

Ethnic Surveys

Despite some minimal progress made toward the advancement of civil and human rights for all in these United States since the enactment of the Civil Rights Act of 1964, such gains may be tenuous at best. Recent actions by the present Congress on the "Holt Amendment" to the Supplemental Appropriations Bill (HR 16900) reveal quite clearly how easy it is for lawmakers to add language, which effectively undermines or blocks the enforceability of anti-discrimination laws, to legislative bills not otherwise directly related to civil rights matters. As of this writing, the final result of action on the Holt Amendment is not clear, but may be known by the time this column appears in print.

During House debate on HR 16900, Rep. Marjorie Holt (R-Md.) succeeded in adding language to the appropriation bill which would have prohibited the use of funds provided by the bill to compel, as a condition for any school system to receive grants or other benefits under the bill, the classification or assignment of teachers or students on the basis of race, religion, sex or national origin, or the maintenance of any records, files, reports or statistics on the same basis, notwithstanding the provisions of any other law or request of any Federal agency. Subsequently, the Senate rejected the amend-

ment, but House and Senate conferees adopted and reported out of Conference Committee a modified version of the Holt Amendment which essentially removed only that part relating to the preparation or maintenance of records, files, reports or statistics.

In a letter to Congress concerning the amendment reported out of conference, HEW Secretary Caspar Weinberger has warned:

"... in our view most courts would hold that the amendment ends our basic authority to enforce civil rights laws, particularly title VI of the Civil Rights Act of 1964, which prohibits use of Federal funds for programs that discriminate as to race, color, or national origin, and title IX of Educational Amendments of 1972, which carries a similar prohibition with regard to sex discrimination in education programs."

Although language relating to the preparation and maintenance of statistics, etc., was deleted, "the prohibition relating to the classification of students and teachers was left intact. That provision would prohibit the Department from requiring grantees to collect and report certain statistical information relating to the treatment of minorities. Without such information the Department would be unable to make the key decisions as to

JACL Reference Section

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Photographs for Posterity



NISEI LEADERS IN CLEVELAND—Eleven past presidents of Cleveland JACL gathered one night after the 1971 installation. They are (from left) Robert Fujita, 1954; Henry Tanaka, 1952, 1963, 1970; Masy Tashima, 1966, 1971; Ken Asamoto, 1968; Toshi Kadowaki, 1965; Joe Kadowaki, 1958-59; May

Issei as technical advisers to Japan

By SCOTT MIYAKAWA (Special to The Pacific Citizen)

The few scholarly studies on Japanese immigrants in the United States generally concentrate on their American experience and their contribution to America. In focusing on this country, these publications were to a degree logically following the models set by the more numerous works on European immigrants and on Afro-Americans, since nearly all this research was stimulated by social tensions involving these minorities in the United States.

This article is an attempt to glance in the opposite direction at one important type of influence which some Issei had on Japan. Before we do so, we should mention in passing that the presence of Japanese residents in America had a variety of consequences for Japan, as for example the West Coast anti-Japanese movements and immigration controversies before World War II.

Again, we are all aware of the prewar observations by the Issei themselves during their visits to Japan which illustrate another type of influence, such as encountering an ice cream and soda fountain in a provincial town or a symphonic composition or "America-Mura."

This sketch will not deal directly with examples of this more spontaneous type of impact. It is concerned with those Issei who had technical or institutional roles in the modernization of Japan, especially in foreign trade and science and technology, as personified by the case histories of three Issei. Their roles were similar to those of the more effective Western technical advisors whom Meiji Japan employed and their success was again similar to that of the more influential Western advisors, based on proper institutional ties.

In retrospect today, we may wonder where these Americans had acquired their bias, since none of them had ever dealt with a Japanese directly, or for the most part, had even handled Japanese products.

The early New York Issei quickly realized that they had to overcome these negative stereotypes, regardless of their origins or fairness. Individually and collectively, they set to work to establish a reputation for integrity and reliability for themselves and their products. No visiting salesmen from Japan, not even resident representatives on the usual two to five year assignments, could have carried out the long-term systematic efforts necessary to build the basic confidence among the previously suspicious American businessmen that these Issei and their associates carried out. What is more, most officials and even businessmen in Japan were not aware of the existing distrust and its destructive consequences, and hence, in the earlier years did not help in overcoming this obstacle.

In establishing the necessary contacts, creating mutual confidence, earning reputation for integrity, and initiating the actual trade, the early New York Issei contributed significantly to the birth and development of Japan's foreign trade as well as America's direct trade with Japan. This achievement may also be regarded a highly important technical and advisory service made by these Issei to Japanese and American economy, since they actively sought to persuade and inform other Japanese (and Americans) about the need to take into account the situation confronting them. It should be noted here that some of these Issei

Continued Page 10

Mr. Sugiyama's address: 8319 Cushing Court, Springfield, Va. 22153

'42 hysteria led to concentration camps

By EDISON UNO (Special to The Pacific Citizen)

From various quarters within and without the Japanese American community there has been vocal opposition to any reference to the wartime incarceration in War Relocation Authority camps of 110,000 persons of Japanese ancestry. That opposition has often raised its ugly head in terms of critics who claim that the entire episode should be forgotten; that it is past history and of very little importance to the children of evacuees and internees during World War II.

Often the critics are second generation Japanese Americans, Nisei or third children called Sansei. It is not surprising that there are segments of the Japanese American community who protest any exposure or illumination of this tragic event in American history. They are probably the same Americans who would deny that America's history is a chain of repressive acts against ethnic minorities and other disadvantaged people. The cruel and inhumane treatment of the Native Americans is the most vivid example—a tragedy which exist to this very day.

The Evacuation and relocation experience is part of the Japanese American heritage. It is history which no one can deny. It is a legacy that will be etched in the annals of history, whether we like it or not. Therefore, it seems to me that we who survived the experience have a responsibility to make certain that our personal perspectives are documented in the many interpretations of this historic event in our lives.

Other critics have arrogantly challenged the personal interpretation of that experience because it conflicts with their biased views.

I suspect the possibilities of two motivations for this opposition as found from time to time in the vernacular press. It is my contention that these people are genuine super-racists and any reference to the Evacuation experience brings forth their true color, white supremacists of the worst kind. Secondly, if not super-racists, they belong to that school who suffer from a deep sense of guilt. A guilt that attempts to justify the great injustice, the violation

of basic constitutional rights, the denial of human decency and humanity, the wrongful imprisonment of American citizens and the gross mistreatment of innocent citizens. Their rationale usually attempts to glorify the "good food, the peaceful and protective atmosphere of the camps, the military necessity, and other factors" which they profess made the Evacuation and relocation a good experience.

Unfortunately, those who foster that rationale have access to public media and receive a great deal of exposure to perpetuate their distorted and racist ideas. Any person of Japanese ancestry who falls prey to this line commits the unpardonable sin. Non-Japanese who advocate this rationale are either poorly informed, ignorant, or intentionally bigoted.

A key word

One of the key words which exposes the difference between those who can appreciate the traumatic experience versus those who always attempt to justify it, is the reference made to the camps or centers as "concentration camps."

That term with all of its emotional connotations is often sufficient to trigger the debate between the two schools of thought. No matter how one qualifies the term "concentration camp," the racists cannot accept its usage in connection with the Japanese American experience.

Many people have charged that the term was invented or created by the radical elements in our community, namely young Sansei students or outspoken Nisei. I have used the term many times myself; however, I usually qualify it by referring to my imprisonment in an "American-style concentration camp."

From a purely academic point of view, the dictionary definition include: a camp where prisoners of war, enemy aliens, and political prisoners are confined. (The American Heritage Dictionary states: 1. a place where troops are massed, as before distribution. 2. a place in which enemy aliens or prisoners of war are kept under guard. 3. a place of confinement for those considered dangerous to the regime; used especially in Nazi Germany for antifascists, Jews, etc.)

If one wishes to become very technical, the camps can be defined in a generic sense as all being "concentration camps" although there were some specific differences in the jurisdiction, classification of inmates, treatment, and control.

There were 15 official Assembly Centers operated by the War-Time Civil Control Administration, an extension of the U.S. Army. The camps were located at Puyallup, Washington; Portland, Oregon; Marysville, Sacramento, Tanforan, Stockton, Turlock, Salinas, Merced, Pinedale, Fresno, Tulare, Santa Anita, and Pomona, California; and Mayer, Arizona. These camps were all temporary quarters for evacuees while WRA camps were being constructed inland.

The War Relocation Authority built ten camps where American Japanese were concentrated. In some camps, the citizen population outnumbered the barbed wire fences and theoretically if the Nisei could exercise their right to vote in that county or district, many evacuees could have been elected to public office because most of the camps were located in sparsely populated areas of the United States. The WRA camps included Topaz, Utah; Poston, Arizona;

Gila, Arizona; Granada, Colorado; Heart Mountain, Wyoming; Jerome, Arkansas; Manzanar, California; Minidoka, Idaho; Rohwer, Arkansas; and Tule Lake, California.

Some of the lesser known camps were technically called internment camps and were operated by the U.S. Department of Justice. Many of the Issei arrested by the FBI were transferred to internment camps at Missoula, Montana; Bismarck, North Dakota; Santa Fee and Lordsburg, New Mexico; Livingston, Louisiana; and Crystal City, Texas.

The Crystal City Internment Camp was unique because it was the last camp to close in 1947. Internees at Crystal City included Germans, Italians, Peruvian-Japanese, Japanese from Hawaii, the last contingent of renunciant from Tule Lake, some 300 Indonesian sailors, as well as mainland Issei and Nisei who were reunited with the alien head of household arrested by the FBI.

Chronology

A research of all pre-evacuation material discloses that no matter what Japanese Americans call their confinement, whether they were assembly centers, relocation camps, detention camps, internment camps, or concentration camps, the records clearly indicate that the most objectionable term, "concentration camp" was used extensively by government officials, military leaders, politicians, and writers, all incidentally being non-Japanese.

A chronology of official statements made by non-Japanese who used the term "concentration camp" extensively indicates that it was widely used and had common acceptance by the majority of people who urged the removal of American Japanese in 1942.

All of the following quotes are documented in the footnote references:

"all... enemy aliens be placed in concentration camps." American Legion, War Council, Jan. 5, 1942 (fn 1).

"... all Japanese, whether citizens or not... placed in inland concentration camps." Secretary of War, Henry L. Stinson, Jan. 6, 1942 (fn 2).

"A patriotic native-born Japanese, if he wants to make his contribution, will submit himself to a concentration camp." Los Angeles Congressman Leland Ford, Jan. 20, 1942 (fn 3).

"... immediate steps be taken to see that all enemy aliens be placed in concentration camps." Vice-Commander Tracy E. Hicks, Jan. 27, 1942 (fn 4).

"all Japanese who are known to hold dual citizenship... be placed in concentration camps." Joint Immigration Committee, Jan. 1942 (fn 5).

"... word of mouth discussions (continue) with a surprising large number of people expressing themselves as in favor of sending all Japanese to concentration camps." Government Intelligence Agency, Jan. 1942 (fn 6).

"... immediate transfer of all Japanese aliens to concentration camps established in the interior regions." Pasadena Chamber of Commerce, Feb. 3, 1942 (fn 7).

"... for catching every Japanese in America, Alaska, and Hawaii now and putting them in concentration camps and shipping them back to Asia as soon as possible." Congressman John Rankin of Mississippi, Feb. 1942 (fn 8).

"Japanese, irrespective of

whether they were Nisei or not, were being subjected to much harsher treatment than Germans and Italians and huge numbers of them were being interned in concentration camps." Los Angeles Times, Feb. 21, 1942 (fn 9).

"... kept in concentration camps, not the reception centers Eisenhower had been talking about." Governor Nels Smith of Wyoming, March, 1942 (fn 10).

A resolution urging that all Japanese and their descendants be placed in a "concentration camp under the supervision of the federal government." County Supervisors Association of California, 1942 (fn 11).

"It was rather, in Life magazine's words, 'a concentration camp' designed eventually to incarcerate..." Life Magazine, April 6, 1942 (fn 12).

"The United States could raise (them) 100 victims selected out of (our) concentration camps (for German Bundists, Italian Fascists, and many Japanese." Westbrook Pegler, syndicated columnist, Dec. 9, 1941 (fn 13).

"The official conception by state officers of the type of program best suited to the situation was one on concentration camps with work units being farmed out to workers under armed guards." The Relocation Program, Page 7, 1942 (fn 14).

"... the indisputable facts exhibit a clear violation of constitutional rights... it is the case of convicting a citizen as a punishment for not submitting to imprisonment in a concentration camp, based on his ancestry, and solely because of his ancestry, without evidence or inquiry concerning his loyalty and good disposition towards the United States." U.S. Supreme Court Justice Owen J. Roberts (Korematsu vs. U.S., 323 U.S. 214; 65 S. Ct. 193-198), 1944 (fn 15).

"A concentration camp is one in which innocent citizens are imprisoned without charge of crime being lodged against them and held without hearing of any sort before a competent tribunal." American Civil Liberties Union lawyer, 1944 (fn 16).

"... whether or not a citizen of the United States, may because he is of Japanese ancestry, be confined in barbed-wire stockade euphemistically termed assembly centers or relocation centers actually concentration camps." ACLU (Korematsu vs. U.S.) Dec. 18, 1944 (fn 17).

"The logical implication of our present concentration camps is the deportation after the war of all Japanese—aliens and American citizens alike."—by Charles Ogletree. The Nation, June 6, 1942.

"... we must move the Japanese in this country into a concentration camp somewhere, some place, and do it damn quickly." Repr. A. J. Elliott, House of Representatives (fn 18).

Use in 1940's

The foregoing quotations are but a sample of the many, many references made in the public print using the term "concentration camp" to describe the living compounds of Japanese Americans during the evacuation periods of 1942 to 1946. All of these statements were made a quarter century before the emergence of the Asian American movement.

As much as anyone today among vocal Nisei or Sansei would like to take credit for coining the term, I'm afraid

the over-whelming evidence indicates that the common use of the emotional term can be credited to non-Japanese long before it was revived in contemporary and popular usage.

Coincidentally, the term has been further promoted by non-Japanese authors who have published books with such titles as *America's Concentration Camps* by Allan R. Bosworth 1968; *Roger Daniel's Concentration Camps, U.S.A. 1971*; and *Paul Bailey's paperback title, Concentration Camp U.S.A.* Of the many Japanese American authors who have written about the experience, the term has not been used in any of the titles, to my knowledge.

One of my favorite quotes is from Yale Professor of Law, Eugene V. Rostow, an eminent constitutional law authority who wrote in Harper's Magazine in September, 1945:

"One hundred thousand persons were sent to concentration camps on a record which wouldn't support a conviction for stealing a dog."

Co-authors Audrie Girner and Anne Loftis in *The Great Betrayal* state on page 237, "Though Roosevelt called the centers concentration camps in an October 20, 1942, press conference, the WRA insisted they were not." It seems to me that the President of the United States who issued Executive Order 9066 has a right to call the camps whatever he wants and if a different semantic interpretation, the mighty power of the office of the President would and should prevail.

Quoting from *The Great Betrayal* again on page 251 the authors write, "Perhaps the most inflammatory proposal, because it was more widely publicized, was the so-called 'concentration camp' bill, introduced by Senator Tom Stewart of Tennessee. Fortunately, the bill failed in Congress, but its provisions were publicized extensively and re-

flected the public attitude of that time.

Serious study

Over the past 25 years I have attempted to read and collect all of the published materials on the Japanese American experience. I have taught a course entitled "Evacuation and Relocation" at San Francisco State University for the past six years. I do not claim to be an expert on the subject; however I am a serious student of this facet of our history. If I can claim any credentials at all to my personal interest, perhaps the fact that I was one of the internees held for the longest duration.

When I was released in the fall of 1946, I remember the Officer-in-Charge of our camp telling me that I was the last American citizen released and I had the dubious distinction of being held four and a half years, a record for any Nisei.

Two years ago, I had an opportunity to review my government files in the National Archives and it confirmed the fact that I had been imprisoned a total of 1,647 days.

I have come to the conclusion that those who have strong objections to the current use of the term "concentration camps" are probably reacting from a deep sense of guilt or shame. In 1968 when Ray Okamura initiated the repeal of Title II of the Internal Security Act of 1950 (the Detention Camp Law), I was privileged to work with him as national JACL co-chairman.

During the three year campaign which followed, we realized how strong the latent racist feelings were still directed towards Japanese Americans.

Need to retell

Over the years, we have attempted to educate our community and the public as to

Continued on Page 3

U.S.-Canada Nikkei alliance urged

The Japanese Canadian Cultural Centre in Toronto had Bill Hosokawa, associate editor of the Denver Post, as guest speaker—though he was billed as the author of the popular history of the Japanese in America, "Nisei: The Quiet Americans." In recent years, the Holiday Issue has reprinted one of his many addresses made before Nikkei groups during the year. Here is Bill's talk of Nov. 8.

By BILL HOSOKAWA

A few weeks ago I had the pleasure of visiting for the first time the ancient and fascinating city of Quebec which as you know is the center of French culture in Canada. The group that I was with visited the Quebec provincial legislature where the speaker of the House, a gentleman named Blank, provided us with a briefing on the Canadian political system. He explained that since the province is bilingual, he made it a practice of using both French and English in his speeches, shifting from one language to the other as the occasion seemed to demand.

Since Mr. Blank spoke English so fluently, some of us were curious enough to ask which was first language. He smiled and replied: "My first language is Yiddish."

I tell this story to underscore the heterogeneous nature of both Canada and the United States, which are nations made up of many ethnic groups all of which are united, more or less, in their own peculiar method of pursuing

prosperity and happiness. And in both of these countries there is an infinitesimal minority of Japanese origins, the Japanese Americans and the Japanese Canadians. These two groups have a great deal in common. At the same time there are certain differences between them.

You, of course, are Canadians first and foremost. South of the border the Nisei and Sansei and Yonsei, while physically indistinguishable from you, are Americans. Some of you say "about" while we say "about." In your writing you are more generous with the letter "u" than we are—you spell "honor" h-o-o-n-o-u-r, and "harbor" is h-a-r-b-o-u-r and sometimes you misplace the letter "e" as in theatre and centre.

Much more important is what we have in common.

A common ground

We have in common ethnic origin. We have in common the fact that we are a small racial minority in predominantly Anglo-Saxon nations. We have in common the experience of having been the victims of a wartime hysteria so virulent that the sacred privileges of citizenship and civil rights were ignored. We share the satisfaction of having come back to establish ourselves as good and worthy citizens.

We also share a certain apprehension that nags at us from time to time—a fear, or perhaps it would be more ac-

curate to term it a concern, that a somewhat similar hysteria may return to victimize us again at some vague and distant point.

To isolate the reason for that apprehension, let us go back in time to 1942—more than 32 years ago—when our respective governments sent us off into the North American version of concentration camps for their own citizens. There were important differences between the Canadian camps and the American camps. You were placed pretty much on your own in isolated ghost towns. We had the doubtful advantage of a more regimented experience in which we were forced to sacrifice a certain freedom for government-supplied creature comforts behind barbed wire. I do not intend to debate the advantages of one system against the other. It is sufficient to say both were unjust and never must be repeated.

The primary reason that this tragedy befell both our peoples is that for most Americans and Canadians, that minority who were of Japanese origins was an unknown quantity. Few knew who we were, what we thought and what we stood for. A long history of anti-Orientalism in both our countries made it inevitable that we should be suspect when Japan touched off a war, that we would be made the scapegoats of national fear, frustration and anger. The basic reason for all this was that we had failed to make ourselves known; in short, we had

neglected our public relations. And because it was only human to fear the unknown, very few individuals had either the courage or the wisdom to speak up in our behalf and say, "Hey now, wait a minute, let's take another look at this problem and see if there isn't a better way to handle it."

The Nisei today

In the years since that time, a great many things have changed. Both our peoples as a group have taken giant strides toward assuming the roles that are our birthright. The splendid home of the Japanese Canadian Cultural Centre is shining evidence of the way our community has established itself in Toronto.

And you can be very proud of the architect, Raymond Moriyama, whose artistic adds so much to the beauty of this most handsome community. I am not unfamiliar with the work of Nisei artists like Shichuan Takashima, and the contributions being made to the national welfare by people like Tommy Shoyama in government service in the field of energy and resources development. There are many more Canadian Nisei who have distinguished themselves, and I hope to meet some of them during my brief stay here.

Canadian Nisei who have gone south also have done very well. I have in mind such men as Bishop Kenryu Tsuji

Continued on Page 11

1974 Holiday Issue

Boxscore

● Display Ads—Goal: 5,566*

Alameda	172	Salt Lake	129
Arizona	9	San Benito	3
Berkeley	229	San Diego	261
Boise Valley	112	San Fern.	172
Chicago	66	San Fran.	406
Clovis	5	San Gab.	12
Delano	18	Sanger	8
Detroit	27	San Jose	172
DTLA	172	Seabrook	128
East L.A.	238	Seattle	232
Eden T.	8	Selma	26
Fayette	2	So Fern.	41
Fr Camp	6	So Bay	6
Fresno	172	Stockton	248
Gardena	252	Tulare City	32
Glendale	27	Two Cities	2
Marysville	37	Wash DC	63
Monterey	4	Watsonville	172
Montrose	172	West L.A.	172
NC Olympia	2	West Valley	2
New York	26		
Oakland	17	PC Ad D	343 1/2
Omaha	7	PC Office	150
Orange City	36		
Pasadena	18	San Cal DC	6
Phila	22	Eastern DC	4
Portland	46	Midwest DC	4
Puyallup	3	NC-WNDC	20
Riverside	8	PSDC	20
Sacramento	172		
Salinas	944	Dec. 13	5,801

● One-Liners—Goal: 665

Cincinnati	27	Riverside	15
Cortez	16	Placer	28
Dayton	13	St Louis	14
Delano	16	San Benito	28
Detroit	27	San Jose	172
Gr-Trou	67	Santa Barb	16
Marysville	8	Sonoma	30
Milwaukee	21	Spokane	14
NC Olympia	2	Two Cities	2
New York	2	Ven-Cul	21
Omaha	39	PC Office	67
Pasadena	40	Dec. 13	1

● HI Project—Goal: 25 units

Units	19
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And thank you, Ill

HITO OKADA: Trip to Japan

Unforgettable Friendships

Salt Lake City
Our trip to Japan through the courtesy of the 1000 Club, members of the JACL Credit Union, and friends took off on October 5 just after midnight from San Francisco, via Japan Air Lines on their 747 plane.

While waiting to embark we had a snack, because we did not know that we would be served dinner as soon as we were aloft. I assure you that Japan Air Lines feed their passengers more than adequately.

Iko and I enjoyed the ground tour that was arranged by Tad Hirota and the only confusion was that our tour guide was also named Okada. I found Japan to be as I anticipated; it would be a modern and progressive nation in the midst of inflation and looking every bit of a country enjoying prosperity.

The only thing that surprised me was the population density. I knew that there was a huge population per square mile but never did I think that there would be such a congestion as I found in the larger cities that we visited. It was certainly not a place for a person having Parkinson's Disease as the tension would be too much for a person that had to live there permanently.

I found that the ground tour was the best way to travel as the baggage was taken care of at all times, so that I was not required to carry any suitcases. The only time I was in a difficult situation was when we were on our own and had to take the limousine from Kyoto to Osaka where I had to have Aiko assist me in carrying our suitcases into the limousine.

We did not get an opportunity to see too much of the non-cosmopolitan Japan as the ground tour kept us moving at a fast pace and found us pretty tired in the evenings. We did get a chance to see and visit our relatives in Hiroshima which gave us some idea of the real Japan. Aiko and I both visited our relatives and were taken care of with special attention. We received a

nice send-off at the Hiroshima Airport by Aiko's relatives.

As to meeting people, the University of Washington Alumni Association in Tokyo gave us a dinner on the 22nd of October at which time I renewed acquaintances with my former school mates. Among them was Tatsuo Shibata, more commonly known to Nisei journalists as Welly Shibata. He is now semi-retired and is in the advisory capacity with the Mainichi Newspaper in Tokyo. To the friends of Welly, I would like to say that he looks real prosperous and must have added about 20 pounds to what he used to weigh when we were school mates.

I attended the Tokyo Kiwanis Club meeting at the Tokyo Hilton Hotel and was seated with the Hon. Bunichi Amano, Justice of the Supreme Court of Japan. I enjoyed visiting with him as he had visited Salt Lake City in 1956 and had very pleasant memories of his visit, especially the organ recital at the Mormon Tabernacle.

The group upon arrival at Japan divided into three tour groups and in our group there were I believe five Saneis and it was interesting to note how they reacted to their forefather's country. I certainly recommend opportunities be given for more Saneis to visit Japan.

One thing that I missed on the trip was that I did not accomplish through the capable hands of Mrs. Yoshie Fujii, Assistant Treasurer. My tour group was especially good to us in that they must have noticed my difficulty in moving about and were very helpful in assisting me. I particularly wish to thank Herb and Amy Tokutomi of Newcastle, California for their kindness in assisting me during my tour of Japan. Herb's assistance in helping me up and down the long flights of steps at the Temple sites was more than appreciated.

In closing, I wish to thank the 1000 Club, Tad Hirota, Shigeki Ushio, and hundreds of JACLers and friends that made it possible for Aiko and me to make this trip. This trip would not have been made without the Credit Union being in good hands that during by absence and this members of our ground tour.

Holiday greetings . . .



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. . . from Tokyo

"Too many people are thinking of security instead of OPPORTUNITY, more afraid of LIFE than death"



- SONOMA COUNTY
2-Bryan, Howard
3-Galvin Jr., Daniel J
11-Hamamoto, George I
12-Murakami, James F**
13-Nomura, Ken
14-Oda, Frank K
15-Ohki, Edwin
16-Okamoto, Dr Roy
17-Shimizu, Martin
18-Tway, Michiko K
19-Witham, Jack
20-Yamamoto, Roy E
21-Yokoyama, George Y
- SOUTH BAY
11-Hashima, Joe N
12-Mitoma, Edwin Y
13-Miyakoda, Mas
14-Shigekuni, Thomas N
15-Takenaka, Yukuo
- SPOKANE
4-Asai, Motoi
1-Kondo, Dr Mark
2-Koyama, Col Spady A
3-Kuroiwa, Sadao S
4-Masto, Harry
5-Morimoto, Sam
6-Nakagawa, Saburo
7-Nobuku, Tetsuo
8-Ota, Yone
9-Sakai, Richard
10-Tanaka, Dr John M
11-Tsutakawa, Edward M
12-Watanabe, Dr James M
13-Yamauchi, Dr Robert T
14-Yasuhara, Denny
- STOCKTON
20-Baba, George K
21-Dobana, Fred K
22-Fujii, Dr Kenneth
23-Hayashino, Harry S
24-Higashi, Henry M
25-Inamasu, Frank
26-Ishida, Alfred
27-Iwa, Sam M
28-Ito, Shintaro
29-Kato, Tetsuo
30-Kitagawa, Frank
31-Kubota, Tsugio
32-Kurita, Kenji
33-Kusama, Henry
34-Matsumoto, Amy E
35-Matsumoto, George Y
36-Matsumoto, Gerald Y
37-Matsumoto, Jack Y
38-Morozumi, Dr John
39-Nakashima, Arthur K
40-Nakashima, George
41-Nakashima, Roy S
42-Nakashima, William U
43-Nitta, Harold
- 20-Okamoto, Tom T
21-Omachi, Joseph I
22-Takei, Dr Kazuo
23-Tanaka, Dr James H
24-Tanji, James
25-Terashita, Dr Kengo
26-Tsunaka, Lou S
27-Ueda, Kazuo
28-Wallman, Frank
29-Yamada, Yoshio Eob
30-Yamaguchi, John K
31-Yamaguchi, Dr M Lincoln
32-Yoneda, T Fred
33-Yoshikawa, Ed
- YULISH COUNTY
14-Ezaki, Tee
15-Hatakeda, Jun
16-Hatakeda, Sawato
17-Imoto, Mike
18-Ishida, Robert
19-Ishida, William
20-Mayeda, Hiroshi
21-Morotani, Harry
22-Nagata, Ed
23-Ogata, Nori
24-Obi, Toshio W
25-Shima, Gene
26-Shimazaki, Tom
27-Sumida, Jack
28-Tashiro, Mrs Ethel
29-Tanaka, Kenji
30-Watanabe, Kay
31-Yamada, Doug
32-Yasuda, Dr James
33-Yebisu, Hisao
- TWIN CITIES
1-Anderson, Donald J
2-Asao, Theodore T
3-Carse, Caroline
4-Ezaki Sr., Ben
5-Hangai, Fumio P
6-Hara, Mrs Kimi
7-Hara, Sam S
8-Harada, Mrs Nobu
9-Hinataba, Sakae
10-Hirabayashi, Anice
11-Hirabayashi, William Y
12-Honda, Sam S
13-Ikeda, Mieko
14-Iwano, Steve
15-Katagiri, Shiro
16-Kawamura, Mary
17-Kogobayashi, Tomo T
18-Kushino, Mrs Kay
19-Makino, Henry K
20-Matsu, George S
21-Nahida, Dr George
22-Nomura, Howard
23-Okada, Toru
24-Ono, George
25-Potter, Dean
26-Rokutani, George
27-Salki, Ty
28-Sakamoto, Dr Pete
29-Somekawa, Carl K
30-Tone, Dr Gladys I
31-Sugimura, James
32-Taguchi, Sam
33-Tanabe, Nobu
34-Tanaka, Mrs May
35-Tatsuda, Charles
36-Teramoto, Sumiko
37-Tsushima, Albert
38-Tsushima, Tazuo
39-Wald, Eugene
40-Wend, Loren A
41-Williams, Hisao
42-Yoshino, George M
- VENICE-CULVER
1-Asari, John Y
2-Harada, Dr Chive
3-Harada, Harold S
4-Harada, Frank K
5-Hayakawa, Tom
- 20-Hoshiyama, Fred
21-Isoda, George T
22-Kado, Ryozo F
23-Kame, Dr Rodger T
24-Kameta, Chizu
25-Kawakami, Dr Iwan C
26-Kitagawa, Frances C
27-Kunimoto, Mrs Toki
28-Makimoto, Fred
29-Masao, Ma, A Ike
30-Muise, Richard R
31-Nakamura, Tom Y
32-Ozawa, Dr Roy T
33-Quock, Henry
34-Ryono, Dr C Robert
35-Sarafield, James A
36-Shimizu, Hitoshi M
37-Shimoguchi, Sam
38-Shimomoto, Tony T
39-Shishino, Dr Takao
40-Sugihara, Jack
41-Wakamatsu, Mary E
42-Uba, Dr Katsumi
43-Yamabita, Jane
44-Yumori, Betty S
- VENTURA
10-Hirata, Willis
11-Kimura, Dr Stan
12-Kuniyoshi, Jean
13-Kurihara, Akira
14-Oi, Susie
15-Furukawa, Dennis M
16-Habara, Jiro W
17-Ichien, George M
18-Nakashima, S Stephen
19-Nishimura, Joe
20-Sakai, David M
21-Shiba, Dr Seiji
22-Sumida, John
23-Tanaka, Walter
24-Uchida, George
25-Uchiyama, Dr Raymond
26-Watanabe, Geary
27-Yoshida, Harry Y
28-Yoshina, Dr Teruo
- WHITE VALLEY
4-Kobara, Rod
1-Maezori, Michi
14-Maezori, William T
8-Norkane, Koji
- WILSHIRE
16-Hamad, Miki J
25-Nishikawa, Dr Roy M
8-Takei, George
21-Yata, Tatsuo
11-Yoshida, Toshiko
- CCDC (Misc.)
17-Mochizuki, George S
2-Torii, Mike
- EDC (Misc.)
4-Kashiwagi, Brian R
- MDC (Misc.)
22-Ishida, William T
- MPDC (Misc.)
19-Hashimoto, S Ruth Y
20-Matsubara, Charlie S
1-Shinoda, Peter S
- PSWDC (Misc.)
1-Fujita, Harold H
- NC-WDC (Misc.)
1-Kojimoto, Bob
- 20-Life
Azumano, George I (Por)
Inouye, Roy (SLV)
Kebo, Johnson (Sng)
Kozuki, James N (Par)
Miyayaga, Tom (Sal)
Ozawa, Jack (Chi)
Shinoda, Paul (SBarb)
Yatabe, Dr T T Chi
- WATSONVILLE
7-Nitta, Fred
7-Sakata, Frank
10-Tao, Tom
8-Yoshida, Kenzo*
- WEST LOS ANGELES
16-Akashi, David
11-Akashi, Mary

Uno -
Continued from Front Page
the real reasons for our internment. The popular exhibit and book sponsored by the California Historical Society entitled "Executive Order 9066" has been read and viewed by millions of Americans.

The documentary film produced by NBC two years ago called "Guilty By Reason of Race" was televised on prime time on national network television with an estimated audience of ten million or more viewers. In my opinion, the story must be told and retold.

Last year, the essence of our heritage was officially adopted by the State of California when it registered historical landmark No. 850 through the efforts of the Manzanar Committee and the JACL. The attractive bronze plaque reads:

MANZANAR
"In the early part of World War II, 110,000 persons of Japanese ancestry were interned in relocation centers by Executive Order No. 9066, issued on February 19, 1942.
"Manzanar, the first of ten such concentration camps, was bounded by barbed wire and guard towers, confining 10,000 persons, the majority being American citizens.
"May the injustices and

humiliation suffered here as a result of hysteria, racism, and economic exploitation never emerge again."
With apologies to Gertrude Stein's famous quote, "Rose is a rose is a rose." I would like to put to rest any controversy by concluding, "Concentration camp is a concentration camp is a concentration camp is a concentration camp."

FOOTNOTES
1-IenBroek, Jacobus, Barnhart, Edward N., & Matson, Floyd W., Prejudice, War, and the Constitution, University of California Press, 1954, p. 376, footnote 58.
2-Daniels, Roger, Concentration Camps, U.S.A., Japanese Americans and World War II, New York: Holt Rinehart & Winston, Inc., 1971, p. 47.
3-IenBroek, Barnhart, and Matson, op. cit., p. 77.
4-Ibid, p. 79.
5-Daniels, op. cit., p. 62.
6-IenBroek, Barnhart, and Matson, op. cit. p. 375, footnote 45.
7-Ibid, p. 87.
8-Girdner, Audrie & Loftis, Anne, The Great Betrayal, Toronto: The Macmillan Co., 1969, p. 124.
9-Daniels, op. cit., p. 84.
10-Ibid, p. 77.
11-Girdner & Loftis, op. cit., p. 146.
12-Daniels, op. cit., p. 33.
13-IenBroek, Barnhart, and Matson, op. cit., p. 123.
14-Ibid, p. 385, footnote 47.
15-Petersen, William, Japanese Americans, New York: Random House, 1971, p. 88.
16-Daniels, op. cit., p. 137.
17-Leighton, Alexander, The Governing of Men: General Principles and Recommendations Based on Experience at a Japanese Relocation Camp, Princeton: Princeton University Press, 1945, p. 20.

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All prices include \$10.00 nonrefundable Flight Registration Fee and \$3 Airport Departure Tax. Infants under two years who do not occupy a seat may go for 10% of the listed flight fare.
OTHER 1975 FLIGHTS TO JAPAN
No. 3—Aug. 2-Aug. 25 From San Francisco...\$434
No. 4—Oct. 4-Oct. 27 From L.A. & S.F.\$446
No. 5—Oct. 5-Oct. 26** From Chicago-San Francisco (under negotiation)
No. 6—Oct. 13-Nov. 5** From New York...\$362 (**1000 Club Activity)
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San Francisco, Calif. 94115
(415) 567-1114
Jio's Travel Service
2451 Grove St.
Berkeley, Calif. 94704
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Los Angeles, Calif. 90012
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535 Fifth Ave.
New York, N.Y. 10017
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Yamada Travel
812 N. Clark St.
Chicago, Ill. 60610
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OF CALIFORNIA
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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, and comprised today of 8 chapters.

- 1931-32 Bob Mizukami
- 1932-33 Dr. Mathew Masuoka
- 1933-34 Dr. Kenji Yamada
- 1934-35 Roy Nishimura
- 1935-36 Mamoru Wakasugi
- 1936-37 Tom Iseri
- 1937-38 George Matsuo
- 1938-39 Shu Shimomura
- 1939-40 Kaz Yamane
- 1940-41 Roy Nishimura
- 1941-42 Kaz Yamane
- 1942-43 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 are 27 chapters.

- 1935-36 Walter Tsukamoto
- 1936-37 Dr. Harry Kita
- 1937-38 Saburo Kido
- 1938-39 Saburo Kido
- 1939-40 Saburo Kido
- 1940-41 Saburo Kido
- 1941-42 Saburo Kido
- 1942-43 Saburo Kido
- 1943-44 Saburo Kido
- 1944-45 Saburo Kido
- 1945-46 Saburo Kido
- 1946-47 Saburo Kido
- 1947-48 Saburo Kido
- 1948-49 Saburo Kido
- 1949-50 Saburo Kido
- 1950-51 Saburo Kido
- 1951-52 Saburo Kido
- 1952-53 Saburo Kido
- 1953-54 Saburo Kido
- 1954-55 Saburo Kido
- 1955-56 Saburo Kido
- 1956-57 Saburo Kido
- 1957-58 Saburo Kido

CENTRAL CALIFORNIA

Youngest of the district councils, having been formed on March 2, 1949, its history actually goes back to 1931 when four chapters in the area comprised the Central California Region of the Northern California District Council.

- 1950-51 Johnson Kebo
- 1951-52 Johnson Kebo
- 1952-53 Johnson Kebo
- 1953-54 Johnson Kebo
- 1954-55 Johnson Kebo
- 1955-56 Johnson Kebo
- 1956-57 Johnson Kebo
- 1957-58 Johnson Kebo

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
- 1948-49 Tom Hayashi
- 1949-50 Tom Hayashi
- 1950-51 Tom Hayashi
- 1951-52 Tom Hayashi
- 1952-53 Tom Hayashi
- 1953-54 Tom Hayashi
- 1954-55 Tom Hayashi
- 1955-56 Tom Hayashi
- 1956-57 Tom Hayashi
- 1957-58 Tom Hayashi

ALAMEDA

- Organized April 6, 1932
- George Togatani (org.)
- 32-Haruo Imura
- 33-Kay Tsuchiya
- 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-Alfred Hatate
- 48-Alfred Hatate
- 49-Alfred Hatate
- 50-Alfred Hatate
- 51-Alfred Hatate
- 52-Alfred Hatate
- 53-Alfred Hatate
- 54-Alfred Hatate
- 55-Alfred Hatate
- 56-Alfred Hatate
- 57-Alfred Hatate
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- 59-Alfred Hatate
- 60-Alfred Hatate
- 61-Alfred Hatate
- 62-Alfred Hatate
- 63-Alfred Hatate
- 64-Alfred Hatate
- 65-Alfred Hatate
- 66-Alfred Hatate
- 67-Alfred Hatate
- 68-Alfred Hatate
- 69-Alfred Hatate
- 70-Alfred Hatate

ARIZONA

- Organized 1934
- 34-Togo Iida
- 35-John Yamashita
- 36-John Hirohata
- 37-Dr. Paul Tanaka
- 38-Bill Kajikawa
- 39-Tsutomu Ikeda
- 40-Shig Tanaka
- 41-Kenneth Yoshioka
- 42-Carl Sato
- 43-George S. Saito
- 44-Masao Tsutsumida
- 45-Sam I. Okuma
- 46-John Tadano
- 47-Masaji Inoshita
- 48-Minoru Takiguchi
- 49-Mutt Yamamoto
- 50-Jim Ozasa
- 51-George Kishiyama
- 52-Cherry Tsutsumida
- 53-Jim Kuhara
- 54-Cherry Tsutsumida
- 55-Mike Dobashi
- 56-Mrs. Hatsuye Miyachi
- 57-George Onodera
- 58-Tom T. Okuma
- 59-Jack Nakagawa
- 60-Mari Sabusawa
- 61-Shigeo Wakamatsu
- 62-Ronald I. Shiozaki
- 63-Abe Hagiwara
- 64-Kumeo Yoshinari
- 65-Frank Sakamoto
- 66-Hiro Mayeda
- 67-Joe K. Sagami
- 68-Mark Yoshizumi
- 69-Lincoln Smith
- 70-Henry Terada
- 71-Tak Tomiyama
- 72-Ross Harano
- 73-Tak Tomiyama
- 74-Hiroshi Kanno
- 75-Ron Yoshino
- 76-Ronald Yoshino

CHICAGO

- Organized June 1944
- 45-William Minami
- 46-Noboru Honda
- 47-Jack Nakagawa
- 48-Mari Sabusawa
- 49-Shigeo Wakamatsu
- 50-Ronald I. Shiozaki
- 51-Abe Hagiwara
- 52-Kumeo Yoshinari
- 53-Frank Sakamoto
- 54-Hiro Mayeda
- 55-Joe K. Sagami
- 56-Mark Yoshizumi
- 57-Lincoln Smith
- 58-Henry Terada
- 59-Tak Tomiyama
- 60-Ross Harano
- 61-Tak Tomiyama
- 62-Hiroshi Kanno
- 63-Ron Yoshino
- 64-Ronald Yoshino

CINCINNATI

- Organized April 5, 1946
- Ken Matsumoto (org.)
- 46-Dr. Makoto Yamaguchi
- 47-James Hashimoto
- 48-Tom Kanno
- 49-Kaye Watanabe
- 50-Fred Morimoto
- 51-Masaji S. Toki
- 52-Dr. James H. Takao
- 53-Joe E. Sugawara
- 54-Kaye Watanabe
- 55-Mutsu Takao
- 56-James Hashimoto
- 57-Masaji S. Toki
- 58-James Takeuchi
- 59-Marnelle Watanabe
- 60-Sam Kitabayashi
- 61-Hisashi Sugawara
- 62-Tak Kariya
- 63-Kaye Watanabe
- 64-Mrs. Frances Tojo
- 65-Miss Kay Murata
- 66-Gordon Yoshokawa
- 67-Benny Okura
- 68-Marnelle Watanabe
- 69-Dr. Ben Yamaguchi Jr
- 70-Masaji Toki

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. Wveno
- 66-Gene Hirakata
- 67-George Ushiyama
- 68-George Fujimoto
- 69-Harry Shironaka
- 70-George Fujimoto
- 71-Ichiro Suto
- 72-Tom Tanabe
- 73-Mary Takeda

BAY AREA COMMUNITY

- Org. Jan. 1971
- 71-Raymond Okamura
- 72-Ron Lal, Edison Uno
- 73-Phil Ibara, Ko Ichiji
- 74-Dale Minami, Mary A. Takagi, K. Yoneda, Isami Waugh

BERKELEY

- Organization Date Unknown
- 42-Kimiko Obata

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. Today, there are 27 chapters.

- 1936-37 John S. Ando
- 1937-38 Lyle Kurihara
- 1938-39 Henry J. Tsurutani
- 1939-40 Henry Higashi
- 1940-41 Dr. Yoshio Nakaji
- 1941-42 Fred Yano
- 1942-43 Henry Sakemi
- 1943-44 Frank Chuman
- 1944-45 Dr. Roy M. Nishikawa
- 1945-46 Ken Dyo
- 1946-47 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 operations there were 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. Masaoaka
- 1940-41 Wm. M. Yamauchi
- 1941-42 Mamoru Wakasugi
- 1942-43 Shigeo Ushio
- 1943-44 Ken Uchida
- 1944-45 Joe Saito
- 1945-46 Yukio 'Eke' Inouye
- 1946-47 Jim Ushio

MOUNTAIN-PLAINS

Organized in 1947 as the Tri-State district council comprising chapters in the states 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.

- 1947-48 Beale Matsuda
- 1948-49 K. Patrick Okura
- 1949-50 Roy M. Takano
- 1950-51 George Masunaga

MIDWEST

Organized in 1947 with five 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. Today there are 8 chapters.

- 1947-48 Mari Sabusawa
- 1948-49 Henry Tani
- 1949-50 Shig Harano
- 1950-51 Shig Harano
- 1951-52 Harry Takagi
- 1952-53 Akira Hagiwara
- 1953-54 Kumeo Yoshinari

BOISE VALLEY

- Organized 1937
- 37-38-Henry Sueyehira
- 39-Howard Fujii
- 40-Joe Saito
- 41-Yutaka Tamura
- 42-Mrs. Maritha Nishitani
- 43-Abe Saito
- 44-George Nishitani
- 45-Mas Yamashita
- 46-Soapy S. Sagami
- 47-Tom Takatori
- 48-Edson Fujii
- 49-George Koyama
- 50-George Ishihara
- 51-Dyke Itami
- 52-Seichi Hayashida
- 53-Manabu Yamada
- 54-Henry Sueyehira
- 55-Tom Arima
- 56-Toru Arima
- 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 Miyasaki
- 69-Ishi Miyaki
- 70-George Tamura
- 71-Dean Hayashida

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 Ueyemura
- 68-Harry Ikuma
- 69-Dr. Mas Yamamoto
- 70-Roy Uyesaki
- 71-Shiro Minabe
- 72-Yoshio Takahashi
- 73-Tosh Kawasaki
- 74-Frank Kubota

COACHELLA VALLEY

- Organized Oct. 4, 1946
- 46-47-Henry Sakemi
- 48-Tom Sakai
- 49-George Shibata
- 50-Jack Lu
- 51-Mac Oshiki
- 52-Elmer Suski
- 53-Ted Nishimoto
- 54-Charles Shibata
- 55-Ben Sakamoto
- 56-Hideo Nishimoto
- 57-Tom Sakai
- 58-Toru Kitahara
- 59-Tom Sakai
- 60-Toru Kitahara
- 61-Tom Sakai
- 62-Tom Kitahara
- 63-Inactive
- 64-Elmer Suski

COLUMBIA BASIN

- Organized Dec. 14, 1954
- 55-56-Bill Utsunomyia
- 57-George Kato
- 58-Charles Kato
- 59-George Fukukawa
- 60-Ed Yamamoto
- 61-Robert Schaden

CONTRA COSTA

- Organized April 1955
- 35-William Furuta
- 36-Katsumi Harano
- 37-Hideo Ajari
- 38-Bill Furuta
- 39-George Toriyama
- 40-Henry Terazawa
- 41-George Kanagaki
- 42-George Kanagaki
- 43-Heizo Oshima
- 44-James Kimoto
- 45-Marvin Uratsu
- 46-Selichi Kami
- 47-George Kanagaki
- 48-George Kanagaki
- 49-George Kanagaki
- 50-George Kanagaki
- 51-George Kanagaki
- 52-George Kanagaki
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- 65-George Kanagaki
- 66-George Kanagaki
- 67-George Kanagaki
- 68-George Kanagaki
- 69-George Kanagaki
- 70-George Kanagaki

DETROIT

- Organized June 7, 1946
- 46-47-Peter Fujioka
- 48-Roy Kaneko
- 49-Dr. Mark M. Kondo
- 50-Wallace Kagawa
- 51-Shig Ochi
- 52-Minoru Togasaki
- 53-Kenneth Miyoshi
- 54-Sadao Kimoto
- 55-Mrs. Miyoko O'Neill
- 56-Yoshio Kasai
- 57-Charles Yata
- 58-Walter Miyao
- 59-Frank Watanabe
- 60-Peter Fujioka
- 61-Wallace Kagawa
- 62-Minoru Togasaki
- 63-James N. Shimura
- 64-Walter Miyao
- 65-William Adair
- 66-Art S. Morey
- 67-Mary Kamidol
- 68-George Ishimaru
- 69-Dr. Kaz Mayeda
- 70-71-Wm. Okamoto
- 72-Scott Yamazaki
- 73-Elaine Akagi
- 74-Minoru Togasaki

DOWNTOWN LOS ANGELES

- Pioneer Chapter
- Los Angeles JACL—1929-49
- 29-Masao Igasaki
- 30-Claunce Yamagata
- 31-John S. Ando
- 32-Karl Iwanaga
- 33-Etsuo Sato
- 34-Kay Sugahara
- 35-John Maeno
- 36-Eiji Tanabe (Kibel)
- 37-Herbert Wada (Kibel)
- 38-Mike M. Horii
- 39-Masao Nozawa (Kibel)
- 40-Ken Matsumoto
- 41-Fred Tayama
- 42-Shigem Aratani
- 43-Fred Tayama
- 44-Fred Tayama
- 45-Helen Kawagoe
- 46-Masumune Kojima

FREMONT

- Organized 1934 as Washington Township
- 35-Harry Kondo
- 36-Kazuo Shikano
- 37-Tom Kitashima
- 38-James Hirabayashi
- 39-Vernon Ichisaka
- 40-John Maeno
- 41-Kazuo Shikano
- 42-Yasuo Kato
- 43-Mitsuo Kato
- 44-Kiyoshi Kato
- 45-Frank Fudenna
- 46-Sumi Kato
- 47-Isao Hatada
- 48-Fred Fujii
- 49-Henry Kato
- 50-Kiyoshi Katsumoto
- 51-Chuck Shikano
- 52-James Sekigahama
- 53-Kazuo Kawaguchi
- 54-Ted Sekigahama
- 55-Frank A. Kasama
- 56-Sat Sekigahama
- 57-Moss M. Kishiyama
- 58-Ted T. Inouye
- 59-Frank Kasama
- 60-Frank Fukui
- 61-Father Clement
- 62-Father Clement
- 63-Father Clement
- 64-Father Clement
- 65-Father Clement
- 66-Father Clement
- 67-Father Clement
- 68-Father Clement
- 69-Father Clement
- 70-Father Clement
- 71-Father Clement
- 72-Father Clement
- 73-Father Clement
- 74-Father Clement

FRENCH CAMP

- Joined JACL in 1949
- *As an independent French Camp Progressive Citizens Club members voted to join National JACL at this time.
- 49-50-Bob C. Takahashi
- 51-John T. Fujiki
- 52-Hiroshi Shimomoto
- 53-George Ogino
- 54-George Matsukawa
- 55-Harry Ota
- 56-George Komure
- 57-Lawrence Nakano
- 58-Fumio Kanemoto
- 59-Mats Murata
- 60-Tosh Ohta
- 61-Robert Ota
- 62-Tom Natsuhara
- 63-Fumio Nishida
- 64-Bob Tomingata
- 65-Ted Itaya
- 66-Tak Hamamoto
- 67-George Y. Komure
- 68-John Fujiki
- 69-Hiroshi Shimomoto
- 70-Mats Murata
- 71-Hideo Morinaka
- 72-Bob Ota
- 73-Yoshio Itaya

EAST LOS ANGELES

- Organized Sept. 30, 1948
- 48-Akira Hasegawa
- 49-Bill Takel
- 50-Lynn N. Takagaki
- 51-George Akasaka
- 52-Edison Uno
- 53-John Watanabe
- 54-Wilbur Sato
- 55-Jim Hiramaki
- 56-Fred T. Takata
- 57-Yukio Ozima
- 58-Fred Y. Yamadera
- 59-Mable Yoshizaki
- 60-Dr. Robert Ohi
- 61-Hiro Omura
- 62-Ritsuko Kawakami
- 63-Walter Tatsuno
- 64-Mable Yoshizaki
- 65-Mas Dobashi
- 66-Tak Endo
- 67-Mas Dobashi

EDEN TOWNSHIP

- Organized 1935
- 35-37-Kan Domoto
- 38-Mitsuru Nakashima
- 39-40-Giichi Yoshioka
- 41-Yoshio Shibata
- 42-Fukashi Nakagawa
- 43-George Yuge
- 44-Tom S. Hatakedo
- 45-Toichi Domoto
- 46-Minoru Shinoda
- 47-Kenji Fujii
- 48-Yoshimi Shibata
- 49-Minoru Shinoda
- 50-Dr. Keichi Shimizu
- 51-Dr. Frank Saito
- 52-Dr. Frank Saito
- 53-Dr. Frank Saito
- 54-Dr. Frank Saito
- 55-Kenji Fujii
- 56-Sho Yoshida
- 57-Tetsuo Sakai
- 58-Dr. Steve Neishi
- 59-Kei Kitayama
- 60-Sam Kawahara
- 61-Sam Kawamoto
- 62-Akira Hasegawa
- 63-Harry Tanabe
- 64-Toshi Nakashima
- 65-Fred Miyamoto
- 66-Ichiro Nishida
- 67-Ted Kitayama
- 68-Shigeaki Arai

FLORIN

- Organized Aug. 16, 1935
- 35-36-Yoshio Kiino
- 37-Alfred Tsukamoto
- 38-John Hirohata
- 39-40-Hugh M. Kiino
- 41-42-Alfred Tsukamoto
- 43-Woodrow Ishikawa
- 44-Charles Nishi
- 45-Jack Kawamura
- 46-Sam Tsukamoto
- 47-Oscar Inouye
- 48-Alvin Seno
- 49-William Y. Kashiwagi
- 50-Takeshi Saigo
- 51-Louis K. Ito
- 52-Oscar Fujii
- 53-George S. Furukawa
- 54-Percy Fukushima
- 55-Fred Tsukamoto
- 56-William Y. Kashiwagi
- 57-Dr. David Asahara

FORT LUPTON

- Organization Date Unknown
- 42-43-Floyd Koshio
- 44-Lee Murata
- 45-Sam Okamoto
- 46-Jack Tshuhara
- 47-Tom Yanaga
- 48-Dr. George Ueyemura
- 49-John Kiyota
- 50-Frank Yamaguchi
- 51-Sam Koshio
- 52-Tak Matsushima
- 53-Frank Yamaguchi
- 54-Sam Okamoto
- 55-Jack Tshuhara
- 56-George Matsushima
- 57-Byron Kawata
- 58-Frank Yokoji
- 59-Tom Koshio
- 60-Sam Funakoshi
- 61-Elton Nakamoto
- 62-Sam Funakoshi
- 63-Sam Koshio
- 64-Tom Sasaki
- 65-Alfred Watada
- 66-Tom Urano
- 67-Harley Inouye
- 68-George Masunaga
- 69-Norman Nakamoto

FOWLER

- Organized 1952
- 52-Dr. George Miyake
- 53-Harley Nakamura
- 54-Howard Renge
- 55-Tom Kamakawa
- 56-Tom Shirakawa
- 57-Frank Sakohira
- 58-Mikio Uchiyama
- 59-George Teraka
- 60-Kazuo Hiya
- 61-Thomas Toyama
- 62-Tom Nakamura
- 63-Ken Hirose
- 64-Hideo Kikuta
- 65-Bill Hashimoto
- 66-Tsuyoshi Nakamura
- 67-Harry M. Honda
- 68-Tyo Yamaguchi
- 69-Dick Iwamoto
- 70-Shigeru Uchiyama
- 71-Mike Yoshimoto
- 72-Masao Tsuboi
- 73-Roy Kato

GREENHAM-TROTTDALE

- Organized Mar. 11, 1950
- 50-51-Shio Ueyetaka
- 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 Homma
- 61-Kaz Kinoshita
- 62-Dr. Joe Onchi
- 63-Tosh Oldino
- 64-Henry T. Kato
- 65-Shigenari Nagao
- 66-Kazuo Tamura
- 67-Mas Fujimoto
- 68-Ed Fujii
- 69-Dr. Henry Mishima
- 70-Richard Nishimura
- 71-Yosh Mishima
- 72-Henry Kato
- 73-Kaz Tamura
- 74-Shigenari Nagao

HOLLYWOOD

- Organized Feb. 23, 1931
- 31-32-Henry Tsurutani
- 33-34-Merged with Los Angeles
- 35-Noboru Ishitani
- 36-Arthur Ito
- 37-Arthur Endo
- 38-Miwaiko Yamamoto
- 39-Panar Abe
- 40-Paul Kawakami
- 41-Hideo Inoue
- 42-Mike M. Suzuki
- 43-Fred T. Takata
- 44-Midori Watanabe
- 45-Yuki Kamayatsu
- 46-James Kasahara
- 47-Mrs. Muriel Merrell
- 48-Paul Chinn
- 49-Alan Kumamoto
- 50-Mrs. Amy Ishii
- 51-Tom Takenouchi

IDAHO FALLS

- Southeastern Idaho (1935-42)
- Organized May 17, 1940
- 40-Yukio Inouye
- 41-Mitsugi Kasai
- 42-Yukio Inouye
- 43-Eli Kobayashi
- 44-Sadao Morishita
- 45-Fred Ochi
- 46-Charles Hirai
- 47-George N. Koyama
- 48-Kay Tokita
- 49-George H. Nakaya
- 50-Takeo Haga
- 51-Sam Yamasaki
- 52-George Tokita
- 53-Shoji Nakaya
- 54-Joe Nishio
- 55-Deto Harada
- 56-Bud I. Sakaguchi
- 57-Leo H. Hosoda
- 58-Sach Mikami
- 59-Sam Mikami
- 60-Todd Ogawa
- 61-Haruo Yamasaki
- 62-Sadao Morishita
- 63-Geo. Nakaya
- 64-Deto Harada
- 65-Hid Hasegawa
- 66-Ronald Harada

IMPERIAL VALLEY

- Organized May 12, 1958
- 58-59-Harry T. Mooma
- 60-Hatsuo Morita
- 61-George Kodama
- 62-Ike Hatchimori
- 63-Hatchimori
- 64-Oscar Kodama
- 65-Larry Shimamoto
- 66-Shozo Yamashita
- 67-Dr. Hitoshi Ikeda
- 68-Takanori Morita
- 69-Takanori Morita
- 70-Hatanori Nimura
- 71-73-Dr. Miyoshi Ikeda
- 74-George Kakiuchi

LIVINGSTON-MERCED

- Organization Date Unknown
- 38-Roy M. Kishi
- 39-Reactivated Jan. 22, 1948
- 40-David Kirihara
- 41-Biichi Yoshino
- 42-Biichi Kajiwara

MARYSVILLE (Cont'd)
From Previous Page
62—Terry Manji
63—Roger Tokunaga
64—Robert Kodama
65—Arthur Oji
66—George Yoshimoto
67—Clark Tokunaga
68—Fred Matsui
69—Ray Fukui
70—Tosh Sano
71—Harry Fukumitsu
72—George Nakagawa
73—Ken Yoshikawa
74—Sadao Tamura

Mrs. Kiyu Matsumori,
Mrs. Yuki Namori,
61-62—Bob Mukai
63—Yukus Inouye
64—Kenneth Hisatsue
65—Frank Yoshimura
66—Shigeru Motoki
67—Ken Endo
71-72—Saige Aramaki
73-74—Tosh Hoki
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
64—Marion Glaeser
65-67—Jack Ozawa
68—Moonray Kojima
69-70—Yoshi T. Imai
71-72—Moonray Kojima
73-74—Ronald Inouye

50—Mariko Ishiguro
51—Noboru Kobayashi,
Naomi Nakano
52—Garry G. Oye
53—Ben Ohama
54—Dr. H. Tom Tamaki
55—William M. Marutani
56—S. Sim Endo
57—Warren H. Watanabe
58—Mrs. Louise Machara
59—Hiroshi Ueyehara
60—Dr. K. Stanley
Nagahashi
61—Allen H. Okamoto
62—Kaz Horita
63—Toshio Kaname
Kaz Horita
64—Roy Kita
65—Herbert J. Horikawa
66—N. Richard Horikawa
67—K. Howard Okamoto
68—Mas Miyazaki
69—Albert B. Ikeda
70—K. Dave Yoshida
71—Albert B. Ikeda
72-73—George K. Higuchi
74—Koge Suto

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 Koshi
65—Frank H. Komoto
66—George Murakami
67—Frank Mizukami
68-69—Yoshiko Koshi
70-71—Yoshihiko Tanabe
72-74—Emi Somekawa

SALT LAKE CITY
Organized Mar. 8, 1935
Miye Asahina (org.)
35—Joe G. Maseoka
36—Joe Kurumada
37—William T. Yamachi
38-40—Mike M. Masooka
41—Shigeki Ushio
42-43—Dr. Jun Kurumada
44—Isamu Aoki
45—Kay Terashima
46—Mrs. Alice Kasal
47—Tom Hoshiyama
48—Dr. Jun Kurumada
49—George Sakahita
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 Udo
66—Tubber Okuno
67—Toshiyuki Kano
68—Isamu Watanuki
69-70—George Kimura
71—Ben Aoyagi
72—Yuji Okumura
73—Masao T. Sutow
74—Ted Nagata

SAN JOSE
Organized 1923*
*First organized in 1923 as the American Loyalty League. Its subsequent records are missing. The name was changed to JAEL in 1930 and when it was reactivated in 1945, it was merged with the Santa Clara County United Citizens League until 1954.
23-24—Kaz Nishida
25-26—Records Missing
27—Shig Takada
28-33—Records Missing
34—Dr. Earl M. Yusa
35—Ken Kitasako
36-37—Robert Hiramatsu
38—Ken Utsunomiya
39—Butch Y. Tamura
40-42—Harry Miyake
43—Harold Shimizu
44-46—Harry Miyake
47-48—George Sahara
49—Jun Miyoshi
50—Paul Kurokawa
51—Shigeru Masunaga
52—Akira Shimoguchi
53-54—Tom Mitsuyoshi
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
73—Grant Shimizu
74—Michael Honda

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
43—Harold Shimizu
44-46—Harry Miyake
47-48—George Sahara
49—Jun Miyoshi
50—Paul Kurokawa
51—Shigeru Masunaga
52—Akira Shimoguchi
53-54—Tom Mitsuyoshi
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
73—Grant Shimizu
74—Michael Honda

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 Nishida
39—James Sugioka
40—Richard Nishimoto
41-46—Henry Omoto
47—Richard Nishimoto
48—Takeichi Kadani
49—Isaac Shingu
50—Kay Kamimoto
51—George Nishida
52—Tom Shimonishi
53—Glenn Kowaki
54—Sho Nakamoto
55—Joe Shingai
56—Frank Nishida
57—John Teshima
58—Sam Shiotaka
59—Kay Yamaoka
60—Dennis Nishida
61—Sam I. Shingai
62—Tom Yamaoka
63—Herbert Teshima
64—Tatsue Kamimoto
65—Akiji Yamagishi
66—Ryo Terasaki
67—Kenneth Teshima
68—Charles A. Boch
69—George Inokuchi
70—Ben Yamaoka
71—Tony Boch
72—Kay Kamimoto
73—Mas Tanaka
74—Frank Nishida

SEABROOK
Organized June 18, 1946
47—Vernon Ichisaka
48—Ray Bano
49—Vernon Ichisaka
50-51—George Sakamoto
52—Jim Mitsui
53—John Fuyume
54—Harry Okamoto
55—Henry Furushima
56—George Noda
57—Mrs. Josie Ikeda
58—Vernon Ichisaka
59—Keigo Inouye
60—James Yamasaki
61—Bob Fuyume
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
72-73—Ellen Nakamura
74—Sunako Oye

SEATTLE
Pioneer Chapter
Organized Sept. 27, 1921
21-22—Shigeru Osawa
23—Inactive
24—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
41—Ichiro Nagatani
42—Arthur Koura
43—Toshio Hoshida,
Kenji Ito, Muts
Hashiguchi (Bellevue)
44—Clarence T. Arai
45—Reactivates Aug. 5, 1947
46—Toru Sakahara,
Mrs. Shigeo Uno,
Kengo Nogaki
47—Mac Kaneko
48—Harry I. Takagi
49—Kenji Okuda
50—Dr. Kelly K. Yamada
51—Geo. S. Kashiwagi
52—Howard Sakura
53—James Matsuoka
54—Toru Sakahara
55—Takeshi Kubota
56—Minoru Tsubota
57—Phillip Hayasaka
58—William Mimbu
59—John Aoki
60-65—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
73—Ben Nakagawa
74—Sam Shoji

METROPOLITAN L.A.
Organized Mar. 18, 1933
73-74—Ellen Endo

MID-COLUMBIA
Organized 1931
Hood River JAEL-1931-35
31—George Kinoshita
32—Kumeo Yoshinari
33—Kazuo Kanemasu
34—Min Yasui
35—Kumeo Yoshinari
36-37—Kazuo Kanemasu
38—George Kinoshita
39-40—Mits Takasumi
41—Mark Sato
42—Kumeo Yoshinari
43—Mamoru Noji
44—Masami Asai
45—Ray T. Yasui
46—Sho Endow, Jr.
47—Taro Asai
48—Setsu Shitara
49—Koe Nishimoto
50—Roy Sato
51—Bob Kageyama
52—Mamoru Kiyokawa
53—George Nakamura
54—Noboru Hamada
55—Clifford Nakamura
56—Sho Endow, Jr.
57—Mits Takasumi
58—Taro Asai
59—Ray Sato
60—Min Asai
61—George Tamura
62—George Nakamura
63—Homer Akiyama
64—Dr. Saburo Akiyama
65—Koe Nishimoto
66—Tom Sumoge
67—Tom Yasui
68—Bill Hirata
69—Mitsuo Takasumi

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
71-72—Tom T. Honda
73-74—Joe Y. Hamada

PLACER COUNTY
Pioneer Chapter
Organized May, 1928
28-29—Tom Yego
30-31—Kay Takemoto
32—Kay Takemoto
33—Tom Yego
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 Ueyeno
55—Wilson Makabe
56—George Ito
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
73—Don Yamasaki
74—Frank Kageta

RENO
Organized March 11, 1948
48—Mas Baba
49—Fred Yamagishi
50—George Oshima
51—Oscar Fujii
52—Fred Aoyama
53—Mrs. Hattori
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 Ihara
73—Wilson Makabe
74—Kiyoshi Hase

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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
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66—Tom Oki
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57—Ida Fukui
58-59—Bud Fujii
60—Mrs. Hana Aoyama
61—Mrs. Yoshie Fujii
62—Mrs. Eunice Oshima
63—Robert Debold
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68—William R. Spahr
69—Kaz Fujimoto
70-71—Dr. Eugene Choy
72—James Ihara
73—Wilson Makabe
74—Kiyoshi Hase

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 Momoji
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
72—Jennett Tada
73—Andrew Hasegawa
74—Takio Kataoka

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Certificate of Appreciation-Recognition

Presented by National JAACL Board

HATSURO AIZAWA, San Francisco, for leadership roles in the 1973-74 JAACL Headquarters Building campaign; at Portland 1974 Convention.

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 public opinion against Federal attempts to tax evacuation claim awards; at San Francisco 1964 Testimonial.

WILLIAM CARR, Pasadena reactor, 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 in upholding the principles of democracy as JACL wartime National Sponsor; at Salt Lake 1958 Convention.

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 re-

peal the Nebraska anti-miscegenation law, at Omaha 1964 Installation.

JOE DAVIS, president, Washington State Labor Council, AFL-CIO, of Seattle, for substantial efforts as a member of the Washington Statewide Committee for SIR 20; at Seattle 1967 Installation.

WILLIAM F. DEVIN, former Seattle mayor, for substantial efforts as a member of the Washington Statewide Committee for SIR 20; at Seattle 1967 Installation.

STEVE J. DOI, San Francisco, for leadership roles in the 1973-74 JAACL Headquarters Bldg. Fund campaign; at Portland 1974 Convention.

VERNE DUSENBERRY, Portland attorney, for initially challenging in 1945 the constitutionality of the Oregon alien land law which the state supreme court concurred in 1948—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 1953 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 GARDNER, Idaho state representative of Payette County, for sponsoring successfully repeal of alien land law, anti-miscegenation law and bill to give Oregon citizens the right to vote; at Snake River Valley 1963 District Session (posthumously).

ARTHUR H. HARRIS, Idaho, for key efforts in successful passage of law repealing Emergency Detention Act, at Washington 1972 Convention.

ALAN HART, Portland attorney for outstanding services in having the Oregon alien land law invali-

dated by the state supreme court; at Portland 1963 District Convention.

DR. GEORGE K. HASHIBA, pioneer surgeon, Fresno, for his 50 years in private practice; at Fresno 1963 Convention.

PHILIP HAYASAKI, of Seattle, for substantial efforts in the successful 1966 campaign to have the Washington alien land law repealed; at Gresham-Troutdale 1967 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.

LEVEY 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 the 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 1967 District Convention.

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 1953 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 local counsel, for wartime services to Japanese Americans; at Los Angeles 1954 Convention.

ROBERT MIZUKAMI 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 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 Convention.

W. W. NORTON & CO., of New York, in appreciation for publishing Capt. Bosworth's "American 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. OWENS, Seattle civic leader, for leadership and dedication as chairman of the Washington Statewide Citizens Committee for SIR 20 to have alien land law repealed; at 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, Ne-

braska 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 Chicago 1967 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 "The Twentieth Century Concentration Camps"; at Chicago 1967 EDC-MDC Convention.

RAYMOND K. PROCUINER, director of State Dept. of Corrections, for encouragement of and consideration of JACL National Legislative Program; 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 National JAACL 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 SIR 20; at Seattle 1967 Installation.

ROSENBERG FOUNDATION, San Francisco, for its invaluable assistance in re-establishment of JACL, Omaha, in 1948 and in 1946 to assist returning evacuees; at San Francisco 1956 Convention.

TORU SAKAHARA, of Seattle, for substantial efforts in the successful 1966 campaign to have the Washington alien land law repealed; at Gresham-Troutdale 1967 District Convention.

CLARENCE T. ARAI, attorney, for his pioneering efforts in organizing the National JAACL in 1928-30; at Seattle 1962 Convention.

FRANK K. BAKER, executive secretary-treasurer, American Friends Service Committee, for long-time interest and encouragement in JACL's national bowling tournament, at 1971 JAACL silver anniversary and 1972 tournament at Salt Lake City.

HOLMES BALDRIDGE, asst. to attorney general, 1948-52, for humane interest in administering program for the Justice Dept., at San Francisco 1952 Convention.

ROBERT C. BALDWIN, ACLU founder and executive director, for his sense of justice for human freedom and civil liberties; at Detroit 1964 Convention.

PAUL BANNAI (R-Gardena), for his leadership in organizing California State Legislature in 1973; at 1974 Portland Convention.

CAPT. ALLAN R. BOSWORTH, for his research and writing a documentary on the Evacuation, "American Concentration Camps"; at 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 financial and financial support of the JACL Japanese History Project; at New York 1967 special luncheon.

ARTHUR B. BROWN, Secretary of the Interior (1950-52), for his distinguished leadership in securing minority rights; at the Chicago 1967 Convention.

GEORGE C. DOUB, asst. U.S. attorney general (1956-60), for the successful termination of the Japanese American evacuation claims program; at the Salt Lake 1958 Convention.

EDWARD J. EDWARDS, TV producer, in recognition of "This Is Your Life—Mike Masaoka" program broadcast nationwide on Jan. 1974; at the Orange County 1957 District Convention.

ENOCH ELLISON, chief of the Justice Section, Dept. of Justice, for the successful termination of the administrative phases of the Japanese American evacuation program; at Salt Lake 1958 Convention.

EDWARD J. ENNIS, attorney, for organizing 100 distinguished Americans to support 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.

HIRAM L. FONG (R-Hawaii), for leadership in civil rights, immigration and naturalization and civil service (1939-70); 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 Los Angeles 1952 Convention.

CHIEF JUSTICE PHIL S. GIBSON (ret.) of San Francisco, California Supreme Court, for his leadership in upholding 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 1968 District Session.

HAROLD GORDON, Chicago, for a decade of JACL leadership and inspiration to promote the welfare of Japanese Americans; at Salt Lake 1958 Convention.

ROBERT K. GAY, secretary to President of California's Cabinet, for being most helpful and cooperative with the Organization to promote the welfare of Japanese Americans; at the White House, 1960.

HENRY HIBINO, first Nisei elected as mayor of Salinas in 1974; at Washington 1972 Convention.

ROY T. HIRAI, first Nisei in State of Oregon elected to public office as Malheur County Judge in 1974; at Portland 1974 Convention.

REP. CHET HOLIFIELD (D-Calif.), for leadership in repeal of Emergency Detention Act (Title II, Internal Security Act of 1950), at Washington 1972 Convention.

GEORGE T. IGE, first Nisei elected to Monterey Park, Calif. city council in 1970 and as mayor in 1974; at 1974 Portland Convention.

GEORGE J. INAGAKI of Los Angeles, for 30 years of continuous leadership and service to fellow Nisei, two-term national JACL president (1952-55), businessman at San Jose 1968 Convention Testimonial.

SEN. DANIEL INOUE (D-Hawaii), for leadership in repeal of Emergency Detention Act (Title II, Internal Security Act of 1950), at Washington 1972 Convention.

ROY T. HIRAI, first Nisei in State of Utah elected as county commissioner of Utah County in 1974; at Washington 1972 Convention.

COL. CAMPBELL C. JOHNSON, administrative assistant to Gen. Hershey of Selective Service System, for protecting the rights of

Who's Who

National JAACL, since 1948, has conferred Scrolls and Certificates of Appreciation or Recognition and personalized copies of the Japanese American Creed to individuals or organizations for outstanding leadership or contribution to the welfare of persons of Japanese ancestry in America. These lists therefore, may be a "Who's Who" of people most helpful to the cause which JAACL has espoused—"For Better Americans in a Greater America."

Scroll of Recognition

Presented by the National Council

DEAN G. ACHESON, Secretary of State, 1949-53, 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.

CHAS. PISNOTT, INC., for its encouragement to the National JAACL bowling tournaments and annual presentation of two gold watches to eleven winners; at Sacramento 1964 Bowling Tournament.

REP. JOHN ANDERSON (R-Ill.), for leadership in repeal of Emergency Detention Act (Title II, Internal Security Act of 1950), at Washington 1972 Convention.

REV. EMERY ANDREWS, pastor emeritus, Seattle Japanese Baptist Church, for over 40 years of leadership in welcoming Japanese Americans, building Peace Homes for A-bomb victims of Hiroshima and Nagasaki in Japan, at 1971 Seattle Jubilee.

CLARENCE T. ARAI, attorney, for his pioneering efforts in organizing the National JAACL in 1928-30; at Seattle 1962 Convention.

FRANK K. BAKER, executive secretary-treasurer, American Friends Service Committee, for long-time interest and encouragement in JACL's national bowling tournament, at 1971 JAACL silver anniversary and 1972 tournament at Salt Lake City.

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SEN. DANIEL INOUE (D-Hawaii), for leadership in repeal of Emergency Detention Act (Title II, Internal Security Act of 1950), at Washington 1972 Convention.

ROY T. HIRAI, first Nisei in State of Utah elected as county commissioner of Utah County in 1974; at Washington 1972 Convention.

COL. CAMPBELL C. JOHNSON, administrative assistant to Gen. Hershey of Selective Service System, for protecting the rights of

ington, D.C. for 30 years of leadership in service to JACL and Japanese American community as JACL secretary, JAACL-ADC legislative director, and Washington representative in the Japanese American 1970 Convention Testimonial.

MIKE M. MASAOKA, Washington, for his leadership in the congressional enactment of Immigration and Nationality Act of 1952, and his leadership in the repeal of the Presidential Exclusion Act of 1924 and permitting Issei to become naturalized; at Los Angeles 1952 Testimonial.

SEN. PAT McCARRAN (D-Nev.), for co-authoring the Immigration and Nationality Act of 1952, repealing the Presidential Exclusion Act of 1924 and permitting Issei to become naturalized; at Los Angeles 1952 Testimonial.

JOHN MITCHELL, asst. secretary of war, 1941-45, for organizing the 42nd RCT and use of Nisei in the military; at the Department of War, for preventing the military from assuming control of War Relocation Authority, and leadership in the repeal of the War Relocation Authority Act (Title II, Internal Security Act of 1950), at Washington 1972 Convention.

REP. RICHARD MITSUDA (D-Wash.), for leadership in repeal of Emergency Detention Act (Title II, Internal Security Act of 1950), at Washington 1972 Convention.

REP. GEORGE P. MILLER (D-Calif.), for arranging the congressional authorization of war Issei in Armed Forces; at Oakland 1963 District Session.

NORMAN MINETA, first Nisei elected as mayor of Pleasanton, Calif. 1972; at 1974 Portland Convention.

S. FLOYD MORI, first Nisei elected as mayor of Pleasanton, Calif. 1972; at 1974 Portland Convention.

MOSES LAKE (Wash.) High School, for being the first to introduce Japanese language class under JACL program; at Moses Lake, 1964.

K. YUKI MUKAEDA, counselor for Issei-Nisei community leadership and recognition of lifetime efforts promoting welfare of American Japanese; at the U.S. 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 numerous oppositions; at the New York 1968 Testimonial.

VICE PRESIDENT RICHARD M. NIXON, 1953, for leadership in organizing in 1943 and 1944 the War Relocation Authority on Government Contracts, and contributions to Japanese Americans while in public service as congressman and senator; at Sacramento 1968 Convention.

HITO OKADA of Salt Lake City, for organizing in 1943 and continuing to administer the National JAACL Credit Union; at 1964 Detroit Convention.

JOHN OKADA, Salt Lake City, for continuous service to JACL as national officer (1959-62) and as treasurer-founder of Nat'l JAACL (1964-74); at 1974 Portland Convention testimonial.

RAYMOND OKAMURA, JACL co-chairman, of Berkeley, for his leadership in the repeal of Emergency Detention Act (Title II, Internal Security Act of 1950), at Washington 1972 Convention.

CARL OKURA, first Nisei in State of Washington to be elected as county commissioner of Kittitas County in 1972; at 1974 Portland Convention.

CLARENCE E. PICKETT, executive director, American Friends Service Committee, for his leadership in 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 difference in the Japanese American evacuation experience a lesson in democracy in action; at Detroit 1964 Convention.

Japanese American Creed

Presented by National JAACL

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 Francisco 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 DUVECK, recognition in American Friends Service Committee, 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. AFREID 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. FRANK HAVENNER (R-Calif.), for upholding American principles of fair play during World War II; at San Francisco 1952 Convention.

EDWARD HOWDEN, director, San Francisco Council for Civil Liberties, for upholding American principles of fair play during World War II; at San Francisco 1952 Convention.

REP. DANIEL K. INOUE (D-Hawaii), on being elected the first Nisei congressman; at San Francisco 1952 Convention.

TOY KANEKAI, West Los Angeles, for work in community with Issei and Japanese cultural programs; at West Los Angeles JACL installation, Nov. 11, 1972.

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, Seattle, in recognition as three-time chairman of the Washington Alien Law, repeal campaign (1960, 1962, 1966) with final success; at Gresham-Troutdale 1967 District Convention.

SEATON W. MANNING, executive director, 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 Evacuation; at San Francisco 1952 Convention.

THE REV. EDWARD L. PARSON, San Francisco, National wartime Sponsor, for upholding American principles of fair play during World War II; at San Francisco 1952 Convention.

EARL RABE, San Francisco Joint District Council, 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, San Francisco, for upholding American principles of fair play during World War II; at San Francisco 1952 Convention.

IRA SHIMAZAKI, Washington, D.C., for services to Japanese Americans during World War II; at San Francisco 1952 Convention.

STEPHEN THERMAN, of American Friends Service Committee, for upholding American principles of fair play during World War II; at San Francisco 1952 Convention.

ANNE CLO WATSON, executive director, San Francisco International Institute, for upholding American principles of fair play during World War II; at San Francisco 1952 Convention.

FRANK L. WILLIAMS, No. Calif. NAACP executive, for upholding American principles of fair play during World War II; at San Francisco 1952 Convention.

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Calif.), for authoring bill restoring rights of Nisei civil service workers denied by Evacuation; at San Francisco 1952 Convention.

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FRANK L. WILLIAMS, No. Calif. NAACP executive, for upholding American principles of fair play during World War II; at San Francisco 1952 Convention.

REP. GEORGE P. MILLER, (D-

A time for giving...

In lieu of sending Holiday Season cards, these people are sharing in the JAACL—Holiday Issue Project, sending greetings to JAACL friends across the country through this special section and the savings to a JAACL project.

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Hito & Aiko Okada

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Holiday Greetings to Our JAACL Friends

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1136 S.E. Oak St.
Hillsboro, Ore. 97123

Holiday Greetings to Our JAACL Friends

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1320 East 48th St.
Chicago, Ill. 60615

Holiday Greetings to Our JAACL Friends

Marianne - Jim Dana & Ryan Tsujimura

Holiday Greetings to Our JAACL Friends

Joe & Toshi Kadowaki

4069 Newcastle Dr.
Sylvania, Ohio 43560

Holiday Greetings to Our JAACL Friends

Mr. & Mrs. Kay Kikawa

8411 Satinwood Circle
Westminster, Calif. 92683

JAACL-CPS GROUP HEALTH PLAN

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Selected Bibliography on Japanese Americans

Selection of titles for the Pacific Citizen bibliography on Japanese Americans with annotations has been through the efforts of Tom Hibino, Midwest JACL director; Mrs. May Nakano, Oakland Community College English instructor, who initiated this section; and the PC staff.

Background: Japanese History and U.S. Foreign Policy

Morin, Reiman. *East Wind Rising*. New York. Knopf 1960—An American correspondent draws on his accumulated knowledge to interpret Japan-U.S. foreign policy.

Reischauer, Edwin O. *United States and Japan*. 3rd ed. Harvard University Press, Cambridge 1965—A history of Japanese-American relations from Commodore Perry's entrance into Tokyo Bay to the present, by the former Ambassador to Tokyo.

Scalapino Robert, A. *The United States and the Far East*. 2nd ed. Prentice Hall 1962—Surveys Japan-U.S. relations from 1853 to the present with special emphasis on the post-war era (Chapter 1, pp. 11-73). The author is a Professor of Political Science at the University of California.

Japanese in U.S.: General Works

Bunje, Emil. *Story of Japanese Farming in California*. UC Press, 1937—A study since 1880s to 1930s, discusses alien land laws of 1913, 1920 and 1923 and loopholes the Japanese utilized.

Conroy, Hilary and Miyakawa, T. Scott. (eds.) *East Across the Pacific*. Santa Barbara, Clio Press, 1972. In-depth essays analyzing Japanese immigration to the U.S. from its beginning, problems of adjustment up to the present, roots of West Coast prejudice and Evacuation.

Daniels, Roger. *The Politics of Prejudice*. Berkeley and Los Angeles: Univ. of California Press, 1962—Has to do with the anti-Japanese movement in California and the struggle for passage of the Japanese Exclusion Act of 1924.

Hosokawa, William. *Nisei: The Quiet Americans*. New York, Wm. Morrow and Co., 1969—A Nisei journalist's account of Japanese in the United States. Commissioned by JACL to write the "popular" history.

Ichihashi, Yamato. *Japanese in the United States*. Stanford Univ. Press, 1932. (Reprint, 1969)—Perhaps best of the early studies.

Kitano, Harry H. L. *Japanese Americans: The Evolution of a Subculture*. Englewood Cliffs, N.J., Prentice-Hall, 1969—A descriptive and analytic overview of the ethnic heritage of Japanese Americans.

Lancaster, Clay. *Japanese Influence in America*. With Introduction by Alan Priest. New York. W. H. Rawls 1963—Work explores the cultural and historical background of Japanese and defines the impact of Japanese ideas, esthetic ideals and art forms upon the United States.

Lyman, Stanford M. *The Asians in the West*. Univ. of Nevada, 1970—Collection of papers on Chinese and Japanese on west coast, emphasis on social histories.

Mason, Wm-McKinstry, John. *Japanese in Los Angeles*. County Museum of Natural History, 1960—Brief history from 1880s to 1924.

Mori, Toshio. *Yokohama California*. Caxton Press, Idaho, 1949—Short stories by author illustrating life of Japanese in America before WWII.

Ogawa, Dennis M. *Jan Ken Po*. JARC, Honolulu, 1973—Introduction to life of the Japanese in Hawaii.

Ogawa, Dennis. *From Japs to Japanese: the Evolution of Japanese American Stereotypes*. McClutchan Co., Berkeley, 1971—Image change of the Japanese American in the public's eye is outlined.

Petersen, William. "Success Story, Japanese-American Style." *New York Times*, (January 9, 1968)—In an extended article, the author, Professor of Sociology at the University of California, offers a discerning view of the Japanese in the United States today. Special emphasis on sociological implications of heritage of Japanese.

Peterson, William. *Japanese Americans: Oppression and Success*. Random House, 1971—A general view as seen by a professor of social demography.

Rose, Arnold M. and Caroline B. Rose, eds. *Minority Problems*. New York. Harper and Row 1965—Sociological investigations include chapter dealing with evacuation of Japanese and problems of assimilation.

U.S. Congressional Record. Tribute to Japanese American Citizens League. Speech of Rep. Walter H. Judd, (Minn.) United States House of Representatives, August 2, 1955

Japanese in U.S.: Biography

Edmiston, James. *Home Again*. Doubleday 1955—"The stirring biography of a Japanese American family and a people whose bitter struggle ended in a victory for democracy."—Publishers.

Hull, Eleanor. *Suddenly the Sun*. New York. Friendship 1957

Inouye, Daniel K. *Journey to Washington*. Prentice Hall, 1967—By the first Japanese American to serve in the U.S. Senate.

—Biography of Shizuko Takahashi.

Martin, Ralph G. *Boy from Nebraska*. New York and London. Harper 1946—Biography of Nisei war hero, Ben Kuroki.

Sone, Monica. *Nisei Daughter*. Boston, Little and Brown 1953—Autobiography.

Kitagawa, Daisuke. *Issei and Nisei: the Internment Years*. Seabury Press, 1967—Issei clergyman relates his experiences prior to internment and after with accompanying problems of postwar readjustments.

Okimoto, Daniel I. *American in Disguise*. Walker-Weatherhill, 1971—A Nisei's search for identity in America and Japan.

Warinner, Emily V. *Voyager to Destiny*. Bobbs-Merrill Co., 1956—The dramatic story of John Manjiro Nakahama, first Japanese to acquire a knowledge of English during his stay in the United States, 1841-49.

Yoshida, Jim-Hosokawa, Bill. *Two Worlds of Jim Yoshida*. Morrow, New York, 1972—Account of Nisei straggler in Japan during World War II, serving with Japanese Army in China and eventually returning to U.S.

Japanese in U.S.: Immigration

California State Board of Control. *California and the Oriental*. Sacramento 1920. A highly partisan report by the State Board of Control advocating exclusion act to prohibit further emigration of Japanese to U.S. Argument based on alleged "non-assimilability" of the race into American life.

Paul, Rodman W. *The Abrogation of the Gentlemen's Agreement*. Harvard University Press, Cambridge 1936—Author received a Harvard Phi Beta Kappa prize for this essay which presents the view that the Agreement failed to be effective owing to the fact "that the United States was allowing another nation (Japan) to assume a dominant role in controlling the immigration."

Ichihashi, Yamato. *Japanese Immigration*. Marshall Press, S.F., 1915—First-hand account of the early Issei immigration pattern. Statistical data from government sources.

Japanese in U.S.: World War II

The Military Intelligence Service Language School Album 1946—History of the Military Intelligence Language School.

Murphy, Thomas D. *Ambassador in Arms*. University of Hawaii Press 1954—The story of the famed 100th Battalion, a Nisei regiment.

Shiray, Orville C. *American: The Story of the 442nd Combat Team*—As intelligence officer with this Japanese American combat team, the author recounts their exploits.

Tsuchida, William S. *Wear It Proudly*. Berkeley and Los Angeles, Univ. of California Press, 1947—Letters of Nisei soldier with 71st Infantry in Europe.

U.S. Congressional Record. Tribute to Japanese American Military Service in World War II. Speech of Senator Hiram L. Fong (Hawaii). United States Senate, May 21, 1963

Evacuation

Bailey, Paul. *City in the Sun*. Westernlore Press, Los Angeles, 1971—Focus on largest of the WRA centers at Poston.

Bloom, Leonard and Ruth Reimer. *Removal and Return*. Berkeley, University of California Press 1949—Emphasizes socio-economic effects on Japanese Americans who were evacuated.

Bosworth, Allan R. *America's Concentration Camps*. New York, Norton 1967—Well-documented history of the Japanese in California from the 1860's to present, with major emphasis on war-time evacuation. By a former newspaperman and Navy Intelligence officer. (Also paperback, Bantam Books, N.Y. 1968).

Bloom, Leonard and John I. Kitsuse. *The Managed Casualty*. Berkeley, University of California Press 1956—Sociological study regarding impact of war-time evacuation on Japanese family institution. Ten selected family histories are presented.

Chase, Stuart. *The Proper Study of Mankind*. Harper, 1948. Ch. 9, "Revolt in the Desert"—Of the frustrations and anger that led to the Poston WRA Center revolt, told with compassion and insight.

Conrat, Maisie and Richard. *Executive Order 9066: Internment of 110,000 Japanese Americans*. California Historical Society, San Francisco, 1972—Photographic essay.

Eaton, Allen H. *Beauty Behind Barbed Wire*. New York, Harper 1953—On the arts of the Japanese in war relocation camp.

Embrey, Sue Kunitomi. *The Lost Years*. Gidra, Inc., Los Angeles, 1972—Selected reports, literary items and chronology.

Fisher, Anne Reeploeg. *Exile of a Race*. F&T Publishers, Seattle, 1965—Covers main issues from attack on Pearl Harbor through claims payment, 1970 reprint is indexed.

Foot, Caleb. "Have We Forgotten Justice?" *Voices in Dissent* edited by A. A. Ekirch, New York. Citadel Press 1942—Professor of Law at University of Pennsylvania, presents a potent argument against war-time evacuation as a "perversion of democracy." Traces history of racial intolerance in California.

Girdner, Audrie and Loftis, Anne. *The Great Betrayal*. New York: The Macmillan Co. 1969—Has to do mostly with the decision leading up to the Evacuation, although it tries to report on subsequent events up to the present.

Grodzins, Morton. *Americans Betrayed*. Chicago, University of Chicago 1949—Politics and the Japanese evacuation. Results of three years of intensive research, complete with charts, bibliography and index.

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Ishigo, Estelle. *Lone Heart Mountain*. Los Angeles, 1972. Sketches with recollections of the life of evacuees from Los Angeles, Pomona Assembly Center to Heart Mountain, Wyo.

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Kikuchi, Charles. *The Kikuchi Diary*. Univ. of Illinois Press, 1973. Rambling thoughts of a 26-year-old Nisei who kept a diary for eight months in 1942, from Berkeley to Tanforan Assembly Center.

Lehman, Anthony. *Birthright of Barbed Wire*. Westernlore Press, L.A. 1970—Study of Santa Anita Assembly Center.

Leighton, Alexander H. *The Governing of Men*. Princeton University Press 1945—Psychiatrist and social anthropologist, appointed to observe working of Relocation Center at Poston, Arizona, surveys general governing principles.

Matsuoka, Jack. *Camp II Block 211*. Japan Publications, San Francisco, 1974—Cartoon sketches by teenager in Poston Relocation Center, Arizona.

McWilliams, Carey. *Prejudice, Japanese Americans: Symbol of Racial Intolerance*. Boston. Little Brown 1944—A comprehensive history of Japanese in California emphasizing period of evacuation and its causes. Prepared at request of Institute of Pacific Relations.

Myer, Dillon. *Uprooted Americans: Japanese Americans and the WRA in World War II*. Tucson, Univ. of Arizona Press, 1970—Personal memoirs of WRA Director Dillon Myer Okubo, Mine. Citizen 13660. New York. Columbia University Press 1946—Black and white drawings with brief running commentary by author, an evacuee at Tanforan Assembly Center and Topaz Relocation Center. (Also reprint, AMS Press, N.Y., 1968).

Renne, Louis Obed. *Our Day of Empire*, War and the Exile of Japanese Americans. Strickland Press, Glasgow, 1934.—Recounts imperialism and wars of U.S. history; final 15 chapters deal with personal experiences assisting evacuees.

Rostow, Eugene V. "Our Worst Wartime Mistake." *American Principles and Issues*, Oscar Handlin, ed. New York, Holt, Rinehart and Winston 1961—Professor of Law at Yale University states that "the Japanese exclusion program rests on five propositions of the utmost potential menace" and outlines them in language understandable to the layman.

Rostow, Eugene V. *The Sovereign Prerogative: The Supreme Court and the Quest for Law*. New Haven, Yale University Press 1962—Collection of articles and lectures includes a critique of the Supreme Court ruling upholding constitutionality of evacuation.

ten Broek, Jacobus with Edward N. Barnhart and Floyd W. Matson. *Prejudice, War and the Constitution*. Berkeley, University of California Press 1954—War-time evacuation is thoroughly examined from historical, socio-psychological and legal points of view. (Also reprinted, same publisher, 1968.)

Thomas, Dorothy Swaine, with Charles Kikuchi and James Sakoda. *The Salvage*. University of California Press 1952—A thoroughly documented definitive study of war time evacuation is presented by the author, a Professor of Sociology at the University of California. Includes statistical analyses with instantly readable tables and charts.

Thomas, Dorothy Swaine and Richard Nishimoto. *The Spoilage*. Berkeley, University of California Press 1946—Is mostly concerned with the one aspect of evacuation: those evacuees branded as "disloyal" and sent to Tule Lake Center. "Traces the course of a minority group from law-abiding citizens to people without a legal basis for existence."—note from book jacket.

Zeller, Dr. William D. *An Educational Dream*. The American Press, 1969—Regarding the schooling for children and adults in the relocation centers during World War II.

Government Publications

State of California. Fair Employment Practices Commission. *Californians of Japanese, Chinese and Filipino Ancestry*. San Francisco 1965—Pamphlet provides vital and social statistics of three minority groups of California.

U.S. Army. *Command Decisions*. (Washington: Government Printing Office 1960). Report on decision to evacuate Japanese from West Coast.

U.S. Army. *Final Report*. (Washington: Government Printing Office 1943). Final report on evacuation made approximately a year after event.

U.S. Census. *Japanese, Chinese and Filipinos in the United States*. 1970 (Washington: GPO, 1973)—49 tables by age, social, economic, housing and urban-rural population.

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U.S. Congress. *Japanese American Evacuation Claims*. Hearings before Claims Subcommittee No. 5 of the Committee on Judiciary, House of Representatives, 83rd Congress. Serial No. 23 (Washington: Government Printing Office 1954).

U.S. Congress. *Repeal of the Emergency Detention Act of 1950*. Hearings before House Committee on Internal Security, 91st Congress, 1970. (Washington: Gov't Printing Office, \$4)

U.S. Department of the Interior: War Relocation Authority. (Washington: Government Printing Office 1943-1948). Publications include:

- (1) Wartime Exile. Exclusion of the Japanese Americans From the West Coast.
- (2) The Evacuated People.
- (3) The Wartime Handling of the Evacuee Property.
- (4) Token Shipment: The Story of American's War Refugee Shelter.
- (5) Legal and Constitutional Phases of the WRA Program.
- (6) Community Government in War Relocation Centers.
- (7) Administrative Highlights of the WRA Program.
- (8) People in Motion: The Post-War Adjustment of the Evacuated Japanese.
- (9) WRA: Story of Human Conservation.
- (10) Impounded People. (Also reprint, Univ. of Arizona Press 1969.) Reconstructs life inside relocation centers. (Reprint includes bibliography of books on Evacuation, reflections after 25 years and index.)

Annotated Bibliographies

Asian Americans: An Annotated Bibliography. UCLA Asian American Studies Center (1971)—Over 300 entries, compiled by Harry H. L. Kitano, E. Jung, C. Tanaka, B. Wong.

Asians in America. UC Davis Asian American Research Project. *A Buried Past*. Univ. of Calif. Press, 1974—Compiled by Ichioaka, Sakata, Tsuchida, Yasuhara, of primary and secondary Japanese-language source material on deposit at UCLA Research Library. Many were gathered by JACL chapters in the 1960s.

ect (1970)—Compiled by William W. Lum, of 750 master's theses and doctoral dissertations.

The Japanese in Hawaii, 1968-1967. Univ. of Hawaii Social Science Research Institute (1968)—Compiled by Dr. Mitsugu Matsuda, of both primary Japanese and English material.

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"Probably the most complete and authoritative information regarding Japanese Americans is to be found in THE PACIFIC CITIZEN, a weekly membership newspaper publication of the Japanese American Citizens League (JACL) which has been published since World War II."—Washington JACL Office.

Juvenile Fiction

Here is the list of all the books (graded) and authored by Yoshiko Uchida, best known of Nisei writers of juvenile fiction about Japanese in Japan and the United States.

Dancing Kettle and Other Japanese Folktales. New York, Harcourt Brace Jovanovich.

Forever Christmas Tree. New York. Scribner's Sons. (K-3)

Full Circle. New York. Friendship Press 1957—Dramatizes Japanese teenager in wartime.

Hisako's Mysteries. New York. Scribner's Sons 1969 (7-12)

In-Between Miya. New York. Scribner's Sons (7-12)

Journey to Topaz. New York. Scribner's Sons 1971—A story of the wartime evacuation of the Japanese. (7-12)

Makoto the Smallest Boy. New York. Crowell Co.

Magie Listening Cap. New York, Harcourt Brace Jovanovich—The

Continued on Page 11



THE RAFU SHIMPO
L.A. JAPANESE DAILY NEWS
242 S. SAN PEDRO ST.
LOS ANGELES, CALIF. 90012 629-2231



KASHU MAINICHI
CALIFORNIA DAILY NEWS
346 E. 1st St., Los Angeles 90012
Editorial: 628-4686 Business: 626-1168



PACIFIC SOUTHWEST DISTRICT COUNCIL

DISTRICT COUNCIL BOARD
Masamune Kojima, Gov. Mrs. Sumi Ujimori, Sec.
Harry Kawahara, V-G Ben Shimazu, Treas.

BOARD MEMBERS
Mrs. Alice Nishikawa, Deni Uejima,
Mrs. Frances Kitagawa, Mas Hironaka,
Tom Shigekuni, Miss Mary Yusa bd. membs.;
Mrs. Helen Kawagoe, ex-officio

MEMBER CHAPTERS

Arizona	Progressive Westside
Coachella Valley	Riverside
Downtown L.A.	San Diego
East Los Angeles	San Fernando Valley
Gardena Valley	San Gabriel Valley
Greater Pasadena Area	San Luis Obispo
Hollywood	Santa Barbara
Imperial Valley	Santa Maria
Long Beach-Harbor	Selamco
Metropolitan L.A.	South Bay
Moneta	Venice-Culver
No. San Diego County	Ventura County
Orange County	West Los Angeles
Pasadena	Wilshire

PACIFIC SOUTHWEST DISTRICT YOUTH COUNCIL

DYC Co-Chairmen: Steven Endo
DYC Chairman: Steven Endo
Avantes (Hollywood), Duprees (East L.A.),
Makais (West L.A.), Santa Maria Jr., Selanoco Jr.

SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA JACL OFFICE
125 Weller St., Rm. 310, Los Angeles, Cal. 90012

Craig Shimabukuro, Reg. Director
Carolyn Saka, Ailene Kasai, Angela Alcaraz

PEACE AND JOY

EASTERN DISTRICT COUNCIL

New York — Philadelphia — Seabrook
Washington, D.C.—JAYS

SEASON'S GREETINGS

MIDWEST DISTRICT COUNCIL

Chicago, Cincinnati, Cleveland, Dayton, Detroit
Milwaukee, St. Louis, Twin Cities

Lillian C. Kimura.....Governor
Mae Marshall.....First Vice Governor
Sam Honda.....Second Vice Governor
Ross Harano.....Ex-Officio
Scott Furukawa.....Midwest DYC Chairman



Northern California-Western Nevada District Council

OFFICERS

Governor.....Wes Doi, San Francisco
Vice Governor.....Frank Iwama, Sacramento
Secretary.....Ed Nomura, Sebastopol
Treasurer.....Robert Ohki, Livingston-Merced
1000 Club.....Jerry Irei, Contra Costa
Ex-Officio.....Dr. Harry Hatasaka, Sequoia
District Youth Chairperson
Grant Horiuchi, Monterey

MEMBER CHAPTERS

Alameda, Bay Area, Berkeley, Contra Costa,
Cortez, Eden Township, Florin, Fremont,
French Camp, Gilroy, Las Vegas, Livingston-
Merced, Marysville, Monterey-Peninsula, Oak-
land, Placer County, Reno, Sacramento, Salinas
Valley, San Benito County, San Francisco, San
Jose, San Mateo, Sequoia, Sonoma County,
Stockton, Watsonville, West Valley,
Regional Director: Margie Yamamoto, San Francisco

BOARD MEMBERS

Ted T. Inouye.....Fremont
Tom Konno.....San Mateo
Chuck Kubokawa.....Sequoia
Fumiko Suyenaga.....Sacramento
Mats Murata.....French Camp
S. Stephen Nakashima.....San Jose



Central California District Council Chapters

CLOYIS - DELANO - FOWLER
FRESNO - PARLIER - REEDLEY - SANGER
SELMA - TULARE COUNTY

Season's Best Wishes

Intermountain District Council

CHAPTERS

Snake River, Boise Valley, Idaho Falls,
Blackfoot-Pocatello, Wasatch Front North,
Ben Lomond, Salt Lake City, Mt. Olympus

1972-73 OFFICERS

Shigeki Ushio, Gov. Chiyo Morita, Sec.
George Kimura, 1st V-G Frank Yoshimura, Youth
Jack Ogami, 2nd V-G Ron Yokota, Past Gov.
Ken Nodzu, Treas.

National Constitution Japanese American Citizens League

(The amendments ratified by the National Council in 1974 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 non-sectarian 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

Section 1. The membership of this organization shall be composed of American Citizens who agree to abide by the Constitution and By-Laws of this organization.
Section 2. The membership shall be organized into chapters of 25 or more members each.

Article V Chapters

Section 1. The National Organization shall be composed of regularly chartered Chapters, Chapters in process, District Councils and Members, including JAY Chapters and JAY District Youth Councils 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 shall be necessary to amend the Constitution or By-Laws.
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 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 non-feasance, malfeasance, or non-attendance 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 interim at the 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 or District Youth Council, at its own expense may send

Article X National Officers

Section 1. The National Officers shall be the President, four Vice Presidents and the Treasurer. The elective officers shall be the President, four Vice Presidents respectively designated as the "Vice President for General Operations", "Vice President for Public Affairs", "Vice President for Research and Services", "Vice President for Membership Services" and "The Treasurer". 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.

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 be the 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 candidates 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

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.
Any amendment passed by the National Council, under the provisions of Section 5 shall be referred to all chapters in good standing for final approval and ratification by the majorities specified in Section 3 and 4 of Article XII; such referral shall be made by mail within 60 days after passage by the National Council, and shall be ratified by the time period specified by the National Council at time such amendment is passed, but not less than ninety days.

Article XIII Initiative & Referendum

Section 1. An initiative shall be instituted when recommended by three District Councils and supported by signatures of at least five percent of the membership of these District Councils as reported and recorded in the Japanese American Citizens League membership list of the last preceding year.
Section 2. A referendum shall be instituted when recommended by three District Councils and supported by signatures of at least five percent of the membership of these three District Councils as reported and recorded in the Japanese American Citizens League membership list of the last preceding year.

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 consisting of the following amount: (1) national dues set by the National Council, to be remitted by the local chapter to National Headquarters, and (2) chapter dues, if any, set by the local chapter, to be retained by the local chapter. Active Membership shall be upon a 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 or by the Member and/or Chapter involved.
e) 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.
f) The National Associated Members shall be entitled to all the rights and privileges of this organization, except those expressly reserved for Active Members or prohibited to National Associated Members.
g) 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

Article II National Supporting Members

Section 1. Individuals who contribute in excess of the regular membership dues shall be known as National JACL Supporting Members.
Section 2. a) Supporting Members who contribute the sum of \$35 shall be enrolled in the JACL One Thousand Club. Of said sum \$5 shall go to the Chapter.
b) Supporting Members who contribute the sum of \$50 shall be enrolled in the JACL Fifty Club. Of said sum \$10 shall go to the Chapter.
c) Supporting Members who contribute the sum of \$100 shall be enrolled in the JACL Century Club. Of said sum \$20 shall go to the Chapter.
Section 3. Corporations which contribute the sum of \$250 shall be enrolled in the JACL Corporate Club. Of said sum \$50 shall go to the Chapter.

Article III Charters 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 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

one representative in addition to its Governor or District Youth Council chairperson and vice chairperson 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.

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Any amendment passed by the National Council, under the provisions of Section 5 shall be referred to all chapters in good standing for final approval and ratification by the majorities specified in Section 3 and 4 of Article XII; such referral shall be made by mail within 60 days after passage by the National Council, and shall be ratified by the time period specified by the National Council at time such amendment is passed, but not less than ninety days.

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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 unless the chapter is operating under a special charter granted 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

This article was deleted by the 1974 Convention, Portland.

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, South-east 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 National Director 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 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 four Vice Presidents, Treasurer, the Chairperson of the District Governor's Caucus as set forth in Article VI, Section 4 of the JACL Constitution, and the Chairperson of the National Youth Council of the JAYs.
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 Vice President for Membership Services shall promote the support of the National organization by stimulating the enrollment of 1000 Club members.

Article VII 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 per-

Article VIII Current Operations

Section 1. 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 established, 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 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 IX Special Projects

Section 1. The projects of this organization shall be administered by a Board of Directors appointed by the National Board with the approval of the National Council, except as otherwise provided and for a period designated by the National Board.
Section 2. The Board of Directors shall select its own officers, make rules and regulations, make recommendations on financing specific projects and employ qualified individuals to further the projects undertaken.
Section 3. The Board of Directors shall report the progress made and account to the National Board from month to month and 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 X 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 per-

Article XI 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 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 unless the chapter is operating under a special charter granted 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

This article was deleted by the 1974 Convention, Portland.

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, South-east 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 National Director 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 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 four Vice Presidents, Treasurer, the Chairperson of the District Governor's Caucus as set forth in Article VI, Section 4 of the JACL Constitution, and the Chairperson of the National Youth Council of the JAYs.
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 Vice President for Membership Services shall promote the support of the National organization by stimulating the enrollment of 1000 Club members.

Article VII 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.
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JACL Bowling Tournament Champions

The annual National JACL Bowling Tournament was established in 1947 to work for elimination of the then all-white membership rule in the American Bowling Congress and Women's International Bowling Congress. Three years later, the restrictive policies were removed.

Bowlers from Hawaii have been participants since 1940 and from Japan since 1970. With the 1974 tournament at Sacramento, National JACL has turned over the annual classic to a newly organized Nisei group with Mas Satow as coordinator.

MEN'S DOUBLES

- 1947 Shory Tanaka-Harley Kusumoto, Chicago, 1093
- 1948 Mueh Matsumoto-Tak Fujiwara, Chicago, 1191
- 1949 Dick Ikeda, Tad Sako, Chy Kawakami, Gish Endo, Fuzzy Shimada, 1196
- 1950 George Kobo, George Takeuchi, George Yano, Ken Takahashi, 1181
- 1951 Shoro Hiraiwaki-Ken Takahashi, SLC, 1174
- 1952 George Inai-Kayo Hayakawa, George Inai, 1269
- 1953 George Inai-Kayo Hayakawa, George Inai, 1269
- 1954 Rocky Yamanaka-Art Omori, Chicago, 1249
- 1955 George Fujimoto-Horace Iwanaka, Hawaii, 1186
- 1956 Gish Endo-Fuzzy Shimada, San Francisco, 1256
- 1957 Charles Sonoda (S.L.C.), 1267
- 1958 Johnny Yasukochi-Horace Uehara, Los Angeles, 1267
- 1959 Shig Nakagiri-Jack Miyake, Los Angeles, 1273
- 1960 Tad Yamada-Sam Kawanishi, Los Angeles, 1245
- 1961 John Nishimoto, 1273
- 1962 Howie Wong-Tom Yego, Sacramento, 1248
- 1963 Tom Muroya-Bill Okubo, Denver, 1207
- 1964 Hit Okada, Los Angeles, 1207
- 1965 Jake Yano, Denver, 1207
- 1966 Ken Matsuda, 1257
- 1967 Hank Narasaki-Sandy Kaya, San Francisco, 1251
- 1968 Shig Nakagiri-Tak Rikimaru, Los Angeles, 1317
- 1969 Shiro Kitabayashi, L.A., 651
- 1970 George Inai, Denver, 654
- 1971 Tom Ishizawa, L.A., 654
- 1972 Shoji Torioka, Honolulu, 713
- 1973 Roy Kuniyama, G. Grove, 689
- 1974 Fuzzy Shimada, San Jose, 715
- 1975 Hal Kim, Hawaii, 699
- 1976 Preston Morishige, Denver, 689
- 1977 Hal Kim, Hawaii, 699
- 1978 Isao Tachiyama, L.A., 682
- 1979 Hiroo Sugimachi, Japan, 672
- 1980 Dean Asami, EE, 680
- 1981 Stan Nishimoto, L.A., 680
- 1982 Dave Yuda, Denver, 685
- 1983 Dick Honma, Port., 672

MEN'S SINGLES

- 1947 Dr. Jun Kurumada, SLC, 601
- 1948 Harley Kusumoto, Chgo., 678
- 1949 Larry Mekata, Honolulu, 651
- 1950 Fuzzy Shimada, San Jose, 715
- 1951 Shun Nakamura, Denver, 692
- 1952 Dr. Jun Kurumada, SLC, 601
- 1953 Henri Takahashi, S.F., 691
- 1954 George Inai, Denver, 654
- 1955 (tie) George Inai, S.F., 630
- 1956 John Kanano, San Jose, 670
- 1957 Bob Shiba, Salt Lake, 685
- 1958 Yuzo Sakai, Sacramento, 655
- 1959 Aki Mori, Pocatello, 653
- 1960 Shiro Kitabayashi, L.A., 651
- 1961 Mas Kinoshita, Los Angeles, 683
- 1962 Tom Ishizawa, L.A., 654
- 1963 Shoji Torioka, Honolulu, 713
- 1964 Roy Kuniyama, G. Grove, 689
- 1965 Fuzzy Shimada, San Jose, 715
- 1966 Hal Kim, Hawaii, 699
- 1967 Isao Tachiyama, L.A., 682
- 1968 Hiroo Sugimachi, Japan, 672
- 1969 Dean Asami, EE, 680
- 1970 Stan Nishimoto, L.A., 680
- 1971 Dave Yuda, Denver, 685
- 1972 Dick Honma, Port., 672

MEN'S ALL EVENTS

- 1947 Hawaii Sanel No. 1, 2942
- 1948 Thos. Hirabayashi, Linton, 2942
- 1949 Ken Hattisuka, Ray Sabanal, Hal Kanapee, 1815
- 1950 Shig Hironaka, Ontario, 1719
- 1951 Shory Tanaka, Chicago, 1786
- 1952 Harley Kusumoto, L.A., 1779
- 1953 Dick Ikeda, S.F., 1809
- 1954 Shun Nakayama, Denver, 1777
- 1955 Ken Yee, Sacramento, 1837
- 1956 Fuzzy Shimada, S.F., 1880
- 1957 Yulene Takai, Sacto., 1815
- 1958 Henry Aragaki, Honolulu, 1907
- 1959 Moose Furukawa, Gds., 1822
- 1960 Shun Nakayama, Denver, 1849
- 1961 Tok Ishizawa, L.A., 1881
- 1962 Shoji Torioka, Honolulu, 1918
- 1963 Gary Yamachi, Gardena, 1883
- 1964 Gary Yamachi, Gardena, 1883
- 1965 Hal Kim, Hawaii, 1910
- 1966 Gary Yamachi, Gardena, 1883
- 1967 Ken Nishimoto, S. Jo., 1839
- 1968 Gary Yamachi, Gardena, 1883
- 1969 Gary Yamachi, Gardena, 1883
- 1970 Gary Yamachi, Gardena, 1883
- 1971 Walt Manada, SLC, 1911
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- 1973 Dr. Ed Dong, Port., 1974
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1987 Gary Yamachi, Gardena, 1883

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1996 Gary Yamachi, Gardena, 1883

1997 Gary Yamachi, Gardena, 1883

1998 Gary Yamachi, Gardena, 1883

1999 Gary Yamachi, Gardena, 1883

2000 Gary Yamachi, Gardena, 1883

2001 Gary Yamachi, Gardena, 1883

2002 Gary Yamachi, Gardena, 1883

JACL Constitution-

(Continued from Previous Page)

... a home, to earn a livelihood, to worship, think, speak, and act as I please—as a free man equal to every other man.

... Although some individuals may discriminate against me, I shall never become bitter or lose faith, for I know that such persons are not representative of the majority of the American people. True, I shall do all in my power to discourage such practices, but I shall do it in the American way; above board, in the open, through courts of law, by education, by proving myself to be worthy of equal treatment and consideration. I am firm in my belief that American sportsmanship and attitude of fair play will judge citizenship on the basis of action and achievement, and not on the basis of physical characteristics.

... Because I believe in America, and I trust she believes in me, and because I have received innumerable benefits from her, I pledge myself to do honor to her at all times and in all places, to support her Constitution; to obey her laws; to respect her flag; to defend her against all enemies, foreign or domestic; to actively assume my duties and obligations as a citizen; cheerfully and without any reservations whatsoever, in the hope that I may become a better American in a greater America.

Section 2. The slogans of this Organization shall be "Security Through Unity" and "For Better Americans in a Greater America," suggested by Sumio Miyamoto and Mike Masaoka, respectively.

Section 3. The "JACL Hymn" with words by Marion Tajiri and music by Marcel J. Tyrrell has been officially adopted by the National Council.

Section 4. The National Council 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 5. 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.

Track and Field Records

Pacific Southwest Nisei Relays

SP—Hideo Osada (Long Beach), 54' 1" (1968)

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San Francisco JACL Olympics

CLASS A (Open)

100—Bob Kameoka (Downtown L.A.), 10.5 (1956)

CLASS B (Lightweight)

50—Don Kimura (Reedley), 5.4s. (1964)

CLASS C (Juniors)

50—Mike Nishio (Sac), 6.0s. (1961)

CLASS D (Seniors)

50—Mike Nishio (Sac), 6.0s. (1961)

CLASS E (Veterans)

50—Mike Nishio (Sac), 6.0s. (1961)

CLASS F (All Stars)

50—Mike Nishio (Sac), 6.0s. (1961)

Bowling Tournament Sites

Date, Host Chapter, No. of Teams, M, F

1—1947 Mar 29-30, Salt Lake Temple Alleys

2—1948 Mar 27-28, Salt Lake Temple Alleys

3—1949 Mar 26-27, Salt Lake Temple Alleys

4—1950 Mar 25-26, Salt Lake Temple Alleys

5—1951 Mar 24-25, Salt Lake Temple Alleys

6—1952 Feb 29-Mar 2, Denver Eltch's Lane

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.

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

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Miyakawa—

Continued from Front Page

were equally interested in promoting direct American exports to Japan.

For obvious reasons, Meiji Japanese found it difficult to analyze Western markets and to determine products which might have continuing mass demand.

Here too, Sato, Arai, and Morimura took the initiative. During the first stage, Sato tried out what he hoped were immediately saleable goods, such as silk cloth, metal and wood wares, ceramics, paper, and tea. He also collaborated with Arai in beginning direct trade in raw silk which in time, to the eve of World War II, became by far the largest Japanese export commodity and the basic source of supply on which the extensive American silk industry depended.

The Japanese exports of consumer goods which Sato tested helped Japan's economy, and perhaps equally important, gave some Japanese the needed experience in trade and Western retailing. The problem of finding Japanese products which would have substantial and continuing large-scale demand remained.

How it was gradually met will be illustrated by two case histories which exemplify the exports in raw silk and chinaware. These items in turn typify respectively the semi-processed commodities and the finished manufactured products which became major exports and are often believed to be traditionally Japanese.

Raw silk, as already mentioned, became by far the largest single Japanese export commodity in the pre-World War II years. Yet, until Arai's arrival in New York, not even the Westerners in Japan exported silk directly to the United States. It went to Europe, although silk had constituted a substantial part of Japan's modest exports from the first.

While searching for American buyers of the silk from his brother's modern silk reeling firm, Arai had to overcome several major obstacles. The lack of space here permits the mention of only two of these obstacles. The first we have already mentioned: American manufacturers considered Japanese silks unsuitable for American looms and at the same time thoroughly distrusted Japanese producers, although they had never dealt with Japanese silk men.

The second obstacle was that the Japanese threads spun for domestic handcraft weavers were too thin and uneven for the high-speed American machinery which required heavier, fully standardized threads of specified diameter and quality. To overcome this difficulty, some basic changes were required in both production and especially reeling. Arai began to send detailed information on the types of silk that American manufacturers needed and used. This information went first to his brother's firm which was capable of reeling the proper grades and diameters and other associated with the mill. With the formation of a substantial consortium of silk producers, Arai's information reached a much larger number of silk leaders.

During 19th century, neither Meiji Japanese nor Americans fully realized that changing basic specifications and standardizing such traditional products as silk meant changing long established methods of raising and reeling silk involving thousands of farmers, middle men, and reeling plants. Such changes in turn altered the underlying social and economic traditions, including some established work habits.

Today, at least some Americans engaged in technical assistance abroad realize that what are thought to be merely technological or mechanical changes often require more basic social and cultural changes. The experiences of such agencies as the A.I.D. involved in efforts to help "modernize" some preindustrial societies were sobering. Meiji Japan had to alter many social and economic patterns involved in silk growing, primarily on its own, since the European technicians were concerned mostly with engineering and technological problems.

Arai and his colleagues continued to prod the Japanese growers and to keep them informed on the changing requirements. At great cost, they would reject or return shipments which did not meet the specifications. During their visits to Japan, they shared their knowledge directly with the silk producers. As American manufacturers came to know and trust Arai, they freely discussed with him their future expectations, the new developments in manufacturing and products, and of course, the types of silk they

needed. By the end of the century, Japan had become the main source of silk used by the American silk industry.

An indication of the respect which Arai won from American silk leaders was his election to the board of the Silk Association of America.

As an aside, it should be noted that the issue, as we can see in retrospect, was not the inferiority of the traditional Japanese silk, since to this day the finest handcrafted silk use the finer traditional threads. The problem was to produce heavier, completely uniform threads which the American high speed machinery required.

Arai contributed to the United States Japan trade in many other ways, among them pioneering in the export of American cotton to Japan, which in time became so important a market for this American commodity. One non-economic influence on Japan should be mentioned here. In the course of living in America, Arai had become an ardent golfer and an evangelist for the game. While entertaining Japanese visitors and on his trips to Japan, he spread interest in golf. The first generation of Japanese golfers fondly regarded him as a founding father of the game in Japan.

The second case history to be discussed here concerns the chinaware and ceramics industry and again shows what is often thought of as a traditional Japanese industry is in reality a new one. Somewhat as in the example of silk, Western markets demanded very different products than the traditional Japanese ceramics. The transition from a traditional handcraft industry to a mass production, standardized industry was marked by many failures and disappointments.

Toyo Morimura and Yasukata Mural in America and Ichizaeon Morimura in Japan pioneered in the development of modern Japanese chinaware industry. They had early become aware of the limited demand for traditional Japanese wares, which Americans regarded as decorative artifacts. Most Japanese export pieces could not withstand too long the daily hard usage and rough handling in washing. Besides, each piece was unique, an artistic asset which could not be mass-produced.

Despite all they did to encourage the Japanese craftsmen, they were unable to obtain sufficient volume of goods of specified uniformity, color, and strength. The very idea of uniformity ran counter to their craft tradition.

Pressed continuously by his brother and Mural, Ichizaeon Morimura then built a modern factory equipped with up-to-date American and European machinery. This plant was the beginning of the Nippon Toki, the manufacturer, among other products, of the well-known Noritake china. For years even this factory could not turn out anything approaching the desired standards. One of the many serious problems the company faced and typical of these difficulties was their inability to produce clear white in their wares, at least in quantity.

Despite continuing trials and research, some years passed before the plant staff finally succeeded in overcoming their difficulties. They received major help from the head of the noted Rosenthal firm whom Toyo Morimura had encouraged to visit Japan and inspect the factory. Mr. Rosenthal subsequently arranged for Morimura technicians to inspect his plants in Europe. As a result, they made further progress. Eventually, the company succeeded in making wares of sought-for quality in quantity. The story of the step by step advance constitutes a fascinating account in itself.

As already suggested regarding silk, the difficulties in both these cases — silk and ceramics — was not basically artistic or even of quality, but of mass production of specified quality and uniformity. Thus, a connoisseur would have preferred the better works of a master craftsman. The problem on which these Issei helped to solve centered on the change from handcraft to large-scale mass production of uniform and standardized goods.

The 1972 Holiday Issue of the Pacific Citizen contains a biographical sketch of Dr. Jokiichi Takamine. By the turn of the century, he was already well known for his chemical research and discoveries, such as the Taka-dia-stase and improved industrial fermentation processes. He subsequently became internationally famous for successfully isolating pure adrenalin. The material rewards of his achievements enabled him to organize his own

research laboratories. It was his custom to invite a number of able young Japanese chemists who in those days did not otherwise have an opportunity to conduct research or who needed further experience. They became an important element in the Japanese scientific circles.

From the first, before he moved to the United States permanently, Takamine gave close attention to the traditional small industries, such as dye making, sake brewing, and paper making which were contributing substantially to the Meiji economy. His Japanese colleagues were primarily interested in developing Western types of industries and urged him to join them.

Takamine, however, saw that scientists and engineers could solve many of the pressing problems confronting these small industries and thus markedly improve the quality and quantity of their output. Even after he became internationally eminent, he maintained his concern for these small-scale industries. The young Japanese chemists whom he invited to his laboratories were encouraged to study the needs of these traditional industries and the possibilities of developing synthetics to overcome Japan's nearly complete lack of industrial raw materials.

Takamine probably had more personal contacts with American industrial and scientific leaders than any Issei had had before or since. He fostered Japanese American exchanges of advanced technology. Among the American firms to which he introduced their eventual Japanese affiliates were the Bakelite Corporation, Hooker Electrochemical Company, and Aluminum Company of America. He initiated the manufacturing in Japan of a large series of products based on bromine. Japan also benefited from his own research, partly through the Sankyo Corporation which made many Takamine products.

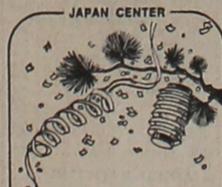
From his studies and travel observations, Takamine had become greatly impressed by the notable contributions to science as well as German industry that the Kaiser Wilhelm Institute had made. He spoke frequently to the Japanese leaders on the necessity of establishing a major research center in Japan. This project was the main objective of his 1913 visit to Japan when he vigorously pressed a plan to organize a national institute for scientific research on Viscount Shibusawa and other leading industrialists.

Since Takamine was a close long time friend of many outstanding Meiji personalities, the cogency of his appeal, his earnestness, and persistence were effective. The sudden outbreak of World War I cut off Japan from many essential German and British technical products, thus vividly confirming his thesis. The eventual result was the famous Rikagaku Kenkyujo (The Institute of Chemical and Physical Research) which early received a gift from the emperor and grants from the government as well as private contributions. In the pre-World War II days, an imperial prince served as an honorary sponsor.

During his 1922 visit to Japan, he was appalled to find that the Yamamoto government was about to abolish the sanitary bureau in the Home Affairs Ministry as an economy measure. It was assumed that other agencies could pick up its minimum functions. The termination of this arm of the public health, Takamine insisted, would seriously set back the already inadequate health standards of the nation.

Takamine felt so strongly about the issue that he directly used his close friendships with cabinet members and other influential figures and impressed upon them in no uncertain terms the necessity for strengthening, not abolishing, the bureau. The cabinet reversed its decision and retained the bureau.

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Takamine had long appreciated the overwhelming importance of good United States and Japan relations and deplored the ignorance of each about the other. He was further troubled because most Japanese did not even begin to understand the concept of public relations. His American friends were continuously encouraged to know more about Japan and his Japanese friends to understand America better. The two groups were frequently brought together for frank discussions and social gatherings.

To promote better relations, one of his aims was to establish an effective Japanese news and information center in New York. He persuaded a number of the Japanese industrialists to pledge funds for several years to open such an agency which also published the short-lived but useful *Oriental Review*. Lack of funds compelled the agency to close, and as a partial substitute Takamine helped the Japanese language newspapers in New York to publish periodically key articles and special editions in English.

In retrospect, it seems almost inevitable that the agency would not be able to obtain support. At that stage, even the Japanese leadership would not be able to understand the importance of a center for effective dissemination of news. The Japanese traditions of status and consensus society differed too markedly from American confrontation and public opinion system. Nevertheless, Takamine's efforts here had some long term constructive results and possibly influenced the opening years later of such overseas cultural centers as the Japan Institute in New York.

Lack of space does not permit a review of Takamine's other cultural promotion activities. It will suffice to add that no one did more to expose both Americans and Japanese to each other's significant achievements. What is more, for years almost every Japanese delegation and official visitor to the United States depended on him for personal introductions to American leaders.

Conversely, he influenced many outstanding Americans to visit Japan and meet individual Japanese whom they might enjoy knowing. Japan desperately needed, and obviously still needs, many such personal friendships as well as more effective institutional public relations. Takamine was clearly preeminent in fostering scientific and technological exchange, closer understanding between the two countries, and artistic and scholarly contacts.

III Conclusion

As mentioned earlier, this article has not attempted to include the numerous spontaneous types of Issei influence on Japan. Nor has it dealt with the roles of many Japanese artists and intellectuals who moved back and forth between America and Japan. Are they to be classified as Issei who also spent considerable time visiting Japan or as Japanese who regularly made prolonged stays in America? Their impact requires and merits extensive research.

This article was concerned mainly with three Issei who directly influenced the course of Japanese foreign trade, industrial and scientific exchange, and aspects of Japanese American understanding. Each had or developed outstanding competence which Japan needed at the time and had the necessary institutional base to exert substantial influence.

In the case of Arai and Morimura, it was their family firms and others associated with them which were ready to make the changes necessary to meet the American market requirements. Eventually, these changes affected tens of thousands of people in Japan.

Takamine enjoyed life-long

OPINION Names Are Meant to Be Forgotten

By NAOMI KASHIWABARA
(Old What's-His-Name)

Forrest Evashevski, one-time football coach at the University of Iowa, reputedly could name everyone in his audience after giving an address, having been introduced to them once before he spoke. This is an impressive feat. It is also, in my opinion, wasteful effort.

One of the distorted values of our times is the over-importance attached to remembering each other's name. This remembering-names idea is sold us by publications that peddle popular psychology, and personality, charm, success, and memory-training schools. This idea can lead to anxiety neurosis and hypertension.

In truth, a name is a combination of nonsense syllables. Last names are inherited and first names are chosen sometimes almost capriciously by parents. To expect every person one meets to remember one's name is expecting too much. I am pleasantly surprised whenever someone remembers my name and hopefully I am mature enough not to be offended whenever it is forgotten.

Babe Ruth, it is said, during his baseball career submitted a roster of his team: "... second base, Kid 1; third base, Kid 2. . . ."

There probably is a moment of friendship with many Meiji giants who admired him for his scientific achievements and who readily listened to his counsel. In addition, a number of the Japanese firms were directly involved with Takamine laboratories or had special relations with American companies originally initiated by Takamine.

The similarity of the roles played by these three to those of the more capable Western advisors in Meiji Japan is apparent.

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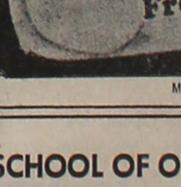
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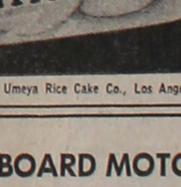
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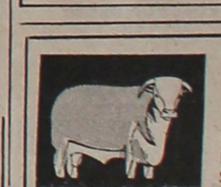
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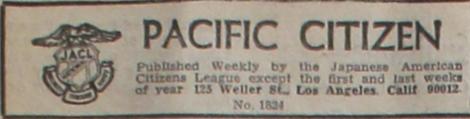
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Ye Editor's Desk

1974 HOLIDAY ISSUE

More than ever we are appreciative of efforts of the chapters which have come through again with ads and one-liners to help make this year's Holiday Issue another success. With production costs continuing to climb, the PC shall have to bank more and more for advertising through chapters. What Stockton JACL generated for this issue (see page 3) is an auspicious example. This is the kind of good will that JACL has nurtured over the years and requires constant care.

As for the loyal PC staff which has focused efforts on this issue, mention is made in the "editorial masthead" above. Our senior colleague Charles Fullert comes out from retirement at his home in Napa twice a year to help—such "love for the Holiday Issue" is one the rest of us know well and we want our readers to share in this knowledge.

Next week, we have a break—but deadline for the next issue (Jan. 3-10, 1975) follows on Jan. 3.

Necrology

(November 1973—November 1974)

Tomie Abe, 103, Apr. 7, Los Angeles. Widow of Rev. Susuki Abe, pastor of Union Church.

Hitsuji Chuman, 91, Mar. 17, Los Angeles. Father of onetime National JACL president Frank Chuman.

Wayne M. Collins, 74, July 16, San Francisco. Defended Iva Toguri in 1949 Tokyo Rose case; Tule Lake renunciant, Hirabayashi and Korematsu cases during WW2.

Kuniko Fujita, 86, Aug. 20, Berkeley. Community worker with San Francisco Japanese YWCA.

Rev. Shinko Fukuda, 68, Apr. 3, San Francisco. Head of Konk-kyo, traffic fatality.

Jim Hashimoto, Feb. 23, Cincinnati. Prewar Long Beach JACL president and two-time president in Cincinnati.

Tom T. Hayashi, 56, Feb. 9, New York. Attorney and "unofficial" New York JACL director, 1959-74, after service on National Board since 1948.

Paul Hiyaki, Dec. 20, Reno, Trombonist.

Dr. William T. Hira, 59, Nov. 11, Chicago dentist, 1000 Club Life member and conferred Bridge Life Master in 1958.

George Hirose, 75, Aug. 9, New York. Retired Broadway singer-actor.

Kei Hori, 53, May 27, San Francisco. Employment agency proprietor, San Francisco JACL president (1953).

Kosuye Hotta, 91, Feb. 12, Minneapolis. Pioneer Issei midwife in Oakland.

Chet Huntley, 62, Mar. 20, Bozeman, Mont. Retired radio-TV newscaster; defended Nisei loyalty during WW2, as Los Angeles radio newsmen.

Hyotaro Inouye, 78, Feb. 28, Honolulu. Father of Senator Dan Inouye.

Reiko Inouye, 55, Sept. 23, Los Angeles. Japanese classical dance instructor (Rokuka Hanayagi), 1941 Nisei Week queen.

Shigematsu Ishizaki, 83, Mar. 31, San Francisco. Fruit merchant prewar, founded Yamato Restaurants postwar with his sons.

Harry J. Iwagaki, 84, Feb. 1, San Jose. Berry-fruit farmer prewar and first Issei to return after Evacuation to Santa Clara Valley.

Fred H. Iwamizu, DDS, 69, May 8, Los Angeles. Pioneer Nisei dentist in Little Tokyo.

Cecil R. King, 76, Mar. 17, Inglewood. Retired congressman, authored Medicare bill, no-tax on Evacuation Claim awards.

Norman T. Kobayashi, MD, 67, Sept. 4, Gardena. Charter member of Fresno American Loyalty League, WW2 veteran.

Tokuo Kobayashi, 87, July 23, New York. Nurse-social worker, widow of Masayuki Kobayashi, prewar San Francisco Salvation Army worker.

Daisy S. Kuwano, Ph.D., Feb. 5, Denver. Biology professor, Lettito Heights College.

Mary Matsumoto, 63, Feb. 21, Tokyo. The Portland-born wife of the late Frank Matsumoto, Foreign Ministry adviser and promoter of Japan Olympics.

Mary Mikuriya, 59, Mar. 31, Pasadena, Florist.

Kuniasaku Mineta, 85, Jan. 9, San Jose. Pioneer insurance salesman, father of San Jose Mayor Norman Mineta.

Kanichi Muneno, 80, Mar. 2, San Mateo. Born in Hawaii, regarded as oldest Nisei in Northern California.

Tsurumatsu Nagatani, 89, May 21, Delano. Pioneer community leader.

Nobuyo Nakagawa, 87, Feb. 23, Denver. Widow of publisher-founder of Colorado Times.

Hiroshi Nakajima, June 19, Los Angeles. Pioneer Issei



Earl Warren

Earl Warren, 83, July 9, Washington, D.C. Former Chief Justice, U.S. Supreme Court (1953-69), as California Attorney General in 1942 instrumental in evacuating Japanese Americans from their homes to inland internment camps, but called for repeal in 1971 of Emergency Detention Act.

Del Webb, 75, July 4, Phoenix. Emerged as construction-resort hotel magnate after work for Army in WW2, including building of Poston WRA Center.

Charles Y. Yonezu, 70, June 6, San Francisco. Custom brokerage executive.

Toshio Yumibe, MD, Feb. 3, Bakersfield. Former chief of staff, Kern General Hospital, in clam-digging accident at Pismo Beach.



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Chronology

November, 1973

Nov. 2—Nat'l JACL President Henry Tanaka tells House Judiciary Committee JACL supports House inquiry on impeachment of President Nixon.

Nov. 3—Nat'l JACL President Henry Tanaka addresses 33rd annual Placer County JACL goodwill dinner, urges elder Nisei to help Sansei search for ethnic identity.

Nov. 13—Orange County (Japanese) gardeners succeed in amending anti-noise ordinance in county.

Nov. 17—Central Calif. JACL District regrets Tanaka letter to Rep. Rodino on impeachment inquiry written "without prior authorization of National Board or Council" on controversial question.

Nov. 20—Calif. Attorney General Younger apologizes for criminal and impression made for Criminal Justice Bulletin concerning Chinese (July, 1973; Triad, the Mafia of the Far East).

Nov. 20—Gen. Leonard Chapman, retired Marine Corps four-star general, confirmed by Senate to be Commissioner of Immigration and Naturalization Service, succeeds Richard Farrell who retired in March, 1973.

Nov. 24—Miss Teenager of Hawaii (Lori Matsukawa, 17) selected 1974 Miss Teenager USA at Fort Worth pageant.

Nov. 26—U.S. Dist. Judge Peckham orders San Francisco police to hire until 30% represents minorities.

Nov. 29—Six Seattle minority workers charge race bias in summer canny work in Alaska by New England Fish Co.

December, 1973

Dec. 6—Nevada State Board of Chinese Medicine (acupuncture) issues first four licenses.

Dec. 10—Right of Chinese-speaking public to meaningful public school education argued before U.S. Supreme Court (Lau vs. Nichols case). (See Jan. 21, 1974).

Dec. 17—Nikkei merchants hail City Council action downgrading Sawtelle Blvd. from secondary highway to "collector street" (adjacent to San Diego Fwy).

Dec. 21—Nikkei clergymen among 12 supporting nationwide grape and lettuce boycott by Cesar Chavez and United Farm Workers union.

Dec. 27—Clark County (Wash.) commissioners appoint Richard N. Kishimoto, 34, of Vancouver to succeed State Rep. Richard Smythe at Olympia, who resigned.

Dec. 28—Circuit Judge Thomas Ogata named Hawaii Supreme Court associate justice.

January, 1974

Jan. 7—Calif. Gov. Reagan wants "Jpn" abbreviation for state use.

Jan. 8—Hilo-born Nikkei (Dr. Carol Kuruhara Thomas) appointed community relations coordinator for Lakewood, Colo.

Jan. 8—East Los Angeles Judicial District Judge Robert Takasugi dismisses 36 criminal cases.

Jan. 8—Korea-born Montgomery Hyun appointed administrative law judge for Federal Trade Commission, Washington, D.C.

Jan. 9—Five Hawaiian fishermen drift eight weeks in sampan in eastern Micronesia rescued by Japanese vessel.

Jan. 10—Hood River Issei woman (Mrs. Shizue Iwatsuki, 77) lone "outsider" invited by Emperor of Japan to his annual Imperial Poetry Party in Imperial Palace.

Jan. 13—World's largest air terminal opens between Fort Worth-Dallas, designed by Nisei architect Gyo Obata of St. Louis.

Jan. 15—San Francisco JARF apartments for senior citizens receives \$6.1-million for construction from U.S. Dept. of Housing & Urban Development.

Jan. 16—U.S. Library of Congress to "Jpn" as standard abbreviation for Japan and Japanese.

Jan. 18—Census Bureau issues new pamphlet on "Asian Americans" (1,369,412).

Jan. 19—"Two Worlds of Jim Yoshida" being made into motion picture as independent production in Japan and U.S.

Jan. 21—U.S. Supreme Court orders San Francisco schools to provide special instruction to non-English speaking Chinese pupils (Lau vs. Nichols; 9-0 decision).

Jan. 26—Rep. Spark Matsumoto

February, 1974

Feb. 1—Livingston - Merced JACL raises \$6,500 for JACL Headquarters conference room in memory of Pvt. Arnold Ohki and Pvt. Shiroaki Shoji—two 442nd RCT GIs killed in action.

Feb. 3—Sansei students in San Juan Capistrano - Dana Hills (Orange County, Calif.) area butt of "save whales" jokes in schools; schools participate in anti-Japanese boycott to save whales.

Feb. 4—Acting Gov. Ariyoshi initiates stiff gas rationing plan in Hawaii.

Feb. 4—San Jose Mayor Norman Mineta announces bid for 13th Congressional District seat as incumbent Rep. Charles Gubser to retire.

Feb. 11—French Camp farmer Richard Takahashi, 44, shot by assailants unknown; victim went outside when wife heard commotion.

Feb. 11—Sacramento School Board decides to rebuild William Land Elementary School, used by Asian elderly in the area for recreational programs.

Feb. 14—Radio commercial in San Francisco by Young & Rubicam for Chrysler-Plymouth using "contrived and exaggerated" Japanese accent withdrawn after listener protests; TV commercial showing Nikkei karate expert "chopping" down prices for Von's Market in Los Angeles withdrawn after viewer protests.

Feb. 16—Min Yoshizaki chalks up sixth hole-in-one at Montebello Country Club, first one made in 1949 in Minnesota.

Feb. 22-24—Nat'l JACL Board and Staff meets in San Francisco; new convention format for Portland unfolded, convention profits to be shared 50-50 between hosts and National.

Feb. 23—San Francisco JARF project grounds broken for 245-unit apartment complex.

Feb. 24—Bill Hosokawa ends 18 years as Denver Post Sunday Empire magazine editor, to engage in research for Post.

Feb. 25—JACL supports Univ. of Washington's special admissions policy, denying white applicant (Marco DeFuns Jr.) with higher grades entry into law school; Associate Justice William O. Douglas had stayed execution of state supreme court order defending University permitting student to enter in 1971; DeFuns to graduate in June, 1974. (See April 23.)

Feb. 26—Calif. Supreme Court in 4-3 rule backs Attorney General denying Dr. S. I. Hayakawa to run as Republican for U.S. Senate; law requires candidate to be member of same party for at least one year prior.

March, 1974

Mar. 1—Calif. Gov. Reagan appoints two Nikkei to judicial district benches: Morio L. Fukuto, 42, to South Bay, Richard S. Hank, 44, to Los



Gov. George Ariyoshi of Hawaii

naga tells Monterey Peninsula JACL installation dinner President Nixon will resign. (See Aug. 9.)

Jan. 28—Federal appellate court rules aliens eligible for federal jobs except for certain national security jobs; case introduced by five Chinese resident aliens.

Jan. 30—State economic agency estimates \$750-million in Japanese investments in California for 1973; Hawaii estimates \$250-million in Japanese investments.

Feb. 12—Japanese Army Lt. Hiroo Onoda, who refused to surrender and survived in Lubang, P.I. jungles for 30 years returns to Tokyo to hero's welcome.

Mar. 13—Tokyo district court sentences onetime Los Angeles resident Paul Nakao, 49, to 20 years for Nov. 1972, hijacking of JAL Tokyo-Fukuoka flight.

Mar. 16—Nat'l JACL fills 15 spots in annual Presidential Classroom for Young Americans at Washington, D.C.

Mar. 20—Issei strawberry grower (Frank Namimatsu, 66) slain while asleep at home in Los Angeles; wife strangled but survives. (See April 19.)

Mar. 28—Seattle JACL asks for removal of alien restrictions in JACL membership. (Motion defeated at Portland National Convention.)

Mar. 22—Gresham, Ore. Elks Club initiates six Nisei person Hearst Awards to ten into lodge.

Mar. 24—San Francisco Examiner presents Phoebe Appomattoh Gutierrez, San Francisco, includes Edison Union.

Mar. 29—Mrs. Harriet Kimura letter on "Mixed Marriages" stirs JACL interest. (Resolution to open up organization adopted at Portland Convention (See May 31 PC).)

Mar. 29—A U.S. detention statute still on books under 1933 order, Senate Subcommittee on Termination of National Emergency reports.

April, 1974

Apr. 9—San Francisco night club singer (Mariko Sato, 25) slain, suspect (Jack J. Price) surrenders to police.

Apr. 14—U.S. granddaughter (Mrs. Hilda Watkins, 77, of Swarthmore, Pa.) of Kanrin Maru skipper (Kaishu Katsu, 1823-1899) home for first time in 74 years to visit grave of her grandfather in Tokyo.

Apr. 19—Daye Shinn to defend self-styled faith healer, James Mitose, 57, his wife Dorothy, 62, son Alvin, 19, in connection with Namimatsu murder case. (See July 25.)

Apr. 20—Gail Chew Nishio, appointed National JACL youth director, effective May 1.

Apr. 22—Nat'l JACL protests San Francisco police hunt, Operation Zebra; city-wide search for black man responsible for 12 street murders of white since January.

Apr. 23—U.S. Supreme Court declines to rule on DeFuns reverse-discrimination school admission case, no case since DeFuns attending law school and not entered as class action suit demanding decision.

Apr. 24—U.S. Air Force changes acronym for Judge Advocate Procurement to "JAN" after U.S. Sen. Hiram Fong, retired colonel in Air Force, backs Sacramento State Asian American Studies director Tohru Yamanaka's protest.

Apr. 27—Yoichi Okamoto, personal photographer for President Lyndon B. Johnson, addresses Washington, D.C. JACL meeting; had taken over 675,000 pictures.

May, 1974

May 3—U.S. appellate court at San Francisco upholds San Diego decision dropping charges of harboring and concealing illegal aliens against Japanese foremen for tomato-berry farm (Takamatsu-Taue-tagawa case).

May 4—Inaccuracies about JACL noted in Congressional Quarterly; corrected after Washington Office explains.

May 5—Landmark advisory board to Calif. Dept. of Parks and Recreation adds Tule Lake WRA campsite as historical site.

May 7—League of Women Voters amends 54-year-rule to admit men to full membership with right to vote at its national convention in San Francisco.

May 9—Sixteen-year-old Chi Kon Wong sentenced to life imprisonment by Santa Monica Superior Court Judge L. J. Rittenband for slaying waiter during restaurant robbery; L.A. Asian community deplores crime but questions stiff sentence of minor.

May 15—San Diego County Human Relations Commission names James Fukumoto, 39, executive director.

May 15—Argentine Ambassador Jorge Kawabata to Japan wants a million more Japanese immigrants; his first press conference informed.

May 19—Seattle Japanese Baptist Church celebrated 75th anniversary.

May 19—"Ride the Winds", musical based on Miyamoto Musashi, closes after three weeks off-Broadway; picketed by Oriental Actors of America for "ripping off Asian culture".

May 21—Chicago Nikkei policeman Masanobu Noro convicted for shaking down northside bar owners; given 15 months. (JACL protested defamatory conduct during trial by prosecution of Nisei.)

May 25—About 200 participate in JACL Pilgrimage to Tule Lake WRA campsite.

May 26—Nisei woman (June Yonekawa) fatally stabbed while walking in downtown Seattle; Nisei witness (Chas. Kiyonaga) chases, arrests one of two suspects. (See Aug. 1.)

May 31—Rep. Leon Ryan (D-Calif.) alleged to use "Jap" in San Mateo High classroom during talk on Pearl Harbor attack. (See July 10.)

May 31—PC carries 1970 Census statistics on interracial marriages; or the 276,840 married Japanese, 65,936 (nearly 24%) have non-Japanese spouse.

May 31—Barry Matsumoto resigns as JACL Washington representative, to teach law at Univ. of Iowa.

June, 1974

June 1—JACL Headquarters building contract awarded to Hand & Sons, San Francisco, for \$317,500; inflation costs boost fund drive goal from \$250,000 to \$375,000. (See Sept. 23.)

June 1—Central California JACL District Council leases office space in Nippon Bldg., West Fresno; refurbished with open house in November.

June 4—U.S. conservation groups step up campaign to boycott Japanese services and goods to press 10-year moratorium on whaling; JACLERS confronted July 13.

June 4—President Nixon abolishes list of proscribed (subversive) organizations, had included defunct prewar Japanese groups; compiled by Justice Dept. in 1947.

June 11—ABC-TV airs Stanley Kramer "Tiger of Malaya", stars Hawaiian-born Nisei actor John Fujioka in title role as General Yamashita.

June 13—Calif. Board of Education approves 2,000 textbooks on language arts, despite protests from ethnic groups. (See Oct. 4 PC for JACL reaction.)

June 19—U.S. Senate confirms James Hodgson of Los Angeles as ambassador to Japan, post had been vacant for eight months.

June 24—"Selective moratorium" approved by International Whaling Commission in London meeting; Japan agrees.

June 28—PC publishes JACL ad hoc Public Relations Commission report; focus on nine areas.

June 28—Rep. Danielson (D-Calif.) introduces Relocation Benefits Commission bill (see Sept. 27 PC for details).

July, 1974

July 1—Nat'l JACL Credit Union declares 6% dividend for first half 1974, highest since incorporation in 1944.

July 10—San Mateo JACL not convinced Rep. Ryan's explanation on alleged use of epithet in classroom.

July 12—Nat'l JACL awarded \$60,000 HEW grant for curriculum materials.

July 13—Ground broken for Nat'l JACL Headquarters Bldg., San Francisco.

July 13—Long-lost temple bell returned to Genkakuji, Tokyo; had been in Saipan, found by Oakland bell collector in Texas.

July 17—George Kaneshiro, gardener, cleared of murder charges in shooting incident April 1 in Little Tokyo restaurant.

July 24—Rep. Gaydos (D-Pa.) extends remarks in Congressional Record on "second attack on Pearl Harbor", referring to Japanese hotel investments in Hawaii; statement protested by JACL Sept. 16.

July 25—Sachi Hirotsu to succeed Kango Kunitzugu as Little Tokyo Redevelopment project director; Kunitzugu resigns after five years, effective Sept. 30.

July 25—Karate student Terry Lee pleads guilty to second-degree murder in killing of Frank Namimatsu of Los Angeles; student of James Mitose. (See Sept. 16.)

July 28—Nat'l JACL Convention at Portland adopts \$562,900 budget (largest in

history), raises dues to \$12; new convention format launched; Raymond Uno named Nisei of Biennium, Dr. James Tajimura of Portland is JACLER of Biennium; Hito Okada honored at Convention testimonial; Sacramento voted 1976 convention, Salt Lake-Mt. Olympus to co-host 1978 convention.

August, 1974

Aug. 1—Seattle jury finds two slayers of June Yonekawa guilty in first degree murder, both 21-year-old Hakuji Inouye and one of her parolees.

Aug. 2—Univ. of Washington board of regents accepts controversial Minoru Yamasaki-designed 40-story building for downtown Seattle.

Aug. 9—President Nixon resigns from the Presidency; Gerald Ford sworn into office.

Aug. 12—President Ford, in "maiden speech" to joint session of Congress omits mention of "yellow" in his enumeration of Americans of various races, color and creed; expresses regret for misinterpretation.

Aug. 13—Intermountain District Council joins Utah NAACP in suit against Boy Scouts of America because of Mormon Church policy. (Case was dropped after BSA modifies rules in September.)

Aug. 21—Membership shelves Seattle JACL board's reprimand of Tak Kubota for addressing National Council through non-Seattle delegate.

Aug. 24—Nat'l JACL youth ends 5th biennium at Cal State Hayward; over 200 attend, hear speakers on careers, education, media, JACL.

Aug. 29—Pekin (Ill.) mayor tells Organization of Chinese Americans he's unable to persuade high school to drop "Chinks" as athletic nickname.

Aug. 29—Sacramento City Council votes to rename community center in memory of Earl Warren; Asians protest change.

September, 1974

Sept. 4—JACL among signers with Little Tokyo Redevelopment to construct 16-story senior citizens housing project.

Sept. 9—JACL opposes President Ford's pardon of ex-President Nixon.

Sept. 11—Assemblyman Bannal (R-Gardena) co-authors legislation to repeal \$1.1 million early retirement bonus pension plan for state legislators; passed in special October session, signed by Gov. Reagan.

Sept. 16—President Ford announces amnesty program for Vietnam War era draft evaders and deserters. (See Oct. 4 PC for WW2 amnesty program which included 282 Nisei.)

Sept. 16—Los Angeles jury finds James Mitose guilty of six counts in Frank Namimatsu murder case.

Sept. 17—Rep. John Eng (D-Seattle) re-elected to State Legislature in primaries.

Sept. 23—JACL Building Fund tops \$300,000—\$75,000 more to go.

Sept. 27—Ground broken in Little Tokyo redevelopment area for New Otani Hotel.

Sept. 27—JACL resolution against destruction of Nihonmachi and dispersal of residents becomes effective.

October, 1974

Oct. 1—JACL chapters ratify by-laws; allow Council to change dues with majority vote (as had been in practice), 1000 Club dues increased to \$35.

Oct. 1—State Office of Economic Opportunity grants three Utah JACL chapters \$6,125 for communications.

Oct. 5—Kenzo Tange-designed complex for fine arts opens in Honolulu.

Oct. 5—Hawaii Democrats name George Ariyoshi-Nelson Doi as candidates for governor-it, go; win in Nov. 5 finals over Republican candidates 136,217—113,354. (See Nov. 5.)

Oct. 6—Federal judge intervenes enabling Buddhist Churches of America charter flight to Japan to take offer CAB-Pan Am questions membership status of some passengers.

Oct. 6—National Institute of Health adopts "Jpn" abbreviation.

Oct. 8—Nobel Peace Prize awarded to Japan's Eisaku Sato and Ireland's Sean McBride.