



Support Naturalization for Issei



During last week's hearings of the House Judiciary subcommittee in Washington, D. C., on H.R. 5004, the bill which will remove racial restrictions from the naturalization law, Rep. Walter H. Judd, R., Minn., sponsor of the proposed

legislation, discusses the bill with Robert Cullum (left), executive secretary of the Committee for Equality in Naturalization, and Mike M. Masaoka, legislative director of the JACL Anti-Discrimination Committee.

Federal Court Reinstates 2300 Nisei Renunciants

Judge Goodman Criticizes U.S. Internment of Citizen Group At Tule Segregation Center

SAN FRANCISCO — The United States citizenship which 2300 Americans of Japanese ancestry renounced while interned at the Tule Lake segregation center in 1945 was reinstated on April 29 by Federal District Judge Louis E. Goodman.

Ruling in the court case which was brought by more than 2300 renunciants who contended that their renunciations of citizenship at Tule Lake were invalid, Judge Goodman declared that the renunciations were obtained under duress from other nationalist-minded segregationists at the Tule Lake camp.

Judge Goodman criticized the government for accepting the renunciations.

"If a confession secured in a manner obnoxious to congressional policy may not be used in a criminal case, it is equally true that a document releasing the priceless insignia of American citizenship should not be validated when executed in a like manner."

Judge Goodman said that the Tule Lake camp, wartime home for 18,000 persons of Japanese ancestry, "held disloyal aliens, Americans of Japanese ancestry suspected of disloyalty and Japanese Americans whose loyalty was not in question at all."

Judge Goodman's decision also questioned the government's action in internment persons of Japanese ancestry at Tule Lake.

"In view of the admissions contained in affidavits in this case," he said, "I have no doubt that there was a complete lack of constitutional authority for administrative, executive or military officers to detain or imprison American citizens not criminally charged or subject to martial law."

Judge Goodman's far-reaching decision challenged the constitutionality of the action whereby American citizens, not charged criminally or subject to martial law, were detained at the Tule Lake camp.

Judge Goodman commented in his ruling:

"This court is not unmindful of the heavy responsibilities and burdens resting upon the execu-

tive and military officials due to the war with Japan and the dangers particularly affecting the west coast of the United States.

"But even expediency cannot remove the taint of unfairness with which the renunciations subsequently executed were clothed."

The ruling gave the government 90 days in which to show cause why any of the persons involved should not have citizenship restored to them.

The decision climaxed lengthy litigation which began in November of 1945 when the American Civil Liberties Union of Northern California filed suit in behalf of 985 Tule Lake renunciants. Another large group was represented by Attorney Wayne Collins of San Francisco and the separate actions later were consolidated into one.

Judge Goodman's decision stressed that "it must be kept in mind that Tule Lake was a center purposed not for relocation but for segregation for the duration of hostilities."

Denver Nisei Girl Places Third in Colorado Spelldown

DENVER, Colo.—Joyce Honda, 13, an eighth-grader at Skinner junior high school, took third place in the Colorado and Wyoming spelldown on April 24.

The grand championship was won by Clark Weston, 14, of Westwood junior high.

Hawaii Nisei To Represent School At UNESCO Meet

HONOLULU, T. H.—Richard Kosaki, student body president at the University of Hawaii, and Warren Higa, president-elect, will attend the Pacific Regional UNESCO conference in San Francisco May 13-15.

Kosaki will represent the student body, along with Raymond Ho, arts and sciences senior. Higa will join them as an observer.

Other Hawaii delegates will be Dr. Chester K. Wentworth, Mrs. G. A. Johnston Ross, Dr. Albert J. McKinney, Mrs. Tokue Nishi and Dr. Allan F. Saunders.

San Francisco Mayor Affirms Board's Action

Signs Resolution Asking for Change In Naturalization Law

SAN FRANCISCO—On April 28 Mayor Elmer Robinson of San Francisco officially placed his signature on the resolution unanimously adopted by the City and County Board of Supervisors on April 19 memorializing Congress for early passage of H.R. 5004.

Under the City Charter the Mayor is permitted 10 days to sign legislation enacted by the Board or return it unsigned, or veto the measure.

The resolution for equality in naturalization was signed on the tenth day. This official action laid to rest widespread rumors that the pressure of the Native Sons of the Golden West would cause the Mayor to return it unsigned.

The San Francisco Council for Civic Unity, the JACL-ADC and Supervisor George Christopher were active in securing the adoption of this measure by the Board and represents the second major legislative body on the West Coast which has taken this action.

House Judiciary Subcommittee Meets May 3 to Consider Amendments to Judd Proposal

JACL ADC Reports Two-Day Hearings on Bill Have Impressed Congressmen on Desirability of Measure to Remove Race Bias from Citizenship

By TOSUKE YAMASAKI

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Members of the House Judiciary subcommittee on immigration and naturalization will meet in executive session on Monday, May 3, to consider amendments and other necessary provisions to the Judd bill. Sitting in on the deliberations, the Washington office of the JACL Anti-Discrimination Committee learns, will be Representative Walter H. Judd, author of H.R. 5004, State and Justice Department experts, and five committeemen under chairman Frank Fellows, (R), Maine.

While questions raised during the hearings on certain immigration features and other technical aspects of the quota provisions of the Judd bill must be ironed out before the committee will report out the measure, it was expected that there would be prompt action. The subcommittee's readiness to discuss the legislation on Monday—less than two weeks after the close of the hearings—was seen as establishing somewhat a record. It was also taken as evidence of the committee's favorable disposition toward the bill.

H.R. 5004, is the most comprehensive measure of its kind yet to be placed before the subcommittee in the 80th Congress. It was introduced after Congressman Judd had considerable discussions on it with officials of two responsible Government departments and is the result of a thorough survey of the whole immigration and naturalization question. His legislation is regarded as a great improvement over other bills introduced by himself and others since early last year when the question was first brought to the attention of Congressmen.

The Judd bill, if enacted into law, would eliminate the necessity of piecemeal legislation. Several independent bills have been introduced to lift the Indonesians, Koreans and Polynesians from the immigration category of "racially inadmissible" persons. The Lower House recently passed a bill to remove the racial barrier against the Siamese and put them as a race on the same level as the Chinese, Hindus and Filipinos. H.R. 5004, while extending the greatest benefits to the Japanese, would complete the process of making all Asiatic and Pacific Islands people eligible for citizenship and immigration.

The Washington JACL ADC office reports that the two-day hearings on the Judd bill had impressed a number of Congressmen in both Houses as to the merits and desirability of this legislation. The endorsement of H.R. 5004 by both the State and Justice Departments and the impressive support from California and the West Coast, evidenced in the testimony and statements of two California Congressmen, Bertrand W. Gearhart, Fresno Republican, and George P. Miller, Alameda Democrat, are regarded as especially noteworthy. Those who testified before the subcommittee spoke with conviction, and the statements, save those submitted by the National American Legion and the American Coalition, gave unequivocal support.

Those who attended the hearings are not likely soon to forget the testimony of former Ambassador to Japan, Joseph C. Grew or the words of Congressman Gearhart. Mr. Grew's arguments were effective and he was emphatic in his all-out support of the principles of the Judd bill. Congressman Gearhart called for a "modernization in our attitudes for immigration," adding that "this bill will be lifting a prejudice which has oppressed us down through the years." He said that the Japanese are "honest and scrupulous human beings" but that in the years before the war there "was in our hearts a fear based upon the unknown qualities of the Japanese."

The war years have changed that feeling, he admitted, noting that

there is a "tremendous amount of evidence of the heroism and sacrifice" which the Japanese Americans have made to this country. He recounted the record of the Nisei veterans of his own district—Fresno. Of the approximately 860 returned Nisei ex-servicemen, there are four holders of the Distinguished Service Cross, eight holders of Silver Stars, 46 of Bronze Stars and 236 holders of the Purple Heart. A survey shows that 27 died in the service. "That is testimony of the loyalty, bravery and courage of these boys of Japanese descent—a demonstration that they are just as worthy of American citizenship as a race as our other immigrants who have roots in European soil," he declared.

"These boys have demonstrated their loyalty. Today, we have opened our hearts in California to the Japanese. We wish them no ill. The decisions of our courts are lessening the prejudices." Then he went on to tell the committee how in 1946 California voted against Proposition 15 which was designed to put more teeth in the anti-Japanese land laws and urged the committee to "embrace these new principles" in the Judd bill "because they are enlightened principles."

In his extemporaneous testimony before the committee, the Congressman paid tribute to the Japanese saying that they are worthy of citizenship, "because they are the kind of people we like to live next to. They are good neighbors. Fine people to do business with; good civic boosters. Just good fellows."

He concluded that passage of this legislation was just a question of lifting a discrimination from a nation "whose friendship we may need very much in the days that lie ahead," and he said that in the interest of national defense, it would be wise "to have them on our side."

Rep. Miller, in submitting his statement to the committee, said that "the time has come when we ought to remove the last remaining barriers, on the basis of race, in our immigration and naturalization laws." With Chinese, Filipinos and Hindus already enjoying citizenship and immigration privileges, "there are no legitimate reasons" why other Orientals should not be permitted to enter the United States on a quota basis and to become naturalized citizens, he said.

As one familiar with Oriental immigration laws, Miller said he realized the many disabilities to which Japanese and others "ineligible to citizenship" are subjected by the exclusion statutes. He said he was instrumental in the passage of special legislation granting quotas to the Eastern Hemisphere Indians and Filipinos in the 79th Congress and that he was satisfied the Japanese of this country had proved themselves as worthy of these same privileges.

During World War II, he went on, Americans of Japanese ancestry served with unusual distinction in both the Pacific and European theaters of war, while their parents served in every possible way. "Certainly, people like these who have lived in the United States for almost half a century should be allowed to become citizens of the land they love so well," he stated.

Senate Group Approves Bill To Permit Suspension of Deporting of Japanese Aliens

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Hearings on H.R. 3999, the much-discussed evacuation claims measure, have been tentatively scheduled for the first part of May, the Washington office of the JACL Anti-Discrimination Committee learned from authoritative Congressional sources on April 28.

Consideration of claims legislation by the Senate Judiciary subcommittee headed by Senator John S. Cooper, Kentucky Republican, has been mooted several times in recent months but have been postponed by an unexpected load of pending bills before the committeemen. Hearings were originally set for March but were sidetracked by urgent demands for the disposition of other war claims measures, notably H.R. 4044, the bill which would compensate American prisoners of war for damages or injuries suffered at enemy hands.

With time running short, the Washington JACL ADC office is making every effort to speed up hearings before Congress adjourns. The bill has been in committee since last November when the Senate Judiciary Committee delegated Senators Cooper and Warren Magnuson, (D) of Washington to make a special study of this legislation.

The JACL's fight to secure indemnification from Congress for the huge losses sustained by the evacuees began in the 79th Congress in 1946. The Senate passed the measure, but it came too late for House consideration. In the present Congress, the House has approved the bill, but the Senate has not yet acted.

Evidence of some favorable sentiment toward the bill in the Upper House was seen by the Washington JACL ADC office, however. The Congressional Record of April 21 contains a story by Mike Masaoka and a recent editorial from the Washington Post in which prompt action by the Senate is strongly urged. These two items were inserted in the Record, official legislative journal of the Congress, at the request of Senator H. Alexander Smith, (R, New Jersey).

Mr. Masaoka's article, "Evacuation Claims—Justice Delayed," was published in the February issue of the Christian Register. Senator Smith remarked in seeking the Senate's unanimous consent to insert the article in the Record that the Nisei legislative director makes "an able presentation of this problem of compensation for evacuee property losses."

The article stressed that compensation for evacuee losses would be

simple justice and Congressional action is the only practical solution to assure redress for the wrongs of evacuation. He said the House in unanimously passing the bill last year had recognized it was the kind of justice everyone in the United States is entitled to receive.

California Nisei Urge to Act To Insure Titles

SAN FRANCISCO — A unanimous recommendation to all Nisei property owners in California to file suits for declaratory judgment under the California Code of Civil Procedure in order to secure clear titles to their properties was made at the board of directors meeting of the Civil Rights Defense Union of Northern California on April 24.

The CRDU pointed out that the obtaining of disclaimers from the State by means of these suits would be an action which would insure title to properties owned by Japanese Americans and would facilitate selling of the property or the securing of mortgages.

The CRDU also announced that 13 of the 15 escheat cases which it had sponsored had been dismissed in local courts following the Supreme Court's decision in the Oyama case.

Dismissal has been obtained in all cases except the Sogataro Fujita case in Fresno and the Kaname Yamaguchi case in Madera, in both of which dismissal pleas are pending.

It was announced that the following cases had been dismissed: R. Arakaki, A. Sakata, Unosuke Yamashiro, Takashi Morita, Kanei Kaneichi, Shunzo Kurokawa, Fresno County; Sadaki Higashi, Roy Hirata, Ataye Hirata, Kiyoshi Watanabe, San Joaquin County; Sengoro Kondo, David Takagishi, Placer County; Tomotaro Kobuke, Sonoma County; and E. Higashi, Monterey County.

It was announced that General Counsel James C. Purcell and William E. Ferriter have been retained for another year on a consultative basis, along with Attorney Guy C. Calden.

Strandee cases submitted to the CRDU or the JACL regional office will be referred to general counsel.

The new officers for the coming year are headed by William Enomoto, president; Sam Sakai, vice pres.; Kay Hamatani, treas.; and Ichiji Motoki, executive secretary.

Expect Supreme Court Ruling On Takahashi Fishing Case Before Adjournment in June

Counsel for Issei Fishermen Attack California Contention Restriction Imposed as Measure To Conserve State's Fishery Resources

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The fate of California's alien fishing statute, the second major piece of anti-Japanese legislation in the Golden State's code of laws to be brought to a test in the United States Supreme Court in the past six months, is expected to be determined in the next few weeks. An opinion on the Takahashi case which was reviewed by the high court on April 21 will most probably be given before the Supreme Court's adjournment in June, court observers informed the Washington office of the JACL Anti-Discrimination Committee this week.

Two days of oral arguments in the Takahashi case on the validity of Section 990 of the California Fish and Game Code which prohibits the issuance of licenses to aliens ineligible to citizenship, were finished on April 22. Dean Acheson and A. L. Wirin represented the petitioner, Torao Takahashi, an Issei fisherman from Los Angeles. California was represented by the State's Deputy General, Ralph W. Scott.

Acheson, former Undersecretary of State, opened the arguments, pointing out that the effects of the law in dispute constituted a denial of the equal protection of the laws, expressly forbidden by the Fourteenth Amendment. He systematically attacked California's contention that Section 990 was a "conservation" measure, producing statistics from the State's Bureau of Marine Fisheries which showed an increase in the number of commercial fishermen since the Japanese last were allowed to work off the California coast.

"It is plain from these reports that the State authorities had no interest in reducing, or desire to reduce, the number of commercial fishermen, and that they did not reduce the number of fishermen. It is plain also that the elimination of the 700 Japanese alien fishermen did not have, and could not have, any conceivable relation to any conservation problem. One may read the reports from one end to the other without finding a word associating these two ideas," he declared.

He called the court's attention to the fact that the anti-Japanese provisions of the fishing code were adopted at a time both state and federal authorities were seeking to increase production from these marine fisheries. He said the discriminatory amendments to the code were adopted "solely and patently to exclude Japanese alien fishermen as such. This action, we submit, was a denial of the equal protection of the laws."

Tracing the legislative history of the law, he recounted how in 1943 the California Legislature passed an amendment to the code prohibiting the licensing of "alien Japanese" and how in 1945 the phrase "alien Japanese" was changed to "ineligible to citizenship," a step advised by a California Senate committee in the hope of preserving the constitutionality of the exclusion of alien Japanese from the fisheries.

Attorney Wirin, who along with Mr. Acheson successfully argued the Oyama case in the Supreme Court last fall, said the 1943 and 1945 amendments to the California game code were adopted under the influence of war-born anti-Japanese prejudice, and "represented unadulterated racism." Going into the legislative history of the amendments, he declared the alien Japanese is the butt of both amendments, for the commercial fisherman who is not eligible to citizenship, other than an alien Japanese, "is virtually unknown in California."

Both Acheson and Wirin further argued that the California Supreme Court in upholding the constitutionality of Section 990 had conflicted with federal authority over, and federal standards with respect to, discrimination against aliens. They emphasized repeatedly that the amendments were a racist statute directed specifically against aliens of Japanese origin and that by denying aliens a right to engage in a common occupation for their livelihood the State was violating the Fourteenth Amendment, which calls for equal protection of the laws and of due process of law.

Acheson provided a statistical argument showing that the restrictive amendments are not

supportable as conservation measures, while Wirin went into the legislative history of the anti-Japanese statute. He called the court's attention to the history of the Alien Land Law, which the court reviewed last fall as an example. Mr. Wirin declared that the law comes into conflict with the Federal standards.

Mr. Wirin, legal counsel for the Southern California Japanese Fisherman's Association as well as counsel for the JACL, argued that the 1945 amendment to Section 990 is void because it is contrary to standards which the nation has established in a field where its authority is supreme. He said the Federal Government has full and supreme authority over the conduct of affairs with foreign nations and that "its enactments by treaty or law aimed at preventing injurious discriminations against aliens exclude inconsistent state laws."

Ralph W. Scott contended that fishing was not a "common occupation" and that fisheries are a natural resource, like minerals and timber. He pointed out that the United States has in effect declared that mining is no longer a common occupation and that only U.S. citizens and declarant aliens are permitted to tap the mineral resources of this country.

"Thus aliens ineligible to citizenship, such as Mr. Takahashi, cannot exploit the mineral wealth of this nation." And by the same token, he should not be privileged to engage in the "business of exploiting the fishery resources of California."

He defended the classification of aliens in the application of the law by reminding the court that Congress itself had made a classification between aliens who are eligible and ineligible to citizenship.

Scott stated in effect that in view of the dwindling fishery resources of California, the State had the right to make a classification as to who should fish, asserting that the alien ineligible to citizenship should be the least privileged to enjoy the rights obtained by other residents.

The court fired a barrage of questions at Deputy Scott virtually from the beginning of his presentation. Chief Justice Vinson fired the opening shot when he asked the Californian attorney if there were any mention of conservation in the amendments to the fishing statute. Scott said it was presumed that conservation was the intent of the passage of such restrictive legislation, to which the Chief Justice indicated he could not rest on presumptions.

Justice Jackson cast doubt on the validity of California's argument that the anti-Japanese law was dictated by conservation considerations. "I could give you a half a dozen reasons in less than 15 minutes," he interjected when the California deputy was forced to admit that there was nothing in the amendments about conservation. Mr. Jackson humorously suggested that in view of the small number of Japanese who would be entitled to fish and California's serious contention that there must be a reduction in the number of licenses the State might, in the interest of conservation, give the ineligible aliens licenses to the exclusion of all others.

Justice Jackson, however, seriously challenged Mr. Acheson's argument that the classification of aliens was unreasonable. The former implied that if Congress can make a distinction as to who are eligible to citizenship the State should be entitled to make its own classifications to assert its needs. Justice Frankfurter meanwhile lashed at California's classi-

NISEI PIANIST SETS DEBUT AS CONCERT ARTIST



MARIA MIYAMOTO To Present Concert

SAN FRANCISCO—Maria Miyamoto, pianist, will make her concert debut on May 14 at the Marines' Memorial theater.

She began her study at the age of six, and two years later gave her first recital, displaying an exceptional talent in difficult works of Bach, Haydn, Mozart and Beethoven.

For four consecutive years she took winning honors in her division in the San Francisco Music week contests. In 1934 she toured Japan, giving twenty concerts.

In 1940 she went to Chicago to study with Rudolph Ganz at the Chicago Musical college, where she won four year scholarship study with Mr. Ganz. While at the college she twice won the annual school contest and appeared as soloist with the symphony orchestra at the commencement concert.

28 Issei Sail for Japan on Meigs

SAN FRANCISCO — Twenty-eight persons of Japanese ancestry, all nationals of Japan who have been residing in the United States, sailed for Japan on April 24 on the General Meigs.

All were permitted to go to Japan by the State Department in order to take up permanent residence. None have been issued return permits.

Classification of aliens in trying to force the fishing legislation. He wanted to know how much conservation might be achieved if California were to apply the same principle to "red headed aliens." He questioned whether California can draw a line between eligible and ineligible aliens and still guarantee equal protection of the laws.

During the closing argument, Mr. Acheson emphasized that the fundamental fact in the case is that an inhabitant of California has been denied the right to earn a living in a common and proper occupation solely because he is an alien, and, even more, because "he is an alien of a particular race." He pointed to numerous decisions of the highest tribunal stating that all persons within the borders of the United States, citizens and aliens alike, are entitled to equal protection of their right to earn a living in a common and proper calling.

Court observers were impressed with the arguments of the counsel for the petitioner. Mr. Acheson, a senior member of the firm of Covington, Burling, Rublee, Acheson and Shorb, one of Washington's and the nation's great law firms, gave the opening and closing arguments. The court's questioning of both Scott and Acheson ran over the usually allotted time, the arguments consuming more than three hours.

The Supreme Court hearings were attended by a number of Nisei and Issei, including New Yorkers and residents of Seabrook, New Jersey, who travelled here especially to witness the arguments. Takahashi's case was brought to review by the Supreme Court through the efforts of the Japanese American Citizens League, which has secured considerable support in the form of briefs amici curiae from 10 organizations and the United States Government. Torao Takahashi began his court fight to secure a commercial license in May 1946. Observers believed the Supreme Court's answer would be provided within the next two months.

New York Resident Commits Suicide

NEW YORK—Maro Shimizu, a resident of New York City for the past 25 years, died on April 23 as the result of a suicide attempt on April 18 when he was found in a gas-filled room.

Shimizu left \$4000 in the bank and \$300 in cash. A will provided that \$700 be spent for his funeral, \$1000 to be given to the Red Cross and the balance turned over to Japan Relief.

Note Los Angeles Board Action Contrasts Wartime Attitude

LOS ANGELES — Dr. Tom Watanabe, chapter president of the Los Angeles JACL, this week expressed his gratification at the recent action of the Los Angeles county board of supervisors in urging early passage of H.R. 5004, naturalization bill.

He noted that the board's action was in contrast to its anti-Nisei stand at the time of war.

He recalled that a few weeks after the outbreak of war the board of supervisors on three hours notice discharged all their Japanese American county hospital employees and declared the hospital grounds a restricted area to those of Japanese ancestry.

Dr. Watanabe declared that the Los Angeles county hospital, one of the largest in the nation, had a number of Nisei on its staff at that time.

He said that among the Nisei affected were Dr. Yoshiye Togasaki and Dr. James Goto, who were resident physicians.

Dr. Togasaki was director of the tuberculosis unit, which was considered a hazardous position, and he had seniority, he said. Later

Dr. Togasaki became a captain in the U.S. army in charge of displaced persons medical facilities in Italy. She is presently engaged in special study in public health upon assignment of the California public health department at Harvard university medical school.

Dr. Goto is in private practice in Los Angeles.

Among the Nisei internes who were discharged were Dr. George Tsunekawa, now holding a residency at the Torrance general hospital, and Dr. George M. Takeno of Denver.

Mrs. Katherine Nobe was senior laboratory technician. Mrs. Arthur Kawabe was among three Nisei registered nurses and Mrs. Setsuko Shimizu was one of eight student nurses who were fired on action of the board of supervisors.

Dr. Watanabe stated that he had been unaware of the board's action when, as a former interne, he called at the county medical library. He was refused admittance by a guard, who told the Nisei the hospital grounds were restricted to persons of Japanese ancestry.

California Nisei Heads Student Government at Park College

Paul Kamitsuka Has Been Leader in Clothing Campaign

KANSAS CITY, Mo. — Paul Kamitsuka, 22-year old student from Fresno, Calif., last week was elected president of the student body at Park college, Parkville, Mo., for the coming academic year. The Kansas City Star, reporting Kamitsuka's election, recalled that the Nisei has been a leader in community activities.

Several months ago, the Star reported on April 20, Kamitsuka declared that one of the best ways for people of Greater Kansas City to draw closer to the peoples of other nations would be to contribute clothing and bedding for European relief.

Kamitsuka was certain, the Star continued, that Kansas City would aid if a movement were founded to show the people the way. The Nisei told his idea to other Park college students and gradually the present "spring housecleaning" drive took hold.

The plan was adopted by the Council of Churches in cooperation with the Ministerial alliance of the Kansas Citys. Neighborhood collection depots in twenty Greater Kansas City churches this week are attempting to assemble at least a boxcar load of used clothing and other goods.

The last collection of the donations will be on May 1 by Park college students who will ship it to the Church World Service for distribution overseas through church channels.

The Kansas City newspaper said Kamitsuka's strong feelings for the war and will stem from the ten months spent in the relocation camp at Poston, Ariz., after he had been evacuated from California. He had been attending high school at Arroyo Grande, Calif., but was forced to move with his family to the camp. His father now manages a trucking company in Pismo Beach, Calif.

Kamitsuka studied at Park college from May, 1943 to August, 1946, when he enlisted in the army. He was discharged as a sergeant in June, 1948 after service as a medical laboratory technician at camps in Kansas, Nebraska and Colorado.

He returned to Park last September to complete his major in biology. He hopes to study medicine after his graduation in June, 1949. He also is president of the men's athletic board at Park and is a member of the Lowell club, an undergraduate social organization.

His brother, Arthur Kamitsuka, was graduated from Park in 1935. He now is a senior at McCormick Theological seminary in Chicago.

Nisei Stranded Dies Following Reunion With U. S. Family

QUADALUPE, Calif.—Five days after her return to the United States from Japan where she was stranded during the war, Aiko Dendo, 20, died of illness on April 25.

Miss Dendo developed ear trouble aboard the General Meigs. She received treatment upon arrival in San Francisco.

She and her older sister, Mariko, who also returned on the Meigs, are daughters of Mr. and Mrs. Kiyozo Dendo of Betteravia.

North California JACL Will Back Fresno Covenant Case

SAN FRANCISCO — Unanimous support for the Jack Ikawa restrictive covenant case in Fresno, now pending in the Fresno Superior court, was voted by the Northern California JACL district council at its meeting in San Francisco on April 18.

The council also urged the Civil Liberties Defense Union of Northern California to take similar action in its case.

The William Utsumi case in Oakland was also noted in the discussion.

The district council instructed the northern California regional office of the JACL to coordinate arrangements for final internment ceremonies of Nisei war dead be-

Jon Matsuo Elected To Head JACL in Minnesota Cities

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn. — According to word received from the Midwest regional office, Jon Matsuo was elected president of the Twin Cities UCL (United Citizens League, a JACL chapter) at its election meeting of April 10th. Matsuo succeeds Sam Shijo to the post. The UCL is comprised of Nisei from Minneapolis and St. Paul, and was founded on September 26, 1936.

Third Party Group Favors Issei Measure

Three Nisei Attend Organizational Meet Of Wallace Group

CHICAGO—A resolution calling for the passage of legislation to give the right of naturalization to Japanese and other aliens ineligible to citizenship was passed at the recent organizational meeting of the Progressive Party of Illinois.

Other resolutions passed at the conference called for the democratization of the immigration laws, passing of a fair employment practices act, elimination of racially restrictive covenants in housing and the outlawing of discriminatory practices based on race, color or creed.

Announcing their support of the Wallace-Taylor third party ticket, three Nisei delegates were among the 3,000 persons from trade unions, women's clubs, youth, Negro and veterans organizations, nationality and farm groups.

The Nisei, who presented the problems faced by Japanese Americans to the conference, were Don Matsuda, Toshiye Iwamoto and Chizu Iiyama.

Mrs. Iiyama declared that the convention was a "rare experience of real democracy" for the delegates, most of whom were attending a political convention for the first time.

San Francisco JACL Reelects Yukio Wada

SAN FRANCISCO—The reelection of Yukio Wada as president of the San Francisco JACL was announced this week following the official counting of mail ballots.

Other officers are: Dr. Tokuji Hedani, Fred Hoshiyama and Takehiko Yoshihashi, vice-pres.; Tom Sakai, treas.; Irene Matsumoto, rec. sec.; Tane Amemiya, corres. sec.; Dr. Kazuo Togasaki, Mari Okazaki, Yasuo Abiko, Mrs. Michi Onuma, Jutaro Shiota, Yori Wada, Edith Enomoto and Kei Hori, board of governors.

Stockton Accident

STOCKTON, Calif.—Danta Takeuchi, 63, of Union Island, was identified by authorities as the driver of a pickup truck which struck and killed Susano Esparza, about 55, in Stockton in the city's first traffic fatality in 93 days on April 24.

Takeuchi was not held. He told officials that his car was forced to the left side of the Borden highway by another auto.

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Dr. S. I. HAYAKAWA (above), president of the Chicago Consumers Cooperative, will be the main speaker at the May 6 meeting of the Chicago JACL.

Dr. Hayakawa Will Speak to Chicago JACL

CHICAGO, Ill.—Dr. S. I. Hayakawa, noted authority on semantics and author of the best-seller selection of the Book of the Month Club in 1941, "Language in Action," will be guest speaker at the monthly meeting of the Chicago JACL on Thursday, May 6 at the International Relations Center, 84 E. Randolph St., program chairman Noboru Honda announced this week.

A Canadian Nisei, Hayakawa was a student at the University of Manitoba and received his M.A. from McGill University, and a Ph.D. from the University of Wisconsin where he met his wife, the former Margedant Peters, also a graduate in English at the university.

"Don," as he is known to his friends, has taught English for some fifteen years and until last year was professor of English at the Illinois Institute of Technology in Chicago. Hayakawa is now president of the Chicago Consumers Cooperative. Among his many interests is jazz music, on which he is considered an authority. His book reviews are published in the Chicago Sun-times.

Turlock VFW Urges Passage of Judd Naturalization Bill

TURLOCK, Calif.—The Turlock VFW Post 5059 has expressed its support of HR 5004, naturalization bill, in a letter to Walter H. Judd, (R., Minn.) author of the bill.

The letter was signed by Vernon R. Marcher, commander of the post.

The Turlock post, Marcher said, "is privileged to have a large number of these (Nisei war veterans) among our membership."

"They are without exception loyal and hardworking members and citizens," Marcher said. "It is inconceivable that there can be the slightest objection to granting citizenship to people who were responsible for the upbringing of such outstanding men who have proven their loyalty in war and are aiding in building and improving the community and the nation in peace."

Japanese American Population Drops in Seattle Urban Area

SEATTLE — The city's population of Japanese ancestry has dropped since the evacuation in 1942, the University of Washington and the Civic Unity Committee reported this week following a survey of the minority groups in the urban area.

Although 6,975 persons of Japanese ancestry resided in Seattle, only 5,665 are living in the city today. All other minority groups have shown gains.

Nisei Named To P-TA Cabinet

TURLOCK, Calif.—Mrs. Yuki Kamayatsu and Mrs. Haruko Narita were named treasurer and historian respectively of the Ballico PTA on April 9.

They will be installed at the May meeting of the organization.

The cabinet is led by Mrs. Sybil Salman, president.

Senate Committee Schedules Hearings on Bill to Repay Evacuation Property Losses

WASHINGTON, D. C.—A House-passed bill which will give the Attorney General discretionary power to recommend the suspension of the deportation of hundreds of Japanese aliens was reported out favorably by the Senate Judiciary Committee on April 29. The amended measure provides that Congress will be asked to take affirmative action on each case.

The measure, HR 3566, will remove the designation of "aliens racially inadmissible" from the deportation laws and will place

Japanese and other aliens ineligible to citizenship on the same basis as other aliens for purposes of administrative relief in deportation cases.

The bill will permit the Attorney General to recommend the cancellation or suspension of the deportation of all aliens who are in so-called "hardship cases" or who have resided seven years or more in the United States, regardless of their admissibility or eligibility to citizenship.

The measure has been placed on the consent calendar and may come up for Senate vote on May 3.

Mike M. Masaoka, legislative director of the JACL Anti-Discrimination Committee, said that passage of the bill would mean the completion of the first piece of major legislation supported by the JACL-ADC in the 80th Congress.

The bill passed the House unanimously on July 7, 1947.

Masaoka noted that the bill would aid hundreds of Japanese aliens who served in the United States war effort against Japan but who were faced with imminent deportation under the present laws.

State Liquor Board Denies Issei Permits

Continues Ban Against Issuing Licenses to "Enemy Alien" Group

SACRAMENTO — The State Board of Equalization on April 23 announced it has declined to relax its ban against issuing liquor licenses to "enemy aliens."

The board turned down Attorney Charles W. Lyon, former speaker of the assembly, who sought off-sale beer and wine licenses for George Sato and Kakuo Kukuda of Los Angeles, both identified by the board as "Japanese aliens."

"I don't think the time has come when we should start licensing these aliens again," William G. Bonelli, board chairman, declared. The board adopted its ban soon after Pearl Harbor.

Noted National Organizations Urge Passage of Judd Proposal

WASHINGTON, D.C.—Two nationally-known organizations—the American Friends Service Committee and the American Civil Liberties Union—are among the growing list of supporters of the Judd bill, the Washington office of the JACL Anti-Discrimination Committee discloses this week. Both of these groups have long supported the legislative and legal efforts of the JACL and the Japanese Americans to secure equal rights and equal justice, proving especially helpful to the Japanese minority during and since the trying days of evacuation.

Statements endorsing the principles of equality in immigration and naturalization as embodied in the Judd bill were submitted last week to the House Judiciary subcommittee on immigration and naturalization by C. Lloyd Bailey, associate secretary for the Friends Committee on National Legislation, and by the Civil Liberties Union.

The Friends Committee called attention to its historical interest in the immigration and naturalization problem, revealing that the "Quakers from the beginning have opposed the Exclusion Act of 1924, and have encouraged its repeal. We have never believed the thesis that any race should be stigmatized as inferior. This belief has been borne out time and again by our relations with the Asiatic peoples through our missionary and educational efforts in the Far East or in our work with Japanese Americans in the relocation centers during the recent war."

Reviewing the Quakers' efforts to aid in the relocation of evacuated Nisei, the statement said that the American Friends organizations and other fellow Americans had learned from the evacuation that "a great injustice had been done," and that one way of removing such injustice was to work for a change in the law so that those who were not born in the United States could become citizens and exercise the privileges therein.

"But besides injustice here at home there has always been the knowledge that our foolish prejudice and selfishness has had wide repercussions abroad," the statement went on, adding that abolition of such laws as the Exclusion Act would give excluded peoples a greater confidence in U. S. democracy and integrity. "It would be an indication that we are taking moral leadership in a world in which there is far too little such leadership," it asserted. The statement paid tribute to the testimony of former Ambassador to Japan Joseph C. Grew, describing the statement he made before the House immigration subcommittee as "courageous."

The American Civil Liberties

Union said that H.R. 5004 would correct what, in its judgment, "constitutes the most indefensible racial discrimination in United States law." It asserted that when the Exclusion Law was passed it was well known in Japan that the act was largely aimed at the Japanese and that it encouraged reactionary forces which were thus enabled to portray the United States as hostile to the Japanese people.

"Both considerations of racial justice and the practical effect of action support favorable consideration by Congress," the ACLU declared. "The case for principle is self-evident. The case for practical results is supported by the observations of those familiar with the attitude of Oriental peoples now seeking to take their place in the family of nations."

The statement cited the testimony of Roger N. Baldwin, director of the union who visited Japan and Korea last year at the invitation of General MacArthur to survey civil liberties in these two occupied areas. Mr. Baldwin, it said, had reported "widespread uneasiness among leaders of public opinion concerning the democratic claims of the United States, particularly in the light of the Oriental Exclusion Act."

Since the United States is endeavoring to extend democratic principles and practices in both countries, Mr. Baldwin had concluded that one of the greatest assets in proving U.S. good faith would be the admission of resident Japanese and Koreans to U.S. citizenship and the establishment of small annual immigration quotas.

In concluding its endorsement of H.R. 5004, the ACLU pointed out that the civil liberties director had emphasized that the close bonds between these countries and the United States established by many nationals of these countries resident on the mainland or in Hawaii and the many students returned from American colleges made relations with the United States more important than with any other country in the world. "Many occupation officials in both countries have found many who are keenly desirous of seeing favorable action taken by Congress, because of the effect on occupation policies," it added.

Final Rites Held for Nisei Fisherman

SAN DIEGO—Final rites were held here on April 25 for Isao Machigashira, 25, who was stricken while working as a cook on a fishing boat in southern Pacific waters and was flown to the U. S. naval hospital in Panama where he died on April 13.

PACIFIC CITIZEN

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LARRY TAJIRI EDITOR

EDITORIALS

Tule Lake's Renunciants

One of the strange by-products of mass evacuation and mass detention has been the presence in the United States of approximately 2,300 persons of Japanese ancestry who, because they had taken steps to renounce their American citizenship while in detention at the Tule Lake segregation center, were neither American citizens or Japanese nationals.

The factors leading to the mass renunciations at the Tule Lake camp sprang mainly from the anti-democracy of mass evacuation and mass detention. The weeds of bitterness and frustration, were cultivated by pro-Japan nationalists. There also has been considerable testimony to the effect that a condition of mass hysteria existed at Tule Lake in the spring of 1945 and that threats and duress were used by some of the residents of the segregation center on other residents. The effectiveness of the terroristic methods can be measured by the fact that many Americans of Japanese ancestry, confined at Tule Lake, felt that they had been abandoned by their own government. In a number of individual cases, Federal district courts already have upheld the contention that duress was a factor in the renunciations and have reinstated American nationality in these individual instances. Judge Goodman's decision this week, ordering the reinstatement of American citizenship to 2,300 former residents of Tule Lake, recognizes that this condition of duress and terror was a general one at the segregation center during the time the renunciations were being accepted.

Judge Goodman also sharply criticized the government's role in accepting the renunciations under the conditions which existed and questioned the authority under which the people at Tule Lake were confined in the segregation center.

"I have no doubt," he declared, "that there was a complete lack of constitutional authority for administrative, executive or military officers to detain and imprison American citizens not charged criminally or subject to martial law."

Public Support for Judd Bill

An impressive list of leading American newspapers already have endorsed the bill to abolish racial exclusion in immigration and naturalization. Such leading dailies as the New York Times and New York Herald Tribune, Washington Post, Milwaukee Journal, Denver Post and the Des Moines Register already are on record in favor of the Judd bill.

This week the San Francisco Chronicle, one of the Pacific coast's outstanding newspapers, called for an end to race restrictions in immigration and naturalization. The significance of this action will not be lost on Congress, for the Chronicle's editorial of April 27, together with the unanimous actions of the San Francisco and Los Angeles boards of supervisors, indicate that majority opinion in California and on the coast today supports the proposal to eliminate race as a condition for entry or citizenship.

"The American people are ready, from signs here and there, to take the final step toward eliminating the last vestiges of racism from the laws governing immigration and naturalization and naturalization of citizens," the Chronicle declared. "It is high time."

The Chronicle observed that favorable testimony on behalf of the Judd bill is coming from quarters that would have been in strong opposition 20 years ago.

"We are learning lessons," the paper said and concluded: "Until we eliminate racial exclusion entirely we will continue to find the good name of the United States under a cloud, not only in the Orient, but in Europe, in the United Nations, and wherever our precepts are measured against our practices."

And this week, despite rumors that he would "pocket veto" the action of the San Francisco Board of Supervisors in memorializing Congress to pass the Judd bill, Mayor Elmer Robinson of San Francisco signed the resolution. Published reports in at least two San Francisco newspapers had declared that Mayor Robinson might oppose the resolution because of pressure from "native sons" groups.

There has been no effort on the part of the JACL Anti-Discrimination Committee and other supporters of the Judd bill to "sugar coat" it or to present it for anything other than what it is, a measure which will eliminate racial exclusion from naturalization and immigration. All supporters of the measure recognize that the Japanese aliens in the United States and its territories, numbering nearly 90,000, will be the main group to benefit from the naturalization features of the bill. Supporters of the proposal, including the newspapers and the Los Angeles and San Francisco supervisors, have stressed the good citizenship of the Japanese alien population in supporting the bill. The large measure of support which the bill has received is thus a tribute to the Issei and their citizen children.

Nisei USA:

The Serisawas Come Home

By LARRY TAJIRI

SUEO SERISAWA, now achieving recognition as an important American painter, has lived by his painting since he was 16.

At the age of 31 he was accorded his first great professional success when he was honored as "artist of the month" by the Los Angeles Museum. The Serisawa show opened on a day never to be forgotten. It was Dec. 7, 1941.

Now, more than six years later, another one-man show of paintings by Serisawa is on exhibition in Los Angeles, this time at the Dalzell Hatfield galleries in the Ambassador hotel. The present exhibition consists of Serisawa's work produced during the years of war and evacuation and after. These new paintings are the fulfillment of the promise inherent in his earlier work, in the canvases which were placed on exhibition on the day Pearl Harbor was bombed. The new paintings, in their maturity and technical competence, herald the arrival of a great new American talent. The paintings, according to Mr. Hatfield who has been friend, counselor and proud exhibitor to the Japanese American artist, "certainly rank with the best work being done in contemporary American art."

What makes a painting? Paints, medium, brushes, a palette and canvas. A frame when it is finished. These are inert materials available at any art store in any city. Anyone can purchase them but it is the artist who is the catalyst to transform them into objects of meaning and beauty.

What makes an artist? This is the story of one American painter, Suelo Serisawa, who was born in Yokohama in 1910. Eight years later the family, father Yoichi Serisawa was a painter, came to the United States. They settled in the Northwest and later moved to California, where Suelo graduated from Long Beach Polytechnic. After his graduation, he studied painting with his father and later with George Barker.

We met Suelo for the first time in 1933 when he and his brother, Ikuo, then as now a commercial photographer, were planning the production of a motion picture. The picture, "Nisei Parade," was filmed during 1944. The script, which the Serisawas prepared, projected its four main characters against a background which was typical of the life of the Nisei in Southern California. It was boy-meets-girl in the Hollywood tradition and its scenes were taken in produce stands, hotel rooms, pool halls, farms and on the beach. The picture had a documentary quality and its photography was praised by Hollywood technicians, including the director, Fritz Lang, who saw it at a preview. "Nisei Parade," probably the only full-length Nisei movie ever made, featured Alice Iseri, now Mrs. Henry Sakemi, Tib Kamayatsu, Peter Takahashi and Mary Tanaka who is now the beautiful wife of Suelo Serisawa and one of his two favorite models, the other being their six-year old daughter, Mar.

In the spring of 1935 Suelo and Ikuo came up to San Francisco with a print of "Nisei Parade" which they showed in many Northern California communities. They stayed in San Francisco for many weeks and Suelo crossed the Golden Gate almost daily on the Sausalito ferry to paint in the Marin hills. He told us then that painting was his life. He went back to Long Beach to work and to study.

It was in 1940 that Suelo Serisawa received his initial recognition as an artist. One of his paintings won second prize at the California State Fair. Another won the Award of Honor of the Foundation of Western Art. Still another was honored at the Fine Arts Gallery in San Diego. The next year he won the watercolor prize at the San Diego exhibition. Then came the show at the Los Angeles Museum and war and evacuation.

We met the Serisawas one evening in Los Angeles in February, 1942. It was a time of worry and indecision, of fear of the impending threat of mass evacuation. Many Nisei were waiting out the army's decision. Others were moving eastward, inland from the coast, away from the mili-



This painting, "Mary, 1948," by Suelo Serisawa is a portrait of the artist's wife and is included in his current one-man show in Los Angeles. Photo from Dalzell Hatfield Gallery.

tary areas. Suelo and Mary Serisawa packed their things into their car and headed for the Rockies.

Dalzell Hatfield tells the story:

"Dramatic indeed was his (Serisawa's) departure from California just as he was achieving his first professional success, but this was to be followed by a sterner sort of drama during the next few years when he struggled against all odds to follow his chosen career. In Colorado he found himself unknown, a stranger in a strange city, with the added demands of an approaching 'bleeding event' for his wife and himself.

"Shortly afterward, he called on us at the Antlers hotel in Colorado Springs, saying that somehow, in some way, he must continue to paint that he and his wife, Mary, a native Californian, were willing and ready to make every sacrifice to that end. It was agreed that he should send paintings to us as he finished them. Much thought and constant experiment for greater technical mastery and clarity of emotional expression occupied him. Gradually the paintings started to arrive in California. Even under financial and wartime stress, his work showed steady growth. Usually the paintings were acquired by enthusiastic collectors soon after their arrival.

"At no time, even under the most severe strain, did he and Mary waver from their purpose—Suelo's art development was the most important thing in their lives."

We saw the Serisawas in Denver in 1943 and marveled at the way they had transformed a duplex flat on Curtis street into a modern studio apartment. It was an ironic commentary on the military mind that Suelo's paintings were welcomed in Los Angeles where collectors were waiting to buy them, but the artist, being of Japanese ancestry, was excluded from the coast. Similarly, Isamu Noguchi was honored with a one-man show of his sculptures by the San Francisco Museum of Art while he himself was in the Poston relocation camp, while Mine Okubo at Topaz in the Utah desert was informed that her drawings of guards at the Topaz center had been given the top award in drawing at a San Francisco exhibition.

From Denver the Serisawas moved to Chicago where Suelo studied at the famous Art Institute and Ikuo set up a commercial photography studio. Later Suelo and Mary moved to New York where they found a home on the fifth floor of an apartment house on West Fourth street in Greenwich Village.

"New York meant a great deal to Serisawa in the way of personal development," says Dalzell Hatfield. "It enabled him to make for himself a broad survey of contemporary . . . painting and Old Masters, to compare values, to analyze styles, to distinguish the profound qualities in art from the transient. With greater knowledge came dissatisfaction with his own work, so throwing personal advantage in the way of financial success aside, he embarked upon a period of experiment, of change, of transition from his first style to his present way of painting. This experimental period lasted for almost two years and has resulted in his present exhibition."

Dalzell Hatfield sums up Suelo Serisawa's wartime experiences in these words:

"Five years . . . which could have been filled with unhappiness and bitterness, were turned into a period of intellectual and artistic growth and spiritual triumph."

Suelo Serisawa's new paintings have evoked an unanimous chorus of praise from Los Angeles critics. Herman Reuther in the Hollywood Citizen-News observed that the new paintings are "all infused with a remarkable tenderness of feeling."

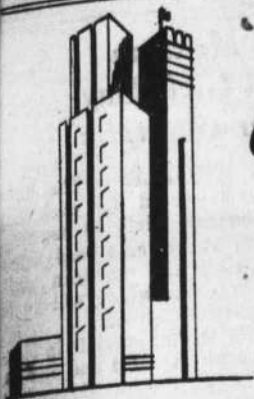
"Suelo Serisawa's latest paintings has taken on a new tang and zest," declared Mr. Reuther. "The old sensitiveness is still evident, as is the instinctive ability to organize a canvas, spaciously and colorwise. But now, while there is no less assurance, there is what might be called insouciance, a certain happy and beguiling deftness of handling."

The comments of Arthur Millier, noted Los Angeles Times critic, and Kay English in the Ex-



SUEO SERISAWA

Continued on Page 5



A Nisei in Manhattan

by Roku Sugahara

The Honorable Joseph Clark Grew

It is December 7th, 1941, in Tokyo. Bombs had already fallen on the American fleet in Pearl Harbor but Foreign Minister Togo does not reveal this information to the American Ambassador during their early morning conference on that tragic day.

Not until an hour after Ambassador Grew left the Japanese Foreign Office and returned to the American Embassy in Tokyo did he know that war had started.

By this time Tokyo police and members of the Japanese armed forces threw a cordon of men around the impressive Embassy building, which is now General MacArthur's residence, allowing no one to enter or to leave the premises.

The early days of the war were most uncomfortable to Ambassador Grew and all members of the American Embassy. Japanese police and army men were stationed at all strategic places. Impromptu housing arrangements had to be made to house all of the staff members which numbered over 125 and included several Nisei among them. Several of the larger rooms were improvised into dormitories. Emergency schedules of washing, cooking, and bathing had to be devised since this official home of the Ambassador was not designed to house more than a few families.

The pattern of rounding up and evacuating Americans in Japan thus closely followed a scheme of events that was to happen to the Nisei in this country.

There were days of uncertainty and anxiety during those early days of the war. Wild rumors spread with periodic regularity.

Thus it was that the Honorable Joseph Clark Grew, who served as Ambassador to Japan for ten long years, was to know and understand the discomforts and unpleasanties of an evacuation.

His understanding of the Japanese people and his appreciation for the difficulties suffered by Japanese evacuees in this country serve to qualify this distinguished diplomat as an expert on matters pertaining to a measure as the Judd bill.

The Long Voyage Home

But to get back to the evacuation from Japan. It was not until June of 1942 that arrangements were completed to exchange American and Japanese diplomats. On the 17th of June in 1942 some 1650 Americans boarded the "Asama Maru" to keep a rendezvous with the "Gripsholm" at some unknown place.

This ride was a harrowing experience for all Americans as this boat could well be a target for American submarines as well as for some daring Kimakaze pilot. No one slept very well on board.

The exchange point was to be the port of Lourenco Marques in Mozambique or Portuguese East Africa. The "Gripsholm" was already in port and worried Japanese diplomats from the United States were getting ready to board the "Asama."

An equal number of Americans were exchanged at this port with Japanese.

With a feeling of relief and great joy the American contingent boarded the "Gripsholm" to sail for the United States. They were glad to leave the confining quarters of the 14,000-ton "Asama" to board the giant 22,000-ton "Gripsholm."

Coming by the way of South America, the "Gripsholm" finally returned to this country on August 25, 1942. The full voyage back took a little over nine weeks.

Pattern for Young Diplomats

The former Ambassador to Japan is looked upon today by all ambitious career diplomats as the ideal prototype.

As a veteran of fourteen various posts in the United States diplomatic service, including four Ambassadorial missions, Mr. Grew has come to be regarded as the dean of career diplomats. His 41 years in that service started in 1904 as a Consular Clerk in Cairo and terminated in 1945 with the rank of Ambassador.

Mr. Grew is tall, lean, impressive and looks like the Hollywood idea of a perfect diplomat. His grey eyes twinkle with ready humor and he conveys an attentive look to everyone he meets. He has an excellent speaking voice and has made numerous public speeches in the past few years.

A Few Anecdotes

There are a few stories about Mr. Grew which have become widely circulated.

Mr. Grew tried several times to secure an appointment in the diplomatic service after his graduation from Harvard and failed to win an approval from President Theodore Roosevelt. Finally, one of Mr. Grew's sponsors told the President that Mr. Grew once shot a tiger in China. Whereupon President Roosevelt said "that's different" and then proceeded to appoint young Grew to his first diplomatic position.

In later years when Mr. Grew was the chairman of the examining board on the diplomatic service, he used to say to the candidates:

"You young men don't know how fortunate you are. All you have to do to get into the foreign service is to answer a few questions. I had to shoot a tiger."

As Ambassador to Japan during the years of 1932 to 1941, Mr. Grew's work was held in high esteem by both Washington and Tokyo. There was always a firm and definite method in his treatment of the Japanese, though he deplored the military machine of Japan and their aggressive military campaigns in Manchuria and China.

The courage of his diplomatic conviction is reflected in an incident that happened in Tokyo on October 19, 1939. This was at a meeting of the Japan-America Society. Foreign Minister Matsuoka preceded Mr. Grew on the program and immediately began to lash out at American foreign policy and interference in China. When Mr. Grew was called upon to speak, the listeners felt more than a little uneasy. But Mr. Grew proceeded to soundly chastize the harried Matsuoka for his rash statements and brusque conclusions.

When an Ambassador can rise in a foreign country and speak the unpleasant truth about the war that country is waging and yet do it without giving offense, he has acquired the last touch of diplomatic virtuosity.

During his long stay in Japan, Mr. Grew won not only the friendship of Japanese leaders but also their high respect.

Previous to Mr. Grew's appointment, the Tokyo post was always known as a "hot" spot in diplomatic circles. Six ambassadors came and went in the course of eleven years before Mr. Grew.

In the fall of 1945, Mr. Grew wrote a letter to President Truman which concluded with, "after forty-one years in the foreign service and being past the age of retirement, I feel that it is the proper time for me to lay down the responsibility of public office." In such fashion was terminated one of the most impressive careers of an American diplomat.

However, in recent years, as the leading authority and expert on Far Eastern affairs, Mr. Grew has been frequently called into Washington for his advice and counsel on many problems concerning Japan.

Bill Hosokawa:

FROM THE FRYING PAN

The Spadework of the JACL ADC

Denver, Colo. Judging from the caliber and earnestness of the witnesses who showed up to testify in favor of H.R. 5004, it well could have been a hearing in defense of something inviolable like the Constitution rather than on a relatively unpublicized bill to end discrimination in our naturalization and immigration laws.

The weight of testimony in favor of H.R. 5004 was overwhelming; the few cries raised against it were a hollow echo of the once-mighty voice of anti-Oriental racism.

Congress often fails to feel the public pulse, but this is one issue in which it must be made to heed what amounts to a mandate. Editorials in influential newspapers throughout the country have backed H.R. 5004 without qualification. As the Des Moines Register pointed out, "Congress could right an ancient wrong at no cost to anybody, and strike an effective blow in the world-wide propaganda war with Communist Russia by passing the Judd bill."

In noting the mass of opinion marshaled in favor of H.R. 5004, don't overlook the spadework undertaken by the JACL's Anti-Discrimination Committee (which you and you and you helped finance) and the Committee for Equality in Naturalization, of which Robert M. Cullum is secretary.

No matter how worthy a cause, public opinion ordinarily doesn't rally to its support unless its worthiness is brought to general attention. And that involves a lot of skillful maneuvering, expert timing and vigorous utilization of contacts cultivated over a long period.

Stalemate North of the Border

In contrast to the friendly reception accorded the principles behind Congressman Judd's 5004 is the situation in Canada where, apparently, factions of the government still are at war with Japan. Dr. Forrest E. LaViolette, writing in the April 21 issue of Far Eastern Survey, reports that "the settling of the war problem of the Japanese in Canada, although described by non-Japanese as a successful operation, has not progressed rapidly."

Dr. LaViolette, who was for a time WRA community analyst at Heart Mountain, notes that on

March 15, 1948, the Canadian parliament continued control over movements into and residence within the coastal defense zone as defined in 1942. This act of discrimination against Japanese Canadians was taken two and a half years after the war ended. But, for the first time, a termination date was set for the restrictions—March 31, 1949.

LaViolette quotes sources which indicate political pressure in British Columbia was largely responsible for the retention of restrictions, even though public opinion is ready to get the whole nasty mess tidied up. Many members of parliament are disgusted with British Columbian politicians and accepted the latest extension of restriction only because it set a termination date, LaViolette reports.

With due recognition of the differences in Canadian and American political machinery, it makes one wonder how much less successful we would have been in the United States if the Nisei did not have a vigorous and politically astute organization like the JACL to take up the cudgels.

The Time for Mothballs

This is the season in which we air out the blankets and send our winter woollens to the cleaner in preparation for summer storage. It's a lot of trouble and the cleaning bill puts a goodly bite on the budget. But it's necessary if the moths—what a banquet they can make of a soiled suit—are to be foiled.

Sometimes we get to wondering about the economic waste of having to live in a climate where one needs woollens for winter and lighter garments for summer. Two sets of clothing mean a capital investment put to use only half-time, a very uneconomical procedure, the fiscal experts say.

Yet, we've lived in places where there were only two seasons—the hot and dry, and the hot and wet—and we yearned for frost in the air and the kind of weather in which overcoats would be welcome. And because we like change, we'll tote the woollens down to the cleaner and hang the blankets up in the Colorado sun without grumbling. Things could be a lot worse.

Vagaries

Ruether

Terry Honda is now with the Washington bureau of the New York newspaper PM . . . Walter Ruether, United Auto Workers chief who was the target of a shotgun blast from a would-be assassin on March 19, is one of the leaders of the national campaign to abolish the ABC ban against Nisei and other non-Caucasians in bowling. The UAW, incidentally, was the first big union to openly welcome Nisei evacuee workers after the evacuation in 1932.

Moving Day . . .

The Japanese Canadian weekly, the New Canadian, has published its last issue in Winnipeg, Man., and will resume publication in Toronto, Ont., on May 12. The Canadian paper, in moving to Toronto, will be located in the city which now has the largest urban population of persons of Japanese ancestry in Canada. Prior to mass evacuation in 1942, the New Canadian was published in Vancouver, B.C. It moved to Kaslo, B.C., after the evacuation and then relocated in Winnipeg.

Quiz Show . . .

Masami Aizawa, a student at Columbia University, was a contestant on Bob Hawk's NBC quiz show last week . . . Min Yasui, Denver attorney and columnist for the Colorado Times, is on the Stassen bandwagon . . . Because of the large number of cases involved, Attorney Kenji Ito of Los Angeles has been mimeographing his briefs entered in the Los Angeles Superior court.

MINORITY WEEK

Scholarships

Several \$2000 graduate fellowships for study in race relations at the University of Chicago are being offered to persons who have demonstrated ability to do work of a high calibre in the field of race relations and intergroup problems. The fellowships are the Sigmund Livingston fellowships. Applications should be sent to the Committee on Fellowships and Scholarships, University of Chicago, Chicago 37, Illinois.

How to Spend \$22,000,000

How long does it take to spend \$22,000,000? The Julius Rosenwald fund, which will be brought to an end on June 30, spent that sum during the past 31 years.

During that time the fund distributed \$5,000,000 for the building of rural schools for Negroes in cooperation with southern states and counties; \$2,000,000 for the development of health services for Negroes; \$1,500,000 for pay clinics and other facilities for persons of moderate means and the establishment of health insurance (Blue Cross is a direct result of this effort); \$2,000,000 for fellowships for advanced training of Negroes and southern whites; \$3,000,000 for general work in race relations; \$4,000,000 for general education and social agencies.

One requirement of the fund, according to founder Rosenwald, was that its principal and interest should be spent within 25 years of his death. The fund was actually brought to an end earlier than required.

Publication

"Trends" is the name of a new monthly publication issued by the Unitarian Service Committee, Southwest Area Office, McAllen, Texas, to bring out problems of Anglo-Latin relations in Texas.

The editors state that barriers between persons of Anglo-American and Latin-American backgrounds in Texas operate to the disadvantage of the state and its communities.

"We recognize the division that exists and propose to illustrate the problems created by this disunity through an examination of current trends in particular areas of social relations," they say.

Far Afield

University of California psychologists are about to make a scientific study of race prejudice in South Africa, where six major racial groups complicate the social and economic structure.

"Miss Subway"

Pretty Thelma Porter, psychology student at Brooklyn college, is this month's "Miss Subway" for the New York subway system. She is the first Negro girl chosen for this title.

Nisei USA: The Serisawas Come Home

Continued from Page 4

iner were similar. All found a new sensitivity in his work.

Millier's favorite paintings were "Ilyana," a portrait of a girl in a yellow jacket, "Spring in Woodstock," the sole landscape; "Michael," a portrait of a young boy, and "Hobby Horse," ridden by the artist's young daughter, Mar.

In a letter this week Sueo Serisawa spoke of his work.

"I think the experience of living in New York was the biggest factor in the development of my work," he said.

At present, in Los Angeles, Serisawa gives one whole day and two evenings for teaching. Most of his day classes are composed of GI students. The night classes are full of Hollywood personalities, some of them dilettantes who are painting because everyone is painting in Hollywood this year, and some, like Lew Ayres and Sigrid Gurie, serious students.

This summer Serisawa will teach at Claremont college for six weeks.

In the attractive booklet which has been published by the Dalzell Hatfield Galleries for the Serisawa exhibition is this comment:

"A transitional period in an artist's work should result in his retaining the solid achievement of his earlier painting and combining that with the advances he has made technically, intellectually and spiritually. It should come as naturally as a seed sends out roots, puts forth branches, and finally blossoms. Never should it come from a desire on the artists part to be different, to 'go modern,' or to join a 'time-style.' In Serisawa's case, transition came as the natural result of advanced study and broader experience; to be informed, it is apparent that he has lost none of the grace and poetry that distinguished his earlier work, but has added to it richness, depth, and more rhythmic design through surer control of plastic means."

Washington Attorney Discusses Issues in Takahashi Test Case

WASHINGTON, D.C.—Legal issues involved in the Takahashi case, just reviewed last week by the U.S. Supreme Court, were outlined by Charles A. Horsky, one of Washington's leading young constitutional lawyers, at the regular monthly meeting of the local JACL chapter on Saturday, April 24. Mr. Horsky, one of the counsel in the Takahashi litigation, is associated with the well known law firm of Covington, Burling, Rublee, Acheson and Shorb. Dean Acheson, one of its senior members, argued the case with A. L. Wirin, JACL legal counsel.

Tracing the history of the litigation, Mr. Horsky explained how the issues in the Takahashi controversy are different from the Oyama alien land law case, which the Supreme Court decided in January, although both stem from legislation passed years ago by the U. S. Congress which made Orientals and Pacific Island peoples ineligible to citizenship. In this connection, he pointed out that the work of the JACL in trying to secure remedial legislation in our naturalization and immigration laws could not be over-emphasized. Once the classification on citizenship is eliminated, the legal basis for practically all of the anti-Japanese legislation would be destroyed, he said.

Mr. Horsky impressed his listeners with the statement that court litigations are expensive and time consuming, and that the JACL's legislative program directed toward passage of legislation ending inequities in our nationality laws was the right approach for securing equal rights and equal protection of the laws. Although declining to

predict how the Supreme Court might decide in the Takahashi case, he called attention to the fact that in the Oyama case four of the justices had expressed themselves in favor of invalidating the whole structure of the California Alien Land Law. Two of the four justices, he recalled, lashed out against the statutes which Takahashi's counsels had brought to the Supreme Court for a test last week. He said he expected a decision, however, by the end of June when the court adjourns for the summer.

JACL ADC activities in Washington during the week of April 18-24 were also described by Mike Masaoka, national legislative director of the JACL Anti-Discrimination Committee. The Supreme Court hearings on the Takahashi case on April 21 were preceded by House subcommittee hearings on the Judd immigration and naturalization bill. These two developments were "momentous," he emphasized, pointing out that hearings on the Judd bill marked the first time since the passage of the Exclusion Act in 1924 that a Congressional body has reopened the Japanese naturalization and immigration question.

While the JACL and other groups interested in the passage of this major piece of legislation have a long way to go, Mr. Masaoka noted that much progress had been made. The House subcommittee hearings, particularly the testimony of Joseph C. Grew, former envoy to Japan and Undersecretary of State, in favor of the Judd bill have aroused considerable sympathy and interest, he said. At the same time, it was pointed out opposition is developing on the West Coast.

Meanwhile, Bill Himel, chairman of the program committee, announced a schedule of activities for the JACL in the coming months. In May, a meeting devoted to "membership participation," in which four Nisei of Washington will present interesting highlights in their unusual vocations, is scheduled. The meeting in June is to feature as speaker Mordecai Johnson, president of Howard University, one of the nation's leading Negro schools. He is expected to bring along members of his student body for a joint meeting. A picnic is planned for Sunday, July 18.



Here are the Oriental American members of Hawaii's Bowling Ambassadors who are now completing a tour of the United States. They are (left to right) Ed Matsueda, Tad Nagasawa, Taro Miyasato, Roy Ah Nee and Stanley Lai. Photo by George Tanaka, Detroit.

Corky Kawasaki Honored at Chicago Testimonial Dinner

CHICAGO, Ill.—Corky T. Kawasaki, executive secretary of the Chicago Resettlers Committee, was honored by the Japanese community of Chicago at an impressive testimonial dinner held on April 23 at Younker's Restaurant and attended by 125 persons including representatives from many civic organizations.

Kawasaki, whose pre-war home was Seattle, is leaving his position with the local service and welfare organization after serving more than two and one-half years as its executive. His new position will be with the American Friends Service Committee (AFSC) on a coast-to-coast Japan relief program.

Toastmaster for the evening was Thomas Masuda, Nisei attorney, who was introduced by Jack Nakagawa, chairman of the Japanese American Council of Chicago (JAC) which sponsored the event. Speakers included Rev. Andrew Oyama, Mrs. Setsuko Nishi, Ryoichi Fujii and Noboru Honda.

Among the many letters and wires to Kawasaki read by Masuda were those from Earle Edwards, executive secretary of the Chicago office of AFSC; Mari Sabusawa, president of the Chicago JACL; and Thomas H. Wright, executive director of the Chicago Commission on Human Relations.

Gifts from the City-wide Recreation Committee, the Chicago JACL and the Midwest JACL office were presented to Kawasaki who was also recipient of a testimonial plaque presented by Nakagawa on behalf of the JACL.

Talented violinist Teruko Akagi and popular baritone Kaoru Inouye, both accompanied by Helen Mayeda, and Jimmie Ogisaka with his harmonica lent additional color to the program, which was arranged by Harry Mayeda.

Pocatello Chooses Queen Candidate

POCATELLO, Ida.—Betty Tominaga will represent the Pocatello area in the national JACL convention queen contest in September. She was selected from among a number of candidates on April 16. The local candidates were selected by a contest committee headed by Masa Tsukamoto, general chairman. He was assisted by Ike Kawamura, Jiro Yamada, Fred Tominaga and Joe Sato. Other candidates were Amy Kawamura, Mickie Nakashima, Suzie Tominaga and Hanaye Yamamoto. The winning contestant is a graduate of Thomas high school and a Salt Lake City business college. She lives in Pingree, Ida.

Kazue Sekiya Joins Organist Guild

FRESNO, Calif.—Kazue Sekiya has been elected into membership of the San Joaquin Valley Chapter of the American Guild of Organists. The Guild is the only national body of organists and has more than 125 chapters throughout the United States. Their objectives are to advance the cause of worthy church music and raise the standard of efficiency of organists.

Hawaiian Bowlers Win Matches in Nation's Capital

WASHINGTON—Hawaii's Ambassadors, now touring the United States in the interests of fair play in bowling, defeated the Maple Edge and Bethesda teams during their stay in Washington on April 20 and 21.

They defeated Maple Edge, 2677 to 2662. The Oriental Americans from Hawaii had the following scores: Ed Matsueda 562, Roy Ah Nee 545, Tad Nagasawa 470, Taro Miyasato 535 and Stanley Lai 565.

They rolled the following score against Bethesda: Bill Mood 548, Ed Matsueda 560, Tad Nagasawa 580, Taro Miyasato 608 and Stanley Lai 576. Matsueda's 226 was the individual high game, while Miyasato and Lai had 223 games. Gephardt's 622 for Bethesda was the high series for the match and he also took honors with a 234 high game.

The scores were: Hawaii, 901, 964, 1007—2872; Bethesda, 984, 954, 896—2834.

Marriage

POCATELLO, Ida. — Mr. and Mrs. S. Nakashima of Pocatello have announced the marriage of their daughter, Junko, to Henry Yamashita, also of Pocatello.

Two Mexican Nisei Girls May Enter Olympics

LOS ANGELES—The Rala Shimpo reported this week that two Mexican girls of Japanese ancestry are given a good chance of making the Mexican girls Olympic team which will go to London this summer.

At the Olympic trials in Mexico City on April 4 and 5, Elen Atsumi, who won three first places in the 27th National track meet at Vera Cruz recently, won three individual championships and virtually assured herself a place on the Mexican team.

Miss Atsumi hurled the javelin for a new Mexican record of 30.74 meters, won the 80-meter hurdles in 15.7 and jumped 1.10 meter 20 in the high jump. A teammate, Tayeko Chiriguchi, took second place in the hurdles and the javelin throw.

Two Nisei Married In Tokyo Rites

TOKYO, Japan—Miss Mary Nanbara was wed to Tomoo Ogita in ceremonies at St. Luke's chapel in Tokyo on April 20. The bride, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Rinsuke Nanbara of Gering, Nebraska, was formerly with the Federal Communications Commission in Washington, D. C., and is now employed by the Civil Transportation Section of GHQ. The groom, son of Mr. Iwa Ogita of Los Angeles, is with the Civil Information and Education Section.

Mrs. Joe Ikuta, sister of the bride, was matron of honor, while Yoshiaki Ogita, brother of the groom, served as best man. Bridesmaids were Mrs. Henry Masuda and Miss Jane Sundelof, and ushers were Messrs. Jun Aramaki, Roy Endo, Henry Masuda, and K. Sameshima. Mr. Joe Ikuta gave the bride away. A reception was held at the Industrial Club of Tokyo, with music provided by a 12-piece orchestra.

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Elmer Smith Will Talk to CCU On Utah Nisei

Prof. Elmer R. Smith of the anthropology and sociology department of the University of Utah will discuss the situation of Nisei in Utah at the Council for Civic Unity meeting Thursday, May 6, at 8 p. m. at Covenant House.

Prof. Smith recently completed a study on the Japanese population of Utah for the Viking foundation.

A special invitation has been issued to Nisei and members of the Japanese American Citizens League.

Long Beach Ends Fund Campaign

LONG BEACH, Calif.—Successful conclusion of a fund campaign for the Anti-Discrimination Committee and the JACL Legal Defense Fund was reported here April 12 at a cabinet meeting of the Long Beach JACL.

The sum of \$1500 was raised for the ADC and \$500 for the Legal Defense Fund.

Formal presentation of \$100 from the Pacific Southwest Legal Defense Fund to the Fishermen's Association was also made.

The meeting was called by President Fred Ikeguchi.

Wedding Reception

POCATELLO, Ida. — One hundred and fifty guests attended a wedding reception Saturday, April 17, for Mr. and Mrs. Satoru Konma at the Tyhee recreation hall.

The bride is the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. T. Tsukamoto. The groom is the son of Mr. and Mrs. K. Konma of Seattle.

The young couple will make their home in Pocatello after a brief visit in Seattle.

Engagement

POCATELLO, Ida.—Mr. and Mrs. N. Kato of Pocatello announce the engagement of Mr. Kato's sister, Sachi, to Joe Kumagai, son of Mr. T. Kumagi of Blackfoot, Idaho.

Spokane JACL's President Wins Art Show Prizes

The Spokane chapter of the JACL reported this week that its president, Edward Tsutakawa, recently won two prizes in the water color division on April 18 at the Pacific Northwest Art Exhibit. He was awarded first place with "Downtown Skyline" and third place with "Spur Track."

Ed Tsutakawa, who has been painting seven years, majored in art at the University of Washington and is now one of the partners in the Associated Artists of Spokane.

The annual Pacific Northwest art exhibit draws many entries from professional artists in the Pacific Northwest States, and its awards are highly prized.

The Associated Artists make up advertising copy for a number of firms in Spokane and a great deal of their work appears regularly in the local newspapers and on advertising billboards.

Kurihara Named YPCC Chairman

FRESNO, Calif. — Lloyd Kurihara of Visalia, president of the Reedley Fellowship, was named chairman of the 1949 Fresno sectional YPCC at the 18th annual conference held here Sunday, April 25.

Some 200 delegates from the San Joaquin valley were in attendance with Terry Iyama and June Sugimoto, official delegates, representing the coast YPCC, and ministers from central California.

Dr. Hugh Vernon White of the Pacific School of Religion spoke at the closing service.

Kurihara will be assisted by a cabinet comprised of Mas Konatsu, president; Betty Wake, 1st vice president; Betty Wake, 2nd vice president; Ann Ohki, Livingston, recording secretary; Yuri Matsumoto, Fresno, corresponding secretary; Yosh Nauchi, Hanford, treasurer; Ethel Tomo, Selma, historian; and Chikaki Renge, Fresno, publicity.

Japanese Canadians In Japan Receive Permits to Return

GREENWOOD, B. C.—A number of Canadians of Japanese ancestry who were stranded in Japan during the war have received official approval to return to Canada, the British Columbia chapter of the Japanese Canadian Citizens Association reported this week.

The JCCA group said an official of the immigration department in Vancouver had advised that a number of applications from Japanese Canadians in Japan to return had been approved by Ottawa provided the papers of the applicants are in order.

It was recalled the National JCCA recently had announced that Canadian-born persons in Japan are qualified to return to Canada provided they have not prejudiced their status through military service.

Speaks at Chicago JACL Meeting

CHICAGO, Ill. — Samuel Bernstein, commissioner of placement and unemployment compensation in Illinois, said here that there is a wide misconception that unemployment compensation is a relief measure.

"Like insurance," he said, "one collects what he invests in the form of the employees' weekly or monthly Social Security deductions. It should not be looked upon as a relief measure."

Wedding

CORTEZ, Calif.—The wedding of Miss Mary Shikano of Centerville and Mr. Kazumi Kajioka of Cortez took place Saturday afternoon, Aug. 24, at the Cortez Presbyterian church with the Rev. Isamu Nakamura officiating.

The groom is the first vice president of the local JACL and an advisor to the Cortez Young People's society.

Mrs. Helen Yuge was the pianist. Sumi Kawamura sang "O Promise Me" and "Because."

Vital Statistics

BIRTHS

To Mr. and Mrs. George Ushijima a girl, Lynn, on April 7 in Alameda, Calif.

To Mr. and Mrs. George Hiroshi Nishioka a girl, Harriet Fukiko, on April 21 in San Jose, Calif.

To Mr. and Mrs. Masami Taketa a girl, Terrie, on April 21 in San Jose.

To Mr. and Mrs. George Kiyoshi Nakahara a girl on March 30 in Fresno.

To Mr. and Mrs. Yukimi Yamamoto a girl on March 29 in Sanger, Calif.

To Mr. and Mrs. Roy R. Kondo a boy on March 30 in Sanger.

To Mr. and Mrs. George T. Okada a boy on April 21 in Seattle.

To Mr. and Mrs. Mitsugi Uyeno, Penryn, Calif., a girl on April 19.

To Mr. and Mrs. Masami Dobashi a girl on April 22 in San Francisco.

To Mr. and Mrs. Tadamasu M. Okubo a girl on April 18 in San Francisco.

To Mr. and Mrs. Taka Al Ono, 538 1/2 Highlands, Kansas City, Mo., a boy, Gregory Dale Ono, on April 3.

To Mr. and Mrs. Katsumi Hasegawa a girl on April 18 in Los Angeles.

To Mr. and Mrs. Fred Kazuo Suto a girl on April 23 in Los Angeles.

To Mr. and Mrs. Jack Tagawa a girl on April 23 in Los Angeles.

To Mr. and Mrs. Richard Sato a girl on April 23 in Los Angeles.

To Mr. and Mrs. Ray Okura a boy on April 23 in Los Angeles.

To Mr. and Mrs. Tetsuo Furuya, Pasadena, Calif., a boy on April 25.

To Mr. and Mrs. Masao Ichimura, Culver City, Calif., a boy on April 25.

To Mr. and Mrs. Tadashi Imai a boy on April 25 in Los Angeles.

To Mr. and Mrs. Ted Kawachi a girl on April 18 in Los Angeles.

To Mr. and Mrs. Harry Hashimoto, Culver City, Calif., a boy on April 18.

To Mr. and Mrs. Isamu Myose a girl on April 16 in Los Angeles.

To Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Fujiwara, Chino, Calif., a boy on April 21.

To Mr. and Mrs. Jack Kunitomi a girl on April 16 in Los Angeles.

To Mr. and Mrs. Tadashi Tsukimoto a boy on April 16 in Los Angeles.

To Mr. and Mrs. Toshio C. Sada a boy on April 12 in San Francisco.

To Mr. and Mrs. Masayoshi Kawaguchi a boy on April 16 in Los Angeles.

To Mr. and Mrs. George Ishihara, Santa Monica, Calif., a girl on April 16.

To Mr. and Mrs. Joe Y. Uyeda, Loomis, Calif., a boy on April 13.

To Mr. and Mrs. Masao Yamamoto, Clovis, Calif., a girl on March 2.

DEATHS

Kintaro Asano, 69, on April 22 in Los Angeles.

Mrs. Kata Kawahara, 81, on April 22 in San Jose, Calif.

Isao Machigashira, 25, on April 13 in Canal Zone, Panama.

Kura Ito (Mrs. Sakazo Ito), 68, on April 20 in Fresno.

Maro Shimizu on April 23 in New York City.

MARRIAGES

Aileen Shigeno Yumiba to George Akagi on April 25 in Los Angeles.

Sumiye Naito of Reedley to Kiyoshi Okita on April 25 in Los Angeles.

Sadako Matsuura to Ty Kajimoto on April 17 in Salt Lake City.

Tamako Sakai of Courtland to

Los Angeles Issei Leaves for Japan

LOS ANGELES — A wrinkled man flew out of Los Angeles Airport yesterday, the Los Angeles Times reported on April 24, bound for his birthplace in Japan where he will wait death to overtake him.

The Times identified the man as Chiyokichi Satow, 56, who left his home in Fukushima in 1916 to live in Los Angeles. The years flew by, and Satow's wife and daughter came from Japan on a visit, but returned without Satow who likes it here. Then came a doctor's warning. The days remaining were few and numbered. If Satow wanted to see his family again, he'd better go now.

So he locked the house at 1020 S. Dewey Ave., climbed the ramp of the plane and bade goodbye to his Los Angeles friends.

Snake River JACL To Fete Graduates

WEISER, Ida. — All 1947 and 1948 Nisei graduates of the eight high schools in this area will be honored at a JACL banquet dance tentatively set for Thursday, May 20, at the Washington hotel.

Mrs. Masako Sugai and Joe Saito will be chairmen for the event, assisted by the following committee members: Mary Wakasugi, invitations; Mrs. Bobbie Watanabe, publicity; Shiz Harada, reservations; Tom Iseri, finances; Henry Watanabe, program; Shig Hironaka, dance; and Beulah Shigeno, reception committee.

Baptist Fellowship

CHICAGO—The Young People's Fellowship of the First Baptist church will hold its 1948 advance on June 5 and 6, according to Fred Ohi, public relations chairman. It will be held at the Duncan YMCA camp near Round Lake, Wis.

The registration charge will be \$8.50 for two days, including transportation.

George Kita, general chairman, will be assisted by the following committee: Tsugi Ieri and Jean Mouri, registration; John Ura, transportation; Kiyo Kikuchi, worship; Harry Hasegawa, recreation; Zip Toyama, discussion; Mas Miyaji, banquet; and Ohi, publicity.

Yoshito Miyamoto on April 24 in Sacramento.

Hisako Tsuchi to George Toshimi Shintaku on April 25 in Los Angeles.

Annabelle Ariyoshi to Willie Kai on April 18 in Los Angeles.

Toshiko Watanabe to George Shimizu on April 18 in Seattle.

Larrie Yamaguchi to Mike Kudo on April 18 in Chicago.

Sachiko Morikawa to Minoru Honda on April 4 in Chicago.

Takako Hirai to Ben Hattori in Chicago.

Noriko Miyazawa to Shoji Yumikura in Chicago.

Alice Ikegami to Kizumi Tsuma on April 4 in Chicago.

Sue Miyauchi to Theodore Arai in Chicago.

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Bussei Talent Show To be Produced

FRESNO, Calif.—The CC YBA will present "Bussei in Review," a talent show, on Saturday, May 29, at the Lincoln school. Fifteen chapters will participate in the production.

Willy Suda, Fred Nishida, Robert Kimura, Sumio Kubo and Kazue Sekiya have been named to the talent show planning committee.

Four chapters in the CC YBA have been designated to act as the working committee. They are Selma, Reedley, Fowler and Fresno. They will be in charge of ticket sales, publicity, stage handling and costumes. Committee members are Ben Matsui, Takami Misaki, Chiye Kono, Kimi Kotsubo, Masako Tanaka, Mike Iwatsubo, George Tanaka, Hank Hosaka, Michi Nakagawa, Tom Doi, Shigeko Masuda, Hiroko Kamiyama, Kazuo Tachino, Jimmy Jinkawa, Eloise Shimizu, Clara Honda, Jean Ninomiya, Chi-yoko Fujimura and Yoshi Tanaka.

Art work for the show will be produced under direction of Julia Ikawa.

Special Service

CHICAGO—The Rev. Chiaki Kuzuhara will present a pictorial sermon at special Mother's day services at the Ellis community center.

Rev. Kuzuhara was noted for his pictorial Biblical presentations throughout the west coast before the war. He is associate pastor at the Japanese Christian church at Moody.

The special Mother's day services will begin at the Sunday morning 11 o'clock service on May 9. A buffet luncheon of Japanese dishes will be served, and a program of fellowship will follow. The service is open to both Issei and Nisei members of the community.

Student Directory Compiled by NICC

DENVER—A 17-page directory of Nisei students in the Rocky Mountain region has been released for distribution by the Nisei Intermountain Collegiate Conference.

Fifteen colleges in the area are listed, with 248 Nisei students. Of the Nisei 154 are men. Denver university has the largest number with 89 students, followed by Colorado university with 64. Hawaiian Nisei predominate among out-of-state Nisei with 21 enrolled.

The booklet, which sells for 25 cents, may be purchased by writing to the NICC at 615 E & C building, Denver.

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Tainted Sauce Victims Given Cash Awards

SACRAMENTO—Four Japanese American families whose members were poisoned through consumption of tainted soya bean sauce last July have received nearly \$6000 in the settlement of damage claims, Attorney Henry Taketa reported last week.

Mrs. Sumi Matsumoto and her family of six members in Palo Alto received \$2000 from an insurance company representing the Staley Manufacturing company of Decatur, Ill., who produced the tainted soya sauce. Taketa said that Mrs. Matsumoto, who was the most seriously stricken, was awarded \$800 while \$1200 was awarded the rest of her family.

A settlement of \$650 is expected for Joe Oshita.

Mrs. Konme Hayashi of San Jose and her family of five have been granted \$1000.

Hideo Nishimoto and two members of his family, residents of Penryn, Calif., have been awarded \$750 each by the insurance firm.

(More than 100 cases have been filed in Los Angeles Superior court for damages as the result of poisoning from the use of tainted soya sauce. Several cases also have been filed in the Third district court in Salt Lake City.)

Engagement Told

CHICAGO—The engagement of Tatsie Miyaji, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. C. M. Miyaji, to Fred Ogino was announced at a dinner April 23 in the Pine room of Youngers. The dinner was given by the bride-to-be's parents. Relatives and close friends attended.

Work Campers Set Coming Events

CHICAGO — Coming events scheduled by the Work Campers of the Ellis community center were announced recently as follows:

May 7: splash party, Hyde Park YMCA; May 14: remodeling project and business meeting; May 21: "Steps Toward Marriage," lecture, Mrs. Hartrich; May 28: music appreciation night June 4: stunt night; June 11: tentative joint meeting with First Baptist Young People's Fellowship; June 18: business meeting; June 25: meeting and social; July 2: election; July 9: weenie bake and installation of new cabinet.

Alameda JACL Plans Benefit Movie Show

ALAMEDA, Calif. — To raise funds for its treasury, the Alameda JACL will sponsor a benefit Japanese movie program on Sunday, May 23, at the local Buddhist hall. It will be the chapter's first fundraising effort since its reactivation last fall.

The committee in charge of the program will be headed by Ruzzy Maeyama. He will be assisted by Taizo Imura, Sam Narahara, Teri Takano and George Ushijima.

At the recent general meeting, 19 chapter members registered for the June primary election.

Takeno Urges Support for Bill

DENVER—Support for HR 5004, Judd naturalization bill, was urged by Roy M. Takeno, regional JACL ADC director, at the constitutional convention of the National Students association at the University of Colorado in Boulder on April 24. He asked the convention to pass a resolution endorsing the measure. The student conference included delegates from Colorado, Wyoming and Utah.

Plan Reburial Rites For Nisei Soldier In Salt Lake City

Pfc. Kazuo Mitani, who was killed in France on January, 18, 1945, as he guarded a mountain outpost, will be laid to final rest in the Salt Lake City cemetery on Wednesday, May 5.

He is the first Nisei soldier, killed in action, to be returned to the intermountain region.

The Atomic post, VFW, will offer final military tribute to the Nisei American at the graveside rites. Glen Thompson, commander, will be in charge of services.

Rosary services for the Nisei will be held Tuesday, 8 p. m., at the Buddhist church, with the Rev. C. H. Terakawa officiating. Friends of the former soldier are invited to attend.

The body will be at the Joseph William Taylor mortuary, 125 No. Main st., on Wednesday, from 1:30 p. m. The funeral cortege will leave at 2 p. m. for the cemetery. Final rites will be administered by the Rev. Terakawa.

The body of Pfc. Mitani was returned to the states on the USAT John L. McCarty, which docked in Brooklyn about three weeks ago. The remains of two other Nisei were on board, those of Sgt. James S. Karatsu and Sgt. Masa Sakamoto, both of whose families live in California.

Pfc. Mitani is survived by his parents, Mr. and Mrs. G. Mitani, 1115 South Ninth East st., and one brother, Harry.

Reburial Ceremony Held for Remains of Nisei Infantryman

SAN BRUNO, Calif.—Pfc. Joseph H. Kato, killed on Oct. 16, 1944, in the rescue of the "Lose Battalion" of Texas in the battle of Bruyeres, France, was returned to rest on his native California soil at the Golden Gate national cemetery at San Bruno on April 29.

Pfc. Kato, whose home is at Warm Springs, Calif., volunteered for service with the armed forces in February, 1942, just before his family was evacuated from their Warm Springs home to the Tanforan assembly center at San Bruno and subsequently transferred to the Topaz Relocation center in Central Utah. His brother Henry also saw service overseas.

About 65 persons attended the first reburial rites for a Nisei in northern California. Representatives from the Japanese American Citizens League, Townsend Harris Post American Legion, Kikaku Kisei Domei and the Civil Rights Defense Union of Northern California were also present.

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President Truman Signs Bills To Legalize Stay of 3 Aliens

WASHINGTON, D.C.—President Truman has signed private bills permitting three more Japanese aliens to reside permanently in the United States, the Washington office of the JACL Anti-Discrimination Committee reported April 23. Congress meanwhile has approved another measure granting a fourth Japanese alien a similar privilege, but it has yet to be acted upon by the President. The bills were made into law on April 17.

All of them were up for deportation, but their stay was extended pending Congressional disposition of private legislation on their behalf. Of the three aided by the private laws, two are aliens who came to this country as students but who stayed on after the war and aided U.S. military intelligence in the war against their mother country. The other is the Japanese-born wife of a Nisei and a mother of four children, the oldest of whom is a volunteer member of the armed forces of the United States. The fourth is an Issei who has resided in this country almost continuously for 40 years, but who has been staying here the past 20 years on a merchant's status.

They are Hayato Harris Ozawa, 38, of Pasadena, California, who until a year ago was in the employ of the Army Map Service in Washington, D.C.; ex-Technical Sergeant Tsuyoshi Matsumoto, a Japanese instructor at the Military Intelligence Service Language School at Monterey, Calif.; Mrs. Mitsui M. Kobayashi, of Honeyville, Utah; and Gentaro Takahashi, of Highland Park, Michigan. Private bills for their relief were introduced respectively by Representative Carl Hinshaw, (R) of California; Representative Francis E. Walter, (D) of Pennsylvania; Congressman Walter Granger, (D) of Utah; and Senator Arthur Vandenberg, (R) of Michigan.

Mr. Ozawa entered map intelligence in May, 1944, and served with the Army until a year ago, during which time he won the admiration of his superiors by his extraordinary service and loyalty to American ideals. Married to a Nisei, he has two children born in this country.

Ex-sergeant Matsumoto entered this country as a minister in 1937. When the Army agreed to accept Japanese aliens for military serv-

ice he applied for induction. He was not inducted however until a year later, too late to receive the benefits of a law by which he could become an American citizen. His papers had been mislaid. Immigration authorities in the general tightening of immigration laws began deportation proceedings as the former U.S. Army sergeant on the ground that his status as a volunteer had expired. In view of his meritorious service with the Army, a bill was introduced to allow him to live here permanently.

Mrs. Kobayashi, a long time resident of this country, has been subject to deportation for nearly two years since immigration authorities instituted proceedings on the ground that she was not in possession of valid immigration papers at the time of her entry. Her stay was requested by Congressman Granger since enforced separation from her four children would entail great hardships on her family. She is married to a Japanese American.

Mr. Takahashi, whose private measure was passed by both the House and Senate last week, is the father of six native-born children. He first came to the United States in 1907, but in 1926 returned to his native land and re-entered the following year as a treaty merchant.

Enactment of legislation aiding these four aliens was made possible by the JACL ADC which was instrumental in securing the introduction of these private bills and in seeing them through both Houses for signature by the Chief Executive.

Directory

WEISER, Ida.—A directory of all persons of Japanese ancestry of eastern Oregon and Boise valley will be released shortly. It was prepared by the Snake River JACL and the Portland chapter.

Some 700 families, comprising 2,000 individuals, are listed.

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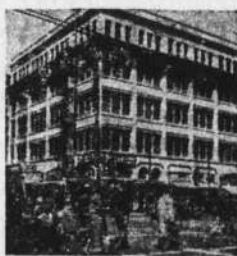
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