

JACLers to participate in Memorial Day ceremonies

(Special To The Pacific Citizen) WASHINGTON — Following a custom of 21 years, the National Japanese American Citizens League will present a wreath at the Tomb of the Unknown Soldiers in Arlington National Cemetery during the national observance of Memorial Day, May 30.

The JACL is one of the few non-veterans organizations that is permitted to participate in the morning-long ceremonies at which wreaths, beginning with that of the President of the United States, are placed at the Tomb of the Unknown Soldiers of World War I, World War II, and Korean War.

The JACL recalls that four-star General Jacob Devers, who was Commander of the Army Field Forces, once declared that "The Unknown

soldier of World War II might well be a Japanese American."

Washington, D.C. Chapter Chairman Paul Ishimoto will present the official National JACL wreath. Norman Ikari, chapter treasurer and a veteran of E Company, 442nd Regimental Combat Team, will present a wreath on behalf of the 442nd Veterans Association of Southern California.

"Not only are Japanese Americans privileged to be among the honored as being worthy of presenting wreaths in these colorful and meaningful national ceremonies, but JACL is provided the opportunity to once again remind all Americans of the sacrifices made by Japanese American troops, especially in World War II under unique circumstances," Ira Shimasaki, chairman, National JACL Arlington Cemetery Committee said in revealing the plans for JACL's participation this year.

Shimasaki disclosed that the following had been featured in the past in these annual wreath laying ceremonies on behalf of the National JACL: 1945—Kazume Ichiuji; 1946—Sada Onoye; 1947—Fuku Yokoyama; 1948—Mrs. Claire Minami; 1949—Sadayo Kumagai, Ira Shimasaki; 1950—Yehko Sumida, Ensign Tad Yoshihara, Lt. Ruth Tanaka; 1951—Miyeko Kobayashi, John Kato; 1952—Ruth Kuroishi; 1953—Kathleen Iseri, Sen Nakao; 1954—Lt. Col. Suzie Sakato, Harvey Iwata; 1955—Special services for the interment of the unknown soldiers of World War II and of Korea

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Per spec tives

By JERRY ENOMOTO Nat'l. JACL President

Some couple of months ago, Gloria Sakamoto, president of the Young Japanese Americans of Chicago, wrote to me and attached a piece entitled, "Where Have All the Saneis Gone?", which was later published in the PC "Pepper Pot" (April 11). I just reread the article in the light of subsequent talks with

To Young Adults

A number of Saneis, and a letter that I received from a Saneis college student in the East, who couldn't get the feel of what his western counterparts were getting at around this Asian identity bit.

Although hardly a profound discovery, I realized that Saneis youth were no more homogeneous than any other group.

We in JACL who tend to identify our youth as filled with zeal and concern for all minorities, and as enthusiastic liberals, forget that their ranks include many who are unconcerned and uncommitted. Perhaps we tend to project wishfully the broader perspective and social concern upon our young people, that we have failed to carry ourselves.

The fact of the matter is that I suspect a minority of older Saneis are concerned and committed to the concept of cultivating true brotherhood, and eliminating social injustice. Inasmuch as I also believe that a minority of Nisei, in and out of JACL, are really in the same bag, we need to help each other.

The question of "Where have all the Saneis gone?" is less an indictment of JACL, than it is an important question for young adult groups like the YAAs of Chicago to help us answer.

The JACL is a respected organization which is trying to be relevant in a fast-moving and tough society. It can be a more effective vehicle for helping effect needed social change, with the active concern and energy that only youth bring.

Instead of asking for us to make JACL fit youth, it may be useful to ask youth to mould JACL in the patterns it feels are relevant. Of course, this doesn't happen overnight, and I realize that JACL is still a Nisei organization. It will not continue so though, and we would like to see young adults interested enough to speed the advent of Saneis into the leadership ranks of this organization.

Although the Saneis have little patience with the past, he sees the relevance of the past to the present around the issue of the repeal of Title II. He sees less relevance in the experience of his parent generation in "relocation centers," than in the grim possibility that fellow Americans, with unpopular ideas or objectionable tactics, might be locked up without due process. Thus we see a lot of youthful interest in the repeal campaign.

Although many Nisei may not really understand this Asian identity thing, it is one phenomenon that has helped project Japanese Americans into the American eye and conscience.

Just as Dr. Hayakawa has given us a public identity, a minority of Nisei and a larger group of Saneis have complicated that identity by their views. In so doing they have helped to move us a little way from the one dimensional stereotypes in which we have always been cast.

Continued on Page 4

JACL to HONOR NISEI WAR DEAD OF THREE WARS IN MAY 25 SERVICE

WASHINGTON — For the first time Nisei war heroes of three wars will be honored when the Japanese American Citizens League conducts its annual Memorial Day services at Arlington National Cemetery this Sunday morning, May 25, beginning at 9:30 o'clock, in Section 34, according to Ira Shimasaki, chairman, National JACL Arlington Cemetery Committee.

In addition to the 22 Nisei who were killed as members of the 442nd Regimental Combat Team in World War II, Sgt. Ichiro Shimomura who served in the Korean War and Lt. Grant Henjyoji who was recently killed in the Vietnam War will be honored in these new traditional rites that have been observed since 1948, when the first Nisei war dead were interred in Arlington National Cemetery.

Shimasaki noted that there are many firsts about this year's traditional services. One is that, as mentioned earlier, Japanese American war dead of three wars will be honored.

Another is that the services will be held in Section 34, where in addition to Lt. Henjyoji, Pvt. Stanley T. Oba, Pvt. Roy K. Shiozawa, T/4 George Yamaguchi, Sgt. Haruo Ishida, and PFC Tamotsu T. Kuge are buried.

Still another first is that the tributes to the Nisei war heroes will be delivered by a Navy Officer, Lt. Comdr. Makoto Araki of Honolulu, Hawaii. Now with the Office of the Chief of Naval Operations here in the Pentagon, he was commissioned in the Navy in 1956, after receiving his BS and MA degrees from the Univ. of Hawaii. He has been

in the national capital area for about six months.

And another first is that the Junior JACL will participate in the official activities, thereby demonstrating that they too understand and appreciate the supreme sacrifice made on behalf of Japanese Americans, Shimasaki said.

Key Kobayashi, a former Washington, D.C. JACL Chapter Chairman and a veteran of G-2 service in the Pacific, will officiate at the May 25 services that will be held at the gravesite of Sgt. Haruo Ishida, in Section 34.

Other participants will include Paul Ishimoto, Chapter Chairman, Lt. Comdr. Araki, and a bugler from the 3rd Infantry Regiment, the President's ceremonial troops. Wreaths will be presented by the National JACL, the local Junior JACL whose chairman is Robin Omata, and the 442nd Veterans Association of Southern California.

Following the gravesite services, JACL members and friends will pay floral tributes at the graves of all 24 Japanese American war dead interred in the nation's most hallowed cemetery. Shimasaki observed that though the National JACL contributed funds for the wreaths and floral tributes, this year the Oregon Nisei Vets contributed \$25, the 442nd Veterans Association of Southern California \$40, and Mr. Chosei Kuge, whose brother lies in honored glory in Arlington, \$15. He welcomed additional contributions to this annual event which honors the Japanese American war dead of three wars.

Following the services, the graves of 89 Japanese American war dead will be individually decorated with flowers with the assistance of San Francisco Boy Scout Troop 29.

PROGRAM Chairman—Harry Tanabe, Past Comm. S. F. County Council, VFW; Invocation—Archbishop Nicholas J. Nicholas, Churches of America; Honor Roll Call—Fred Okamoto, Comm. Golden Gate Nisei Memorial Post, Introduction of Guests of Honor—John Yasutomo, NC-WN DC Exec. Board, JACL. Memorial Day Address—Bishop Kenryu Takashi Tsuji; Benediction—Rev. Nicholas Iyaya, Christ United Presbyterian Church; Taps—BSA Troop 29. Serving on this year's Memorial Day Services are: Fred Abe, Wesley Doi, Fred Okamoto, Masao W. Satow, Melvin Tomingas, and John Yasutomo.

Sac'to State ethnic study center endorsed

SACRAMENTO — The Ethnic Studies Center being planned at Sacramento State College has been endorsed by the Sacramento JACL, according to chapter president Robert Matsui.

Previously, the local JACL supported similar ethnic studies being planned at UC Davis and Sacramento City College.

The Asian American studies at Sacramento State will be a part of the Ethnic Studies Center, which will cover the life, history, problems and prospects of American ethnic groups. Initially, three programs are contemplated: Asian American, African American, and Mexican American.

JACL firms commemoration of Centennial

SACRAMENTO—The \$13,000 goal established by the Northern California-Western Nevada JACL District Council (based on a \$1 per member contribution) to inaugurate the JACL celebration of 1969 as the Japanese immigration centennial year was expected to be met by its May 15 deadline last week.

As of May 9, committee finance chairman George Okil acknowledged the total at \$11,162.90. Sacramento JACL stood out among the chapters with a "whopping" total of \$3,620.50 — nearly four times over their "quota of \$877". Florin, Sahnas Valley and Stockton chapters also surpassed their quotas.

Mrs. Ivy Baker Priest, Treasurer of the State of California, will represent the state during the formal banquet of the centennial celebration at El Dorado Hotel here June 7, 6 p.m., committee chairman Jim Murakami revealed.

Only woman in California to be elected among the top seven constitutional officers of the state, Treasurer



Ivy Baker Priest

of a persecution of eight years in the Eisenhower administration as Treasurer of the United States. The Utah-born leader, who is now a Beverly Hills resident and married to realtor Sidney Stevens, has long been interested in governmental and community affairs.

Her contributions to society have earned her several high nominations including one as among the 20 most outstanding women in the 20th Century by the women's newspaper editors and publishers.

Gov. Reagan will participate in the unveiling of the state historical monument plaque earlier in the day at Gold Hill in El Dorado County.

Morning Ceremony With Assemblyman Eugene Chappie, a Placer County JACL member, as emcee, the program starts at 11 a.m. Other participants include: Bishop Kenryu T. Tsuji, Buddhist Churches of America, in-

tervention; Henry Taketa, Sacramento; history of Wakamatsu colony; singing of "Okei Lullaby" by a children's choir; Japanese Consul General Seiichi Shima of San Francisco; Jerry Enomoto, JACL national president; William Penn Mott, Jr., director, State Dept. of Parks and Recreation, presenting the plaque; Mrs. Kenryu Tsuji and Mrs. Shima, unveiling; Mrs. Gladys Akin, pres., Gold Trail Union School board of trustees; Rev. Taro Goto, ret., benediction.

The huge 17-ton granite boulder, upon which the bronze plaque is to be mounted, is now in place at its home near the gravesite of Okei, member of the ill-fated Japanese immigrant group which came in 1869.

Road Directions Issel groups are expected to converge at the plaque dedication by chartered buses.

Northern California chapter presidents now have road directions to the dedication site in Gold Hill. The memorial plaque will be in the Gold Trail Union Elementary School grounds on the county road between Coloma and

Gold Hill. There are two approaches from Sacramento to the site: VIA INTERSTATE 80 — Take State Hwy 48 at Auburn to Coloma, turn R on County Road to Gold Hill, 2 mi to Gold Trail School. (Total of about \$2 mi from Sacramento).

VIA U.S. 50—Turnoff at Lotus road sign, turn R after crossing overpass and go 7.5 mi toward Lotus, turn R (exit sheet on right side) on County Road and go 2.5 mi, turn L. Gold Hill Nursery across street for Gold Trail School.

Mrs. Mary Tsukamoto of Florin suggests those attending the plaque dedication leisurely spend the afternoon visiting the Marshall Monument and Coloma State Park and Museum, and climax the day at the centennial banquet, where Bill Hosokawa, associate editor of the Denver Post, will be principal speaker.

The Centennial Committee is also encouraging all Japanese churches to mark June 8 as the centennial tribute to the Japanese pioneers of America by means of prayer, sermon or messages.

Racist strategy charged in Noguchi hearing

LOS ANGELES—Because of the attempt by the County to build their case around the Japanese stereotype of the World War II period — the cold, calculating, power-hungry, violent, sadistic Oriental, JACL chapter presidents in Southern California were being encouraged by Jeffrey Y. Matsui, national associate director, to personally witness the current Civil Service Commission hearings over the dismissal of Dr. Thomas Noguchi.

Remaining schedule of the hearings was May 19, 20, 22, 26, 27, and 29, all starting at 9:30 a.m. at the County Hall of Administration. Exact room number should be obtained at the Information Desk, as rooms are subject to change, Matsui advised.

As leaders within the JACL, chapter presidents have a responsibility and obligation to encourage others to get first-hand information on the case and not depend entirely on the news coverage in the press, radio or TV, Matsui added.

Fears Substantiated The So. Calif. JACL Office had obtained a copy of the formal charges from the county against the deposed coroner several weeks ago. After reading them, Matsui related his fears at the PSWDC Convention.

"Our worst fears were verified on the opening day of the hearing this week as Martin Weekes, deputy county coroner, made his opening statements," Matsui told the chapter presidents. "He spoke emotionally as he showed Dr. Noguchi as a man who smiled gleefully as he viewed the charcoaled remains of a helicopter crash, threatened other employees with physical harm. It was also implied that Lewis Sawyer, a Negro coroner's aide whom Noguchi used as his chauffeur, died last week because Noguchi had worked him to death."

Matsui further charged that after the first three hearings, the coverage in the press and TV "have been slanted to make the doctor appear as an Oriental gre."

Those who have attended the hearings were as shocked as Matsui by the way the hearings have been reported, since testimony of the county witnesses have been full of contradictions and hearsay.

Nisei Secretary As an example, Matsui recalled the testimony of the Japanese American confidential secretary to Dr. Noguchi, Mrs. Ethel T. Field, the Nisei secretary, testified according to the news media that Dr. Noguchi had said he "hoped" Robert Kennedy would die. What the news media failed to add was that in the cross-examination conducted by Godfrey Isaac, she corrected herself by saying Noguchi's actual statement was that he "knew" Robert Kennedy would die.

"There is quite a difference in knowing Senator Kennedy was to die rather than hoping," Matsui declared, "although Mrs. Field did not think so. In the cross-examination, Mrs. Field was asked what made her change her mind from a month ago when she was an avid supporter of Dr. Noguchi (she even started a petition in her office protesting Noguchi's dismissal). She said she changed her mind after getting the facts."

"It was Isaac who elicited the testimony from Mrs. Field that she got the facts from reading the newspapers and talking to Mr. Weekes and Mr. Herbert McRoy," Matsui continued. McRoy, administrative dep-

ty in the coroner's office and the No. 1 assistant to the coroner, appeared to Matsui as the "chief witness in the case against Noguchi."

Such is a sample of where testimony of a county witness was destroyed by the defense but not reported in the media, Matsui pointed out.

"This is more than just a case of persecution against one individual who happens to be of Japanese ancestry," Matsui said. "This is a case of a persecution of an individual because of his Japanese ancestry."

More than a year ago, the County tried to stop the appointment of Dr. Noguchi as coroner — "their rationale being that he lacked experience and skill," Matsui recalled. "Today, such a statement would not hold water as about 100 professionals who have worked with Noguchi would testify to his competence."

Noguchi did perform the autopsy and won praise for the manner in the handling of the case. Supervisor Kenneth Hahn called it "probably the most thorough medical and scientific examination ever made on an individual."

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And after the second of two helicopter crashes with a heavy loss of life, Weekes told the commission Noguchi did another "damn in the flames" and said "Isn't it nice... isn't it nice?"

Then two big airlines fell into the ocean near the airport. "And the number of bodies was growing larger and larger" as Weekes put it. But all this work for the coroner's office still did not satisfy Noguchi, who had by then become fixated by a "magic number" of 14,000 deaths to be processed since being named coroner in December, 1967, the county council continued.

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"So don't be surprised when the hearing degenerates further into a cesspool of innuendoes and hearsay evidence depicting Dr. Noguchi as the personification of the World War II propaganda of the 'Jap,'" Matsui declared.

Opening talks preview scope of hearing

LOS ANGELES — During the first week of the Civil Service Commission hearings in the Dr. Thomas T. Noguchi case, it was the county government's show.

Somewhere in the second week which began last Monday (May 19), it would be the suspended coroner's turn to unwrap his defensive.

In the final week, there will be a review from both sides and the three-member commission will take the case under advisement. At some future regular Wednesday meeting of the commission, a decision can be expected.

Because of the widespread public interest in the Noguchi case, the Civil Service Commission broke with tradition to let radio and TV reporters cover the quasi-judicial proceedings. The commission had ruled twice against them but reversed the ban only days before the hearings began on May 12.

Kennedy's assassination in Los Angeles, was described in the opening statement by Weekes as a man in need of psychiatric care as Dr. Noguchi danced in his office while waiting for the senator to die.

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Seattle may have Nisei councilman in Rev. Kalagiri

SEATTLE — The Rev. Mineo Koagiri was among those eight formally nominated to the seat vacated in the City Council by the late Paul Alexander.

The City Council was to begin voting last Monday (May 19) until a successor was selected — voting once per day until a replacement was determined.

A member of the Seattle Economic Opportunities Board, Urban League, the Hawaiian-born minister has been working on a number of U.S. campuses and is now with the Ecumenical Metropolitan Ministry here.

Alexander died of a heart attack while attending the American Public Power Assn. convention in Washington, D.C., during the week of May 5.

Nearing the Goal, Drive Not Over Yet

To stage the local immigration observance at Ake's Gravesite, the NC-WNDC chapters voted to raise \$13,000 (one dollar per member by May 15, 1969).

Received as of May 9 \$11,162.90

Remit contributions to: George E. Oki, Fin. Chmn., Wakamatsu Centennial Committee, P. O. Box 7118, Sacramento, Calif. 95824

Check payable to: JACL—Wakamatsu (tax deductible)

All invited to contribute

Generation gap

BOSTON — Sen Daniel K. Inouye, urging responsible action from both sides of the "generation gap," May 6 said that society's main concern "should be more with those who 'cop out' than with those who confront," according to the UPL Inouye a proke on "Youth and Disent" before the National Microfilm Assn. convention.

A workshop is scheduled after the luncheon to discuss further on human relations. This is a continuation of the MDC Human Relations workshop held in Chicago in March.

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Human Relations Director to Keynote JACL Conference

(Special To The Pacific Citizen) CINCINNATI — Mrs. Virginia Coffey, executive director of the Cincinnati Human Relations Commission, will be keynote speaker of the 8th biennial EDC-MDC Convention at the Sheraton-Gibson. She will address the convention luncheon, Aug. 30.

A graduate of Western Michigan and Univ. of Cincinnati, she is credited with rejuvenating the shaky human relations organization and establishing a sound working relationship with city hall officials and departments.

She became executive director in February, 1968, and has since been respected as a forceful, no-nonsense professional executive.

In Post a Year Mrs. Coffey agreed to take over the controversial post of CHRC executive director because "the prime purpose of this agency is to foster good relationships between people of all races and faiths. And after nearly a year here, I am strengthened because the city government feels the commission important enough to invest its time and money."

"Government must take this leadership. This is the only little old world we have, and we must direct ourselves toward helping people learn to live together."

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by Mike Masaoka

Civil Rights Bill of 1969 Introduced

Little noticed in the headline news last week of President Nixon's statement of policy in relation to the Vietnam War and of Associate Justice Fortas' resignation from the Supreme Court was that some 20 Senators had introduced a bill entitled the Civil Rights Act of 1969.

As outlined by Democratic Senator Philip Hart of Michigan, its leading sponsor, it is a four-section package in which Senators Edward Kennedy of Massachusetts, the Democratic Whip, Hugh Scott of Pennsylvania, the Republican Whip, and Jacob Javits of New York joined the Michigan liberal in drafting. It would:

- 1—Establish safeguards against discriminatory selection of state court jury panels.
- 2—Give the Equal Employment Opportunity Commission power to enforce its findings with cease and desist orders.
- 3—Extend the 1965 Voting Rights Act, due to expire in August 1970, for another five years.
- 4—Eliminate an existing appropriations ceiling for the United States Commission on Civil Rights.

Almost all of the proposal in the bill have been advanced before, in earlier bills that were defeated by filibusters by conservative Southern Democrats and by conservative Midwestern Republicans.

Senator Hart declared that the four titles of the 1969 bill should be considered as needed, unfinished business if Congress is "to honor its commitment in laws already passed to prohibit barriers to equal opportunity for all."

JACL, as an active charter member of the National Leadership Conference on Civil Rights, endorses the civil rights package and urges its early passage.

Though the attitude of the new Nixon Administration for such omnibus legislation in the area of civil rights is not yet known, the Department of Justice is reportedly considering its own bill to give the Equal Employment Opportunity Commission not only authority to issue cease and desist orders but also powers to mete out penalties to employers who violate its orders.

The provision in the bill on juries would permit the Attorney General of the United States to file suits against states which allow discrimination in the selection of jury panels. At present, the Attorney General may not file such suits himself but can only intervene in suits by individuals.

Enforcement powers for the Equal Employment Opportunity Commission were proposed when the Commission was first established by Congress in 1964, but that proviso was eliminated from that year's legislation in a concession to appease opponents of the Commission.

The suggestion to eliminate the appropriation ceilings for the Civil Rights Commission would permit its budget to be adjusted on a year-to-year basis as Congress does with other governmental agencies. Last year, in extending the life of the Commission for five additional years, Congress limited its funds to the 1968 figure.

Extension of the Voting Rights Act beyond August 1970 would continue the suspension of literacy and other special tests devised to discriminate against persons seeking to cast a ballot.

Senator Hart, noting that 1.2 million black citizens have registered to vote since the 1965 Voting Rights Act in 11 Southern States and that several hundred black citizens have been elected to various public offices since that law was passed, said: "It would be tragic, indeed, if the Congress, through default, allowed this exercise in democracy to terminate abruptly."

In this connection, Howard Glickstein, acting staff director of the Civil Rights Commission, urged in testimony to a House Judiciary Subcommittee that the ban on literacy tests should be extended beyond the Southern States. He reminded the Subcommittee that 13 non-Southern states still require that a citizen prove his literacy in order to cast a ballot—Arizona, California, Connecticut, Delaware, Hawaii, Idaho, Maine, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, New York, Oregon, Washington, and Wyoming.

The acting staff director noted that studies have shown that Mexican Americans, Puerto Ricans, and American Indians all over the United States have poorer schooling than others and thus less chance of meeting the literacy tests to become eligible to vote.

"Literacy tests should not be permitted as long as any group in the population is given an inadequate education," Mr. Glickstein said. "It is unfair, moreover, to deny a voice in their own government to those who cannot read or write. The lives and fortunes of illiterates are no less affected by the actions of local, state, and federal governments than those of their more fortunate brethren."

Co-sponsors of the first civil rights package in the Congress this year are, in addition to Senators Hart, Kennedy, Scott, and Javits, Senators Clifford Case and Harrison Williams of New Jersey, Alan Cranston of California, Thomas Eagleton of Missouri, Hiram Fong and Daniel Inouye of Hawaii, Fred Harris of Oklahoma, Warren Magnuson of Washington, Eugene McCarthy and Walter Mondale of Minnesota, Lee Metcalf of Montana, Gaylord Nelson of Wisconsin, Abraham Ribicoff of Connecticut, Richard Schweiker of Pennsylvania, Joseph Tydings of Maryland, and Stephen Young of Ohio.

CALENDAR OF JACL EVENTS

- May 23 (Friday)
 - San Jose—JACL Community Recognition Banquet, 8 p.m., Hyatt House, 7:30 p.m.; Mike Suzuki, speaker.
 - Contra Costa—Hono trip, San Diego—Ed Mtg. JACL Office, 7:30 p.m.
- May 24 (Saturday)
 - East Los Angeles—Emerald Ball, Golden Palace Restaurant, 1:30 p.m.; Melo-Mac's Combo.
 - Santa Maria—Installation dinner, Merry's Steak House, 7:30 p.m.; Jeffrey Matsui, Alan Kumamoto, Patti Dolgen, speakers.
 - May 24-25
 - NC-WNDVC—Contra Costa Jr. JACL hosts: Qtrly Mtg. Holiday Inn, Point Richmond, Sunday, May 24 (Friday).
 - May 29 (Friday)
 - D.C.—Memorial Day services, Arlington National Cemetery.
 - Salinas Valley—Memorial service, Coliseum, 10:30 a.m.; Yamato Cemetery, 11 a.m., June 1 (Sunday)
 - Sacramento—Picnic, Elk Grove Park.
 - June 2 (Monday)
 - Chicago—YJA Bd Mtg. JACL Office, 7:30 p.m.
 - June 7 (Tuesday)
 - Oakland—Ed Mtg. Summito Bank, 7:30 p.m.
 - June 7 (Saturday)
 - NC-WNDVC—Wakamatsu Colony plaque dedication at Gold Hill Elementary School, local immigration Centennial banquet, El Dorado Hotel, Sacramento, Milwaukee—Graduates banquet, Limestone, Salinas Valley—Graduates banquet, Italian Villa, 7 p.m., June 8
 - PSWDC—Nisei Relays, Venice High, June 10 (Tuesday)
 - San Mateo—Ed Mtg. Surge Presbyterian Church, 8 p.m., June 11 (Wednesday)
 - Pasadena—Special program, Buddhist Church, 8 p.m.

Interior Secretary Hickel reforms for Micronesia lauded by Rep. Mink

WASHINGTON — Rep. Patsy T. Mink commended Interior Secretary Walter Hickel for proposing reforms in Micronesia similar to those sought in the Mink Bill on the Pacific Trust Territory.

Secretary Hickel's proposals were similar to provisions of the Mink Bill which would:

- 1—Give Micronesians a greater role in their government by preference in hiring, equal pay, and special training.
- 2—Encourage economic growth by removing duties paid on articles imported into the United States from Micronesia.
- 3—Provide for a long-term partnership with the U.S.; create a better judicial system; and cut travel restrictions.

Mrs. Mink said, "The United States has never met its responsibility to the 90,000 Micronesians whose islands we administer under a United Nations trust. We should delay no longer in beginning to achieve the progress envisioned under that charter, and I welcome Secretary Hickel's new participation in this effort."

Bright future seen for Pacific tourism

SAN FRANCISCO — The international travel trends of Americans are changing—expanding—and air travel between the United States and Japan will double within the next six years, Shizuma Matsuo, president, Japan Air Lines, said.

Matsuo was here to speak on promotion of Pacific tourism at the second general meeting of the Pacific Basic Economic Cooperation Committee, May 15-17, at the Mark Hopkins Hotel.

Matsuo also declared his firm is seeking a 35 per cent reduction in group round trip fares between San Francisco and Tokyo.

The new fare, available to groups of 40 or more, would be \$400. The present fare is more than \$600.

The proposal will be presented at a meeting next month of the International Air Transport Association. Approval by the Association after negotiations usually means approval by the governments concerned.

Keiro Nursing Home

LOS ANGELES — Volunteers are being sought by the home-to-be Keiro Nursing Home, Los Angeles, for patient care, clerical and office assistance, according to Mrs. Miki Fukushima, in charge of the volunteer side program. Issei, Nisei, Samsai may inquire for additional details by calling her at CA 5-1501.

Deaths

- SAN FRANCISCO
 - Ino, Mume, 71; Jan. 10—h. Kuni-saki, Edward, 9; Gwen Sandow, Jean Tauchiya, sis Miya Kikuchi (Los Angeles).
 - Inoue, Kunihiko, 78; Salinas, Jan. 31—w. Ekinu, s. Paul, Calvin, d. Grace Takagi, Florence, Seattle.
 - Kumimoto, Fukuichi, 81; Forestville, Jan. 18—w. Takao, Tooko, Haruo, s. Miyoaki, Midori, Shinobu, Marino, Osamu Okuma, Mori, Masao, 30; Richmond, Dec. 22—w. Kabue, hr. Keizo, sis. Mitsuho, Helen Yamane, Alice Shibata, Mary Hiroamoto.
 - Oshita, Masu, 73; Salinas, Jan. 16—w. Kazuo, d. Kimiyu, Sadako Mitani.
 - Takamoto, Fumiko, Jan. 21—h. George, s. Teri, f. Inga Oda, hr. Phillip, sis. Ariko (Chicago).
 - Takano, Tamazo, 91; Sunnyvale, Feb. 23 (Los Angeles)—w. Takayo, s. Kaoru, d. Fuzuo Iwanoto, Miyuki, Ann Sakamoto, Rose Hijikata.
 - Takayoshi, Yukiko, 46; San Mateo, Dec. 27—h. Tom, s. Kenneth, Dennis, Jeffrey, d. Sharon, Suzanne, Patricia, d. Orr, and Mrs. Matzuo Yoshimoto.
 - Tanaka, Isaku, 84; San Mateo, Feb. 13—w. Yoko, s. Yuzo, d. Yoko Yamaguchi, Masako Inai, Melko Har, hr. Kojiuro.
 - Takeda, Suekichi, 82; San Jose, Feb. 20—w. William, Bob, Edward, d. Aiko, Sumiko Matsumura, Takako Higuchi, 18.
 - Uchida, Gensuke, 87; Mountain View, Jan. 10 (in Japan)—w. s. Genichiro, Hiroshi, Mitsuho, 2; s. Takemoto, Haro, 73; Watsonville, Mar. 24—w. Tomie, s. Satoru, Teruo, Kiyoshi, Hiromi, Isamu, d. Shigeo, Kiyomi, 18.
 - Tokuda, Steve H., 2; Feb. 23—p. Mr. and Mrs. Minoru Gen Yaeoka Tokuda, 87 Hiroaki Tsukamoto (Japan).
 - Uyemoto, Tetsuji, 63; Mar. 14—s. Hideto, Roy, 56; Feb. 4—w. Chiye, s. Glen.
- SEATTLE
 - Hamaoka, Genshiro, 80; Mar. 28—w. Sumeko, d. Fumiko Kawamura (Hawthorne, Calif.), Keizo, 23; James, 9; Ronald, Steven, d. Yamamoto (Torrance).
 - Hirabayashi, Senae, 71; Apr. 4—s. Henry, d. Edina, Matsuhiro, hr. Rich and Saburo Numoto.
 - Hirayama, Gumpel, 91; Mar. 17—w. Nobuo, Noble, Norio, d. Helen Mizuki, Sally Dytoen (San Francisco).
 - Nihsaka, Miyono, 77; Mar. 17—w. Noboru, d. Nobu Kano, Kazuma Fujita.
 - Saito, Shogo, 82; Mar. 20—w. Yuyuko, Akira, Isao (Alaska), d. Mary Harada.
- SPOKANE
 - Sato, Taneyo, May 9 (f)—h. Masataro, 2; hr. 3 sis (Japan).
 - Terao, Richard M., Apr. 11 (f)—w. Marceline, s. Rick, Takeo, Michio, Leon, d. Kiku, Marlene, hr. Ben (Chicago), Robert, Fred, Roy, Bill (all Seattle), s. (in Japan).
 - Yoshida, Mrs. Sho, 85; Jan. 19—s. Harry, George (Seattle), Ryozo (Japan), d. Miyo Katsuhira, Sumi, Okamoto, George, Kazuo, Anako Katayama (Bellevue), 19, ec. 11, ecc.
 - LAKE CITY
 - Kariya, Shozo, 85; Ogden, Feb. 17—w. Tama, s. Tatsuki (Idaho), Shigeo, Thomas, Shoji, 21; s. Yoshiko Mori (Hawaii), Hi-saye Yaguchi (Puuyallup), Kiyoko Sipes, Irene Kuntz (Wisc.), 24.
 - Nakamura, Hirochi, 66; Feb. 9—s. Kiyohiko (Japan), Shoji (San Pedro), d. Fuzuo, Kazuo, Ken-iguchi (Japan), 10.
 - Shiozawa, Chiyoatsu, 80; Feb. 8—w. Heijiro, sis. Etsu Shiozawa (Japan).
 - Uragami, Lulu, 48; Clearfield, Feb. 20—w. James, 9; Ronald, Steven, d. Geraldine, Marilyn Lew (San Francisco).
 - DENVER
 - Yamamoto, George, 57; Feb. 13—w. Mary, s. Dennis, hr. Jim K. L.A., CHICAGO.
 - Kardomski, Pvt. Stanley Jr.; Feb. 27 (at Washington, D.C.).
 - DETROIT
 - Osaka, Mrs. Sumi, Mar. 8.
 - NEW YORK
 - Matsuda, Junshuro, 84; Newark, N.J.
 - Okamura, Gosaku, 78; Feb. 21—w. Hideo, s. Etsuko, d. Michiko Mihara.

Press Row

From the Star-Bulletin: "The acting pres. of S.F. State College, S. I. Hayakawa, is getting to be quite a figure in Calif. Every time the protesting students protest, Dr. Hayakawa's popularity goes up a notch. He's so well known that folks are making up jokes about him. One Honolulu resident was heard to comment that Dr. Hayakawa is 'anti-semitic'."

Business

Doug Kato is art director and designer for So. Calif. Carton Co., Gardena, which specializes in hold colors and off-beat packages. When the company went after Neiman-Marcus' new line of hatboxes shaped like the Houston Astro dome, covered wagon boxes, containers resembling 10-gallon hats and oil well box for umbrellas were created. Firm, founded in 1961, now boasts sales over \$7.5 million a year.

Internationally-known engineer and scientist Dr. Thomas T. Omori of Pasadena was announced as a consultant to Japanair Corp. by its president Robert Black who is preparing for the show slated this fall at Anaheim convention center. "Samsai Employment Counseling" Center opened in Berkeley with Gayle Momono and Wayne Wong in charge. If the enterprise is successful, "we plan to expand to include all Asian youths," Miss Momono said.

Shigeru D. Nagai, 48, of Los Angeles was appointed field manager of Boise Cascade Properties, Inc., one of the world's largest real estate development firms engaged in urban renewal projects and land development. A graduate of Santa Monica High, he majored in accounting at UCLA and was active in real estate for the past 13 years. He is also president of Holiday Mortgage Co. As field manager of Boise Cascade, Nagai will also supervise and recruit personnel and executive level liaison; Boise Cascade is primarily a lumber company, owning more than a million acres of timberland and cutting rights to 4 1/2 million more.

He introduced its new May-erick, the Ford Motor Co. called after Mme. Fujima Kan-suna, noted Los Angeles classical Japanese dance teacher, and her troupe, to create the Japanese background for its color TV commercial. The one-minute spot took two days to produce. While Ford doesn't say it in words, its intentions were to curb some of the foreign competition for the U.S. small car market.

Yoshi Nishida, who attended Sacramento City College and joined the Sumitomo Bank of California seven years ago at its Sacramento branch, was promoted and transferred to the Crenshaw L.A. office as loan officer. It was announced by Isao Yamasaki, president. His promotion brings to 38 the number of Nisei officers in the bank, more than half the total number of 60 officers.

British Overseas Airways has appointed its first Japanese agent, Yoshiaki Hori, in San Francisco. He has been with BOAC in Japan for nine years starting as a loader at Tokyo International Airport and then working in the accounts department and later as a reservations assistant.

Exhibiting at the American Society of Tool and Manufacturing Engineers show May 5-9 at the Chicago International Amphitheater were machine tools, industrial equipment and tools of Usazen Co. of Osaka, with U.S. offices at Skokie, Ill.

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AUTO RENTALS—Executives of newly-formed Auto-Ready, Inc., an automobile renting and leasing firm with head offices at 354 E. First St. in Little Tokyo are (from left) William H. (Mo) Marumoto, v.p. and sec.; William P. Greene, exec. v.p.; Satoshi C. (Cy) Yaguchi, bd. chmn.; Tad Ike-moto, pres.; and Irving B. Gordon, v.p. and treas. A branch office is located at 1371 Fifth St., San Diego.

Fine Arts
A one-man show of paintings by Mas Konatsu will conclude May 25 at the Shaha Gallery in San Jose. A native of Orosi (Tulare County), he studied with Stan Wozol, Anna Ballarain and Robert Goudy. He is active with Group 21, West Valley Artists and the Los Gatos Art Assn.

Dr. Masami Kuni, associate professor of drama at Cal State Fullerton, unveiled his new choreographic work, "Modaparod", May 8 at the College Little Theater. A humorous parody on the relatively short history of modern dance in the U.S., it begins with the death of the classic ballet as satirized by the abrupt demise of the title character of "Swan Lake" and then traces the dehumanization of body movements to the complete abstract that seek to stimulate instant spectator reaction. Dr. Kuni still maintains his Institute of Creative Dance in Tokyo, has published 12 books, studied art history in Europe and esthetics at Tokyo Imperial. He joined Cal State Fullerton in 1964.

District 530 Rotary International held its annual conference at San Diego's Bahia Hotel May 1-3 where Dr. S. I. Hayakawa was the main speaker before some 800 members and wives. Among the Nisei present were: Taro Kawa, President of the Monterey Club; Shogo Iwazaki, Monterey Park; John Inadomi and Manuel Inadomi, Belvedere Club; Ed Ouchi, Paramount; Mas Nagata, South El Monte; Dr. H. James Hara and Willie Funakoshi, East Los Angeles.

Beauties
Elly Rin Oda, 17, daughter of the Hayaji Odas of 2430 Grant St., was selected "Maid of Berkeley," a Jaycee-sponsored beauty pageant. She will represent the city in county-state functions and will compete for the "Maid of California" title. Kikuyo Usuga, 18, of Nagoya was chosen Japan's representative in the Miss Universe pageant upcoming at Miami Beach in July. She measures 33-23-33.

Entertainment
Lynn Hitomi Nakada, 15, of San Mateo High was conferred the Natori title of Kanhiro Sanjo at San Francisco, making her one of the youngest "pros" in classical Japanese dancing circles in the U.S. She has been a pupil of Mine Kanra Sanjo of Los Angeles and is the daughter of the Hiro Nakadas.

NBC-TV producer Thomas Tomiwa is a nominee for an Emmy award for his "First Tuesday" segment on "College for the New Generation."

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Crime
A bandit shot to death a Univ. of Miami student only a month away from graduation, Stanley Kadomiyas, 21, on May 6. He was the son of the Yasugo Kadomiyas, Oriental take-out restaurant proprietors at nearby Liberty City. Operating since 1951, the restaurant had been victimized repeatedly in recent years. Stanley was helping over weekends as usual when a bandit held up the father and robbed him of \$150 and as he was escaping, fired two shots, fatally wounding his son.

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and epee. He also competed in the Mexico Games in 1968 and finished among the top 15. He has countless west coast and local championships.

Takao Sakurai, southpaw bantamweight titlist from Japan, makes his American boxing bow in a 12-rounder at the Forum in Inglewood May 23 against Ruben Olivares, No. 1 contender from Mexico City. Sakurai was a gold medalist in the 1964 Tokyo Olympics in the bantamweight class. On the same card will be Shinichi Kadota, promising lightweight, in a 10-rounder against Antonio Roldan, 1968 featherweight Olympic gold medalist from Mexico.

Known as "Denver's Dr. Baseball" is Dr. Herb Maruyama, 39, orthopaedic surgeon and team physician for the Denver Bears in the American Association. Born in Hilo, Hawaii, and a graduate of Northwestern University medical Center in orthopaedic training. A feature story on him appeared in the Denver Post Sunday "Empire" magazine April 27.

Flowers-Garden
The Joseph Shinoda Memorial Scholarship Foundation awarded scholarships totaling \$5,000 to 11 collegians (none were Nisei this year). Trustees were gratified with applications received from 14 states. The scholarship is administered by the California State Florists Assn., San Francisco.

Church bazaar
LOS ANGELES — Centenary United Methodist Church bazaar slated May 24 features a children's art show, "Happiness Is," according to chairman Carl Miyas.

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Bill Hosokawa

From the Frying Pan

Denver, Colo.

JENNIE'S BIOGRAPHER—Ralph Martin's name probably doesn't ring bells with today's crop of Nisei and Sansei, but it should. He is the biographer of Ben Kuroki, Nisei hero of the Army Air Force in World War II. Martin, Stars and Stripes correspondent and Yank Magazine writer, told of Ben Kuroki's struggle to win acceptance in the armed forces of his own country in the memorable book, "Boy From Nebraska". It was one of the first, if not the first time a Nisei had been the subject of a book distributed nationally. Perhaps the book was bit a bit ahead of its time and memories of the war were too fresh. At any rate it enjoyed only moderate success, which is the fate of most books, and Martin went on to other writing chores.

His latest book, the 19th as I recall, is "Jennie," the story of Winston Churchill's mother. It is enjoying phenomenal success, ranking at the top or near it on various best-seller lists, and has gone into its eighth printing. No one, not even Martin, expected it to do so well, although he had enough confidence in his material to cancel his contract with a publisher and take it to another who was willing to commit himself to issuing a second volume on Jennie's later life.

Martin was in town for personal appearances to promote his book, and he recalled over a sandwich that he had been deep in work on it when his good friend Larry Tajiri died. In earlier visits they had discussed the book, and it seemed only fitting that it should be dedicated to Larry. And so it is. We talked about Larry's marvelous talent and mourned that it was snuffed out so soon. Martin and Tajiri had planned to collaborate on a play, but that's about as far as they got. Both were struggling to make a living; neither had the means to take time to work on such a gamble.

But with "Jennie" doing so well, Martin just might be able to invest the time necessary to write a play. It may not be the one he and Larry talked about, but again it just might be. It just might.

PULSE-TAKING—Shortly before Martin's arrival, we were visited by another writer of long acquaintance, Masaru Ogawa, senior editor and director of the Japan Times, Tokyo's largest English language daily. California-born and reared, Ogawa went from Columbia University to Japan in the late 'Thirties to pursue his education, and there he became one of Japan's outstanding editors. Ogawa is traveling through the States—Seattle, Denver, St. Louis, Chicago, New York, Washington, Atlanta, Dallas, Los Angeles and San Francisco—on a pulse-taking tour at the request of the Yoshida International Education Foundation.

Mostly he is interested in American public opinion about Okinawa, the U.S.-occupied island roughly midway between Japan proper and Taiwan. The United States has acknowledged the "residual" sovereignty of Japan in Okinawa, and now Japan wants to know when she can regain administrative control. Ogawa says hardly a day goes by without some kind of Okinawa story appearing on the front page of Japanese newspapers. Okinawa has become an issue heavily charged with emotion among the Japanese, particularly the leftists. The government of Prime Minister Sato realizes that something must be done, and the shape of that something may be a timetable for Okinawa's return.

The Nixon administration is well aware of Japan's desires. Much of Foreign Minister Aichi's visit to Washington next month is expected to be concerned with the Okinawa issue. But Ogawa is likely to find on his tour that the rank and file of Americans are preoccupied with many matters that have a higher priority than Okinawa. Ogawa was too polite to say it, but general ignorance on the Okinawa matter may well be the fault of this media. The newspapers and TV commentators have virtually ignored the subject. Chances are we'll be hearing a good deal more about it before long.

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ISSEI APPRECIATION NIGHT—Tosh Nakashima (left), Eden Township JAACL president, handled the emcee duties at the Issei Night dinner marking the 100th anniversary of the Japanese Immigration to America. Singled out were the oldest man and woman in the area: Mrs. Juko Nakashima, 77, and Wakasaburo Korematsu, 92. —Hayward Daily Review.

Kurata asks for reconsideration

TORONTO—Toronto lawyer Arthur Maloney said the Ontario Provincial cabinet should reconsider its "hasty" decision to remove Judge Lucien Kurata from the bench.

The Toronto judge was dismissed earlier this month after a report tabled in the Legislature found him unfit to serve "by reason of misbehavior."

Maloney, one of two lawyers who represented Kurata at a public inquiry before Justice Donald Keith, said the haste in firing Kurata was as hard to accept as the report that condemned him. He asked that Kurata be allowed to appeal before the cabinet to argue the commission verdict.

"There are many appealable grounds in the report and I greatly hope the cabinet will reconsider and allow us to draw their attention to them," Maloney said.

"I got a bad deal, a bad deal," said Kurata, who resigned as reeve of Swansea shortly before his appointment to the bench in 1966. He said he was "not greatly surprised" at Keith's decision.

Three Charges

Justice Keith held eight days' hearings in March to inquire into charges that Kurata, 46:

- 1—Tried to kill himself Sept. 1 last year;
 - 2—Mistook Policewoman Marlene Watson for a prostitute, invited her into his office and indecently touched her; and,
 - 3—Propositioned thief-prostitute Kathy Lonsberry, promising he could use his influence to help her in court in return for sex.
- Keith's 221-page report was presented by Attorney General Arthur Wishart to the Legislature. It said Kurata was guilty on every count, that he lied under oath to the inquiry and that he was unfit to hold office.
- The attorney general presented, along with the report, an order-in-council firing Kurata.

San Francisco supervisory board adopts Title II repeal resolution

SAN FRANCISCO—The Board of Supervisors of the City and County of San Francisco unanimously adopted a resolution urging the repeal of the Emergency Detention Act—the federal law which provides for internment camps.

The resolution, which was adopted May 12, was introduced by Supervisor William C. Blake. It places the City of San Francisco officially on record as opposed to the 1950 statute, and calls upon Congress to repeal the law.

The Board of Supervisors pointed out that under the act, persons accused of questionable conduct could be thrown into camps without trial and without an opportunity to examine evidence or witnesses against him.

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Cugelman, a young lawyer two years out of law school, testified he was defending a man who was charged along with Mrs. Lonsberry and he met her about that time. They talked quietly and normally, he said, and she certainly didn't seem like a woman who had just been through a frightening experience.

Justice Keith described Cugelman's testimony as "having no value whatsoever. His demeanor and deportment in the witness box did nothing to enhance my opinion of his veracity."

Would Do It Again

Justice Keith referred to Cugelman as "the ineffectual Mr. Cugelman."

Cugelman commented that it was "the commissioner's prerogative to accept the evidence of a common prostitute and drug addict against that of myself and Judge Kurata."

"If I found myself in the same position again I would still come forward with my evidence in spite of the roasting I received from the commissioner both in the court and in his report."

Justice Keith was critical of Maloney for not asking Mrs. Lonsberry if she recalled speaking to Cugelman.

Disturbed

"I'm particularly disturbed," said Maloney, "that the commissioner failed to understand that Mrs. Lonsberry was on the witness stand, told her story, was cross-examined by me, then left the hearing. . . all this happened before Mr. Cugelman came to me to tell me about his conversation with her."

Maloney usually affable, clashed with the commissioner several times during the hearings. At one point Justice Keith accused Maloney of "studied insolence" and said he would deal with him later.

Maloney claimed in his summing-up that Kurata was being persecuted by a senior police official—he didn't name him—who resented Kurata's not-tough-enough attitude toward some criminals.

The commissioner found the police acted properly. When he received the report Kurata was a combination of the glum and the fatalistic. Since the end of the hearings in March he's been at home, doing nothing. He's both a mining engineer (Uni-

Volpe slights Chinese at Gold Spike rites

SAN FRANCISCO—The Chinese Six Companies last week (May 13) urged President Nixon to give proper recognition to the 12,000 Chinese workers who built the Western link of the transcontinental railroad.

"Their monumental deed was monumentally mangled" by Transportation Secretary John A. Volpe in the principal address May 10 at the Gold Spike Centennial celebration, said Dennis Wong, president of the Chinese organization, in a telegram to the White House.

Wong said Volpe's speech, in which he described the railroad building as "a triumph of American know-how" was "a deliberate distortion of American history."

Volpe's failure to make any mention of the Chinese work crews of the Central Pacific Railroad stunned a San Francisco delegation from the Chinese Historical Society of America sitting on the same platform at the Promontory, Utah, celebration.

Glaring Omission

Wong said "it was deplorable that the men who built the impossible railroad were not recognized" after historians and the Chinese Historical Society had spent years preparing to use the occasion of the centennial to pay a tribute to them.

"In this day of concern over student unrest," he said, "we are equally concerned that a department of Government fails to relate truthfully at a national celebration the contributions of every minority group to the building of this country."

"Does Volpe speak for the Administration?" "We petition to your great office for a redress to correct the record for history for the benefit of all Americans."

Wong said the Six Companies, a national Chinese public service and legislative body, spoke for 300,000 Chinese in the United States. The formal name of the organization is the Consolidated Chinese Benevolent Assn.

SAN FRANCISCO—Assemblywoman March K. Fong demanded a public apology last week (May 12) from Secretary of Transportation John A. Volpe for ignoring the thousands of Chinese who labored in the building of the transcontinental railroad.

The Oakland legislator, the first woman of Chinese descent ever elected to the Assembly, was outraged by Volpe's neglect of the Chinese workers in a May 10 speech at the Promontory, Utah, centennial celebration marking completion of the railroad.

"As you must know," Mrs. Fong said in a telegram to Volpe, "many of these workers performed their labor under virtual servitude and to alight them now, 100 years later, must be termed either

an oversight or an insult. "As an elected representative of the State of California, I implore you to make public apology to the Chinese community."

12,000 Chinese

Mrs. Wong, a former teacher and a four-generation Californian, said that more than 12,000 Chinese worked building the Central Pacific over the Sierra to its meeting point at Promontory with the Union Pacific.

Volpe's failure to give any credit to the Chinese laborers, who used pick and shovel and blasting powder to carve out the difficult Sierra crossing, infuriated a San Francisco Chinese delegation sitting on the platform at Promontory as Volpe spoke.

The principal orator at the Gold Spike celebration, the former Massachusetts Governor of Massachusetts, hailed the joining of the rails as "a triumph of American know-how."

He spoke of the formidable work of boring the Sierra train tunnels and said, "who else but Americans could chisel through miles of solid granite?"

Other speakers did make some passing reference to the Chinese railroad workers and to the Irishmen who largely built the Union Pacific.

Members of the San Francisco Chinese delegation on the platform were Chinese Consul General Chou Tung-hua, Philip P. Choy and Thomas W. Chinn, the latter two being leaders of the Chinese Historical Society of America, which dedicated plaques at Sacramento and Promontory in tribute to the Chinese who worked for the Central Pacific.

Unlike Sec. Volpe, the three were well aware that none of the Chinese railroad workers were Americans. In fact, foreign-born Chinese were barred for years from becoming citizens.

Jack London's houseboy counted the words

SEATTLE—A visitor here this past week was Tokinosuke Sekine, 77, of Tokyo who was Jack London's houseboy for three years.

Describing the San Francisco-born author as a very common man but a big man, Sekine worked at the Glenn Ellen (Calif.) ranch home, which is now a memorial to the writer.

"It was my job to wake him up in the mornings so he could write," Sekine recalled. After the manuscript was finished, his wife would type it and "I counted the words" and sent it to the Hearst Publishing Co. And it was Sekine who found his employer unconscious on the fatal morning of Nov. 22, 1916, in his bed.

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Warren still mum on his role as Evacuation pusher

JACL letter backs S. 1872

Sounding Board Jeffrey Matsui



Published weekly by the Japanese American Citizens League... Editorial-Business Office... 1634 Post St., San Francisco, Calif. 94115

By GUY WRIGHT

An apology from Chief Justice Earl Warren for something he did long ago—that is the goal of a determined band of Japanese Americans here.

GUEST COLUMN

They want that apology before he retires from the Supreme Court next month. So far, they say, he has declined to give it.

Later some of them caught up with him outside and braced him about his role in the wartime roundup.

"We don't want to have a second Pearl Harbor in California... If the Japs are released no one will be able to tell a saboteur from any other Jap."

According to various accounts of the impromptu encounter Warren brushed aside the demands for an apology, saying: "I never apologize for a past act. Besides, that is just a matter of history now."

To Edison Uno, Ray Okamura, Mary Anna Takagi and the 100,000 others who were rounded up and shipped off to desolate "relocation centers," it is more than just a matter of history.

It is a wrong that needs to be acknowledged, not only for its own sake but to prevent it from happening again.

The Japanese Americans in wartime California were rounded up in a wave of national hysteria. Not one shred of evidence of disloyalty has ever been found against them.

We simply panicked—Earl Warren no more or less than the rest of us.

But the Japanese Americans feel there's an urgent reason why he should apologize now.

There is a law, Title II of the Internal Security Act, which would permit the same mistreatment of any other group in some future crisis.

More than a year ago Mr. Uno wrote to the chief justice, asking him to acknowledge his wartime mistake. Warren didn't answer. Instead, he turned the task over to an executive secretary, who wrote that "it would serve no good purpose to dredge it up at this time."

Three weeks ago Mr. Uno wrote again, urging Warren to make "a retraction or admission of your error in judgment."

"I have the highest respect and admiration for your contribution to the civil and human rights of all Americans. However, I believe that your greatness and stature as a statesman, libertarian and humanitarian would be completed by one admission of apology that you can easily make before your retirement," Mr Uno wrote.

"Please, Chief Justice Warren, for the sake of history, expunge the records of the false statements that only you can forever right."

That was three weeks today. Mr. Uno has received no answer. —SF Examiner

Enomoto - Continued from Front Page

A public forum in Berkeley, Calif. recently brought out the divergent views that are held by Nisei. Some of these views refuted the stereotype of the polite Japanese. Perhaps we are getting less interested in being polite and more concerned about being honest without, of course, sacrificing common courtesy.

Certainly some of this honesty and commitment is seen in JACL. Samsel, with their generation's natural impatience with injustice, and distaste for phoniness, can help us move faster.

This started out as a commentary upon an article that essentially asked JACL to pay attention to young adults. I guess what I'm asking is for young adults, who care enough, to make JACL pay attention to them.

6310 Lake Park Dr. Sacramento, Calif. 95831

WASHINGTON — Following is the complete text of the JACL letter inserted by Sen. Daniel Inouye in the Congressional Record of May 1 in support of S. 1872, the bill to repeal the Emergency Detention Act (Title II of the Internal Security Act of 1950):

April 23, 1969

Dear Senator Inouye: On behalf of the Japanese American Citizens League (JACL), the only national organization of Americans of Japanese ancestry in the United States with chapters and members in 32 states, may we commend you and your 20 co-sponsors for introducing last Friday, April 18, 1969, S. 1872, a bill to repeal the Emergency Detention Act of 1950, which is Title II of the Internal Security Act of 1950.

As you so eloquently explained in introducing this legislation, Title II, which was described by the then Chairman of the Judiciary Committee Pat McCarran as a "concentration camp measure, pure and simple" during floor consideration of this provision almost 20 years ago, "violates a number of our established freedoms and constitutional rights. The procedures detailed in the Act are at odds with our established judicial procedures."

Your introductory remarks to the Senate also emphasized the urgency of repealing this statute, by referring to the May 1968 Report of the House Un-American Activities Committee that included a recommendation that for the possible use of these detention camps for certain black nationalists and Communists. "You observed that 'Many dissidents in our society fear use of Title II. It stands as a barrier of trust between these people and our Government.'"

To refute the argument that Title II would not be put into operation in the United States, you recalled the World War II evacuation and detention of some 110,000 persons of Japanese ancestry from their West Coast homes and associations, without trial or hearing, at a time when all of our courts were functioning, simply because a Commanding General suspected that there might be some among the evacuees who might engage in sabotage and espionage.

The records, as you know, of the Federal Bureau of Investigation and Army and Navy Intelligence indicate that there was not a single instance of espionage or sabotage by a resident of Japanese ancestry before, during, and after World War II, in spite of the fact that resident aliens, though lawfully admitted for permanent residence, could not become naturalized citizens because of the racial prohibitions of our nationality laws of that time.

JACL's Concern In any event, it is because of our wartime experience that Japanese Americans in general and the JACL in particular feel so strongly about Title II. After all, we of Japanese ancestry are the only Americans in recent times to be arbitrarily deprived of their freedom and of their property and detained in what have euphemistically been described as war relocation centers.

JACL is determined that no other American, or group of Americans, will ever again be subject to detention solely on the grounds of suspected loyalty, that any citizen or group of citizens may be interned on the presumption of the probability of committing certain proscribed acts, that the constitutional guarantees of due process may be denied on the pretext of a proclaimed "internal security emergency."

The treatment of Japanese Americans in World War II was not authorized by specific statute. Nevertheless, in a time of hate and hysteria against a wartime enemy, it was carried out by the Commanding General of the Western Defense Command as a "military necessity" since he could not determine the individual loyalty or disloyalty of those of Japanese ancestry on the Pacific Coast and since there was the probability that some might engage in subversive activities.

Subsequently, the Supreme Court of the United States upheld this evacuation as a valid exercise of the war powers. And, in the words of then Justice Jackson, "The principle (of wartime exclusion and evacuation) then lies about like a loaded weapon ready for the hand of any authority that can bring forward a plausible claim of an urgent need."

Social scientist Morton Grodzins, writing in the University of Chicago Press documentary "Americans Betrayed" in 1949, concluded that "Japanese Americans were the immediate victims of the evacuation. But the larger consequences are carried by the American people as a whole. Their legacy is the lasting one of precedent and constitutional sanctity for a policy of mass incarceration under military auspices. This is the most important result of the process by which the evacuation decision was made. That process betrayed all Americans."

Two years earlier, in 1947, the President's Committee on Civil Rights, declared that "The most striking mass interference since slavery with the rights to physical freedom was the evacuation and exclusion of persons of Japanese descent from the West Coast during the past war... The ground given for the evacuation was that the military security of the nation demanded the exclusion of potentially disloyal people from the West Coast... we are disturbed by the implications of this episode so far as the future of American civil rights is concerned. Fundamental to our whole system of law is the belief that guilt is personal and not a matter of heredity or association. Yet in this instance, no specific evacuees were charged with disloyalty, espionage, or sedition. The evacuation, in short, was not a criminal proceeding involving individuals, but a sort of mass quarantine..."

Because JACL believes that the freedoms and liberties of all Americans have been compromised and jeopardized by this Supreme Court decision, ever since the Korematsu case was decided in the fall of 1944, JACL has been trying to find an appropriate case in which to request the nation's highest tribunal to review—and to reverse—the so-called evacuation ruling. This search continues today.

Title II goes further than even the evacuation decision. It provides that the President may declare an "Internal Security Emergency" in the event of (1) an invasion of the territory of the United States or its possessions, (2) a declaration of war by the Congress, or (3) insurrection within the United States in aid of a foreign enemy, and authorizes the Attorney General "to apprehend and by order detain... each person as to whom there is a reasonable ground to believe that such person probably will engage in, or others will engage in, acts of espionage or of sabotage."

As you noted in introducing S. 1872, the procedures for continued detention "is at odds with normal judicial procedures." The accused is not entitled to a trial by a jury, but to administrative hearings, with an appeal not to the courts but to another administrative review board. The detainees is presumed to be guilty, and has the onus of proving his innocence against the Government's suspicion that he may engage in, or conspire to engage in, espionage and sabotage. If such disclosure may endanger the national safety of security. Compared to the rights guaranteed the most vicious of criminals, the hearing is a mockery.

Continued on Page 6

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Continued on Page 6

Noguchi Hearings

Last week the Noguchi hearings began. Martin Weekes, deputy county counsel, made his opening statements in a low, emotional voice and it was immediately obvious the strategy the County of Los Angeles would employ to win its case. The County did not plan to bring out any specific charges of incompetence but would instead build their case on the public's memory of the Japanese stereotype of the World War II period—the power-hungry, cold, cruel, violent, sadistic Oriental.

It appears the news media caught on at the wink of an eye and have not been covering the hearings but have been selling the public the old stereotype of the "Jap." For this reason, it seems that some of the choice testimony against Dr. Noguchi has received little or no coverage because it did not fit the "correct" stereotype.

Godfrey Isaacs, Dr. Noguchi's attorney, has thus far done a fantastic job on cross-examination of the witnesses. He has in many instances virtually destroyed the testimony of the witnesses for the County. Unfortunately, it has generally gone unreported in the news media. Those who have attended the hearing, therefore, have a totally different view of Dr. Noguchi from those who have not. Many are shocked and disappointed at the local news media and "American democracy" within the County of Los Angeles.

The witnesses for the County that have provided testimony to establish Noguchi's bad image, insofar as the racial stereotype, have been other minority race people. In fact, looking at the county's list of witnesses would lead you to believe the Caucasian employees were in the minority.

Even the choice of Martin Weekes, an Afro-American, as the county counsel to prosecute Dr. Noguchi seems funny when you realize that out of the 58 professional employees at the County Counsel's office, only Weekes is non-Caucasian.

Ironically, the County's most public and tried the damnest to make Dr. Noguchi look bad was the doctor's former personal secretary, Mrs. Ethel T. Field—a Nisei. She testified that Dr. Noguchi had said he "hoped" Robert Kennedy would die. Under cross-examination she corrected herself by saying "Noguchi's actual statement was that he 'knew' in the cross-examination, Mrs. Field was asked what made her change her mind from a month ago when she was an avid supporter of Dr. Noguchi (she cried when the doctor was first suspended, told Mrs. Noguchi the dismissal was due to racial discrimination, started a petition in the office to get the doctor reinstated). She said she changed her mind after getting the "facts". When Mr. Isaacs asked her how she got the "facts", she said she came about them by reading the newspaper and talking to Mr. Weekes and Herbert McRoy, administrative assistant to Dr. Noguchi and who is presently working with the county counsel to prosecute the doctor.

An Afro-American, Edward G. Day, a senior coroner's investigator who could not recall witnessing any abnormal behavior on the part of his former chief when questioned by an investigator working for Mr. Isaacs less than a month ago, testified for the County. He said Dr. Noguchi beamed into his busy, overcrowded autopsy room during the height of the influenza epidemic last December. He also testified that twice before after great tragedies he had noticed a "look of elation" or a "slight smile" on Noguchi's face. Yet Mr. Isaacs had great difficulty in trying to have Mr. Day acknowledge the taped interview he had with his investigator.

We all have a stake in this hearing. Justice and fair play must be a part of our system of government. Without it racial ancestry will again be judged a crime as it was during the spring of 1942.

Hearings will continue on to May 22, 23, 26, 27 and 29, all starting at 9:30 a.m. at the County Hall of Administration, 500 West Temple St.

Also this reminder: While the County has unlimited funds (via our tax dollars) and personnel, Dr. Noguchi's defense must be privately financed. Therefore, friends of the doctor as well as concerned citizens have established a defense fund for him. You may help also by sending a letter of support or a financial contribution to: Defense For Dr. Noguchi, P. O. Box 774, Los Angeles, Calif. 90064.

Wash Line Roger Nikaido

Divorce: Japanese Style

In the middle-class residential community of Garden Grove, Calif., a middle-aged mother and father of three married, college-graduate children are calmly discussing divorce proceedings in the living room surroundings. With dispassionate approval, both parents have decided that the same legal process of mutual consent which held them together for 24 years is about to separate them. And, with the diplomacy equalled only in a Geneva Conference, the two parents lally, negotiate, and divide into two equal parts their property holdings, bank accounts, stocks and bonds, etc.

To many middle-aged American parents, whose loveless marriage was catapulted through a shotgun barrel during the immediate post-World War II era, the above scene has already become recorded history. For many others, a middle-aged and middle-class divorce is just around the corner.

Some sociologists have already described middle-aged divorcees as a growing socioeconomic trend in 21st Century America. They explain this trend in terms of harsh realities. In the first place, the parents were joined together not by the force of mutual love but by the forces of passion and abandonment. These two people, once obligated and duty bound to enter into matrimony, now find after a quarter century of sacrifices and frustrations that they have fulfilled their responsibilities by raising their children to full adulthood.

A divorce in such cases almost appears as a pardon for good behavior and for having paid the price for committing a social crime. With the criminal bars removed, the mother and father are free to do as they damn well please.

While the above descriptive and brief analysis of a growing socio-economic trend in America is generally associated with so-called White middle-class and middle-aged marriages, there is some evidence that this trend is catching on within ethnic communities. The same circumstances, with some deviations, which are causing White middle-aged parents to seek a divorce, exist in Nisei marriages.

It is not a highly kept secret, especially within the grape-vined streets of Nihon Machi, U.S.A., that after World War II, and for the Nisei the end of relocation centers, many marriages were hastily consummated with the general attitude of "shikata-ga-nai." Anyone able to count to nine, whether in Japanese or English, was privy to certain entertaining but useless gossip.

And, while most of this information is hearsay, it is general knowledge that whether a Nisei marriage was pre-arranged through friends or in the heat of the night, the Japanese custom of sticking it out, no matter what your feelings were toward your spouse, prevailed.

Now, twenty-odd years of marriage later, with the children, diplomats in-hand and ring-on-finger, the Nisei parents find themselves unbound by duty and responsibility only to themselves. The comparison, however, ends here.

While the White-American parents will not hesitate in arranging divorce proceedings, again, because of Japanese custom or whatever, the Nisei will shy away from divorce courts. Indeed, official divorce rates for the Nisei are extremely low when compared to the national average.

Instead, these Nisei parents will perpetuate their marriage on the basis of "for better or for worse," and do what they damn well please. And, that is Divorce: Japanese Style.

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Friday, May 23, 1969

Ye Editor's Desk

BLACK STUDIES PROGRAM

By 1970, virtually every major college or university in the country will have a special Black Studies program, devoted to the study of the Negro past, the Negro psyche, and the Negro accomplishments in politics, the arts, literature, and public affairs. Many of these courses will be taught by men and women who will not have advanced college degrees or other conventional academic credentials.

Five years ago, only a handful of the institutions of higher learning offered such courses.

Similar emphasis for Asian American studies has emerged in recent months on various campuses in California.

If the Black Studies program is to be that fashionable by 1970—like the fashion of other exciting concepts, one wonders if it will fade away as fast. The "God Is Dead" thesis flashed in and out, if you remember.

Further, the experience at San Francisco State suggests a black studies program exclusively for blacks is not that durable. It attracted more than 500 enrollees for 11 courses in the 1967-68 fall-winter quarters when it commenced. Within a year's time, the size of classes had shrunk to a fifth or less of their original enrollment. Of course, many of these students by this time were manning the barricades for a more urgent reason—to establish an Ethnic Studies department as a declaration, one might say, of independence on the part of black university students.

It is our hope that once the dignity of the Black American is restored in the academic grove and keener awareness to the significance of racism in the American experience is developed, the need for Black chauvinism can be radically reduced so the natural curiosities of students—blacks and non-blacks—will erode the distinction between black studies and ordinary course work.

While Black Studies may drift from American college campuses as quickly as it paralyzed them, the anger and frustration that explain it as a phenomenon are certain to find other means of expression.

On the other hand, if the Asian American courses continue to grow and hold fast, the social scientists in another decade may be in an undesirable position of avoiding the trap of comparing these two ethnic studies programs.

VERY TRULY YOURS

That chap from Japan is still around in the Ice Capades—the West Company, that is. Unbeknownst to me at the time we reviewed Mitsuko Funakoshi's glittering performance in Los Angeles with the East Company, the high-flying Sashi Kuchiki was in Honolulu dazzling the audiences. Sashi also has married a member of the corps, Christine Wood of Toronto, and they plan to make Toronto their home when not traveling, according to Star Bulletin reporter Dick Gima, who straightened out our misapprehension... PC circulation manager Yuki Kamayatsu has an eye for arranging flowers with a mod dash and her innovations have decorated the office over the years. This past week, two artichokes which husband Charles thought he was raising for his salad dish were mouth-watering pieces in a vase on top of a filing cabinet. Only the mayonnaise was missing!

Too good to skip: Our education-minded wife Micki tuned a TV special on seals and penguins last week for our daughters to watch. As soon as Micki went back to her chores in the kitchen, Patricia (in kindergarten) switched channels to watch "Truth Or Consequences" instead. Ten minutes later, Micki returned and Patti flipped back on the special; "Mommie, you can watch your seal and penguin show now." The generation gap has started in our household.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES

A question has been raised as to what "selected organizational groups" comprise in order to qualify for the special gift subscription rate of \$2.50 per year. In the main, these are organizations working with JACL in the area of civil rights and human relations, such as the American Civil Liberties Union, Urban League, NAACP, etc.

Gift subscriptions by chapters or individuals to schools, teachers, libraries and other "educational institutions" are \$4.50 per year with added savings if a longer period of subscription is desired.

Chapters have also been urged to send gift subscriptions to state and local public officials at the special rate of \$2.50 per year by the National Public Relations Committee, which has initiated its project to send the PC to all 100 U.S. senators and those representatives who have JACLers among their constituencies. By 1971, it is hoped that the chapters will pick up the Public Relations Committee project and their own.

The current rate schedule.

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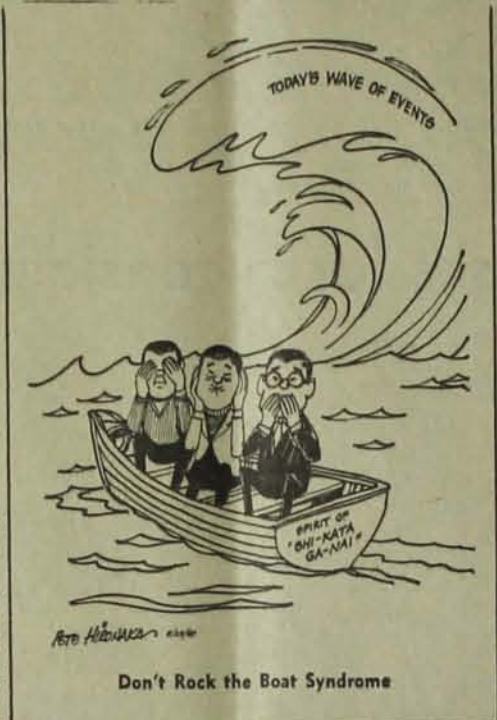
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Letters from Our Readers

Noguchi Hearing

Editor: You've heard of "Tokyo Rose." Well, we seem to have a "Los Angeles County Tulip," who got on the witness stand for the county. If Godfrey Isaac, Noguchi's attorney, can shake her testimony in cross-examination, as he did McRoy's, he's a genius.

The fact of Ethel Field's Japanese descent, added to her air of confidence, didn't go Noguchi any good; but I am confident that Isaac has more than enough faith in his case to get the truth out of her. If Noguchi loses after all it will obviously be because the deck is prestacked against him, and not even Isaac could save him.

Ethel Field reminded me of a Nisei by the name of Betty Ogawa, who during World War II, was paid by the U.S. government to spy on her fellow Japanese, Issei in particular. She was assigned to follow designated persons (who, as it turned out, were perfectly innocent) even into churches, and report on their activities (if any). Her boy friend, a Caucasian, showed me her picture. And with great pride described his girl's VIP work for the government. What he took pride in just happened to turn my stomach.

Though I didn't go anything disloyal to the U.S. government (I always thought I was an American and tried to be a good one), I did draw the line as to how far I would go in "loyalty" to any country.

At that time (about 1943-44) my husband was stationed in Fort Knox, Kentucky. He used to tell me to be mindful of the fact that his mail was often censored. So I wrote him about Betty Ogawa, and asked him, "Can you imagine anyone falling so low as to spy on her own people for filthy lucre?" Well, shortly afterward, Betty's boyfriend informed me that she no longer had her job. He seemed non-plussed and let down after all the pride he took in what she was "doing for our country." He said he couldn't understand how she could suddenly lose the job she had for so long. That happened 25 years ago, but this Ethel Field (something about her) made me recall that incident of many years ago.

I suppose Ethel Field will now get \$100 a month raise, as did Michael Wood, after Noguchi got fired. And perhaps a promotion!

MARY TANI 2922 S. La Brea Los Angeles 90016

Min-On Group

Dear Editor: In the May 9 P.C. I saw the following paragraph on front page under the heading "Nihonmachi fete attracts 50,000."

"The Min-on group of 300 men in blue and white uniforms and 300 women in kimono was comprised of many races representative of the current membership of the so-called Sokagakal in America."

For the record, the San Francisco Min-on group consisted of the 63 all men Brass Band, the Eife and Drum Corps (part of which were on their way to perform in Japan at the time) and the Women's Division Dancers. These 600 members who made up 2/3 of the 1,000 parade marchers, are members of Nichiren Shoshu, a religious organization. We are affiliated with Sokagakal ("Creation of Value" Society) of Japan but do not use that name in the USA.

Also for the record, this "so-called" organization has obtained something over 21,000 new members since January 1st of this year, up to the present time.

DEAN W. KNUXTON 1125 Vernon Dr. Dayton 45407

25 Years Ago

In the Pacific Citizen, May 20, 1944

WRA survey reveals most Japanese American evacuees have never visited Japan... 39 women evacuees return to West Coast homes with permission of Gen. Emmons... Calli Federation of Women's Clubs voice demand for exclusion of Japanese Americans from state... New coast group (American Federation) endorses legal ban against evacuees... 3 sisters plead innocent in Denver on treason charges... Methodist Conference in session at Kansas City urge restoration of full rights of Nisei Americans... Chicago leads in relocation of evacuees... Brooklyn host opens May 10 with arrival of family from Gila River WRA Center; some neighbors welcome Nisei Americans; mass meeting protests New York mayor's stand against hostel... State of Washington initiates escheat action against evacuee-held farms in King, Spokane and Kitsap counties.

Nisei USA: Race-baiting Does Not Pay (on May 16 election results in California; Rep. Costello only incumbent defeated in primaries).

Editorial: "The Draft Case" (Letter from George Ishikawa in Wyoming jail); "Exit, Martin Dies" (on withdrawal of Congressman from race).

Continued on Page 6

Director's Report

BY MASAO W. SATOW

GLASS HOUSE?

The Chairman of the United Republicans of California at a recent meeting of this group in Fresno called for militants to be placed in internment camps. Probably it has not occurred to him that under the right circumstances with Title II of the 1950 Internal Security Act his group might also qualify.

Meantime, members of the Ad Hoc Committee for Repeal of Title II have been very active in speaking to various groups and have found considerable response for the Fact Sheet the Committee has worked up. An additional supply of the Fact Sheet has been printed up and are now available through the Ad Hoc Committee and National Headquarters. A leaflet on the subject is also in the offing.

WAKAMATSU CENTENNIAL

In preparation for the Wakamatsu Colony Centennial Monument Dedication at Coloma on June 7 and the evening Banquet at El Dorado Hotel in Sacramento following, members of the Wakamatsu Centennial Committee have been regular commuters for meetings in Sacramento and Coloma for the past several months.

Besides a special souvenir program booklet, a commemorative coin for the Centennial of Japanese Immigration to the United States will be available. Government regulations limit the number of gold coins to exactly two, and a number of silver coins are being struck for presentation to special dignitaries.

GENERAL CENTENNIAL

In connection with the general Centennial, chapters are being asked to dig up facts on the coming of the Issei to their respective areas, this information to be brought together in a general record in September which will be announced.

Some Chapters have a head start on this: Watsonville has a pamphlet on the Japanese in the Pajaro Valley by Eleanor Johnson; San Luis Valley can draw on the research of Morris Cohen of Adams State College; The Cortez story is historically outlined in an unpublished paper by Helen Yuge.

A number of other area stories have appeared in the PC Holiday Issue in the past: the Yamato Colony of Livingston in 1953; Arizona story in 1954; Fowler in 1956; Japanese in Idaho - Idaho Falls, Pocatello and Rexburg, in 1957; and the Japanese in the Rockies (Mile Hi) in 1958.

BILL HOSOKAWA BOOK

The JAACL Japanese History Project Executive Committee recently decided upon Bill Hosokawa's books as appropriate to give to those who have contributed \$100 and more to the Project as promised. We regret to announce at this time that a goodly number have failed to make good on their pledges and may be disappointed.

Accent on Youth Alan Kumamoto

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## Monomaniac Odyssey

A long one-sided adventurous journey is brewing in Los Angeles. The hearing of Dr. Thomas Noguchi by the Civil Service Commission to determine the reinstatement of the dismissed county coroner has entered into the second week of testimony with the defense building its case. The slant by the press and news media asserts Noguchi's guilt to the county's charges. Yet if one were to attend and listen to the very hearing sessions that are reported by the media, the individual would grasp a different perspective on the subject. Only by one's attendance can the flavor, furor and fragrance of the crowded hot room with testimony and rebuttal be preserved.

The hazards of the journey as one sees the day-to-day development is that the true and exact recital of the hearings are not preserved in the brief extract reported by the media. Thus what squeezes through the line are the sensational one-sided verses supporting the prosecution. To the casual reader, Noguchi is and must be guilty, especially when one scans the secondary sources of information.

Some will argue that the responsibility of the media is to report their viewpoint as they see it. Yet we believe that the emphasis must be in getting the facts and knowing both sides. Therefore we repeat and encourage as many people as possible to attend the hearing sessions during the remaining week. For those not able, we suggest a plea to any media whereby news is reported to you, that both sides and all facts be told.

The pulse beat senses Noguchi's demise to the power laden county superstructure despite the adequate refuting of charges and creation of supportive statements. Too many opinions express suspicions and doubts shallowly based on hearsay and inadequate reporting. Vested interests dictate false menial accusations. Racial overtones abound. What are the facts? Find out. Read the complete set of county charges which are public record. Find the facts and the truth and the deeper meaning of justice and fair play.

## MAYOR SAM YORTY ANNOUNCES Little Tokyo development advisers

LOS ANGELES—Names of 34 local citizens comprising the Little Tokyo Community Development Advisory Committee were announced May 9 by Mayor Sam Yorty. The committee was formed to assure maximum opportunities are provided for citizen involvement in the planning process, a requirement for all federally-assisted redevelopment program, Yorty explained.

Representing a wide scope of property owners, businessmen, service groups and other citizens active in Little Tokyo, they are:

- SOICHI FUKUI, prominent community leader and president of Fukui Mortuary, Inc.; ALFRED HATATE, governor of the Pacific Southwest Council of JAACL and vice president of Merit Savings and Loan Association; FRANK HIRATA, executive secretary of the Japanese Chamber of Commerce of Southern California; FRANK HIRAHATA, civic leader and president of Hirohata General Insurance Agency; EDWIN HIROTO, administrator of City View Hospital; and ROBERT KO HOSHIZAKI, president of Hoshizaki Investment Co.
- ROY HOSHIZAKI, Nisei Week official and owner of the House of Photography; JOSEPH ITO, director of Merit Savings and Loan Association and owner of Joseph's Men's Wear; ED JUNG, property owner; BRUCE KAJI, former president of the Little Tokyo Redevelopment Association and president of W.B. Realty Corp.; CHIARLES KAWAYATSU, long-time resident of Little Tokyo and advertising manager of Pacific Citizen; TARC KAWA, community leader and owner of the Enbun Co.; KIYOSHI KAWAI, president of Downtown JAACL and public relations officer of the Sumitomo Bank of California; and AKIHA KAWASAKI,



**CONVENTION SPEAKER**—Members of the Orange County JAACL which hosted the biennial Pacific Southwest District Council April 25-27 at Disneyland Hotel greet banquet speaker Dr. S. I. Hayakawa, San Francisco State College act-

ing president. They are (from left): Frank Nagamatsu, convention chairman; Ken Hayashi, publicity; Dr. Hayakawa; Jim Okazaki, chapter president; and Jim Kanno, banquet emcee.

## NISEI EDITOR'S VIEW OF HAYAKAWA'S ADDRESS:

# How do Nisei stand?

By KATS KUNITUGU  
Kaashu Malinchi

Los Angeles We in the vernacular press have been saying recently that between Dr. Hayakawa and Noguchi, we don't have to worry about our headline story.

The former came like a whirlwind last Saturday (April 27) to the Disneyland Hotel to address the district JAACL banquet, and people

force to see and hear this man for themselves.

A press conference was called from 6 p.m. before the banquet and my shiny pink police pass from the LAPD finally came in handy. A gimlet-eyed man, looking like an FBI agent inside a powder blue Disneyland Hotel jacket, was checking our press credentials very closely indeed.

Of course he had never heard of the Kaashu Malinchi, and even though I was wearing my best mink-trimmed Helen Smith sweater like the member in good standing of the great American Middle Class that I am, the man gave

me a fishy look as though I had manufactured my pass in a dark basement somewhere, that once inside, I would fling off my disguise and emerge a militant radical intent on heckling and harrasing Hayakawa.

Hayakawa-san appeared in a light blue-gray suit, with a blue shirt and bright yellow tie.

Before he reached his present prominence, I used to represent this man without ever having met him because of his gratuitous lectures to us Japanese on how to be more integrated. Who is he, who "made it" in the hospitable groves of academe, to tell us to be more integrated, I used to fume.

As he himself admits, Hayakawa now acknowledges that assimilation isn't the only life style, which makes him a more likeable man, as far as I'm concerned. How many men are big enough to admit sometimes that they were wrong? Not many, particularly among the militants.

But obviously, my feelings about Hayakawa are not shared by the militant young people who demonstrated outside the hotel Saturday night. "Hayakawa is a banana, yellow outside, white inside," said one of the more clever picket signs. Others in Japanese called him "Reagan's dog" and "Puppet of the right wing," which I think was uncalled for.

Dr. Hayakawa is human, after all, and naturally this type of action would hurt his feelings. No man likes to be called

## GUEST COLUMN

who seldom come out for JAACL gatherings were out in

## A TRIP FOR TONY ALLASINA

# Bailey Gatzert School principal in 25th year presented gift by parents

(Ute Hirano will be another contributor covering the Pacific Northwest. He served as P.R. man for the 1962 national JAACL convention in Seattle, graduated in Journalism at the University of Washington and did a stint as English editor of the North American Post.)

By UTE HIRANO

Seattle Climax of the Gatzert Festival, a teachers appreciation dinner, was the school's PTA was presenting a gift from the Nisei parents of former and present students to the school principal. The gift for Mr. Tony Allasina of Bailey Gatzert School on his 25th anniversary was a ticket for a trip to Japan.

Mr. Allasina is the second principal in the 48-year history of the school. His predecessor is Miss Ada J. Mahon who is probably known to all Japanese families in Seattle. Miss Mahon headed the old South School at 6th Ave. and Main St. and subsequently moved with her pupils to the new building at 12th Ave. South in 1923 which became Bailey Gatzert School.

Upon Return With the closing of the relocation center in 1945, hundreds of returning youngsters were enrolled again at Gatzert. It was no longer the same school which was left by some during evacuation in 1942. Miss Mahon had retired in 1945 after serving for 27 years. The school was no longer 98 per cent Oriental. One-third of the students were Negroes who were coming from the South, and one-third were Caucasians and others, including many from the nearby city housing project. And on hand to greet them was a teacher beginning his first year as the principal.

The School Board was fortunate that someone with Mr. Allasina's qualifications was available to succeed Miss Mahon.

He, too, was the son of immigrant parents. He grew up in Wilkeson, a small town in neighboring Pierce County, and his friends were those of many nationalities. He was the first young man from there to attend university and undoubtedly inspired other to attend. He began teaching when he was barely 19 and worked during summer school. His background eventually led to his publishing his doctor's thesis on a set of illustrated books for teaching English to the foreign born. They are now a standard text in this field.

Mr. Allasina had taught art, music and physical education and put all three to work as he met the challenge of integrating the school. He believes that children who sing together, play instruments together and participate in

special activities, learn to live in harmony. Like the student body, the faculty and PTA represents all races and gets along together.

Word Gets Around Earlier this year, Mrs. Sachii Iwami who was coaxed out of retirement (while she was raising a family) in 1955 by Mr. Allasina, mentioned to some parents that her boss was now serving his 25th year. Would they be interested in doing something? Word got around and the Nisei parents got their "Allasina Appreciation" committee going.

Sachi is school secretary and more recently was elected a member of the new Central Area School Council, a 16-member citizens' group which was formed to advise the regular Seattle School Board. And hers was the task that Mr. Allasina be kept unaware of the surprise in store for him.

She got the principal's permission to work out arrangements for the Gatzert Festival. He approved of honoring 6 faculty members with over 15 years of teaching and 5 others with 10 years. It was to be a sukiyaki dinner with a Japanese theme though he wasn't told the exact reason for it.

Special Guests Special guests included many from the school administration and former Gatzert vice principals who learned under Mr. Allasina's guidance and were promoted to schools of their own.

Former students who have returned to teach at Gatzert include Claire Suguro, first Seattle Nisei school teacher and now a counselor at Ingraham High; Mrs. Sunaye (Hiroko) Nagai, Mrs. Roberta (Beppu) Tamura, Mrs. Penny (Beppu) Fukui, Mrs. Jean (Kusumoto) Sumida, Mrs. Arlene (Okawa) Kadoshima and Mr. Ken Aoki.

The program for the evening included classical Japanese dance by Marianne Harada, Barbara Kano, Wendy Iwami and Susanne Umeda. Music was provided by students taught to play the organ by Mr. Allasina and the 4th grade chorus. Thus, was set the Japanese atmosphere and what was to follow.

On hand to do honors for the Japanese parents was Mr. Bob Roberts, prominent news commentator and newscaster. Sachi had learned the former Honolulu Star-Bulletin editor and Mr. Allasina were friends from way back. Because Mr. Allasina never has sought personal recognition he was caught by surprise when Mr. Roberts began his tribute.

## Emcee's Tribute

No lengthy research was necessary, Mr. Roberts said, as he numbers Mr. Allasina as first among the three outstanding teachers he has had. Mr. Roberts considered it a privilege in participating in a program to honor one of the most useful citizen he knows.

Many of the Nisei have never seen the land of their ancestors. They will do so, however, through the eyes of Mr. Allasina, for the trip to Japan was underwritten by the 700 families he has served in a quarter century as teacher, counselor and friend.

He was taken by surprise when he received the voucher carried by Master Mark Yuasa, son of Sharon (Hagimori) Yuasa. Now that Mr. Allasina knows that the gift from the Japanese families is real, he is looking ahead to making that trip.

## Chi Alpha Delta's 40th

LOS ANGELES — The Chi Alpha Delta sorority at UCLA held its 40th Charter Day banquet on May 9 at the Tai Ping Restaurant with both activities and alumnae present. Mrs. Mabe Ota was chairman. Frances Kitagawa, executive secretary, showed her slides of her round-the-world tour she took last year during her teacher's sabbatical.

ed names. It was understandable but regrettable that he gave in to his feeling and retaliated against the young people in kind.

In a voice dripping with sarcasm, he quoted from the Gidra, the local militant young people's newspaper, and dismissed it as "arrant nonsense." He referred to one author, a doctoral candidate from what I hear, as "this child," which certainly isn't conducive to mutual respect and understanding.

Hayakawa has a point in diagnosing the actions of the Saneel militants as "imitating the Negro." Of course they are. However, if Dr. Hayakawa's inference here is that Saneel, who don't have it as bad as their black brothers, don't have anything to demonstrate about, then Dr. Hayakawa is wrong.

The militant Saneel are showing their empathy to the blacks. In a society in which we imitate the whites with a vengeance, a little imitating of the Negro is to the good.

But in imitating the militants — of whatever color who have already given up on our system and who would like nothing better than to disrupt and destroy — the Saneel are treading on dangerous ground. They should beware of slogans and chant, which can be as rigid on the left as on the right.

Simplistic, hate-filled language of the type printed in the pseudo "Wanted" leaflets distributed in copious quantities at the banquet do nothing except to antagonize open minds and massage the ego of the "in" group of rebels.

One other major impression Dr. Hayakawa's speech left me is that he doesn't know the Nisei and Saneel too well.

He sounded like a typical white "friend of the Japanese" when he commended the Issei and Nisei for their "decorum and dignity" in relocation camps. We may have been acquiescent victims of racism in that situation, but we don't want to be praised for going into relocation camps.

And Dr. Hayakawa has more faith in the goodness of human nature than we do when he flatly states that "it can never happen again." As long as we are a visible minority, we can never be sure.

As for urging the Negroes to imitate the Nisei, Dr. Hayakawa is all wet. We may be "fantastic successes" in a white world, but only at white sufferance. Middle class Negroes who have already "made it" in terms of good jobs and more than adequate income still find that in many white eyes, they are still "nigger."

At this stage of the game, it behooves us Nisei to consider just exactly what we applaud or condemn Dr. Hayakawa for.

## EAST WIND: Bill Marutani

# Some of My Best Friends Are

A COUPLE WEEKS AGO with the children in tow and while visiting the restored colonial town of Williamsburg (Virginia's first capital, moved from Jamestown which was the first permanent settlement in America) the inevitable, but always unexpected, happened. Other school children were also taking advantage of the Easter vacation. Among the "sights" they viewed were my brood for I overheard stage whispers of "Look, look, Chinese kids." Of course, this has happened many times before and will continue to happen, unfortunately. And while we long ago have learned to take these things in stride and with aplomb (what else can one do?), it nevertheless got me to thinking.

## REVERSAL OF ROLES

JUST SUPPOSE THAT the majority, dominant group in America were people with bronze faces (no other differences) and that white faces were in the distinct minority. Any variation of the following comments might be heard when a white face was among a bronze group, including the type of "innocent" prattlings of children referred to above: "Look, whitey kids."

## THE WELL-MEANING DIG

THE "FRIENDLY" APPROACH would include: "Would you mind if I ask you a question? Now, if I'm out of line, you tell me. But when did you come from England? Oh, you were born in this country? (My, my). Why you speak English as well as we do."

"Say, do you operate a delicatessen? Well (ha, ha) it's just that I thought you might. I didn't know that very many of 'your people' were in chemical engineering."

"By the way, what does the name 'Jones' mean in English? I've often wondered what 'Jones' meant. Oh, it doesn't mean anything in particular? (Whaddya know about that?) Well, I knew a white family, or my family did, with the name 'Shoemaker' and one of their kids told me something about his family name."

"By the way, would you know this white family of Shoemaker? They're clean, hardworking, mind their own business. Yessir. They live in Owego in New York. Don't know them and never heard of them? Well, I thought you'd know them. They're white."

"In fact, one of the Shoemaker boys married one of our bronze girls. She wasn't a tramp; she was a fine girl."

"Yessir, some of my best friends are white. No, we haven't seen the Shoemaker's for a couple of years although I think my wife said she saw one of them at the supermarket a month ago. Fine family. A credit to the community, yessir."

Yep, you white folks are a credit to our country. You've contributed a lot. Keep it up. Keep your crime rate down; not like us bronzes. And one of these days, you'll see, one of these days you'll get there."

## WILL IT END?

NOW IF the foregoing sounds juvenile, trite and insane . . . it is. And sickening as it is, it's all, all too true. And more sickening is the unfortunate fact that we've not heard the last of such insane claptrap.

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Little Tokyo Committee Office: 301 E. 1st St., Los Angeles, Calif.



By PATTI DOHZEN Chairman, Nat'l Youth Council

Los Angeles Two organizations have cropped up during the past year dedicated to the concerns of the oriental American or, in broader terms, Asian American. They assume the names of Oriental Concern and Asian American Political Alliance.

Supposedly, these two groups are concerned with the

'Is There an Asian American'

problems of the Japanese, Chinese, Filipino, and Korean American communities. However, activities have been concentrated heavily upon Japanese and Chinese issues such as Dr. Hayakawa and Noguchi and Chinatown.

Symposiums and conferences sponsored by these groups have been geared to those of Japanese or Chinese origin despite the fact that they are advertised as being oriental, Asian or yellow. More likely than not, the speakers would be Japanese or Chinese.

Close examination of the ethnic membership make-up of these two groups reveal a predominance of Japanese and Chinese Americans. The Filipino and Korean American people are said to be striated, factionalized and so few in numbers, that there is difficulty in seeking them out for membership.

Yet, the people are there and are confronted with the same problems as the Japanese or Chinese.

As a result, a clarification of the words Asian and oriental is needed. In due consideration, it seems that an Asian or Oriental organization and its program activities would emphasize Japanese and Chinese interests and skim over Korean and Filipino interests.

On the same vein, Oriental, or I should say, Asian American students have been working to establish Oriental, excuse me, Asian American studies classes at L.A. State, UC Davis, Sacramento State.

UCLA and Berkeley have already initiated classes of its own. Merits of these classes can be questioned. In a recent speech at L.A. State, Yuji Ichioka, acting coordinating instructor for the Asian American class at UCLA and past coordinator of the Berkeley class, has stated that there is no qualified instructor or textbook adequate for a course in Asian American studies. He bases his opinion on the fact that the area has not been fully explored. If this statement is valid, then there is also need to define what exactly Asian American studies should include.

Thus the problem posed to members of Asian or Oriental groups and those involved in Asian American Studies. Due to the fact that there is an ethnic stratification of yellow people which does not occur among other minorities such as the blacks and browns, the term Asian and Oriental must be clearly defined and established into a viable course of study.

This Asian Americanness, of Japanese, Chinese, Filipino and Korean if it exists, must be determined instead of covering up for one or two.

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Straight 'A' high school graduates win Central Cal DC scholarships

By IZUMI TANIGUCHI FRESNO — The two \$125 scholarships of the Central California District Council went to straight 'A's and an all 'A's except for two 'B's' high school graduates, Dale Lynn Ikeda of Clovis High and Linda Yemoto of Fresno High, respectively, according to Dr. James Nagatani, CDCDC scholarship chairman.

Achievement plaques in recognition of outstanding records in scholarship and citizenship were awarded to Gordon Onaka of Ballard High, Fresno; Karen Mihara of Parlier High, both straight 'A's' graduates; Karen Y. Azuma of Delano High; Dan-

1000 Club Notes

May 15 Report National Headquarters acknowledged 91 new and renewing memberships in the 1000 Club during the first half of May as follows:

22nd Year: San Francisco—Masao W. Sato; Wilshire-Uptown—Dr. Roy M. Nishikawa.

26th Year: Sacramento—Joe Matsumaki.

18th Year: Downtown L.A.—Justice John F. Aiso; Marysville—Bill Z. Tsuji.

16th Year: Marysville—George Y. Okamoto; Twin Cities—Takuzo Teuchiya.

15th Year: San Diego—Paul Hosaki; Marysville—George H. Inouye; Sacramento—Dr. Henry I. Sugiyama.

14th Year: Long Beach—Harbor—Dr. John E. Kashiwabara; Sacramento—Dr. James J. Kubo; George I. Matsuzaka; Chicago—Dr. Kenji Kushimoto; Santa Barbara—Harold Lee; Downtown L.A.—Lynn N. Takagaki.

13th Year: Marysville—Robert Kodama; West Los Angeles—Mrs. Toshiko Komai; Fresno—Dr. Sunao Kubo; Philadelphia—Garry G. Oye.

12th Year: San Jose—Harry Ishigaki; Dr. Robert S. Okamoto; Hollywood—Paul K. Kawai; Los Angeles—Dr. James J. Kubo; Morikawa; Cincinnati—Benny Okura; New York—Kyuzo Ichi Sugihara; Green-Trouble—Kaz T. Tanaka; Prog. Westside—Henry K. Yoshimura.

11th Year: Chicago—Dr. George T. Hirata; Selma—Alan A. Masunaga; Sacramento—Richard T. Matsumoto; Los Angeles—Takashi Kabara; Eden Township—Yoshimi Shibata; Seattle—Charles C. Toshi; Venice-Culver—Mrs. Betty S. Yuki.

10th Year: Gardena Valley—Joe W. Fletcher; Venice-Culver—Dr. Etsuro S. Hatake; Detroit—Walter H. Miyao; San Jose—Stephen S. Nakashima; Alameda—Jim S. Yumoto.

9th Year: Boise Valley—K. John Arima; Portland—Ike Akira Iwasaki; Chicago—Dr. George T. Okita.

8th Year: Chicago—Richard K. Hikawa; Philadelphia—Kaz Horikawa; Seattle—Tom S. Iwano; San Francisco—Dr. William S. Kiyasu; San S. Seki; Gardena Valley—William M. Jow; Cleveland—William S. Sadatoki; Long Beach Harbor—Frank S. Sugiyama; Sacramento—Howard Yamagata.

7th Year: Gardena Valley—Joe N. Hashima; Downtown L.A.—Mrs. T. K. Kato; Arizona—George C. Onodera; Dayton—Mrs. Matilde Taguchi; Snake River—James Wakagawa.

6th Year: San Jose—Robert J. Ishimatsu; East Los Angeles—Fusao Kawato; Roy Tashima; Sacramento—Masao N. Kawata; D.C.—Glenn K. Matsumoto; Seattle—George Shibayama.

5th Year: Gardena Valley—Masataka; Seattle—Thomas T. Mukasa; San Jose—Robert Y. Okamoto.

4th Year: Milwaukee—Makoto Aoyama; San Fernando—John Ball; Berkeley—Goro Endo; Roy H. Matsumoto; Dr. Yoshinori Tanada; Cleveland—Robert L. Fujii; San Francisco—Yo. Ronaka; Koichi Ishizaki; Richard T. Nakano; Chicago—Dr. Alfred Y. Kawamura; East Los Angeles—Frank Sakamoto; San Jose—Dr. Lee M. Watanabe.

3rd Year: San Jose—Robert J. Ishimatsu; East Los Angeles—Fusao Kawato; Roy Tashima; Sacramento—Masao N. Kawata; D.C.—Glenn K. Matsumoto; Seattle—George Shibayama.

2nd Year: Gardena Valley—Masataka; Seattle—Thomas T. Mukasa; San Jose—Robert Y. Okamoto.

1st Year: Gardena Valley—Masataka; Seattle—Thomas T. Mukasa; San Jose—Robert Y. Okamoto.

Kurata - Continued from Page 3

He accepted Mrs. Lonsberry's evidence after much more careful scrutiny, Justice Keith said. "One's veracity is not established or guaranteed by one's station in life," Justice Keith said.

At one point, in assessing evidence of Kurata, the commissioner noted, "It is hard to quote verbatim because he was constantly sparring, quibbling and arguing with commission counsel and had to be stopped by myself on more than one occasion."

Dr. W. P. Kyne, a psychiatrist on the staff at St. Joseph's Hospital, testified at the inquiry that Kurata was admitted to the hospital Sept. 1 with what appeared to be an overdose of sleeping pills washed down with liquor.

Dr. Kyne said when he interviewed Kurata the judge had told him he had tried to take his own life because he was depressed over financial and domestic worries. "Judge Kurata lost his credibility seriously when he denied having told Dr. Kyne that he attempted suicide," said the commissioner.

—New Canadian.

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ny Osato, of Oroshi High; Nancy Kawamoto of Washington Union High, Fresno; and Irene Hikiji of Sanger High.

The scholarships were awarded on the basis of grades, citizenship and financial need. The achievement plaques were awarded on the basis of scholarship and citizenship only. Highlights of the winners' records:

Dave Lynn Ikeda—Valedictorian, Elks MVS finalist, student body president, football and wrestling letterman.

Linda Yemoto—State scholarship recipient, Honor Society president, head of Warriors marching group.

Gordon Onaka—No. 1 in class, co-ordinator, regular exhibitor in Science Fairs (1969 entry was runner-up sweepstakes, National Merit honorable mention, school magazine editor).

Karen Mihara—No. 1 in class, student body vice, GAA v.p., MVP tennis player.

Karen Azuma—No. 2 in class, outstanding teenager, DAB good citizen award, yearbook editor.

Danny Osato—Class president three years, baseball-basketball-football letterman.

Nancy Kawamoto—No. 2 in class, state scholarship semi-finalist, Futurist pres.

Irene Hikiji—Within top 2% with 3.87 GPA, Student Senate, American Field Service v.p.

(Space does not allow a more descriptive record of the accomplishments of these graduates. —Ed.)

Seven busloads go on Issei Pioneer Project

LOS ANGELES—Seven chartered busloads of Issei, accompanied by members of the Issei Pioneer Project, spent the day at Lake Elsternre May 10.

The outing, which included seeing wildflowers in bloom, drew some 300 highly appreciative Issei. Funds for the occasion were raised by a rummage sale held in April. Members of the Progressive Westside and West Los Angeles JACL Women's Auxiliary also participated.

5,000 anticipated for Sacramento picnic June 1

SACRAMENTO — Another crowd of over 5,000 are expected at the Sacramento community picnic June 1 at Elk Grove Park, some 14 miles east of here.

Program commences at 10 a.m. Entertainment for the young, teenagers, games and races for old and young alike are on tap.

Midweek golf tourney for gardeners slated

GARDENA—The 2nd annual Gardena Valley Japanese American Citizen League golf tournament will be held on Wednesday, June 11, at the Alondra Park Golf Course, from 10 a.m.

Entry fee of \$15 will also include a buffet dinner and prizes. Deadline is June 5. Reservations are being taken by:

Chairman Harry Nasu (329-8250 or 323-2615), co-chairman Bruce George (329-1250 or 323-6711) and Dr. Paul Sumida (327-3270 or 323-0780).

Nisei Relays queen

LOS ANGELES—Joyce Uyeda of Gardena Valley will reign as PSW Nisei Relays queen June 8 at the track meet scheduled at Venice High. Assisting her passing out medals, ribbons and trophies to winners will be:

Lori Yamashita, East L.A.; Randi Shitari, North San Diego; Mae Shinoda, Orange County; Cori Masunaga, Pasadena; Yoshiko Hirami, Prog. Westside; Joyce Owashi, San Diego; Julie Hatanaka, San Fernando Valley; Vickie Nishikawa, Santa Barbara; Lisa Nakamura, Selanoco; Ruth Hayashi, Venice-Culver.

Panel: drug problem

GARDENA — A candid panel discussion on young adults and the drug problem is planned for the Council of Oriental Organizations meeting May 26, 7:30 p.m., at North Gardenia United Methodist Church. Mike Yamaki of Yellow Brotherhood will be moderator.

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Dayton Juniors to tape school books

DAYTON — The Dayton-Cincinnati Jr. JACLers will have a unique service project this summer — helping Wright State University establish a tape library in the fall.

Hopefully, by the fall, all the common curriculum will be taped, explained Diane Nakachi, in charge of the service project. The university will supply the books and tapes.

Masaoka - Continued from Page 4

ings for detainees before appointed examiners of the Attorney General clearly violate due process.

Accordingly, when Title II was proposed, first as a compromise-substitute and then subsequently as an amendment, to the Internal Security bills then under Senate consideration in the summer of 1950, JACL was among those who opposed it.

When the Congress approved it, JACL urged the President to veto it. When the President did veto it, JACL called upon the Congress to sustain the presidential action. Unfortunately, in JACL's opinion, Congress overrode the veto and enacted the Internal Security Act of 1950.

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WITNESSES TESTIFY AT NOGUCHI HEARING, CROSS-EXAMINED HARD

(Lack of space prevents a more detailed coverage of the testimony by the many witnesses in the Noguchi hearing, which ranks as the No. 1 story of the year in Little Tokyo circles. As with stories of general interest, the Nishis rely upon other sources—in this case, the reports in the Kashi Matsuri by Mrs. Katsuo Matsuri. The witnesses were being called from the first day of the hearing.)

Herbert McRoy, the first witness called by deputy county counsel Martin Weekes, testified he saw Noguchi taking pills and that the ousted coroner some times appeared to be inebriated and irrational during working hours.

Accordingly, when Title II was proposed, first as a compromise-substitute and then subsequently as an amendment, to the Internal Security bills then under Senate consideration in the summer of 1950, JACL was among those who opposed it.

When the Congress approved it, JACL urged the President to veto it. When the President did veto it, JACL called upon the Congress to sustain the presidential action. Unfortunately, in JACL's opinion, Congress overrode the veto and enacted the Internal Security Act of 1950.

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# Sakura Script

"Book Burning"

By Jim Henry

Tokyo lapsed on the Emperor's death. While the Chinese Emperor may have had his reasons for burning books, the students at the University had no reason for doing so. A few of the students claimed that they were too busy to give thought to books during the pitched battle with police. But this argument could hardly hold water.

The folly of burning books was revealed as early as the 13 B.C. when Shih Huang Ti, first emperor of the Chin Dynasty and well known for building the Great Wall of China, ordered the burning of many books. To maintain his empire he sought first to consolidate the people's thoughts. Therefore he ordered all books burned except those on medicine, the art of divination, agriculture and history of the Chin Dynasty. The order was so sweeping that anyone who opposed it was buried alive.

Shih Huang Ti was a powerful man who set up the first centralized government in China. But by enforcing such a foolish policy as book burning, the rule of Chin col-

lapsed on the Emperor's death. While the Chinese Emperor may have had his reasons for burning books, the students at the University had no reason for doing so. A few of the students claimed that they were too busy to give thought to books during the pitched battle with police. But this argument could hardly hold water.

Ultradical students are elated with revolutionary spirit. But as long as they are students, they should realize that destruction of culture will eventually lead to the destruction of mankind.

## LITERATURE IN JAPAN NEVER HIT HEIGHTS OF HEIAN, TOKUGAWA ERA

HONOLULU — In Japan no piece of literature has reached the heights achieved during the Heian or Tokugawa periods. Literature in Japan is, in fact, "probably declining and weakening."

This is what Nobel Prize winner Yasunari Kawabata told about 500 persons who attended his lecture, "The Existence and Discovery of Beauty," at the Univ. of Hawaii recently.

The Japanese author, who was awarded the Nobel Prize in Literature in 1968, spoke in Japanese while UH Professor Valdo H. Viglielmo delivered an English translation.

Kawabata praised the works of Tokugawa poet Basho (1644-1694) and Heian authoress Shikibu Murasaki who wrote "The Tale of Genji," considered a Japanese classic.

He was pessimistic about the worth of literature in Japan since their time.

"It would be truly a heartening thing if Japanese literature were actually improving and a new Murasaki Shikibu or Basho were on the horizon," the gray-haired author said.

He added that the "great men of letters" who appeared after Basho and Murasaki spent their youthful time and energy in the study and transplantation of Western literature.

"Many of them were busy enlightening their fellow Japanese during most of their lives and were unable to reach maturity in their own creative ground in Japanese and Oriental tradition," Kawabata said.

He called these writers "victims of their era," and mourned that they had not retained their Japanese background while studying the Western novel.

Kawabata said that every nationality has an obligation "to present itself to the world state," sharing its wealth and inviting others to "enter its spiritual realm."

The noted author added that he wondered "whether the age of the novel might not be coming to an end."

"I question whether the novel is the most suitable art form or literary form for the present age," he said.

He often amused his audience with light-hearted remarks about his own writings and his habit of speaking too long on some subjects.

Earlier in his lecture, he called that the "ichigo ichie" unique encounter in his life was when he discovered the beauty of light twinkling on drinking glasses at the Kahala Hilton Hotel, where he is staying.

He apologized to the audience for dwelling "too long and tediously" on this when he intended to speak about "The Tale of Genji."

"This sort of thing is a sign of the crudeness of my literature and is quite characteristic of me and my life," he said.

Kawabata is now a resident scholar at the Univ. of Hawaii where he teaches a graduate course on "The Tale of Genji." He will return to Japan in June—Hawaii Herald.

## JACL letter —

Continued from Page 8

It had become another "dead letter," an obsolete and unenforced authorization.

### Need for Repeal

Within the past two years, however, because Title II has remained on the statute books as a melancholy reminder of another era when repression and suppression was the dominant theme, rumors have been spread to the effect that concentration camps were being prepared for the militants and the activists among the disillusioned and the disadvantaged.

Certain black militants have taken advantage of these rumors to foment greater unrest and even fanned the flames of revolution and destruction in urban ghettos. Certain others have used these rumors to threaten Vietnam War protesters. Still others have resorted to these rumors to escalate the confrontations and violence on campuses.

Many of these rumors were given credence and validity when the House Committee on Un-American Activities issued its report on "Guerrilla Warfare Advocates in the United States" on May 6, 1968. Then Committee Chairman Edwin Willis claimed that "Mixed Communist and black nationalist elements are today planning and organizing paramilitary operations and that it is their intent to instigate additional riots, which will pave the way for a general revolutionary uprising." He argued that these militants have essentially declared war on the United States and, therefore, should lose their constitutional rights and be imprisoned in detention camps. He cited Title II of the Internal Security Act of 1950 as the appropriate legislation which authorizes such detention.

Though he subsequently tried to clarify his remarks, among those who may be most affected by the potentialities of Title II about that it is remembered are the former Chairman's initial statements concerning concentration camps in the context of today's social, educational and economic unrest and upheaval.

Of course, there are those who insist that no President or Attorney General would ever invoke Title II, regardless of the circumstances. While JACL hopes that this will be true, we cannot forget that, even without statutory authority, a humanitarian Franklin D. Roosevelt and a liberal Francis Biddle did, in the spring of 1942, authorize the mass evacuation and detention of some 110,000 persons of Japanese ancestry from the Pacific Coast because their individual loyalty to the United States was suspect.

JACL believes that the immediate repeal of Title II is justified because it unnecessarily provokes and intimidates, and threatens and circumscribes, those who legitimately disagree with conditions as they are and desire to correct them. JACL may not necessarily agree with their analyses or alternatives, but JACL believes that the constitutional guarantees must apply to them equally as they must apply to those who would defend the status quo.

And if among those who dissent, or protest, there are those who violate the laws, including those relating to internal security during times of grave national emergencies when a foreign enemy threatens our existence and survival as a nation, JACL is confident that there are other laws that will safeguard our enemy and our institutions more effectively and more adequately than Title II, and without making a mockery of our traditions and heritage.

MIKE MASAOKA  
Washington Representative  
Japanese American Citizens League

### TOP-OF-THE-WORLD BORROWER

## Seattle Library Aids Alaska Nisei

By EMMET WATSON

SEATTLE — The Seattle Library's most devoted — and satisfied — book borrower has to be that lonely feller 'way up there in Ugashik, Alaska, who has paid the \$5 non-resident fee for the past 13 years. Ugashik is a small salmon fishing village on Bristol Bay, about 300 miles from Anchorage. The borrower, Fred Masuno, orders his books through the library — which makes all selections. Herewith another of Fred's annual letters to the library's Verda Hansberry:

## BOOK REVIEW: by Allan Beekman

# Big biz dominates Japan

BIG BUSINESS IN JAPANESE POLITICS, by Chitosh Yanaga (Yale University Press, 371 pages, \$8.75), analyzes the role of Big Business in postwar Japan.

When Gen. Douglas MacArthur entered Japan as Supreme Commander of the Allied Powers, in 1945, he brought with him a directive to disarm Japan and another to dissolve the economic monopolies — the Zaibatsu — which had assisted the Japanese militarists.

The Japanese were sick of war and sick of militarism; they cooperated with the disarmament policy. Many even regarded the Americans as liberators.

On the other hand, the Japanese were apathetic towards the program to destroy the Zaibatsu. A "symbolic relationship between business and government" had begun when Japan had opened its ports to the West and started down the road to becoming an urban, industrialized society. There had never been any sentiment for trust-busting in Japan.

The Occupation froze the holdings of 14 major families

### DIRECT MEXICAN COUNT IN U.S. CENSUS ASKED

LOS ANGELES — At the House census and statistics subcommittee hearing May 16, Mexican American organizations pressured the Census Bureau for a "direct count" of Mexican Americans in the 1970 census.

Mexican American leaders pointed out traditionally the Mexican American is counted as "white" though surveys have been tried to determine how many Mexican Americans there are in the U.S. because of the unique, ethnic group problems.

Some leaders were outraged because other ethnic groups are enumerated, including the very small minorities as Koreans and Filipinos, Japanese and Hawaiians.

MIKE MASAOKA  
Washington Representative  
Japanese American Citizens League

(Reprints of this letter, together with the introductory remarks of Sen. Inouye made when he introduced S. 1972 on April 12, will be available for public distribution through the National JACL Ad Hoc Committee to Repeal the Emergency Detention Act.)

MIKE MASAOKA  
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of the Zaibatsu, and restricted 1,189 firms linked in the system to Occupation approval of the transfer of assets. Then the program began to founder.

When the Communists took over China in 1949, the Occupation began to regard Japan as an ally, and to entertain kindly feelings for Japanese big business. When the Korean War began in 1950, America utilized Japan's industrial capacity to prosecute the war. Despite existing anti-monopoly legislation, private monopoly grew.

Zakai Developed  
Business thrived on such circumstances — formed into new combines — the Zaikai — and rushed in to fill the vacuum caused by the destruction of the Zaibatsu. The Zaikai differs in spirit, structure, and operation from the Zaibatsu, but resembles its predecessor in concentration of economic power.

Japan is ruled by political party government, administrative bureaucracy, and organized business — the Zaikai, dependent, and the top members tend to be related by lineage or marriage. Despite the influence of the first two groups on government, that of organized business, is supreme — exceeding the influence exercised by the Zaibatsu before the surrender of Japan.

The wishes of organized business "are tantamount to commands . . . the power of organized business brings down a government when it concludes that the Prime Minister has outlived his usefulness. . . . Once organized business withdraws its support, the collapse of the government follows. . . . Yoshida, Hatoyama, and Kishi all had no recourse except to yield to the irresistible pressure of organized business."

Since the 1950s, Japanese diplomacy has been subordinated to achieving a viable economy. The bilingual author, pro-

fessor of political science at Yale, has chiefly derived his material from Japanese language sources. He has concentrated on the period 1951-1960, but inevitably the events of this decisive decade mirror what occurred before and foreshadow what has occurred since.

Technological Burst  
"The postwar technological revolution has greatly accelerated urbanization . . . Mechanization of agriculture . . . has reduced the number of farm workers to approximately 25 per cent of the gainfully employed." This trend is expected to continue.

The resurgence of organized business has been paralleled by the growth of the national economy. To go beyond the author's text, the Japanese economy, for the past decade, has been growing at an average rate of 10 per cent a year. During the same period, Japan has increased its exports from \$3 billion to more than \$10 billion. Though Japan is only 21st among the nations of the world in per capita income, her gross national product for the fiscal year ending in March is expected to surpass that of every nation ex-

cept that of the United States and the Soviet Union. Despite the flourishing economy, Japan spends less than one per cent of its national income for defense — proportionally less than practically any other nation. This oversuccess of the Occupation's disarmament policy causes regret among those who believe Japan should bear more of the burden of mutual defense.

Balance of Power  
The author points out, however, that Japan's reluctance to reform may be to the advantage of America. Japan holds the balance of power in the Far East and the Western Pacific through economic means; her influence in Asia is in inverse proportion to her military power.

The United States is Japan's best customer; next to Canada, Japan is the best customer of the United States. But trade is also thriving between Japan and Australia. Something like an Asian common market may emerge, with Japan the natural leader.

Yanase suggests it would be realistic for America to change its Far Eastern policy from military confrontation to promotion of economic development. Thus could Japan best help to keep the peace in Asia.

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