

BOARD MEETING

Fund raising program for the Alien Land Law campaign (movies, etc.) as well as our scholarship program are among the main topics for discussion at our first meeting of the new year to be held Wednesday evening, January 19th, at our JACL office, starting at 8 o'clock.

TED IWATA REPORTS ON THE YOUNG ADULT GROUP.

Cabinet meetings in the future will be held on the first Sunday of each month at 1:30 p.m. and will require the presence of the officers and committee chairmen. However, any interested members are welcome to attend. These meetings are essential for the coordination of our activities as well as for the preparation of our general business meetings.

At the next general meeting to be held January 18, one of the committees will prepare the agenda for the first time. Looking ahead to the forthcoming fund drive in February, the Alien Land Law repeal will be the main topic of the meeting. Jerry Shigaki and Jun Shields, leaders of this committee, have scheduled Tak Kubota as the guest speaker on this vital JACL issue. Wanda Nakatani, corresponding secretary, will provide the introductory comments. It would be gratifying to the committee to have a large turnout prepared to ask Mr. Kubota any questions. For example, "Do you think that the Alien Land Law is a dead issue unearthed annually just for the voters' interest?"

The Young Adults will have to discuss their purpose in the Alien Land Law fund drive and consider any projects for the drive. Any person who needs transportation to the meeting, please contact Doug Kanaya, AT 4-7583. At last month's board meeting, a rough draft of our constitution was drawn up. Eileen Suyama will present the constitution for approval of the members.

March 20th is the date to remember for the District Convention scheduled here in Seattle. District plans for the San Diego National Convention in July have to be concluded at this convention, such as district representatives, transportation, etc. A youth dance the night before the convention (Saturday nite) has been suggested. Let's plan to make the District Convention program constructive as well as colorful.

This column will feature from time to time an inside report on youth activities. The writer is grateful for the opportunity to receive intimate views on JACL news and events and personalities, and next month our roving reporter will put the spotlight on some of our erstwhile officers.

MEMBERSHIP DRIVE

The 1966 membership campaign is already underway. Jiro Aoki, chairman, is optimistic in trying to better last year's record membership. A handy application form and self-addressed return envelope are herewith enclosed for your convenience in renewing your 1966 membership. This will insure your receiving the Pacific Citizen without interruption. Dues are still \$6 and an additional \$4 for spouse membership. Thousand Club dues are \$25 per year and \$2 for chapter dues. PLEASE SEND IN YOUR MEMBERSHIP DUES AS SOON AS POSSIBLE.

DIRECTORY DONATIONS.

. . . and they still keep coming in. A list of additional donors names is being compiled and will be acknowledged in our next JACL Reporter.

GOLF.

The golfing season is just around the corner! Min Tai, chairman, is now accepting applications for ladies' and men's group lessons. Classes will be formed on a first come, first served, basis, so call Min at MA 2-2360 by day or PA 2-4425 evenings, immediately, to avoid disappointment. Don Page, pro at Jefferson Golf Course, is the able instructor.

Our Third Annual Golf Tournament will be held either July 17 or 24. More on this at a later date.

DR. TERRANCE TODA, immediate past president of the local chapter, has been appointed to the steering committee of the Yesler-Atlantic Urban Development project. Dr. Toda will represent the JACL and any information or questions pertaining to any phase of the project should be directed to him. Dr. Toda's telephone number is MA 3-6863.

ALIEN LAND LAW.

The committee under the able co-chairmanship of Toru Sakahara and Jim Matsuoka is now preparing to roll full steam ahead with the target date set for November 8, 1966. People like Tak Kubota, Phil Hayasaka, Dick Ishikawa and Terrance Toda, are meeting almost nightly, planning the strategy for SJR 20, making sure it will not fail this time. The most important item at this moment is finances, and the committee is planning ways and means to raise funds. Movies, dances, a talent show, skating parties, as well as a state-wide raffle, are some of the events to be staged in the ensuing months. A tentative budget of \$30,000 has been approved for this campaign. Outside communities, outside chapters and individual citizens will be called upon to assist us. Pamphlets and leaflets will be distributed to inform the voting public what SJR 20 is. The support of every individual is needed if we are to be successful in this campaign. The repeal of this infamous law is everybody's business. . . let's all be a committee of one to publicize SJR 20, spread the news, take part in the fund raising and help in whatever way we can.

VOTE FOR SJR 20!

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SEATTLE HUMAN RIGHTS COMMISSION

By Y. Philip Hayasaka

Seattle's population has grown from almost 370,000 in 1940 to over 550,000 in 1960, nearly a 50% increase. The non-white population has increased during this period of time from a little over 14,000 to better than 46,000, almost a 25% increase. The 1960 census indicates that almost 8½% of our total population are non-white. The largest non-white group are the Negroes with 27,000 or 4.8% of our population. The next largest non-white group, the Japanese with only 1/3 of this number, have a population of 9,000 or 1.7% of the total population.

Where have the non-whites settled in Seattle? In the 20 years since 1940, rather than spreading evenly throughout the city, the central area became more concentrated. Seventy-five percent of all Negroes live in the central area. During the decade ending in 1960, city blocks that had 75% non-white residents increased from 77 to 298. The 100% non-white blocks increased from 9 to 38.

Many non-whites live in nice homes, but some also live in poor homes. There are 3,200 sub standard dwelling units occupied by non-whites, but of this number, only 6%, or 200 are owner occupied. The percentage of non-white students in some schools is as high as 99%. There are 8 elementary schools in the central area that have an average of 74% non-white students. Sixty percent of the student body in two junior high schools are non-white. The student body in the one high school in the central area is 64% non-white.

Unemployment for Negroes in 1960 was almost 14%, as compared to 6% for Caucasians. The occupation of Negroes is indicative of the type of employment open to them in prior years. The private household worker, the service worker and the laborer made up 48% of the Negro work force. Yet, new doors are beginning to open. In many occupations, there are non-whites working that have not had that chance before. Many of the new occupations of non-whites mean predominately caucasian customers, and it does not appear to have hurt the business nor the relationship among employees.

Efforts of ending discrimination are being made, not only with and through the commission, but independently by many groups. To bring about equality of opportunity to all persons requires the active participation of many organizations and individuals.

FROM THE HUMAN RELATIONS COMMITTEE

By Midori Kono Thiel

Face to Face, channel 9's weekly program (Fridays at 7 p.m.) on Seattle's inner city and its people, will have a series of "peoples of Seattle" beginning Jan. 14th with interviews with individuals from the Japanese and Chinese groups; on Jan. 21, from the Filipino group; and on Jan. 28, from the Indian group. Other programs on channel 9 include:

1. MONDAYS at 9:30 p.m., a 10 week series on "The Child in the Preschool Program," training for people wishing to serve in pre-kindergarten programs;
2. WEDNESDAYS at 12:30 p.m. Negro Community telecourse with Prof. Ernest A.T. Barth, Sociology;
3. THURSDAYS at 9 p.m. Thursday Forum, weekly. The Urban League presents a program on the 4th Thursday, January 27.

American Indian: The Forgotten Man is the subject of a ten-week adult education course scheduled for the winter quarter of the Bellevue Public School. The course, co-sponsored by the East Side Conference on Religion and Race, will be held Wednesday evenings from 7:30 to 9:30 o'clock at Sammamish High School.

Fran Wada in the Blaine Memorial Beacon writes:

"... DID WE INDEED DO IT OURSELVES? Very often in discussion about the civil rights movement, we hear Nisei expressing the view that 'since we raised ourselves to our current level of economic and social acceptance by ourselves, let the Negroes lift themselves by their own bootstraps.' If we did it, so can they--so the thinking goes!

"But did we do it ourselves? Let's check the facts. When opposition to the return of the evacuees to the West Coast was mounting, Capt. George H. Grandstaff, Capt. Thomas E. Crowley, Capt. Arthur W. Munch, Lt. Roger W. Smith and Lt. Col. Wallace H. Moore went into communities all over the West Coast to break down the barriers against the Japanese. They spoke in rural areas where prejudice was especially strong, to civic leaders in cities, in schools, etc. Did we do it alone?

(She goes on to cite late Earl M. Finch and his acts of friendship to Nisei GI's at Camp Shelby in spite of being investigated, degradingly labelled; the protest against Hood River, Oregon American Legion's erasure of 16 Nisei from the honor roll, Rev. W. Sherman Burgoyne fighting against intimidation of returning evacuees by American Legion Post and the Chamber of Commerce; organizations like the N.A.A.C.P., the Civil Liberties Union who spoke up in opposition to the possibility of evacuation; individuals like Carey McWilliams, noted author, Mayor Harry P. Cain of Tacoma, "little" people as well).

"... Of course, I would be remiss if I did not mention that the Nisei showed themselves very heroic Americans on the battlefields; and many Issei, Nisei and Sansei men, women and children endeavored to "prove" themselves by their excellence in education, behavior, and character... Did we do it ourselves? Must the Negroes in this current struggle for equality of opportunities, do it alone--without our active voice and support?" (Documentation in Grodzins' Americans Betrayed, B. Smith's Americans from Japan, etc.--Midori Kono Thiel)

Panel discussion was held at the East Side YWCA Dec. 14 sponsored jointly by the Seattle Urban League and the Jackson Street Community Council. The panelists spoke as individuals. Mrs. Fran Wada, moderator did a remarkable job on this seldom aired issue.

MRS. MIDORI KONO THIEL, M.A. and painter told of the Chapter's activities, of Nisei (quoting Pacific Citizen) in Selma, Bogalusa, Peace Corps, Friends Service, and of Nisei who took part in open housing marches in Seattle led by their convictions. She closed by saying she is not really free if there is someone else not free and the country is not free unless everyone in it is free and for this reason she feels she should become more involved.

WARREN CHAN, attorney said that the best answer to that question is how can you as one live in the same community and go to the same store, etc. and how can you not get involved. Quoting from Lao Tzu's doctrine of "inaction," he said that there are few things as beneficial as silence. By training and upbringing, Warren went on to say, the Chinese people do not air or discuss personal problems. If met with rebuff at the restaurant, this becomes a personal problem. Chinese came here to the "great land of the golden mountain" intending to return home but many did not return. One thing they discovered in America was that if you worked, you will get a chance to make money and to make subsistence. Prejudice in the United States was looked upon as another burden of living in the foreign land. Following WWII, the whole idea of returning to China died with the Communist China taking over, although the emphasis for the Chinese finding a place in the U.S. was gradually being cemented before this time. When you speak of being involved in the civil rights movement the Chinese are still taught that "You are a minority group and when you compete you can't afford to be equal but you will have to be better qualified" and this is the banner which they carry.

DR. CALVIN TAKAGI, U.W. School of Social Work stated that Nisei are not making waves in the civil rights movement but that goes for any other issue. The Nisei are more or less detached and uninvolved. Collectively they are troubled for the cause of freedom is morally right and in the cause of freedom, the end is good. How can we account for the lack of action and the lack of conviction, he asks?

Basic part of the answer lies in the relation of tradition of the Japanese people and the nature of their family life. Crucial importance is the child bearing practice and the formation of basic personality and social structure. Importance is stressed for the respect for authority, politeness, duty to country, friendliness, emphasis of achievement and goal, and appearance. These values are not compatible with the values of other Americans. Japanese are also taught the need to suppress anger, hostility, and the need for compliance with the existing society. American cultural values differ significantly in that individual freedom of self expression and the rooting for the underdog were either actively suppressed or not emphasized in the Japanese culture. The fact that Nisei's parents were not permitted to participate in political activities left the Nisei politically immature.

BENJAMIN WOO, architect says that the answer to the basic question "should oriental Americans become involved," the answer is yes. The answer is yes, whether the question involves Indians, Jews, Christians, or any other group. We are talking something more than civil rights. Fifteen years ago, we have turned the corner. The government no longer considers you other than a citizen. Less than ten years ago the question of validity of equal and separate school was defined. The steps for the civil rights movement is economic equality, social acceptance, and ultimately integration. The inequality will only disappear when racial difference disappears. This has happened in Hawaii. The step beyond the equal protection of the law is long time in coming since biology will take a long time.

TORU SAKAHARA, attorney, reminded the audience that in 1886, all the Chinese living in the Chinese quarter in Old Tacoma were forcibly shipped out. The Japanese evacuation was recalled. After return to the coast, Japanese were denied business licenses. During WWII, rifles were taken away from many Nisei soldiers and many were discharged without reason. Only after 1931 were citizenship of Nisei restored if married to Japanese alien. Only since 1936 were WWI vets of Japanese ancestry able to get naturalization. Sakahara brought out that the existing alien land law of the State of Washington had much to do with isolation of Orientals from the mainstream of American community. In terms of civil rights movement, Negroes will find that they are not alone.

One person in the audience when confronted with Oriental philosophy in the explanation of the attitude of the Japanese towards racial struggle, the Nisei were admonished with the remark "You're supposed to be American and you can't be Japanese American. You can only be American. Period. I hear you say it is in the Oriental culture to be polite but are you really?"

The Rev. Mineo Katagiri from the audience sounded the closing comments when he stated that civil rights movement primarily is a Negro movement laid down on the path of justice. And to the non-Negro he asked, "Are you willing to accept leadership of the Negro group and are you willing to join forces with them? And to the Negro he said, "Are you willing to state and say we ought to follow this movement?"

It seemed obvious from the onset that when these subcultures met, there were too few common ground for discussion. The scholarly presentation to explain the Oriental lack of "mass participation in the civil rights movement" may have sounded alien to whom it was addressed. At the same time, the projection of the Negro's utter despair and frustration for being down-trodden for so long in this nation's history and their present predicament in face of today's sophistication and affluency in society may not have been fully appreciated. Any contents of the arguments for this purpose could be reduced to the framework of their language, experience, philosophy and in the context of their viewpoint. More emphasis could be placed on the fact that Orientals behave the way they do because of the very same type of discriminatory exposure causing our defense mechanism to operate within our culture's context.

The Ai Iku Guild of the Children's Orthopedic Hospital wishes to thank all those who supported their annual benefit dance. Mrs. Hachiro Shinbo, president, wishes to acknowledge the generous donations from the following: Consul-General and Mrs. Y. Nara, Mr. and Mrs. H.S. Kawabe, Mr. and Mrs. H. T. Kubota, Mr. and Mrs. George Fugami--First Hill Lions' Club, Dr. and Mrs. Terrance Toda--Japanese American Citizens League, Mr. and Mrs. William Hirata--Nisei Veterans Committee, Mr. and Mrs. Fred Imanishi--Seattle Buddhist Church Shoyukai, Dr. and Mrs. Haruto Sekijima--Ji Iku Guild.

NEW YORK TIMES SUNDAY SECTION TO PUBLISH NISEI STORY

San Francisco--Professor William Petersen, U. of Calif. sociologist, is readying 10,000 word article for the New York Times Sunday magazine section and the rough draft has been sent to various newspaper editors. Rather than make sociological generalizations into partial truths, this study is treated as a laboratory case of an exception to the rule. The isolation of some essential elements of this culture is sought by probing deeper than usual for the analysis. The opening remark starts as follows:

"The history of Japanese Americans . . . deserves far more attention than it has been given. This is a minority that has responded to injustice by rising above even prejudiced criticism. By any criterion of good citizenship that we choose, the Japanese are better than any other group in society, including native-born whites. They established this remarkable record, moreover, by their own almost totally unaided effort. Every attempt to hamper their progress resulted only in enhancing their determination to succeed. Even in a country whose patron saints is Horatio Alger, there is no parallel in this success story."

CALENDAR OF EVENTS FOR JAN.-FEB.

JANUARY	1	MEMBERSHIP DRIVE		
	9	YOUNG ADULT CABINET MEETING	4 P.M.	SUYAMAS
	10	NEWSLETTER EDITING	8 P.M.	JACL OFFICE
	10	ALIEN LAND-LAW MEETING	8 P.M.	JACL OFFICE
	12	NEWSLETTER PUBLICATION	8 P.M.	JACL OFFICE
	12	DANCE CLUB MEETING	7:30 P.M.	FUKUMAS
	17	HUMAN RELATIONS: "FACE-TO-FACE" MEETING	8 P.M.	JACL OFFICE
	18	YOUNG ADULT MEETING	8 P.M.	JACL OFFICE
	19	MONTHLY BOARD MEETING (OPEN TO ALL)	8 P.M.	JACL OFFICE
	22	ALIEN LAND LAW REPEAL MEETING	8 P.M.	JACL OFFICE
	25	JACL SCHOLARSHIP MEETING	8 P.M.	JACL OFFICE
	29	ALIEN LAND LAW REPEAL MEETING	8 P.M.	JACL OFFICE
FEBRUARY	5	JACL DANCE	8:30 P.M.	JEFF. PARK
	6	YOUNG ADULT CABINET MEETING	4 P.M.	JACL OFFICE
	7	NEWSLETTER EDITING	8 P.M.	JACL OFFICE
	9	NEWSLETTER PUBLICATION	8 P.M.	JACL OFFICE
	11	ALIEN LAND LAW REPEAL MEETING	8 P.M.	JACL OFFICE
	15	YOUNG ADULT MEETING	8 P.M.	JACL OFFICE
	16	MONTHLY BOARD MEETING (OPEN TO EVERYONE)	8 P.M.	JACL OFFICE
	22	JACL BOWLING MEETING	8 P.M.	IMPERIAL LANES
	25	ALIEN LAND LAW REPEAL MEETING	8 P.M.	JACL OFFICE

YOUNG ADULT FEATURE . . . WHAT MAKES SUYAMA RUN? OR HOW DO THE OTHER OFFICERS TICK?

By far the most pleasant interview was conducted with the newly elected president, Miss Eileen Suyama. Although her replies to my questions were often distorted by an innane sense of modesty, I was able to interpret her answers and create what I hope to be a fair representation of our honorable.

Miss Suyama is a junior at the University of Washington majoring in sociology. Although modesty again prevented her from disclosing her G.P.A., informed sources place it in the very high "B" range. She hopes someday to carry on some social work and was voted by this writer as being the most likely to succeed.

Eileen gave up a very promising singing career to devote more time to her capacity as chairman. When asked why she gave up so much to assume this responsibility, she replied, "Oh, I suppose it's my maternal instincts," and gently repressed a delinquent cowlick on my head.

Herewith the interview was concluded and I raced home tearfully to begin immediate repairs on a thoroughly-shredded male ego.

--ye Y.A.G. reporter

SEATTLE CHAPTER
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