEN'S ALL EVENTS

1947 Shig Hironaka, Ontario...1719
1948 Shorty Tanaka, Chicago..1786
1949 Harley Kusumoto, L.A...1779
1950 Dick Ikeda, S.F.....1809
1951 Shun Nakayama, Denver.1777
1952 Ken Yee, Sacramento.....1837
1953 Henri Takahashi, S.F.....1902
1954 Rocky Yamanaka, Chgo..1834
1955 Ko Arihara, Long Beach.1789
1956 Fuzzy Shimada, S.F.....1880
1957 Yulene Takai, Sacto.....1815
1958 Henry Aragaki, Honolulu.1907
1959 Moose Furukawa, Gda...1822
1960 Shun Nakayama, Denver.1849
1961 Tok Ishizawa, L.A.....1881
1962 Sho Torigoe, Honolulu....1918
1963 Bill Okubo, Denver.....1937
1964 Taro Miyasato, Hawaii.....1938
1965 Hal Kim, Hawaii 1881
1966 Gary Yamauchi, Gardena.1863
1967 Geo. Hirabayashi, Sacto..1980
1968 Hal Kim, Hawaii.....1910
1969 Gary Yamauchi, Gardena.1908
1970 Ken Namimatsu, S Jo ..1839
1971 Walt Masuda, SLC.....1911

VETERANS ALL EVENTS

1961 Gish Endo, San Leandro..1796
1962 Sam Kawanishi, L.A.....1796
1963 Ace Mori, Pocatello.....1770
1964 Ken Yee, Sac'to.....1877
1965 Moon Kataoka, L.A.....1775
1966 Gary Yamauchi, Gardena.1863
1967 Hiro Kayasuga, Gardena.1880
1968 Fuzzy Shimada, S.J.....1875
1969 Sam Kawanishi, L.A.....1851
1970 George Iseri, Long Bch..1810
1971 Pap Miya, SLC.....1819

OVERALL EVENTS
(15 Games)

1963 Al Ah Sam, L.A.....3095
1964 Taro Miyasato, Hawaii...3267
1965 .....
1967 Mac Sugano, L.A.....3155
1968 Hal Kim, Hawaii.....3125
(18 Games)
1969 Gary Yamauchi, Gardena.3678
1970 .....
1971 Gary Yamauchi, Gda.....3699

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WOMEN'S SINGLES

1947 Betty Kurokawa, Salt L...526
1948 Amy Konishi, Denver....510
1949 Masa Ikebuchi, Salt Lake 533
1950 Maxine Kato, Ogden.....551
1951 Chuckie Watanabe, L.A...546
1952 Aiko Fujimoto, L.A.....551
1953 Chiyo Tashima, L.A.....588
1954 Yo Shigehara, Chicago....581
1955 Emi Murotsune, San Jose.563
1956 Lois Yut, Seattle.....565
1957 Sumi Sasaki, Richmond...603
1958 Kay Yuto, Eastbay.....608
1959 Nobu Asami, Oakland.....652
1960 Mats Ito, Denver.....596
1961 Amy Konishi, Rocky Ford.598
1962 Lucy Minamishin, S.J.....608
1963 Lillian Sato, Honolulu....607
1964 Nobu Asami, Albany.....674
1965 Mary Yuba, L.A.....609
1966 Sumi Shimizu, Mtn. Vw...614
1967 Amy Hayashi, L.A.....732
1968 Yuri Miura, Sac'to.....615
1969 Sets Harada, Rocky Ford..637
1970 Marge Morishige, Dnv ...615
1971 Mas Fujii, L.A. 639

WOMEN'S DOUBLES

1947 Rosa Higashi-Eiko Watanabe, Denver 1030
1948 Amy Konishi-Helen Murasaka, Denver 993
1949 Julia Wong-Mickey Tsuruta, Denver 993
1950 Iris Weinfurter-Toshi Mizuno, Los Angeles 1033
1951 Yoyo Konishi-Fumi Lee, Seattle 989
1952 Lois Yut-Kazie Yokoyama, Seattle 975
1953 June Jue-Chiyo Tashima, Los Angeles 1061
1954 June Jue-Chiyo Tashima, Los Angeles 1022
1955 June June-Chiyo Tashima, Los Angeles 1108
1956 Mary Matsumura-Mas Fujii, Los Angeles 1092
1957 Maxine Kato (Ogden) Rosa Mayeda (Denver)...1130
1958 Mickey Oyama-Lois Yut, Seattle 1120
1959 Chiyo Tashima-Judy Sakata, Los Angeles 1171
1960 Beverly Wong-Dusty Mizunoue, Los Angeles 1159
1961 Lillian Sato-Betty Ramirez, Honolulu 1153
1962 Shiz Nakazawa-Judy Lee, Los Angeles 1112
1963 Nancy Fujita-Sumi Shimada, Eastbay 1159
1964 Muts Lym-Edie Fujioka, San Francisco 1258
1965 Jeanne Kusumoto-Alice Fong, Los Angeles 1111
1966 Mari Matsuzawa-Judy Lee, Los Angeles 1140
1967 Amy Hayashi-Pauline Louie, Los Angeles 1204
1968 Nobu Asami, Richmond, Lois Yut, S.F. 1146
1969 Dusty Mizunoue-Mari Matsuzawa, Los Angeles.....1173
1970 Dusty Mizunoue, L.A.-Mary DeBarbrie, S.J. 1203
1971 Sachi Ikeda-Sayo Togami, S.J. 1143

WOMEN'S TEAM

1947 Denver 2267
Amy Konishi, Lillian Goto, Masako Kojima, Eiko Watanabe, Rosa Higashi.
1948 Salt Lake City Stars.....2162
Mieko Kusaba, Chiyo Arita, Judy Haramoto, Lylienne Kurisaki, Maxine Kato.
1949 Los Angeles All Stars....2387
Yas Yasukochi, Mickey Tsuruta, Nobie Watanabe, Rhoda Kobo, Julia Wong.
1950 Seattle All Stars.....2458
Yoyo Konishi, Miye Ishikawa, Sue Lew, Jean Terao, Fumi Yoshida.
1951 Stonehurst Nursry, Bkly.2238
Terry Umene, Nobu Asami, Ayako Kawamoto, Edy Kawakami, Asako Kawamoto.
1952 Main Bowl, Seattle.....2332
Miye Ishikawa, Kazie Yokoyama, Carol Daty, Fudge Sakanishi, Lois Yut.
1953 Tashima Bros., L.A.....2517
June Jue, Mary Matsumura, Chuckie Watanabe, Mas Fujii, Chiyo Tashima.
1954 Marigold Arcade, Chgo...2492
Toshi Inahara, Molly Sakamoto, Bessie Miyata, Flora Morita, Lucy Sato.
1955 Tashima Bros., L.A.....2376
June Jue, Mary Matsumura, Mas Fujii, Chuckie Seki, Chiyo Tashima.
1956 Tashima Bros., L.A.....2523
Mari Matsuzawa, Betty Daly, Mary Matsumura, Chuckie Seki, Mas Fujii.
1957 Tashima Bros., L.A.....2560
Sets Nishida, Mari Matsuzawa, Mary Matsumura, Mas Fujii, Chiyo Tashima.
1958 California Bowlers 2625
Micki Inouye, Sayo Togami, Kay Yuto, Kim Furuya, Nobu Asami.
1959 Downtown Bowl, S.F....2586
Muts Lym, Jen Hayakawa, Shina Wada, Norma Sugiyama, Suzy Toda.
1960 Holiday Bowl, L.A.....2679
Dusty Mizunoue, Mari Matsuzawa, Beverly Wong, Kayko Harada, Judy Sakata.
1961 Aloha Bowl, Honolulu....2724
Lillian Sato, Betty Ramirez, Edith Kim, Martha Barrios, Frances Klein.
1962 Man Jen Low, L.A.....2658
Heidi Inouye, Chiz Yamagawa, Lil Shinagawa, Eiko Nomura, Alice Fong.
1963 Holiday Bowl, L.A.....2722
Dusty Mizunoue, Mari Matsuzawa, Alice Fong, Judy Sakata, Chiyo Tashima.
1964 Holiday Bowl, L.A.....2843
Dusty Mizunoue, Mari Matsuzawa, Alice Fong, Chiyo Tashima, Judy Sakata.
1965 Hada Auto Sv., Denver..2694
Susan Tawara, Sachi Yoshimura, Jane Hada, Mits Nakagawa, Amy Konishi.
1966 Kikkoman International, San Francisco 2620
Lois Yut, Lucy Minamishin, Sayo Togami, Nobu Asami, Judy Lee.
1967 Jewels by George No. 2, Los Angeles 2870
Dusty Mizunoue, Pat Nakahara, Heidi Inouye, Mari Matsuzawa, Judy Sakata.
1968 Imperial Lanes, Seattle..2618
Tomo Mizuki, Pat Tanagi, Fumi Yamasaki, Hattie Hiroo, Alicia Mar.
1969 Holiday Stardust No. 1, West Covina 2654
Dusty Mizunoue, Kayko Sonoda, Jean Kusumoto, Mari Matsuzawa, Judy Sakata.
1970 Eastbay NBA 2842
Louis Yut, Aya Kurakawa, Tomo Barman, Nancy Fujita, Nobu Asami
1971 Hada Automotive Sv, Denver 2622
Susan Tawara, Rose Tavella, Sets Harada, Amy Konishi, Mats Ito.

WOMEN'S ALL EVENTS

1947 Rosa Higashi, Denver....1396
1948 Amy Konishi, Denver...1501
1949 Julia Wong, L.A.....1594
1950 June Jue, L.A.....1585
1951 Chiyo Tashima, L.A.....1504
1952 Chiyo Tashima, L.A.....1544
1953 Chiyo Tashima, L.A.....1668
1954 Yo Shigehara, Chicago...1635
1955 Chiyo Tashima, L.A.....1747
1956 Dotty Andrade, Hawaii..1665
1957 Lois Yut, Seattle.....1667
1958 Nobu Asami, Eastbay...1760
1959 Nobu Asami, Oakland....1814
1960 Mats Ito, Denver.....1741
1961 Judy Sakata, L.A.....1755
1962 Lucy Minamishin, S.J....1734
1963 Mari Matsuzawa, L.A.....1824
1964 Muts Lym, S.F.....1827
1965 Sayo Togami, San Jose..1727
1966 Mari Matsuzawa, L.A.....1733
1967 Alice Fong, L.A.....1750
1968 Lois Yut, S.F.....1701
1969 Dusty Mizunoue, L.A.....1733
1970 Nobu Asami, Eastbay ..1729
1971 Mas Fujii, L.A. 1693

OVERALL EVENTS
(13 Games)

1963 Mari Matsuzawa, L.A....2596
1964 Judy Sakata, L.A.....2628
1967 Judy Lee, L.A.....2581
1968 Massy Kobayashi, Seattle.2404
(16 Games)
1969 Nobu Asami, Richmond..3176
1970 .....
1971 Mari Matsuzawa, L.A. ..3060

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— SPECIAL EVENTS — MIXED DOUBLES

1947 Grace Ota (SLC)-Shorty Tanaka, Chicago 1064
1948 Amy Konishi-Sam Kawanishi, Denver 1080
1949 Julia Wong-Stanley Wong, Los Angeles 1051
1950 Yoyo Konishi-Tak Shibuya, Seattle 1083
1951 Marge Miyakawa-Pluto Shimamura, Los Angeles....1192
1952 Julia Wong-Dixon Ikeda, San Francisco 1133
1953 Inez Kama (Honolulu) George Kobo, (L.A.).....1067
1954 June Jue-Easy Fujimoto, Los Angeles 1110
1955 Chiyo Tashima (L.A.)-George Inai, S.F. 1174
1956 Lois Itano-Roy Kubosumi, Boise Valley 1127
1957 Nobu Asami (Berk.)-Fuzzy Shimada, San Francisco..1139
1958 Carol Suguro (Seattle)-Cliff Ichimasa (Honolulu) 1176
1959 Mas Fujii-Tad Yamada, Los Angeles 1164
1960 Mats Ito (Denver)-Harold Sogi (Hawaii) 1140
1961 Muts Lym (S.F.)-Richard Yokoyama (Hawaii) 1220
1962 Mats Ito-Ken Matsuda, Denver 1157
1963 Doris Seto-Kin Mune, San Jose 1191
1964 Dusty Mizunoue (L.A.) Jim Yasutake (Gardena).1267
1965 Toshi Inahara-Rich Shigemura, Chicago 1208
1966 Lois Yut (S.F.)-Dixon Ikeda, (Santa Clara) 1171
1967 Judy Lee-Gary Yamauchi, Los Angeles 1350
1968 Eiko Nomura, L.A.-Dick Shigemura, Denver 1144
1969 Dusty Mizunoue-John Suzuki, Los Angeles 1230
1970 Tay Kondo-Harry Furukawa, Denver 1206
1971 Heidi Inouye (LA)- John Suzuki (SBa) 1209

MEN'S 6-GAME SINGLES CLASSICS

1949 Frank Sehara, Denver (7 games) 1384
1950 Clarence Matsumoto, Honolulu (8 games) 1568
1951 Taki Taketomo, L.A. (5 games) 1081
1952 Tats Nagase, S.F.....1296
1953 Fuzzy Shimada, S.F.....1300
1954 Shig Nabeta, Chicago....1261
1955 Angel Kageyama, Sac....1246
1956 Taki Taketomo, L.A.....1205
1957 Rich Namba, San Carlos.1220
1958 Dick Ung, L.A. 1243
(George Iseri, Long Beach, tied with 1243 but lost in 6-game roll-off to Ung)
1959 Sol Tringali, L.A. 1253
1960 Dick Ikeda, S.F. 1219
1961 Howie Wong, Sac'to.....1261
1962 Tak Kojima, Salt Lake...1261
1963 Ron Fujii, L.A. 1278
1964 Ted Nomura, Lodi.....1417
1965 George Iseri, Long Bch..1256
1966 Roy Santo, San Jose.....1234
1967 Gary Yamauchi, L.A.....1361
1968 Ken Takeno, SLC 1233
1969 Rodney Namba, Seattle..1363
1970 John Suzuki, S. Barb. ..1328
1971 Gary Yamauchi, Ga 1285

WOMEN'S 4-GAME SINGLES CLASSIC

1953 June Jue, L.A. 736
1954 Chiyo Tashima, L.A.....730
1955 Chiyo Tashima, L.A.....753
1956 Mickey Oyama, Seattle...770
1957 Judy Seki, L.A.....814
1958 Nobu Asami, Eastbay.....800
1959 Mats Ito, Denver.....780
1960 Judy Sakata, L.A.....823
1961 Lillian Sato, Honolulu....799
1962 Mas Fujii, L.A.....825
1963 Dusty Mizunoue, L.A.....795
(Judy Lee, LA, tied with 795 but lost in 4-game roll-off)
1964 Alice Fong ,L.A.....885
1965 Alice Fong, L.A.....805
1966 Jean Sato, Denver.....793
1967 Judy Sakata, L.A.....822
1968 Rulie Yamamoto, L.A.....807
1969 Mary DeBarbrie, S.J.....820
1970 Mary DeBarbrie, S.J. 791
1971 Lois Yut, SFran 790

RAGTIME DOUBLES
(Handicap Included)

1952 Hy Sechi-Frank Ota,, Los Angeles 1265
1953 George Gee-Fuzzy Shimada, San Francisco 1418
1954 Eda Yamauchi-Shig Nabeta Chicago 1308
1955 Hit Ohara-Mas Nakashima, Los Angeles 1313
1956 Not Recorded
1957 Sus Ioka-Tad Nakagiri, Los Angeles 1274
1958 Fuzzy Shimada-George Furuya, San Francisco 1348
1959 Al Ahsam-Dave Kanno, Hawaii 1353
1960 Miki Toda-George Tomomitsu, Denver 1358
1961 Michi Iwata-Sam Inai, Denver 1358
1962 Ken Fukuhara-Tom Moroya, Denver 1362
1963 Hy Sechi-Yutch Hori, Los Angeles .....
1964 Ashley Hung-Alfred Papas, Hawaii 1503
1965 Ken Takahashi-Yosh Akiyama, Denver 1317
1966 Sachi Takenaka-Kaz Adachi, San Francisco 1326
1967 Tak Rikimaru, L.A.-Ken Matsuda, Denver 1499
1968 Ken Tome-Larry Kunishige, Hawaii 1349
1969 Richard Watase-Dave Kanno, Hawaii 1346
1970 Geo. Inai, S.F.-Andy Kansky, Eastbay 1340
1971 Dale and Lynn Kano, SLC

MIXED RAGTIME

1965 Ken Takahashi-Mats Ito, Denver 1321
1968 Fumi Yamasaki-Dick Yamasaki, Seattle 1317
1969 Bruce Kajikawa, Mtn View-Sophie Watanuki, L.A....1325
1970 Amy Konishi, Rocky Ford—Tom Hikida, Dnv 1338

DOUBLES SWEEPERS
(Limited to Bowlers 40 and Over)

1965 Lil Terasaki-Sarge Terasaki, Denver 1403

1000 CLUB AWARD
(Handicap All Events)

1969 Jug Takeshita, Alameda..1845
1970 Seiko Kasai, SLC 2021
1971 Hooch Okumura, Dnv ...1875
#

300 Games by Nisei Bowlers

The JACL, until March 1968, recognized 300 games bowled by any Nisei in regular play. Nearly 70 JACL 300-Game gold medals were presented under this rule. Since March 1968, the JACL 300-Game gold medals were awarded to current JACL members for perfect games bowled in sanctioned ABC or WIBC events.

1949

FUZZY SHIMADA, Apr. 28—Peninsula League, San Carlos Bowl, San Carlos, Calif.

FRANK KEBO, Nov. 2—Southside Nisei League, Hyde Park Bowl, Chicago.

1951

FRANK SEHARA, Aug. 1—Nisei Summer League, Bowl-Mor Lanes, Denver.

1954

BART OKADA, June 16—Summer Mixed Foursome, Main Bowl, Seattle.

GEORGE INAI, Oct. 31—Nisei Majors, Downtown Bowl, San Francisco.

1956

KAZUO OHORI, Jan. 13—Industrial League, Chicago.

KAZ KATAYAMA, Apr. 20—Examiner Tournament, Vogue Bowl, Los Angeles.

1957

JIM SAKAMOTO, Mar. 5—Nisei League, Sherman Oaks Bowl, San Jose.

TED KAWAMURA, May 5—Hawaii Senior Open, Kalihi Bowl, Honolulu.

TOMMY FUKUDA, Sept. 21—Greater Eastside Traveling Classic, Rainbow Recreation, Detroit.

JUDY SEKI SAKATA, Oct. 13—So. Calif. Women's All-star Elimination, South Bay Bowl, Redondo Beach.

HARLEY HIGURASHI, Dec. 17—Nisei League, Gardena Bowl, Gardena.

1958

TATS NAKAGAWA, Mar. 5—Frisco July Classic, Bowl-O-Rama, Honolulu.

ROY IZUMITA, Oct. 14—Mainliner League, San Gabriel Lanes, San Gabriel.

YONE DEGUCHI, Nov. 27—Nisei AA League, Holiday Bowl, Los Angeles

1959

HIRO KAYASUGA, Feb. 18—Nisei AA League, Holiday Bowl, Los Angeles.

1960

BOB UYEMORI, Mar. 2—Nisei League, Buena Park Bowl, Buena Park, Calif.

JUNIOR YASUDA, Mar. 31—Nisei Comm'l League, Gay Way Bowl, Payette, Idaho.

ROY KUNISAWA, July 4—Golden States Singles Classic, Norwalk Bowl, Norwalk.

MITZI FUKUI, Nov. 10—Women's Commercial League; Yuba City, Bowl, Yuba City.

1961

ANGEL KAGEYAMA, Mar. 9—Inv. Nisei Singles, Saratoga Lanes, San Jose.

RICHARD INAFUKU, Apr. 29—Examiner Singles Classics, Hollywood Legion, Los Angeles.

HIT IMAI, Dec. 26—City League, Hood River Alleys, Hood River, Ore.

1962

DIXON IKEDA, Feb. 9—935 Classic, Bel-Mateo Lanes, San Mateo.

JOHN SUZUKI, Feb. 28—All Star League, Fiesta Bowl, Santa Barbara.

KEN MATSUDA, Apr. 20—Rocky Mtn. Classic League, Celebrity Lanes, Denver.

HOWIE UYEHARA, June 22—Nisei Mixed 5, Arlington Bowl, Los Angeles.

JOHN SUZUKI, Oct. 20—San Marcos Major, San Marcos Bowl, Santa Barbara.

GEORGE FURUKAWA, Dec. 14—Produce League, Holiday Bowl, Los Angeles.

1963

FRANK ISHII, Feb.—Chipmunk Trio, Freeway Lanes, Selma, Calif.

TOK ISHIZAWA, Mar. 23—Holiday Doubles Tournament, Holiday Bowl, Los Angeles.

JOE OHASHI, June 24—Tobacco Road League, Imperial Lanes, Seattle.

SHIG KANEGAE, Aug. 4—Holiday Doubles Tournament, Holiday Bowl, Los Angeles.

"HUMP" TSUJI, Aug. 21—Produce Trio League, Holiday Bowl, Los Angeles.

GEORGE KAWAGUCHI, July 23—All-Star Doubles, Castro Village Bowl, Castro Villages, Calif.

KAZUO TSUJIHARA, Sept. 18—Classic League, Boulevard Bowl, Petaluma, Calif.

1964

TAK RIKIMARU, Feb. 20—SCNBA Classics, Holiday Bowl, Los Angeles.

TED SAKAMOTO, Feb. 27—Nisei Classic, Palm Bowl, San Jose.

SHIG SUGANO, Mar. 9—910 Scratch, Rodeo Bowl, Los Angeles.

NATHAN NOUCHI, Mar. 14—Junior League, Holiday Bowl, Los Angeles.

PETE MITSUI, Apr. 30—Nisei Classic 4-some, Holiday Bowl, Los Angeles.

BYRON SUGIYAMA, June 1—835 Mixed League, Plaza Bowl, National City, Calif.

FUZZY SHIMADA, Aug. 1—Raisin Classics, Freeway Lanes, Selma.

MIN YASUMURA, Oct. 30—812 Mixed Scratch League, Cal-Bowl, Long Beach.

GEORGE MAYEDA, Nov. 30—Ivy League, Longmont Lanes, Longmont, Colo.

1965

HIRO MATSUBARA, Jan. 13—HNBA AAA League, Holiday Bowl, Los Angeles.

DICK IMADA, Jan. 14—JACL Buck & Doe League, North Bowl, Spokane.

TARO MIYASATO, Jan.—BPAA All-Star, Philadelphia, Pa.

PAP MIYA, July 21—Pot O' Gold Tournament, Jo-Lee Lanes, Roy, Utah.

KIN MUNE, Aug. 13—PCN Inv'l Tournament, Holiday Bowl, Los Angeles.

SHO SUGAYA, Sept. 26—Fairmounters League, Fairmont Bowl, Salt Lake City.

1966

TED KAWAMURA, Jan. 9—Silver City Recreation, Milwaukee.

FUZZY SHIMADA, Jan. 11—Nisei Classic League, Fiesta Lanes, San Jose.

SAM FUJII, Apr. 2—NBA-8 Game Singles, Anaheim Bowl, Anaheim.

MITCHELL SAKADO, June 20—Dept. of Water & Power League, Holiday Bowl, Los Angeles.

BOB OKAMURA, Aug. 20—Parlier Mixed 4-some League, Freeway Lanes, Selma.

ART NAKASHIMA, Dec. 2—Nisei Hdp League Pacific Ave. Bowl, Stockton.

FRED FUJITA, Dec. 10—Greater Chicago Traveling League, Laredo Lanes, Chicago.

1967

TOM HIRAI JR., Jan. 20—Northwest Nisei Classic Tourn. Imperial Lanes, Seattle.

TOK ISHIZAWA, Feb. 9—Holiday Bowl Dbls Tournament, Holiday Bowl, Los Angeles.

JIM SAKATA, Feb. 21—Holiday Bowl, Los Angeles.

SANFORD KANESHIRO, Mar. 3—Waialae Open, Honolulu.

JOHN ITO, Apr. 14—Produce League, Holiday Bowl, Los Angeles.

TOM ARAKAKI, Aug. 3—United Air Lines League, Castle Lanes, San Francisco.

GERRY MORITA, Aug. 11—Holiday Doubles Tournament, Holiday Bowl, Los Angeles.

TOME FUJII, Aug. 24—Nisei Week Tournament, Holiday Bowl, Los Angeles.

MRS JEN HAYAKAWA, Oct. 3—Women's 800 Invitational, Park Bowl, San Francisco.

GEORGE TAKEUCHI, Oct. 14—Eastbay Nisei Tourn., Golden Gate Lanes, El Cerrito.

JIM YOKOYAMA, Nov. 7—Sonoma JACL League, Rose Bowl, Santa Rosa.

BLACKIE ARAKI, Nov. 26—Mixed Foursome. Gardena Bowl, Gardena.

1968

ICH TAKENO, Jan. 4—Freeway Bowl, Selma.

TOM KAYA, Jan. 17—Eastbay Junior Classic League, Albany Bowl, Albany, Calif.

STAN NISHIMOTO, Feb. 17—Holiday Doubles Tournament, Holiday Bowl, Los Angeles.

(300 Games bowled after March, 1968, are listed if person is a JACL member.—Ed. Note.)

DICK OGAWA, May 26—Oakland Oaks Singles Classic, Castro Valley Bowl, Castro Valley, Calif.

1969

GEORGE SAKAMOTO, Jan. 31—Mid-Peninsula Nisei Classic, Fiesta Lanes, Palo Alto, Calif.

JACK SHIOTA, Feb. 11—Nisei Commercial League, Imperial Lanes, Seattle.

FRED TANIGUCHI, Sept. 24—Twin City Travel League, Clayton Bowl, Concord, Calif.

JIM TSUJIHARA, Nov. 9—Annual Singles Classic, Fairfield Bowl, Fairfield, Calif.

FRED TAKAGI, Dec. 2—Commercial League, Imperial Lanes, Seattle.

RAY KO, Dec. 11—Classics League, Imperial Lanes, Seattle.

1970

RICK KURAKAZU, May 26—Albany Employees Invitational League, Albany Bowl.

KEN MATSUDA, Aug. 23—Pacific Coast Nisei Invitational Tournament, Holiday Bowl, Los Angeles.

GUS SATO, Dec. 9—Eastbay Nisei 910 Classic League, Albany Bowl.

1971

DEAN ASAMI, Jan. 6—Eastbay Nisei 910 Classic League, Albany Bowl.

JACL Bowling Tournament Records

MEN'S DIVISION

Event	Score	Holder	Year Made
Team	3,262	Hawaii Perennial Stars	1964
Doubles	1,418	Hit Ohara, L.A. and Gary Yamaguchi, Gardena	1964
Singles	738	Mas Kinoshita, L.A.	1967
All-Events	1,980	George Hirabayashi, Sacramento	1967
Veteran All-Events	1,877	Ken Yee, Sacramento	1964
Overall Events (15g)	3,267	Taro Miyasato, Hawaii	1964
(18g)	3,699	Gary Yamauchi, Gardena	1971
6-Gm Sgls	1,417	Ted Nomura, Lodi	1964
Ragtm Dbls.	1,503	Ashley Hung - Alfred Papas, Hawaii	1964
High Game	298	Pete Kataoka, Los Angeles	1969
High Series	787	Gary Yamauchi, Gardena	1964

WOMEN'S DIVISION

Team	2,870	Jewels by George, L.A.	1967
Doubles	1,258	Muts Lym - Edie Fujioka, San Fran.	1964
Singles	732	Amy Hayashi, L.A.	1967
All-Events	1,844	Amy Hayashi, L.A.	1967
Veterans All-Events	1,827	Muts Lym, San Francisco	1964
Overall-Events (13g)	2,628	Judy Sakata, Los Angeles	1964
(16g)	3,176	Nobu Asami, Richmond	1969
4-Gm Sgls	885	Alice Fong, Los Angeles	1964
Mixed Dbls	1,350	Judy Lee - Gary Yamauchi, L.A.	1967
High Game	269	Dorothy Andrade, Hawaii	1960
High Series	732	Amy Hayashi, L.A.	1967

Bowling Tournament Sites

Date, Host Chapter Tournament Chairmen	No. of Teams M	F
1—1947 Mar. 29-30, Salt Lake Temple Alleys Maki Kaizumi	22	4
2—1948 Mar. 6-7, Salt Lake Temple Alleys Bill Honda	32	10
3—1949 Mar. 4-6, Salt Lake Temple Alleys Choppy Umemoto	36	14
4—1950 Mar. 3-5, San Francisco Downtown Bowl Gish Endo	58	22
5—1951, Mar. 16-18, Los Angeles Vogue Bowl Harley Kusumoto, Dick Fujioka	44	20
6—1952 Feb. 29-Mar. 2, Denver Elitch's Lane John Noguchi	44	16
7—1953 Feb. 27-Mar. 1, San Francisco, Downtown Bowl George Inai	68	20
8—1954 Mar. 5-7, Chicago Hyde Park Bowl Randy Sakada	57	12
9—1955 Mar. 3-6, Long Beach Ken Mar, Virginia Bowl Easy Fujimoto	84	24
10—1956 Mar. 1-4, Salt Lake Pal-D-Mar, Ritz Choppy Umemoto	64	22
11—1957 Mar. 6-10, Eastbay Albany Bowl Mo Katow	80	24
12—1958 Mar. 3-8, Seattle Recreation Bowl Fred Takagi	68	26

Chapter All-Time Highs

Records of individual Chapter Membership have been maintained by National Headquarters since 1946. This listing of all-time highs in membership by chapters was prompted by the belief that knowledge of these facts would bolster chapter efforts and possibly boost the national mark to 28,000 by the time the next convention is held in Washington in 1972. National, JACL membership reached a new plateau, with 25,349 active as of Nov. 18, 1970.

New all-time highs are as of Nov. 17. There were 24 chapters breaking their previous all-time highs this year.

Pacific Northwest		Yr.
District Council	**1,662**	**1968**
Columbia Basin	63	1954
Gresh'm-Troutdl	109	1968
Mid-Columbia	160	1968
Portland	329	1967
Puyallup Valley	181	1971
Seattle	695	1968
Spokane	142	1969
White Riv. Valley	88	1968

No. Calif.-West Nev.		Yr.
District Council	**10,501**	**1971**
Alameda	359	1971
Bay Area Comm.	88	1971
Berkeley	479	1958
Contra Costa	551	1970
Cortez	205	1968
Eden Township	336	1971
Florin	181	1955
Fremont	165	1971
French Camp	203	1965
Gilroy	145	1970
Livingston-Merced	154	1954
Marysville	390	1965
Monterey	402	1971
Oakland	278	1965
Placer County	465	1965
Reno	87	1970
Sacramento	924	1965
Salinas Valley	313	1970
San Benito	69	1966
San Francisco	1,704	1965
San Jose	1,765	1968
San Mateo	664	1971
Sequoia	812	1971
Sonoma County	497	1966
Stockton	658	1965
Watsonville	415	1966
West Valley	107	1970

Central California		Yr.
District Council	**1,542**	**1971**
Bakersfield	73	1959
Clovis	118	1971
Delano	59	1955
Fowler	129	1971
Fresno	373	1971
Parlier	179	1956
Reedley	174	1956
Sanger	208	1971
Selma	151	1960
Tulare County	225	1971

Pacific Southwest		Yr.
District Council	**7,341**	**1970**
Arizona	333	1971
Coachella Valley	124	1971
Downtown L.A.	302	1968
E. Los Angeles	408	1971
Gardena Valley	838	1971
Gtr. Pasadena	44	1971
Hollywood	697	1969
Imperial Valley	64	1959
Inner City L.A.	50	1971
Long Beach	589	1963
North San Diego	142	1967
Orange County	476	1970
Pasadena	417	1969
Prog. Westside	503	1968
Riverside	107	1971
San Diego	497	1970
San Fernando	510	1971
San Gabriel Vly.	255	1971
San Luis Obispo	99	1958
Santa Barbara	148	1956
Santa Maria	191	1952
Selanoco	123	1971
Venice-Culver	399	1969
Ventura County	184	1961
W. Los Angeles	1,141	1970
Wilshire	111	1967

Intermountain		Yr.
District Council	**1,816**	**1961**
Ben Lomond	136	1950
Boise Valley	206	1959
Idaho Falls	157	1959
Mt. Olympus	264	1965
*Northern Utah	40	1960
Pocatello	228	1950
Rexburg	68	1957
Salt Lake City	567	1961
Snake River	386	1961

Mountain-Plains		Yr.
District Council	**1,182**	**1956**
*Albuquerque	96	1955
Arkansas Valley	111	1956
Fort Lupton	163	1962
Mile-Hi	660	1957
*Montana	51	1949
*No. Wyoming	47	1950
Omaha	183	1966
*Rio Grande Vly.	37	1949
San Luis Valley	124	1960

Midwest		Yr.
District Council	**2,294**	**1959**
Chicago	1,121	1952
Chicago Lbrtn.	31	1970
Cincinnati	142	1971
Cleveland	348	1959
Dayton	167	1968
Detroit	400	1957
Milwaukee	143	1961
St. Louis	168	1959
Twin Cities	304	1971

Eastern		Yr.
District Council	**914**	**1966**
*New England	58	1948
New York	230	1949
Philadelphia	209	1968
Seabrook	321	1956
Washington, D.C.	359	1968

*—Inactive Chapters

CALENDAR

Dec. 31 (Friday)
Sacramento—New Year's Eve party, South Bowl, 5005 Stockton, 8 p.m.
San Jose—New Year's Eve dnr dance, Hyatt House.
Detroit—New Year's Eve dnr-dance
Stockton—New Year's Eve party, Stockton Buddhist Church.
— 1972 —
Jan. 9 (Sunday)
NC-WNDC—Exec Bd mtg, Wing Kong's Restaurant, Shattuck and University, Berkeley, 12 n.
Jan. 16 (Sunday)
Orange County—Installation dnr, Kono's Hawaii, 7 p.m.; Lt. Gov. George Ariyoshi of Hawaii, spkr.

25 Years Ago

In the Pacific Citizen, Dec. 28, 1946

Utah veteran group leaders condemn state anti-alien land law, pledge efforts to repeal . . . First all-Nisei VFW post organized in Sacramento, Dr. Y. Harada named temporary commander . . . Nisei parents in Los Angeles file suit against state education code permitting race segregation as son attends Amelia St. School.

UC Santa Barbara sociologist finds persons with greater knowledge of Nisei have more favorable attitude . . . Nisei denied liquor license in Los Angeles, appeals decision through court . . . Bradford Smith (former OWI division chief) charges evacuees victims of "great swindle" (see Common Ground, Winter 1946) . . . Fresno County judge orders confiscation of farm owned by Nisei (Tomoye Fujita) since 1917 . . . San Francisco Commonwealth Club reverses traditional stand: stand votes for immigration quota for Japanese.

Don't bank too much on your complexion, lovely boy! —*Vergil.*

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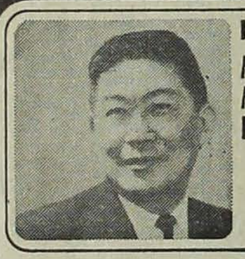
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Pacific Citizen Chronology

Continued from Back Page

School being met after students embroil.

Oct. 22 — Some 700 JACLers in Tokyo for universal whing ding, President Nixon statement citing role of Japanese in America presented by Ambassador Meyer.

Oct. 26 — Japanese chefs in Buffalo (N.Y.) restaurant allowed to change visa status.

Oct. 27 — JACL position of Okinawa reversion treaty presented to U.S. Senate foreign relations committee; Senate ratifies pact 84-6 on Nov. 10; ratified by Japan Diet 285-73 Nov. 24.

Oct. 28 — Seattle Human Relations Dept. director Phil Hayasaka finds burnt cross on his front lawn.

Oct. 28 — San Francisco Chinese Six Companies blame President Nixon for admission of Red China to United Nations and ouster of Nationalist China.

Oct. 29 — JACP coordinator Florence Yoshiwara rebuts JACL decision to withhold endorsement of "Untold Story".

Oct. 30—Seattle JACL celebrates 50th anniversary; Mayor Mineta of San Jose addresses dinner, sees U.S.-Japan ties breaking up.

Nov. 2 — Pueblo (Colo.) elects first Japanese American (Dr. Melvin Takaki) to city council with 7,977 votes; unseats incumbent by 800 votes.

Nov. 3 — Survivors of Hiroshima and Nagasaki atomic bomb in California seek medical aid, but very little available.

Nov. 7 — Rev. John H. M. Yamazaki of Los Angeles bestowed honorary title of canon by Episcopal Diocese, recognition of 30-year ministry.

Nov. 9 — New York law barring resident aliens in public jobs ruled unconstitutional.

Nov. 15 — Sansei girl (Mari Iwashita, 15) appointed by Sen. Inouye as senate page; among first four girls named.

Nov. 20 — Dr. Gordon Hirabayashi challenges JACL to fight all inequities in main address to Central California district convention.

Nov. 27 — National JACL in year-end look at budget, program and staff at Executive Committee meeting in Salt Lake City.

Nov. 28—Last-minute planning by JACL lets Asian Americans meet together at White House Conference on Aging.

Nov. 30 — President Nixon nominates Shiro Kashiwa to U.S. Court of Claims, ratified by Senate Dec. 2.

Dec. 2 — Slayer of Dr. Victor Ohta of Santa Cruz, his wife, two sons and secretary found guilty of first degree murder.

National JACL Scholarship Program

HIGH SCHOOL

Pvt. Ben Frank Masaoka Memorial

The Pvt. Ben Frank Masaoka Memorial Scholarship has been administered by National JACL Headquarters at the request of his mother, Mrs. Haruye Masaoka of Venice, Calif., who gives an outright grant of $200 to a most deserving Nisei high school graduate in the country.

Since 1959 an additional $100 is awarded—the sum being donated by Dr. James T. Mimura of Royal Oak, Mich., co-recipient of the first scholarship.

From 1964, the other co-recipient of the first scholarship Dr. Harry Abe of Wantagh, L.I., N.Y., has added another $100. From 1968, National JACL contributed $100 to make the total award $500.

1971—Paul M. Tsukada, Sac'to
1970—Beverly Emiko Hashimoto, Livingston-Merced
1969—Dale Ikeda, Clovis
1968—Marvin Sakakihara, Florin
1967—James Sakamoto, Jr., Pasadena
1966—Jonathan R. Ochi, Idaho Falls
1965—Gerald D. Yoshitomi, Venice-Culver
1964—Thomas Yukio Nakata, Portland
1963—Lance Ito, East Los Angeles
1962—Tetsu Hojo, San Jose
1961—Rodney S. Omachi, Stockton
1960—Brian Rio Kashiwagi, Seattle
1959—Thomas Tadano, Arizona
1958—Ronald Inouye, Mt. Olympus
1957—Thomas Yoneda, Sonoma County
1956—Ted Sakano, Snake River
1955—Seiji Itahara, Chicago
1954—David Yamakawa, San Francisco
1953—Hideko Akamatsu, Twin Cities
1952—Curt Sugiyama, Detroit
1951—Cherry Tsutsumida, Arizona
1950—Ken Tokiyama, East Los Angeles
1949—Grace Taketa, Washington, D.C.
1948—Joseph Tanaka, St. Louis
1947—Kaz Oshiki, Nebraska
1946—Harry Abe, New York and Toshiaki Mimura, Chicago

Sumitomo Bank of California

The Sumitomo Bank of California established two $500 awards in 1968 on the occasion of the 15th anniversary of its state banking charter.

1971—Jeanette Yamagata (San Fernando), Joyce Kobori (Eden Township)
1970—William Mochizuki (Clovis), Nancy Lynn Yamashita (Boise Valley)
1969—Steve Nishibayashi, (San Gabriel Valley), Karen T. Yamashita, (Gardena Valley)
1968—Nelson Nagai (Stockton), John M. Morihisa (New York)

Kenji Kasai Memorial

Established in 1969, the Kasai Memorial Scholarship of a single $500 award is in memory of a San Francisco Issei pioneer and civic leader.

1971—Roger P. Hamada (Mid-Columbia)
1970—Julia Yamaoka (Stockton)
1969—Joel Thomas Sumida, (Mile Hi)

South Park Japanese Community of Seattle

This organization, by action of its board, contributed to JACL $10,000 in June, 1970, for scholarship purposes. The first award of $500 was made in 1971.

1971—Katherine C. Takeuchi (Portland)

Col. Walter Tsukamoto Memorial

Two $250 awards are given each year by Mrs. Tomoye Tsukamoto in memory of her late husband, Col. Walter T. Tsukamoto, JACL national president.

1971—Janet E. Iwatsubo (Fresno), Julie K. Hirose (Fowler)
1970—Barbara Ann Yasui (Portland), Stan Fujishin (San Jose)
1969—Leslie Fujishin (Boise Valley), Jenny Lou Yamaguchi (San Diego).
1968—Nancy Komae (Venice-Culver), John H. Sugiyama (Alameda)
1967—Barry Fujishin (Boise Valley), Sheridan Tatsuno (San Jose)
1966—Marsha Sayo Matsuura (Oakland) and Naomi Lynne Kohatsu (Santa Maria)
1065—Robert Alan Numata (Spokane) and Shunsaku Sugiura (Mile-Hi)
1964—Kent Shoji (San Fernando Valley) and Lucy Inouye (Boise Valley)
1963—Howard S. Henjyoji (Portland) and Amy Muneoka (San Fernando Valley)

Dr. Takashi Terami Memorial

Two $250 awards each are given each year by Mrs. Hisako Terami in memory of her late huband, Dr. Takashi Terami, professor of mathematics in a Minnesota college.

1971—Marilyn Oshiro (San Jose), Brian E. Shiozawa (Pocatello)
1970—Marge M. Harada (Arkansas Valley), Keith A. Matsuoka (Tulare County)
1969—Gordon Uno (Ft. Lupton), Ann K. Horikishi (San Francisco).
1968—Ronald M. Aramaki, (Mt. Olympus).
1967—Mary Ryujin (Salt Lake), Douglas Katagiri (Eden Township).
1966—Dennis George Uyemura (Hollywood) and Michael Warren Keith (Cleveland)

Mr. and Mrs. James Michener

A $250 scholarship is being awarded each year by the well-known author and his wife, who were impressed by the number of extremely qualified candidates who would not be a winner.

1971—Michael Okimura (Florin)
1970—Esther Handa (Fremont)
1969—Ted Enosaki (Washington, D.C.).
1968—Ronald Naito (Portland)
1967—Elizabeth Shima (Stockton).
1966—Byron Y. Okamoto (Sonoma County).

Gongoro Nakamura Memorial

Established in 1967 in memory of Gongoro Nakamura, Little Tokyo community leader and Downtown L.A. JACL's first naturalized Issei president by wife and family, the trust was augmented so that recipient receives $200 from 1970. It had been $150.

The award from 1972 will amount to $400, made possible by further contributions to the Nakamura trust by the widow and family.

1971—Richard J. Aoki (Ben Lomond)
1970—Carol Shigetomi (Pas)
1969—Dean Morikawa (Reed)
1968—Wendy C. Shiba (Clev)
1967—Marsha Hirano (ELA)

National JACL Supplemental

Supplemental scholarships of $200 each are also awarded by National JACL and in 1960 by Tokichi Matsuoka of New York City.

1971—Gregory Takisaki (Spokane), Susan S. Mochizuki (Seattle), John Kojima (Venice-Culver), Lynn Nakada (San Mateo), Robert W. Naito (Portland)
1970—Don K. Nakayama (Mile-Hi), Charlotte N. Kiyan (San Gabriel Vly), Marilyn Kakudo (San Fernando Vly), Judy R. Zaiman (Omaha), Cynthia L. Teramoto (Snake River Vly).
1969—Leslie Furukawa (Santa Maria), Mary Ann Nakadate (Portland), Randy Fujishin (San Jose), Richard Nishikawa (Marysville), Steve Matsumoto (Contra Costa)
1968—Sharon Matsumoto (Pasadena), Le Dene Otsuki, (Long Beach-Harbor), Sharon Fujioka (Spokane), Deborah R. Kubota (Fresno), Anne Kim Fukutome (Washington, D.C.).
1967—Clyde Muneoka (San Fernando Valley), Nancy Jo Katagiri (Chicago), Judith Morishita (Chicago), Mildred Kawaichi (Gardena Valley), Jon Nakagawara (Puyallup Valley).
1966—Judith Lynne Higuchi (Watsonville), Stuart Minoru Takeuchi (Long Beach-Harbor), Jon David Hirasuna (Fresno), Stanley Kazuo Nishioka (Sacramento), Glenn Douglas Madokoro (Mile-Hi).
1965—Ross Patrick Murasako (Fresno), Jane Mitsuko Nakashima (Watsonville), Patricia Ann Takahashi (Placer County), Richard Nobuo Tsujimoto (Salt Lake).
1964—Michael Kaku (San Jose), Jeremy K. Ota (Gresham-Troutdale), Sylvia Sakamoto (Arkansas Valley), Kent Yamaguchi (Fresno).
1963—Arline Hashimoto (Fresno), Richard R. Naruo (Milwaukee), Gilbert K. Yamamoto (Sacramento), James Suekama (Mile-Hi).
1962—Dick S. Kaku (San Fernando), Sharon K. Kato (Pocatello), Gail J. Katagiri (Chicago), Russell K. Endo (Southwest L.A.).
1961—Alan T. Miyamoto (Southwest L.A.), Kenneth K. Murata (Sacramento), Linda K. Kobata (Long Beach), Dennis K. Fujita (Sonoma County).
1960—Anne Miwa Kanomata (Pocatello), William Yasuo Hayashi (Sonoma County), Daniel Okimoto (Pasadena).

Tokichi Matsuoka Scholarship—Denson Gen Fujikawa (Long Beach).

1959 — Misao Yamane (Cleveland), Jean Y. Muranaka (San Fernando Valley), Elaine E. Mitarai (Mt. Olympus), Stanley T. Murayama (San Diego).
1958—Deanna Honbo (Delano), Kenji Kawaoka (San Luis Obispo), Michihara Sakata (East Los Angeles), Helen Tademaru (Chicago).
1957—Elizabeth Okayama (Chicago), Willie Sugahiro (Snake River), Frances Sumida (Portland), Grace Takahashi (Gresham-Troutdale).
1956—Lucille Inami (Frs)

Mitsuyuki Yonemura Memorial

A $250 award, with first presentation due in 1972, has been provided by Mrs. Fusako Yonemura of Seattle in memory of her husmand.

COLLEGIATE

Sumitomo Bank Award

The Sumitomo Bank of California established two $500 awards in 1968 on the occasion of the 15th anniversary of its state banking charter for 2nd, 3rd or 4th year college students in the business-economic and related fields.

1969—Stuart Takeuchi (Long Beach), Akihiro Kanamori (San Francisco).
1968—Richard K. Hirayama (San Francisco), Bruce E. Noda (Cortez).

GRADUATE

Dr. Mutsumi Nobe Memorial

Sum of $500 is awarded each fall by Mrs. Catherine Nobe in memory of her husband to a Japanese American male college graduate intending to pursue further study in the physical or biological sciences or engineering.

1970—Bruce M. Watanabe, B.S., biological sciences, UC Berkeley, 2d yr UCLA School of Medicine (Stockton).
1969—Alan W. Obayashi, B.S. in Engineering, San Diego State; M.S. in Civil Engineering, Stanford, (San Diego).
1968—Gary H. Matsumoto B.S. in Chemistry, Univ. of Washington (Spokane).
1967—Howard H. Henjyoji, B.A. in Biology, Harvard (Portland).
1966—Richard Kiyoshi Kiyomoto, B.A. in Biology, San Francisco State College (Reedley).

1940-1970 COMPARISONS

Census: Japanese in U.S.

* * *

Census totals for the Japanese in the United States, including Alaska and Hawaii, for the the years 1940, 1950, 1960, and 1970 are as follows:

	1970	1960	1950	1940
Alabama	1,079	500	88	21
Alaska	916	818	n.a.	263
Arizona	2,394	1,501	780	632
Arkansas	587	237	113	3
California	213,280	157,317	84,956	93,717
Colorado	7,831	6,846	5,412	2,734
Connecticut	1,621	653	254	164
Delaware	359	152	14	22
Dist. of Columbia	651	900	353	68
Florida	4,090	1,315	238	154
Georgia	1,836	885	128	31
Hawaii	217,307	203,455	184,611	157,905
Idaho	2,255	2,254	1,980	1,191
Illinois	17,299	14,074	11,646	462
Indiana	2,279	1,093	318	29
Iowa	1,009	599	310	29
Kansas	1,584	519	127	46
Kentucky	1,095	1,362	116	19
Louisiana	1,123	774	74	9
Maine	348	343	30	5
Maryland	3,733	1,842	289	36
Massachusetts	4,393	1,924	384	158
Michigan	5,221	3,211	1,517	139
Minnesota	2,603	1,726	1,049	51
Mississippi	461	178	62	1
Missouri	2,382	1,473	527	74
Montana	574	589	524	508
Nebraska	1,314	905	619	480
Nevada	1,087	544	382	470
New Hampshire	360	343	30	5
New Jersey	5,681	3,514	1,784	298
New Mexico	940	930	251	186
New York	20,351	8,702	3,893	2,538
North Carolina	2,104	1,265	98	21
North Dakota	239	127	61	83
Ohio	5,555	3,135	1,986	163
Oklahoma	1,408	749	137	57
Oregon	6,843	5,016	3,660	4,071
Pennsylvania	5,461	2,348	1,029	224
Rhode Island	629	192	25	6
South Carolina	826	460	34	33
South Dakota	221	188	56	19
Tennessee	1,160	507	104	12
Texas	6,537	4,053	957	458
Utah	4,713	4,371	4,452	2,210
Vermont	134	79	14	3
Virginia	3,500	1,733	193	74
Washington	20,335	16,652	9,694	14,565
West Virginia	368	176	46	3
Wisconsin	2,648	1,425	529	23
Wyoming	566	514	450	643
Japanese (Total)	591,290	464,468	353,384	285,116

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Chronology

1970

Dec. 4—Veteran Nisei postman (Kiyoshi Tatehara) absolved of charge of dumping third-class mail at San Francisco, had steadfastly insisted on innocence since postal inspectors made charge on Feb. 4.

Dec. 7—George Ariyoshi invested as Hawaii lieutenant governor.

Dec. 21 — KNXT-TV crew member apologizes for wisecrack, "Happy Pearl Harbor Day", uttered during JACS press conference at Los Angeles.

Dec. 22 — Sacramento JACL backs Hometown Plan to secure jobs for minorities in building-construction trades.

Dec. 26—Veteran pilot Henry Kanegae survives crash upon take-off from Orange County Airport.

* * *

1971

Jan. 1 — Maguro (tuna) prices skyrocket to $5 per pound in Little Tokyo, $7 per pound in Hawaii.

Jan. 6—Calif. social welfare department orders "illegal aliens" be dropped from welfare roll; Issei on welfare shaken by emergency rule.

Jan. 7—Dr. C. H. Li and Dr. Donald H. Yamashiro synthesize pituitary hormone affecting human growth for important medical research break-through.

Jan. 12—Edison Uno heads San Francisco grand jury committee submitting final report, denounces City Hall for poor leadership.

Jan. 14—Former JACL president George Inagaki recovering from open heart surgery.

Jan. 14 — "Lovely Ladies, Kind Gentleman", musical based on "Teahouse of the August Moon" and picketed for its racial stereotypes, folds after 16-day run at New York's Majestic Theater.

Jan. 15 — Anti-Nisei discrimination feared in Los Angeles civil service system as planning associate James M. Yoshinaga found bypassed five times; emergency appointment approved by City Council Mar. 25.

Jan. 15 — First Nisei (Hiroshi Kanno, 33) seeks Chicago public office: aldermanic seat for 2nd Ward; Vice Mayor Norman Mineta enters San Jose mayoralty race.

United Way Offers

Jan. 18—United Way offers $18,000 to Los Angeles JACS, amount called "tokenism".

Jan. 19—Former Calif. Assemblyman Tom Hom acquitted of bribery and conspiracy charges over Yellow Cab Co. rate increase.

Jan. 21—Little Tokyo Towers with 350 units incorporated, PSWDC JACL among four sponsoring organizations.

Jan. 22—West Los Angeles JACL Auxiliary cookbook earns $23,000 for many charities.

Jan. 22 — Frank Chuman heads pilot project to test Boy Scout drug abuse prevention plan (Operation Reach).

Jan. 22 — "Made in Japan" mementos sold at Mt. Rushmore (S.D.) National Memorial protested by American Indians.

Jan. 25 — Rep. Spark Matsunaga with 148 co-sponsors reintroduces Title II repeal bill, broadened to have HR 234 referred to Judiciary Committee.

Jan. 27—Asian workers in San Francisco civil service seek Chinese lunar new year holiday.

Jan. 29—Asian administrators sought by Seattle Community College.

Feb. 1—National JACL expands 1000 Club to include higher membership contributions: $50, $100, and $250.

Feb. 2 — Yellow Brotherhood averts race riot at Dorsey High School, Los Angeles, over drug abuse.

Feb. 2—Los Angeles attorney Hiram Kwan acquitted of conspiracy charges arranging sham marriages so aliens could become permanent residents.

Feb. 4 — Sen. Dan Inouye and 24 others co-sponsor Title II repeal bill (S 592), referred to Judiciary Committee.

Feb. 7 — JACL asks state consumer fraud section to investigate Newport Beach firm selling book, "Japanese Girls in U.S. and Canada". (See Mar. 5, Takasugi report).

Feb. 9—Little Tokyo badly shaken by San Fernando earthquake; Japanese community center at Pacoima undamaged.

Filibuster Rule

Feb. 10—Sen. Inouye supports change in Senate filibuster rule, for three-fifth requirement; but two-third rule retained (Feb. 18).

Feb. 11 — Black, Chicano legislators join Rep. Matsunaga at press conference on Title II repeal bill.

Feb. 12—Ronald Hirano, 27, appointed national director, JACL education commission.

Feb. 16—Army Cpl. Terry Kawamura of Wahiawa, Oahu, becomes fourth Japanese American GI to earn Medal of Honor, posthumously conferred to mother at White House ceremony, for heroism in Vietnam.

Feb. 18 — Jerry Enomoto nominated superintendent of California Correctional Institution at Tehachapi, confirmed by Senate in September.

Feb. 19 — Filipinos largest group of immigrants from Far East to U.S. since lifting of quotas.

Feb. 19—Controversial book, "Japanese Americans: the Untold Story", topic of San Francisco forum debate as need for textbook reinterated.

Feb. 21 — One-man U. S. Army in Laos (Sp/5 Dennis Fujii of Hanapepe, Kauai) helps Vietnamese soldiers evacuate to safety from hilltop.

Feb. 23—Alert Sansei postal foreman aids in capture of two bandits robbing downtown San Diego post office of $125,000; suspects captured and amount recovered within 30 minutes.

Feb. 24—Chinese mother in San Francisco challenges constitutionality of laws requiring English literacy test in naturalization procedures.

Feb. 26 — JACL Ethnic Concern Committee proposes work incentive plan to reduce public welfare rolls.

Feb. 26 — San Francisco JACL warns state senate committee against gerrymander in reapportionment bills; Central Calif. JACL District in similar caution (Apr. 16).

Feb. 28—Bishop Tsuji re-elected to another five-year term as head of Buddhist Churches of America.

New Quarterly

Mar. 1—Yale students publish new quarterly: Amerasian Journal.

Mar. 2—National House of Representatives changes voting procedures, individual names to be tallied in teller votes.

Mar. 3 — Nisei actor George Araishi fired from Greenberg play, "Pueblo", organizes own picket line at Arena Stage opening.

Mar. 6—Midwest JACL District Council holds first "no frills" district meeting at St. Louis, format hailed.

Mar. 13—United Methodists budget $47,000 for two-year study on needs of Asian American ministry for its 14,000 adherents.

Mar. 9 — Rep. Matsunaga calls for U.S. recognition of Red China.

Mar. 15 — Ground broken for Sakura Square urban renewal project in Denver.

Mar. 18 — House judiciary committee holds one-day hearing on Matsunaga Title II repeal bill. (See Mar. 26 PC).

Mar. 19—JACL rebuts JACP charge of undue pressure tactics in having State of California reject "Untold Story" as textbook.

Mar. 19 — JACL rescinds $10,000 reward for information leading to arrest and conviction of person responsible for murder of Evelynn Okubo and near fatal assault on Carol Ranko Yamada during 1970 JACL Convention at Chicago.

Mar. 21 — San Francisco Nihonmachi details own community center plans.

Mar. 23 — San Diego JACL asks Asian administrators for city school system.

Mar. 23—House Internal Security Committee reports out own bill amending (and not repealing) Title II of Internal Security Act.

Mar. 25—Pacific Southwest JACL District Council asks state welfare order on illegal aliens be withdrawn.

Mar. 25 — JACL Japanese American Research Project reports six books due in 1972: General History of Japanese in America, by Dr. Wilson; Progress over Three Generations, by Dr. Levine; Planted in Good Soil, by Dr. Iwata; Social History of Japanese in Los Angeles, by Dr. Modell; Special History of Issei (1885-1908), by Sakata; Legal History of the Japanese in U.S., by Chuman.

Campus Raid

Mar. 26 — Seven Orientals held in mass arrest at Dorsey High School, Los Angeles, during early morning raid against drug abuse. (See May 7 PC for Special Report by Takasugi).

Mar. 26 — Federal government still trying to collect $5,000 fine from Iva Toguri d'Aquino of Chicago, convicted in 1949 as "Tokyo Rose" for treason; judge wants proof of inability to pay fine (May 7 PC).

Mar. 29—Home of San Mateo Buddhist minister firebombed.

Mar. 29 — U.S. Supreme Court agrees to hear Harrisburg (Pa.) Moose Lodge liquor case; lower court held liquor license be suspended because lodge refused to serve Negro.

Apr. 1 — Asian studies approved as new department at City College of New York.

Apr. 2 — Four Idaho Falls Nisei inducted into Eagles Aerie, first nonwhites in order since membership clause amended last August.

Apr. 2 — Honolulu Chinese businessmen beginning to regard Red China more kindly.

Apr. 5—San Francisco Asian Americans picket United Crusade for insufficient funding.

Apr. 5 — Japan-born children of GIs lose opportunity for U.S. citizenship, U.S. Supreme Court rules in Bellei case, 5-4.

Apr. 6—Model Cities budget omits $34,000 request from Seattle Asian American community; Orientals stalk out of budget session.

Apr. 7 — Negro parents demand Nisei principal (Joe Ariki) at Harrington School, Denver, be replaced.

Apr. 9 — Sacramento JACL presses United Crusade for $50,000 to assist Asian American needy.

Apr. 9 — Mesa Verde Country Club, Costa Mesa (Calif.), sells course to Japan Golf Promotions for $2.2 million.

Apr. 13 — Norman Mineta sweeps field of 15 to win San Jose mayoralty election in primaries with 30,496 votes, assuming four-year term July 1.

With Best Wishes

Norman Mineta

Apr. 14 — Asian Americans for Peace (in Washington, Seattle and Los Angeles) decry sentiment idolizing Lt. Calley after Army court martial convicts him of slaughter at My Lai.

Apr. 16 — Seattle JACL "Pride & Shame" travel exhibit through Northwest funded $6,666 by National Endowment for Humanities, a federal government agency.

Apr. 16—Arena Stage denies racial bias in firing Nisei actor from role in "Pueblo", producer says George Araishi didn't "measure up" to key role.

Apr. 18—Dr. Gordon Hirabayashi (who challenged WW2 curfew against Japanese) pleased by efforts to dedicate Manzanar as historical site during Camp Teach-in at Los Angeles.

Apr. 19 — David E. Ushio, 24, appointed assistant Washington JACL representative.

Apr. 20 — Oakland voters re-elect Frank Ogawa to City Council with 49,747 votes, was first real test since appointment in 1966.

Apr. 21 — Senate confirms Nixon appointee, Herbert Y. C. Choy (Korean American), to U.S. Ninth Circuit Court of Appeals.

Apr. 23 — Hawaiian-made kamaboko declared safe, called unfit due to mercury pollution.

Apr. 23—Fresno Nisei (Akira Matsubara) wins $120,000 in Irish Sweepstakes.

Apr. 24—Asians picket San Diego High production, "King and I".

Apr. 25—Illinois Gov. Ogilvie declares Japanese American Day as Chicago JACL honors area Issei over age 80.

Apr. 29—Los Angeles Board of Education approves Asian American Education Commission, Dr. William Shinto chairman.

May 3 — Major Jewish groups call off picket lines of Japan Air Lines offices in several cities.

May 5 — Plight of needy Asian Americans revealed in JACL testimony before Senate committee discussing funding of Office of Economic Opportunity.

May 5—Rep. Anderson (D-Calif.) introduces bill to establish cabinet-level committee for Asians; JACL version drafted (see Nov. 26 PC).

Anti-War Melee

May 5 — Anti-war marchers in San Francisco break windows of Bank of Tokyo and Sumitomo Bank in downtown melee.

May 12 — San Francisco Bay Area United Crusade rejects Third World Coalition plea for $1.25 million.

May 16 — Two-thousand pack L.A. Biltmore Bowl on Peace Sunday rally against Vietnam war.

May 18 — Wall St. Journal reporter explains, Henry Ford II regrets use of "Jap" at annual stockholder meeting held May 13 in reply to JACL protest.

May 19 — Nisei farmer (Goro Kagehiro) in Yuba City finds first of 25 itinerant farm workers buried in shallow graves near Feather River; headlines becomes grisly during last week of May when most found.

May 21 — Jiji Press, Tokyo, announces Japanese translation of Hosokawa book, "Nisei: the Quiet Americans", to be published July 1; Pacific Citizen negotiates for U.S. distributionship.

May 22 — Nisei correctional officers (Yoshinobu Teruya) at Soledad Correctional Facility stabbed by inmate.

May 27 — Major New York store (Bonwit Teller) advertises "Kenzo for Jap" boutique; Asians and JACL protest use of epithet.

June 1 — Sansei asst. dean of students (Thais Kishi) appointed at Sacramento City College.

June 1—Salinas elects first Nisei (Henry Hibino) to city council with 4,633 votes.

June 2 — Chinatown residents protest school bussing plan.

June 5—St. Mary's Chinese drum & bugle corps of San Francisco rejects tempting offer to march in Santa Maria Elks Club rodeo parade.

June 7 — Arson suspected in $100,000 fire of Tom Iseri produce warehouse in Ontario, Ore.

June 10 — President Nixon ends 21-year embargo on Red China trade.

June 11 — National High School Coaches Assn. re-elect Dan Fukushima of James Lick High, San Jose, to unprecedented third term as national basketball chairman.

Alien Welfare

June 14 — U.S. Supreme Court invalidates laws barring welfare to aliens.

June 14 — San Francisco Kabuki theater in Japan Center closed down.

June 15 — Gardena City Council elects Ken Nakaoka mayor for second time (first term in 1968-69).

June 16 — Manhattan court acknowledges racial slur in "Kenzo for Jap" case but rejects penalties as "damage loss" uncited by plaintiffs.

June 16—House Rules Committee clears out two measures on Title II repeal: HR 234 for outright repeal, HR 820 for amending.

June 18 — U.S. Jr. Chamber of Commerce elects Robert Au, Chinese American from Honolulu, its first Asian American president.

June 19 — Asian Studies on Pacific Coast conference of college instructors hear anti-JACL feelings among Nisei hurt efforts to gather early Issei history.

June 21 — Newsweek article on Japanese in America, "Outwhiting the Whites", draws mixed reactions. (See July 2 PC).

June 22 — Edwin Hiroto of Los Angeles with 5,578 votes (2,000 short) loses first political bid of Nisei for California state senate in special election.

June 23 — Univ. of Washington sociology dept. chairman (Dr. Frank Miyamoto) denies charge of discriminatory grading system by member of his faculty.

June 25 — JACL intervenes for Temple City teacher (of Filipino-Hawaiian ancestry) arbitrarily denied tenure; job saved (Aug. 6 PC).

June 27—Central California Nisei growers form self-defense measures against threats from UFWOC organizers.

June 30 — El Cerrito realtor Sumao Nakano found guilty of 30 counts of felony in land deal involving 600 acres near Antioch and 1,300 acres in Lake and Napa Counties.

26th Amendment

July 1—Twenty-sixth amendment to U.S. Constitution ratified, lowering voting age to 18 in all elections.

July 1 — West Coast ports idled by longshoreman strike; Nisei importers affected.

July 2 — Delta College (Stockton) trustees name new building for Issei potato king, George Shima.

July 2 — Comparative Lou Harris poll on U.S. and Japan published by Asahi Shimbun, Tokyo.

July 4 — "Buy American cars" stickers appear in Los Angeles; "Buy American" ads by Arizona auto dealer also under JACL scrutiny.

July 7 — Pearl Harbor veteran irked by new Japan Air Lines training center at Napa County (Calif.) Airport.

July 7 — San Francisco Miyako hotel apologizes for anti-Negro bias during minority educators' conference.

July 9 — Watsonville Elks Lodge to support resolution against white-only membership; national convention at New Orleans sustains rule by 3-2 ratio but allows deviation if lodge on federal property.

July 14 — Central California JACL District calls in JACL staff for on-the-spot survey of UFWOC activities against Nisei growers; National JACL Board issues policy in support of secret election by workers. (See Furutani special report, Aug. 20 PC.)

July 15 — More racist matters appear in Congressional Record, South Carolina congressman enters song, "Import Blues".

July 16 — Little Tokyo Redevelopment Project allowed $6,000,000 in federal funds, part set aside to acquire property damaged by Feb. 9 earthquake.

July 16 — Canadian textbooks perpetuate anti-Japanese stereotypes, mistreat Japanese evacuation story.

July 18 — Bay Area Community JACL presents "walking history" at Asian American Festival at Oakland Museum.

July 25 — National JACL Board calls for end to war in Vietnam, endorse more regional offices.

July 30 — U.S. Sen. Hiram Fong (R-Hawaii) estimates 200,000 Chinese refugees in Hong Kong eligible to enter U.S.

Parlier Police Issue

July 31 — Parlier Councilman Shoichi Tsuboi has his market picketed by Chicanos, protesting council appointing new police chief over veteran Mexican American on force.

Aug. 3 — President Nixon calls for declassification of WW2 secrets, Nisei exploits in intelligence among papers.

Aug. 12—Paris-based dress designer Kenzo Takada agrees to change label; JACL to drop complaint.

Aug. 13 — Drug overdose on increase in Los Angeles: 11 Sansei cases within three weeks reported.

Aug. 15 — President Nixon slaps 10% import tax for 90 days.

Aug. 20 — American Honda Co. to donate 10,000 minibikes to National YMCA for program to reach youth.

Aug. 20 — Chinese American member of U.S. Equal Employment Opportunity Commission protests exploitation of Confucius in tobacco advertising.

Aug. 22 — Nisei Week drug crisis center assists six, big drop from last year's 18 arrested by polic.

Aug. 26 — State of Washington supreme court invalidates Seattle prohibition of aliens in civil service work.

Aug. 27 — Nisei weekly in Los Angeles, Crossroads, ends 22-year publishing history.

Aug. 29 — Second biennial Jr. JACL Tri-District Conference hosted by PSWDYC at Riverside attracts over 150 youth.

Aug. 29 — Asian Baptists form caucus, seeking continuation of ethnic churches.

Sept. 1 — Illegal alien issue swirls over Colorado as Nisei farmer in Longmont accused of hiring and harboring 30 alien Mexican farm workers.

Sept. 5 — Melee at Yellow Brotherhood House, Los Angeles, end in fatal shooting of Anthony Yano; suspect Harry Hanaki arraigned.

Sept. 10 — Chicago's Palmer House sued for $1.25-million for failing to provide adequate security by Mrs. Mabel Okubo, mother of slain daughter Evelynn at 1970 JACL Convention, and Carol Ranko Yamada.

Sept. 12—Kenzo label fuss reignited by Lord & Taylor ad in New York Times.

Title II Repeal

Sept. 14 — House of Representatives repeals Title II of Internal Security Act (HR 234) by 356-49 vote; unanimously concurred by Senate two days later; signed by President Nixon at Portland (enroute to welcome Emperor Hirohito in Alaska) Sept. 25.

Sept. 15 — Scribner's publishes Yoshiko Uchida's 17th book for children, "Journey to Topaz", recalling own childhood in WRA camp.

Sept. 20 — Mo Marumoto of White House staff credited for recruiting Mrs. Romana Banuelos, Gardena businesswoman, as nominee for U. S. Treasurer; Senate, confirms appointment Dec. 7 but after illegal alien hiring practices at her Mexican food plant questioned.

Sept. 21 — Robert Matsui sweeps primaries to win Sacramento city council seat (No. 8) with 4,359 votes; another Nisei candidate Richard Tsukiji bidding for same seat finishes fifth.

Sept. 26 — President Nixon and Emperor Hirohito meet in Anchorage, first stopover of Japanese emperor's visit of western Europe.

Oct. 4 — New York outlets for ready-to-wear fashions by Kenzo cancel latest orders.

Oct. 7 — Asian American interest in L.A. County Museum of Art beyond expectation to forestall proposed reduction of Far Eastern galleries.

Oct. 9 — Japanese Americans enter contingent in Chicago parade commemorating centennial of Great Fire.

Oct. 12 — JACL mourns death of Dean Acheson, served as special counsel without fee in Supreme Court hearing on both Oyama and Takahashi cases in 1948.

Oct. 15 — Illinois Dept. of Mental Health grants $55,000 to Chicago JASC for workshop to train ex-mental patients.

Oct. 15 — JACL protests ABC Movie of Week change in title of film slated for Dec. 7; from "Glass Hammer" to "My Husband, the Enemy" and finally "If Tomorrow Comes."

Oct. 15 — Calif. State Board of Education sets up panel to review role of minority in state textbooks, two Asians included.

Oct. 16 — Hawaii Circuit Judge Nelson Doi criticizes prisons, urges abolition of parole board.

Graduation Speech

Oct. 18 — Merced County counsel rules restricting speech of Sansei at graduation exercise unconstitutional.

Oct. 18—Oregon committee circulating petition for Patsy Mink for U.S. President.

Oct. 20 — U.S. Census Bureau reports 591,290 Japanese in U.S.

Oct. 22 — Asian demands at Seattle Franklin High

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1971 NECROLOGY

Dec. 1, 1970 — Nov. 30, 1971

Zentaro Asamen, 91, Oct. 7; pioneer Imperial Valley farmer.

Dean Acheson, 78, Oct. 12; Secretary of State in President Truman's cabinet (1949-53), represented plaintiffs in Oyama alien land law case and Takahashi commercial fishing case before U.S. Supreme Court.

Judge Thurmond Clarke, 68, Feb. 28; first California jurist rendering Alien Land Law as invalid (1942), later sustained by U.S. Supreme Court, in Pasadena.

Ken Dyo, 50, Aug. 19; Santa Barbara and Pasadena JACL president, PSWDC chairman (1950, 1953-54).

Rev. Junichi Fujimori, 66, June 15; Hawaii-born Methodist minister on West Coast, at San Jose.

Harold 'Tokuzo' Gordon

Harold R. Gordon, 63, May 18; Chicago attorney, National JACL 1000 Club chmn. (1952-54).

M. Justin Herman, 62, Aug. 31; director, San Francisco Redevelopment Agency, credited with building city's Japan Trade Center with owner-builders, National-Braemar, Inc.

Jimmie Y. Higashi, 51, May 20; travel agent, onetime So. Calif. JACL regional director (1961-63); East Los Angeles JACL president (1955).

Joseph Hikida, 72, Aug. 14; prewar executive secretary, Japanese Assn., San Francisco, and Chicago WRA Office employee, at Chicago.

Tomoyoshi Imai, 84, Feb. 24; pioneer Hood River orchardist.

Dr. Tadasu Imoto, 50, Jan. 14; optometrist, San Diego JACL president (1956).

Tom S. Iwata, 51, Feb. 1; insuranceman, Seattle community leader.

Shinichi Kanemoto, 88, June 13; pioneer farmer, Watsonville and San Jose.

Tamon Katase, 92, Sept. 7; prewar editor, San Francisco Japanese American News, at Washington, D.C.

Frank T. Kono, Mar. 16; hired by Charles Chaplin as butler-secretary, in Hiroshima.

George Y. Kuniyoshi, 69, Dec. 27 (1970); pharmacist, Los Angeles and Tokyo.

Lucien Kurata, 48, June 17; Canada's first Nisei magistrate (1969) and first Nisei elected to public office (1962) as reeve of Swansea.

Torataro Nabeta, 79, Nov. 21; pioneer Richmond (Calif.) nurseryman.

Tom Nakamura, 91, Apr. 9; grower; president, Japanese Assn. of Colorado.

Dr. Mitsuo R. Nakata, 60, Apr. 21; dentist, Portland JACL president (1954).

Toshio Nakata, 83, July 31,; New York fine arts antique artisan.

Rev. Dr. Reinhold Neibuhr, 78, June 1; National JACL sponsor, Protestant theologian, at New York.

Tom Sakai, 53, Mar. 29; grower-shipper, Coachella Valley JACL president (1948-49, 1958-60, 1962-63).

Setsugo G. Sakamoto, 86, May 27; Fresno community leader.

George J. Sugihara, 49, Jan. 4; rose grower-shipper, Contra Costa JACL president (1957).

Ichiji Sugiyama, 84, June 29; Sacramento insuranceman and community leader.

Dr. George H. Takahashi, 68, Dec. 20 (1970); optometrist, Sacramento JACL president (1940).

Jotaro Tamura, 86, Jan. 23; pioneer Utah farmer, at Salt Lake City.

Kojuro Tanaka, 86, July 27; secretary, Calif. Japanese Benevolent Society, lay-leader of Christ Presbyterian Church, San Francisco.

Harry T. Tomio, 89, Mar. 25; Little Tokyo department store founder.

Tetsuo Toyama, 89, May 29; Hawaii champion for Issei naturalization, edited "Citizen".

D. Takashi Uchida, 86, Jan. 8; Oakland lay-leader, Sycamore Congregational Church.

Don N. Yamada, 55, June 12; acting director, Internal Revenue Service, Portland district office.

Toshitaka Yamaguchi, 77, July 6; founder of Kodokan judo clubs in U.S.

Kaz Yamane, Nov. 15; PNWDC chairman, 1949; and prewar Tacoma JACL president.

Ushi Yonaki, 93, Aug. 14; pioneer Delano grower.

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