



House Passes Judd Naturalization Bill



Mike M. Masaoka, legislative director of JACL ADC, discusses the equality in naturalization and immigration bill with Rep. Francis Walter, D., Pa., shortly before the House's vote this week approving the measure. Rep. Walter is a strong supporter of legislation to open the way to citizenship for 90,000 Japanese and other racially ineligible aliens now residing in the United States.—Photo by Vincent A. Finnigan, Washington, D. C.

First Japanese American Wins Appointment to U. S. Naval Academy at Annapolis

RENTON, Wash.—The first Nisei in history to be appointed to the U. S. Naval Academy at Annapolis was named on March 1 when Takeshi Yoshihara, 17, a senior at Renton high school, won the appointment on the basis of civil service competitive examinations.

Eight years ago young Takeshi, then nine years of age, was one of 115,000 persons of Japanese ancestry who were evacuated from the Pacific coast under military orders.

Young Yoshihara accompanied his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Buichi Yoshihara of Renton, to the Pu-yallup assembly center and the Minidoka relocation center in Idaho.

The Yoshiharas returned to the State of Washington in 1945 and made their home at Renton.

The Renton high school senior was born in Selleck, Wash.

His appointment was made by Rep. Thor C. Tollefson, R. Wash., on the basis of competitive examinations.

Masaoka Voices Nisei Gratitude For House Action on Judd Bill

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Persons of Japanese ancestry throughout the United States and Hawaii are gratified that the House of Representatives gave such overwhelming approval to the Judd bill.

This observation was made on March 2 by Mike Masaoka, JACL Anti-Discriminative Committee national legislative director, whose primary personal efforts for almost three years have been devoted to the ultimate passage of a bill for equality in immigration and naturalization laws of this nation.

"I know," he said, "that from the loneliest farm in Hawaii to the crowded streets of New York persons of Japanese ancestry are gratified and thankful for the overwhelming support given to the Judd bill."

It is even more remarkable when one realizes that not a voice was raised in opposition to the basic idea of giving equal rights in immigration and naturalization to all the peoples of the Orient.

Every speaker on the floor of the House during the debate had nothing but praise for the record of Japanese in American life.

"This," he said, rather proudly, "is a direct manifestation of the high regard in which the nation's top law-makers hold the fine contributions Japanese Americans and their parents have made to the idea and spirit of democracy in the United States."

"I can say this," he added, "that not only the living, but those who

gave their lives in combat, have received their greatest compliment from the American people—recognition that they, too, are a loyal, vital and welcome group within this nation."

Mr. Masaoka pointed out that the success of the bill in the House "is by no means due solely to the JACL or to JACL ADC. It's true that we have done much work, but we were able to only because JACL chapters throughout America, volunteer workers, friends, contributors and the Issei community in general did even more work on their own level."

With the bill now going to the Senate, Mr. Masaoka said the JACL AADC will concentrate its major energy towards securing a speedy and favorable consideration of the Judd bill.

"We cannot work alone now, though, any more than we could yesterday," he said. "The final goal of so many of us is in sight. We must redouble our work."

"I ask every person in the United States and Hawaii who is interested in equality in immigration and naturalization to continue giving every support to this bill. We need your help."

"More than ever, the Japanese community in American life must put forth the final effort, in work, in support, in financial aid, so that before the year is out we can all take pride in a job well done, a job in which everyone has played a part," Mr. Masaoka said.

Texas Nisei Asks Court to Approve Change in Name

SAN JOSE, Calif. — Alfredo Nakahara this week filed a petition in Superior court to change his name to Fred Grijalva Caballero.

Nakahara, born at Pharr, Tex., on Jan. 7, 1927, said he was raised by his maternal grandparents since infancy and has used the name of Caballero. He wanted to use it legally.

He was represented by Attorney Wayne M. Kanemoto.

Nine Strandeers Seek Restoration Of Citizenship

Cases Set Before U.S. Judge Mathes In Los Angeles

LOS ANGELES — Nine Nisei will ask for restoration of their American citizenship, lost during the war, when their cases come to trial in Los Angeles May 17.

All of them are strandeers in Japan. Their cases were set for trial by U. S. District Judge William C. Mathes.

Two of the Nisei, Toshiye Nishida and Yukiko Nakanishi, lost their citizenship when they renounced it when living at the Tule Lake relocation center. Both went to Japan following their renunciation.

Five of the Nisei, who served in the Japanese army and navy, assert their military service was forced upon them. They are Toshio Watanabe, Minoru Furukawa, Tomio Ito and Katsumi Mayemura, who served in the army, and Naru Yamamoto, who was drafted into the navy.

Also set for trial is the case of Lily Yamaguchi, who lost her citizenship because she was employed as a teacher in the government school in Japan. She has claimed that she accepted her job without realizing that it would result in the loss of her citizenship.

The last case is that of Yutaka Tokuda, who voted in a Japanese election.

The Nisei are represented by A. L. Wirin.

TOMI KANAZAWA GIVEN KIMONO FOR BUTTERFLY ROLE

SAN FRANCISCO — Tomi Kanazawa, California-born soprano who is singing the role of Cho-Cho-San in three performances of the Puccini opera, "Mme. Butterfly," by the Pacific Opera company at the War Memorial Opera house this spring, has been presented with a beautiful Japanese kimono especially made for the operatic role by the Japan Silk association.

The kimono was made for the performances of the Puccini opera last year and arrangements were made by the Nichi-Bei Times of San Francisco to have the gown presented to Miss Kanazawa.

The presentation was made to Miss Kanazawa at a ceremony in the Crystal Room of the Whitcomb Hotel by Col. Melvin McCreary, aide to General Mark W. Clark, commanding general of the Sixth Army.

Grounded at Salt Lake City for several hours on her air trip from New York, she arrived in San Francisco on March 1 a few hours before the tea.

Yuki Toya Named As Queen Candidate

WEST LOS ANGELES, Calif.—Yuki Toya, 23, will represent the Southern District Young Buddhist league as its candidate in the queen contest at the Western Young Buddhists' convention in Fresno on April 30 and May 1.

Measure to Open Citizenship To Issei Gains Overwhelming Approval of Representatives

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The House on March 1 passed by overwhelming voice vote the Judd bill (HR 199) for equality in immigration and naturalization. The bill now goes to the Senate.

A steady stream of congressmen spoke in behalf of the measure during a two and one-half hour floor discussion.

Opposition to a section of the bill came from Representatives Vito Marcantonio, (ALP, N. Y.), and Adam Clayton Powell, (D., N. Y.). They questioned that part of the measure which would remove the West Indies colonies from immigration quotas of their mother countries and place them, instead, under an annual quota of 100 each.

Except for the West Indies' question, not a single voice spoke in opposition to a bill which represents a historic position by the House of Representatives.

The action was the first vote ever taken by the House to eliminate all racial restrictions in the nation's immigration and naturalization policies.

If the bill passes the Senate, it will restore immigration rights to Oriental countries excluded from sending immigrants here since passage of the Oriental Exclusion Act of 1924.

During the floor debate on the bill, Rep. Powell offered an amendment to except the West Indies from the "colonial provisions" of the bill. As it now stands, he said, it "discriminates against the British West Indies."

Rep. Walter H. Judd (R., Minn.), who introduced HR 199, insisted, however, that the bill "places all colonies throughout the world on an equal basis."

"To bring in far eastern colonies," he explained, "it was necessary to set up a uniform pattern for all colonies throughout the world."

Rep. Powell's amendment was defeated by a vote of 118 to 19. Rep. Marcantonio then asked that the bill be recommitted to the House Judiciary committee for further study of the West Indies question.

This, too, was defeated by a decisive roll call vote of 336 to 39. Vote for passage followed defeat of the move to recommit.

Thus, the House of Representatives, for the first time in the nation's history acted to remove all racial bars in applying for citizenship.

As one of the first speakers for the bill, Rep. Judd told the House one of America's greatest problems in the far east has been the fact that the Oriental Exclusion Act, "branded, insulted and stigmatized" Orientals "because of the pigment in their skin."

He said the Exclusion Act gave proponents of democracy in Japan a "psychological slap in the face," and in the end turned out to be one of the "major causes of the war."

"In the war of ideas today, the fact that we are tied down in Europe makes every political idea we can use in the far east that much more important," he said.

He also cited the brilliant war record of the Nisei in combat. "This bill," he added, "gives these boys a chance to let their parents become citizens."

"I don't know where for so little we could do so much."

Rep. Francis E. Walter (D., Pa.), urged his colleagues in the House to realize what importance the far east would attach to action on the Judd bill. He asked that the House "vote as unanimously as possible" for the bill.

The Judd bill, said Rep. Ed Gossett (D., Texas), would "simply iron out the chinks of our immigration laws."

In response to a question about the "colonial provisions" of the act, Rep. Gossett insisted the bill, itself, is designed to treat all colonial countries equally.

He also said that for the first time, Congress is considering a law that would "do a complete job" in establishing immigration rights and quotas for all nations on earth.

It was at this point that Rep. Powell once more mentioned the problem of the West Indies.

He questioned why, in order to open up colonies in the far east the colonial question elsewhere in the world had to be brought up. "Heretofore," he said, "Negroes from the British West Indies have been chargeable to Britain, but under the language (of the questioned section of the bill), only 100 immigrants a year could come into the United States."

"The bill," he said, "would bring us good will from far off countries," but it would result in "stirring up a lot of trouble" with our "nearby neighbors."

Promptly after Rep. Powell's questioning of this provision of the bill, Rep. Gordon L. McDonough (R., Calif.), said that "if any area of the United States should be opposed, it should be California, but this is not so."

His state, he said, was impressed during the war with the loyalty and faithfulness of the Japanese, and pointed out that a number of major California organizations had urged passage of the measure.

The question of the British West Indies again came up when Rep. Jacob K. Javits (R., N. Y.), said he fully agreed with the bill as it dealt with global discrimination in immigration and naturalization laws, but suggested that something be done to "unravel" the question of colonies, a matter which he said seemed to be "extraneous."

In his maiden speech on the floor of the House, Rep. Sidney R. Yates, who also introduced a copy of the Judd bill in the session, gave an impassioned plea for Congress to "right a wrong against many of our citizens."

He characterized the Japanese, who would benefit so greatly under the bill, as a "hard-working, thrifty group of people."

Rep. Yates also quoted from testimony introduced before the House Judiciary Committee last year by Mike Masaoka, JACL ADC legislative director, in urging support of the measure.

There is no community in the United States to whom the bill means more than Hawaii, said Del. Joseph R. Farrington, (R., Hawaii). "This legislation is something that will be heard on all sides of the Pacific."

He urged the House to "realize how much (this bill) will contribute in goodwill in the entire Pacific region."

Hawaii, he said, believes in the quota system, but considers it

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Government Asks Individual Trials in Bid of Renunciants To Regain Citizenship Rights

SAN FRANCISCO—Federal Judge Louis E. Goodman on March 1 ordered the United States government to show cause why more than 4,200 American-born persons of Japanese ancestry should be forced to appear in court to regain the American citizenship they renounced while interned in the Tule Lake segregation center in 1945.

The order was obtained on Feb. 28 by Wayne M. Collins, attorney for the renunciants.

The order, which forecast a new court battle to prevent the government from proceeding against 4,287 Tule Lake renunciants, was returnable on March 7.

At this time argument are expected to be heard on charges brought by Collins that the government is acting in violation of Judge Goodman's earlier order.

The government has designated nearly all of the renunciants, who sued originally to have their declarations of renunciations set aside, as persons against whom it desired to proceed individually to prove that the renunciations were now obtained under duress as charged.

In his opinion in Sept., 1948, Judge Goodman ruled that unless the government could prove otherwise, he believed that the renunciants at the Tule Lake camp had expatriated themselves under duress of their elders, who were natives of Japan, and under duress caused by action of the United States government.

At the time of his decision, Judge Goodman gave the government until Feb. 25, 1949 to offer further proof that "certain of the plaintiffs" gave up their citizenship voluntarily.

Representatives of the Justice Department filed a petition on Feb. 25 challenging all 4,287 renunciants who had claimed their citizenship had been relinquished under duress.

The Justice Department's action reopened the whole case.

Collins bitterly attacked the government's attempt to challenge the renunciations. He filed an order on Feb. 28 to show cause why the government's list should not be stricken from the records, charging that the list is not within the means of the court's order but is "sham, impertinent, irrelevant and evasive."

The government last Jan. 26 was given 30 days to study some 18,000 files containing records relating to each of the renunciants who wanted to regain their citizenship.

The government returned a list classifying the renunciants under 22 categories.

If individual cases are necessary on each of the 4,287 renunciants, court attaches here declared this week that the Federal court calendar would be clogged for years.

In an affidavit filed with the motion Collins said Thomas Cooley II, then director of the Alien Enemy Control Unit of the Department of Justice, told him on Oct. 10, 1947 that the government had no further evidence against the renunciants who had filed to regain their citizenship.

Collins also stated that a Department of Justice attorney, Paul J. Grumbly, had told him that the number of plaintiffs to be designated on the list of persons who would go on trial to regain their citizenship would be few and chosen in good faith.



ELLEN OCHI

Nisei Artist Realizes Dream, Wins Scholarship for Paris Study

By TAK YAMAGATA

CLEVELAND, O.

The hands of the clock struck midnight. Darkness hid the Queen Mary moving against the choppy water. The surging wave dangled momentarily on the hull of the water. The roar from the red funnels stung the silent cold air.

Slowly the Queen Mary reached out to sea to transverse the farflung horizon. The constellations Taurus and Orion flickered hundreds of light years away. The civilization of bright city lights and skyscrapers were untenably thrust into the distance.

Ellen Ochi watched from the rail. The Eiffel tower, the Latin Quarter, the Cathedral of Notre Dame churned in her consciousness. Debussy, Napoleon, Curie, Hugo, Franck, Dumas. "What a fascinating country," she thought. "Paris," her voice curled in the dark. "I can hardly wait."

Ellen Ochi's dream of Paris has bloomed into reality.

On Washington's birthday Miss Ochi, who is a talented young artist, left Cleveland for Paris to continue her studies in art for a year.

She will study on the \$1000 Page scholarship, awarded to her in her senior year at the Cleveland School of Arts.

Miss Ochi graduated in June, 1948, from the school of arts. In her freshman year she was awarded an honorary scholarship, in her sophomore year the Norton scholarship, in her junior year the Ranney scholarship and the Mary C. Page scholarship, awarded the outstanding graduating art student, in her senior year.

She was interviewed on the local radio network. The vernacular newspapers and the New York Times carried stories on her achievements.

Her paintings were exhibited in the "Ten-Thirty" art gallery in Cleveland. Her free and impressionistic paintings in water color and wash were widely acclaimed by the critics.

Possibly when this story is read Ellen Ochi will be on European soil. She has left America, leaving a myriad of familiar faces and surroundings to emerge into the dawn of the artist's world.

Case Histories of Maladjusted Nisei Studied at New York Meet

By TOORU KANAZAWA

NEW YORK—Actual case histories of maladjusted Nisei who sought psychoanalytical help were presented at the "How To Understand Yourself" discussion meeting held by the New York JACL Chapter's Educational Committee on Sunday, Feb. 27 at the Methodist Church. A record-breaking crowd necessitated disrupting the group in a move into the auditorium from one of the church parlors.

Kenny Murase who is doing psychoanalytical social work at Kings County Hospital drew from his experiences and the work of his colleagues among Nisei in discussing how conflicts caused by special cultural differences between the Japanese and American civilizations had contributed to the personality breakdown of these "Nisei with a Problem." All cases mentioned were, of course, clouded by fictitious initials and distorted to prevent actual identification.

Mrs. Tomoe Arai, who worked with the noted anthropologist, Dr. Ruth Benedict, brought before the group the book "Chrysanthemum and the Sword" in which Dr. Benedict reported her opinions and observations concerning the Japanese cultural patterns and traits. This book, which has caused widespread interest, was the basis for Murase's observations on the emotional insecurity which second-generation sons and daughters of our foreign-born seem to feel.

Toshi Miyazaki, student of things Oriental, especially philosophies and the social and economic aspects, disagreed with Dr. Benedict's theories and conclusions. He stated that he believed her unqualified to present such observations in that she had not spent sufficient time and study first-hand nor had she examined all data and references available.

The meeting was the first of a series planned by Mrs. Margaret Stanicci, the chairman of the local JACL's Educational committee, and her co-workers. Other such

meetings are scheduled regularly and promise to be a source of interest as such themes will be featured as "Raising Children in City Apartments," "Your Place In The Community Life," and other down-to-earth topics. These meetings are open to the public.

Immigration Service Official Speaks to Washington JACL

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Edward J. Shaughnessy, special assistant to the Commissioner of Immigration and Naturalization, was the guest speaker of the Washington, D.C. JACL chapter at its February meeting, which was held on February 26 at the local YWCA hall.

One of the foremost world authorities on immigration and naturalization law, Mr. Shaughnessy first joined the Immigration Service in 1916. At the present time, he represents the Immigration and Naturalization Service of the Justice Department as legislative liaison officer.

He discussed the history and development of American immigration and naturalization law, declaring that sectionalism more than partisanship determined the course of congressional action.

Commenting upon the passage of the so-called Japanese Exclusion Law in 1924, Mr. Shaughnessy stated that it was the unfortunate misinterpretation by members of Congress of the Japanese ambassador's statements while the bill was under discussion that caused it to be passed. Actually, the Exclusion Act merely formalized into law the already existing Gentlemen's Agreement restricting immigration between Japan and the United States, he said.

After the turn of the century and particularly following World War I, the trend was to restrict immigration from European countries and to exclude Asiatics. On the other hand, the trend in nat-

Twin Cities JACL Cited for Civic Activity

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn. — The Minneapolis and St. Paul community was singled out last week as the American community which has made the most outstanding strides in the treatment of minorities and improvement of race relations.

This recognition was made at the National Conference of Christians and Jews, sponsors of the National Brotherhood Week, naming an outstanding American community for the first time in an organization's 20 year history.

The Twin City Japanese American Citizens League (United Citizens League) was named among the several organizations that "have made measurable contributions" for better human relations according to Dr. Everett Clinchy, president of the NCCJ, a congratulatory speech made in New York on Feb. 19.

Other organizations lauded were the St. Paul Council on Human Relations, the Minneapolis Employment Commission, the Minneapolis and St. Paul Roundtable of the NCCJ, the Minnesota Jewish Council, the Minneapolis and St. Paul Urban Leagues and the University of Minnesota.

Boston Group Hears Talk on Japan

BOSTON, Mass.—The Japanese attitude on the American occupation has shifted from complete acceptance to "criticism without cynicism," according to Dr. E. O. Reischauer, state department advisor in Japan and associate professor of Far Eastern languages at Harvard university.

Dr. Reischauer spoke to members and guests of the New England chapter of the JACL Saturday, Feb. 26, at the Boston International Institute.

Dr. Reischauer, who recently returned from Japan, spoke of "Democratization and Effect of Allied Occupation in Japan." His impressions and observations were current and interesting, as well as entertaining.

In the discussion which followed he expressed his belief that Japan has potentialities for a democratic state. In commenting upon the shifting attitude of the Japanese toward the occupation, he said the leaders of both countries are evaluating our program there.

Mrs. Louisa S. Newmann, co-worker for the Institute, also spoke. She presented findings of the Greater Boston community survey and told how it affected the International Institute, headquarters of the New England JACL.

Judd Bill Goes to Senate After Overwhelming House Approval

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a great mistake for race to be the determining factor in immigration.

Emanuel Celler (D., N. Y.), chairman of the Judiciary Committee, took the floor to report that the Judd bill has the "unqualified approval of the White House."

He recalled a statement by President Truman of last February in urging that all properly qualified, legal residents of the United States should be allowed to become citizens.

The passage of legislation by Congress two years ago opening the United States to immigration by Indians resulted in a "great improvement in the cultural, political and economic relations with India," he said, asserting that "there will come great good" to the U. S. if the bill is approved.

Another voice spoke up for the measure when California's George W. Miller (D), declared the passage of the act would "knock in the head theories admired by Hitler...and the war lords of Japan."

"It would make for peace...and a better understanding of problems in the Orient," he said, observing: "This (bill) marks a new era of legislation of this type."

J. LeRoy Johnson (R., Calif.), almost electrified a small group of Nisei and Issei spectators who sat in the House gallery during the debate when he rose to speak.

"I was one of those who once feared that (the Japanese) would overrun California. I was instrumental in getting the American Legion to support the Oriental Exclusion Act of 1924," he said.

Then he added that he realized now that the Japanese were "thoroughly Americanized."

He said the U. S. could not build goodwill throughout the world by barring certain races.

Chet Holifield (D., Calif.), in a brief floor speech, paid compliment to the Japanese American Citizens League for its participation and loyalty.

"Only a few rock-ribbed reactionaries would vote against the bill," he said, adding that "I'm glad to give it my support. I am in agreement with quotas for all people now excluded."

Once again, though, Rep. Powell arose, to discuss an amendment to the bill.

He smiled in remarking that what he had served during the discussion was the "best atmosphere of race relations I've heard since I've been in Congress."

"Twenty years ago, such a discussion would have torn these seats up," he added.

Then he said he was sure the House Judiciary Committee didn't realize that the colonial section of the Judd bill would really accomplish.

"The West Indies," he insisted, "look more to the U. S. than their mother countries. In the last 20 years, 80,000 West Indians have settled in New York alone."

"The first Negro judge in New York was a West Indian," he said, and cited several other outstanding New Yorkers who are of West Indian ancestry.

"This act is designed to bring about goodwill. Why bring this in? It will create goodwill in the Pacific and illwill in the West Indies," he said.

In response to questions by Rep. Marcantonio, Rep. Judd attempted to explain that colonial provisions of the act would put all colonies on an equal basis. Marcantonio insisted that the effect would be just the opposite, and would actually discriminate against established immigration policies in the West Indies.

Action in the House moved swiftly after the discussions on the bill. When the Powell amendment was defeated, the move to recommit was proposed and defeated by roll call vote.

Immediately afterwards, Speaker Sam Rayburn (D., Texas), called for a vote. A few scattered "nays" were heard, but the "aye" response flooded the halls of Congress.

Officials Congratulate Judd



Rep. Walter Judd, R., Minn., right, one of the five House sponsors of equality in naturalization legislation, is congratulated by Mike M. Masaoka, legislative director of JACL ADC, and Robert Cullum of the Committee for Equality in Naturalization, following the House's overwhelming passage of the proposal.

Mrs. d'Aquino Asks U.S. Court To Call Gen. MacArthur As Witness in Treason Trial

SAN FRANCISCO—Counsel for Mrs. Iva Toguri d'Aquino, accused of being the "Tokyo Rose" of Radio Tokyo, on March 1 asked the United States district court to subpoena Gen. Douglas MacArthur to testify for her in her forthcoming trial on treason charges.

Gen. MacArthur's name was included along with that of his chief of intelligence, Maj. Gen. Charles Willoughby, among 43 military officers and Japanese witnesses that Wayne M. Collins, attorney for Mrs. d'Aquino, has demanded as defense witnesses.

NISEI DEMOCRATS MEET BARKLEY AT DINNER ON COAST

SAN JOSE, Calif.—Eight members of the newly-organized Santa Clara County Nisei Democratic club attended the recent Jefferson-Jackson victory dinner at the Palace hotel in San Francisco.

Wayne Kanemoto, San Jose, and Henry Suezaki, San Martin, were introduced to Vice President Alben Barkley, main speaker at the dinner, by Oliver J. Carter, state chairman of the Democratic party.

The Nisei committee attending the dinner also included: Henry Hamasaki, Los Altos; Henry Kiyomura, Mas Oku and George Tsukagawa, Mountain View; Esau Shimizu, San Jose; and Mikio Tokiura, Santa Clara.

Seabrook to Host 1949 Bussei Meet

SEABROOK, N. J. — Seabrook will be the scene of the 4th annual Eastern Young Buddhist League conference April 1 to 3 with the local YBA as host chapter.

Conference committee have been named as follows: Ray Bano and Kiyomi Nakamura, cochairmen; Sue Kobayashi, sec.; Pug Noda and Hatsumi Taniguchi, housing chmn.; Minoru Takata, reception and transportation; Mas Nakayama and Kats Nishimoto, drawing; Glenn Kamikawa, discussion forum; Henry Wadamoto, and Gladys Take-mori, finance and budget; Teru Kamikawa, registration; Gene Nakata, program; Sets Nishimoto and Benny Masatani, social; Miekio Nakamoto, pictures; and Pololo Matsuda, general arrangements.

House Judiciary Committee Opposes Brides Law Extension

WASHINGTON, D. C. — Existing circumstances do not warrant further extension of either the War Brides' Act or GI Fiancées' Act, the House Judiciary Committee reported last week, according to the JACL Anti-Discrimination Committee.

The House Judiciary, in a report to the full House, said it reached its conclusions unanimously "after extensive consideration of all the legal and social factors involved."

The Committee did say there was a need for "short-term remedial legislation" to admit certain GI fiancées who filed applica-

tion for admission to the U.S. but were unable to obtain entry clearance prior to expiration of the act, December 31, 1948. The GI Fiancées' Act was not, however, applicable to Japanese or other races inadmissible to the United States.

Several private bills have been introduced in Congress to admit Japanese brides or fiancées of GIs. These bills will not be affected by the Judiciary Committee action.

Mike Masaoka, national JACL ADC legislative director, said in the light of the report, "JACL ADC is considering an entire new approach to the problem."

MORE STRANDEES RETURN HOME ON PRESIDENT SHIP

SAN FRANCISCO — Thirty-six passengers of Japanese ancestry were aboard the President Cleveland which arrived in San Francisco on March 3 from Yokohama.

Twenty-eight of the passengers were war-stranded Japanese Americans returning from Japan. Six were Japanese nationals and the other two were natives of Canada and Mexico.

Appoint Ikeda To Head New JACL Office

New JACL Office Will Serve Nisei In Fresno Area

SAN FRANCISCO — Upon authorization from National JACL headquarters, Joe G. Masaoka, director of the West Coast office, announced the appointment of Toru Ikeda as the director of the Fresno Area JACL Office, newly opened at 1344 Tulare Street, Fresno. The phone is 6-5377.

Formerly of San Juan Bautista, Toru Ikeda was engaged in farming and shipping before the evacuation.

A University of California college of commerce graduate of 1938, he was active in the YBA, the Boy Scouts, the California Nisei Farmers, and the JACL in San Benito County. He was a frequent participant in English and Japanese oratorical contests.

After serving as buyer for the Community Co-Op at the Poston WRA Center, he relocated to New Jersey, where he was occupied as laboratory technician and food inspector for the Deerfield Packaging Corporation at Bridgeton.

He was an active member of the Seabrook Farm community, serving on the community council for four years. He was elected president of the YBA there, and was also instructor of citizenship classes in 1948. He served on the legislative committee of the Seabrook JACL.

The new Fresno Area JACL Director is 33, married and father of one daughter, and now resides in Reedley.

Three Nisei Students Win Kauai Air Trips

HONOLULU — Three young Nisei students were announced here this week as the winners of the McKinley high school essay contests on the subject of social security.

The announcement was made by Marshall Wise, manager of the Honolulu social security office, and Lloyd B. Osborne, president of Hawaiian Air Transport Service who sponsored the contests.

The winners are James Mishima, 17, Georgia Anne Ito, 16, and Alice Matano, 16.

The three winners, accompanied by Mrs. Clara Smith, head of the senior core study department at McKinley high, will leave for the Island of Kauai on March 10 by plane.

They will visit Kauai high school and will be guests of honor at a student assembly and will be entertained by Kauai students until their return to Honolulu on March 13.

Buddhist Conference Expected to Draw 1,000 Delegates

FRESNO, Calif. — More than 1,000 young Nisei Buddhists from California and Nevada are expected to attend the Western Young Buddhists League conference in Fresno April 30 and May 1.

Theme for the conference will be "Assurance Through Buddhism," and it will be carried out in all activities at the two day meeting.

Robert Kimura will be general chairman.

The program will include three services, a luncheon, talent show, oratorical, banquet, panel discussions and lectures, a photo contest and a queen's ball.

A pre-registration fee of two dollars will be required to insure hotel and banquet reservations. Ben Nakamura of Fowler will be in charge of hotel reservations.

Oregon Legislature Repeals Wartime Anti-Issei Amendment To State Alien Land Statute

SALEM, Ore.—The Oregon legislature on Feb. 7 repealed the restrictive wartime amendment to the state's Alien Land law which virtually prohibited any occupancy of farm property by Japanese and other aliens "ineligible to citizenship."

The repeal measure was signed recently by Gov. McKay.

The repeal of the restrictive amendment was carried out through Senate Bill 13, introduced by Sen. Irving Rand of Portland.

It was understood here that Sen. Elmo Smith of Malheur County also was instrumental in obtaining passage of the repeal bill.

Senators Rand and Smith and Rudie Wilhelm of Multnomah County also are sponsoring Senate Bill 45 which seeks the repeal of Oregon's 1923 Alien Land law. This bill has been referred to the Senate's Judiciary committee.

It was believed that Senate action on the measure may be deferred in view of the State Supreme Court's pending action in the Namba case which tests the constitutionality of the Oregon Alien Land law.

The Namba case, instituted by a veteran of the 442nd Combat Team, is a direct challenge to the Oregon statute, patterned on a similar law in California, which prohibits Japanese and other aliens "ineligible to citizenship" from owning or operating farming property in the state.

Oregon's action is the second by a state legislature since the war in repealing a restrictive statute aimed at persons of Japanese ancestry which was adopted during the war.

In 1947 the Utah legislature repealed the state's 1943 Alien Land law, similar to Oregon's 1923 law.

The 1945 amendment, which was repealed by the Rand bill, was designed to tighten the 1923 law.

American Legion Commends All-Nisei San Francisco Post

SAN FRANCISCO—The Townsend Harris Post No. 438, the all-Nisei post of the American Legion in San Francisco, has been awarded the gold star citation from the Legion's California department for distinguished service and a special certificate for most distinguished service from the national headquarters of the American Legion.

The Townsend Harris post was commended at the presentation ceremony at the Legion's 8th district meeting at the War Memorial Opera house for its participation in the repatriation of Nisei war dead.

Speeches on House Floor Urge Passage of Naturalization Bill

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Following are some highlights of statements made by speakers in the House during floor debate of the Judd bill for equality in naturalization and immigration:

Francis E. Walter (D., Penn.), "... the good will that will be brought about through the enactment of this legislation should cause this body to vote as unanimously as possible for its enactment: That this action will prove conclusively that when we in America talk democracy we actually mean it, that it is our purpose to eliminate whatever stigma has heretofore been placed on any other peoples of the world. This bill is fair ..."

Sidney R. Yates, (D., Ill.) "I take great pride in supporting this legislation. I believe it will end a wrong against a fine segment of our national community, a wrong which had no foundation in fact at its inception, and which certainly now has no excuse for existence. ..."

Leroy Johnson, (R., Calif.) "... We have had a long history of irritation and conflict with Oriental peoples in California which I believe this bill will solve. ... We were fearful (the Japanese) would overwhelm the white race in California. I am frank to say I had that fear ... Time and evolution have solved that fear. The American-born Japanese (have) become thoroughly Americanized. We are trying to build good will around

House Group Favors Senate Contraband Bill

Will Repay Evacuees For Loss, Damage to Stored Possessions

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Concurring with its subcommittee, the full Judiciary committee unanimously and favorably reported out S. 29 for House consideration, the Washington Office of the JACL Anti-Discrimination Committee was informed this week.

S. 29 is the bill passed by the Senate some two weeks ago which authorizes the payment of claims for loss of or damage to so-called contraband articles deposited with peace officers immediately following the outbreak of war by persons of Japanese ancestry throughout the United States.

The action of the full Judiciary Committee followed by two days the favorable recommendation of the special Subcommittee headed by Congressman William T. Byrne, (D., N.Y.).

According to Mike Masaoka, national legislative director, this JACL ADC supported legislation will be placed on the Consent Calendar of the House of Representatives. Since Consent Calendars are called on the third Monday of each month, this means that March 21st may be the day when the House will vote on S. 29. A single objection to the bill means that its consideration will be put off at least one month.

Two Nisei Face Television Camera

SAN FRANCISCO — Susumu Togasaki and George C. Oyama participated in a television panel discussion over San Francisco's new television station KPIX on Feb. 24.

Dr. Galen M. Fisher, William L. Montgomery and Victor Dorazi were other members of the panel, who discussed the subject, "What Should be Japan's Future in Trade."

the world. I say to you ... that you cannot do it by picking out certain races ... and barring them from the privileges that we accord to others."

John A. Carroll, (D., Colo.) "... legislation such as this will give full faith and credit to the services of those splendid men (of the 442nd Regimental Combat Team.)"

Chet Holifield, (D., Calif.) "... I am proud to stand on the floor today and ask my colleagues to vote for HR 199 ..."

Emanuel Celler, (D., N.Y.) "... The bill offers nothing new in our basic policy. We extend to all Asiatic peoples, as to immigration and naturalization, what we heretofore have done for China, India and Pakistan and the Philippines. It is a good-neighbor policy for Asia. Simple justice requires removal of these racial barriers. The ending of racial exclusion will provide concrete proof of American good will to all Asia that is awakening and is advancing in the modern spirit."

Del. Joseph R. Farrington, (R., Hawaii) "... in the days immediately in front of us there is nothing we can do in the Pacific that will strengthen our position more than the adoption of this particular bill. May I say that the people will hold our country in a new and better regard as a result of this very constructive legislation."

"Citizenship is a matter not of race but of conscience and loyalty."

PACIFIC CITIZEN

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LARRY TAJIRI EDITOR

EDITORIALS:

Health in Jeopardy

The California advisory hospital council will announce in a few days whether or not it will approve an allocation of federal funds for the West View hospital or Los Angeles.

If the funds are allocated, West View will become the first interracial, nonsectarian hospital in the state.

The situation is urgent, not only in Los Angeles, but in other parts of the state. In 1947 the San Francisco Council for Civic Unity's health committee put out a pamphlet titled, "Health Facilities Limited." The report showed that minority groups bear the heaviest burden of ill health, of restricted facilities in hospital care and of discrimination in medical and nurses training.

The committee showed that discrimination in medical facilities does not affect only the patient who is restricted in his selection of hospital services. The doctor, too, is affected in being refused the facilities of many hospitals. Further, the situation is heightened when internes and nurses are barred from a majority of the hospitals.

Thus, while there were, in 1947, approximately 40,000 Negroes in San Francisco, there were only three Negro nurse trainees in the area, though there were 21 hospitals, and there were only two medical students of Negro ancestry in two bay area medical schools. Of eleven nurses' schools in San Francisco, one refused all trainees of any minority group, while two others said they strongly discouraged such trainees.

Almost all of the hospitals in the area refused its facilities to doctors of Negro ancestry. Chinese Americans suffered the least, perhaps, in the situation listed above, primarily of the existence of the Chinese hospital.

In stating the case for the interracial West View hospital, Allen C. Woodward, president of the hospital's board of directors, declared that the situation is particularly urgent for the Negro people of Los Angeles.

"More than 250,000 colored citizens of this city are virtually barred from most of the accredited hospitals while qualified Negro physicians are refused staff privileges," he said.

The case was put plainly enough by Richard Dettering, executive director of the California Federation for Civic Unity. He said, "Disease does not discriminate."

It must not be considered, of course, that interracial hospitals answer the problem of discrimination in health facilities.

This problem can only be considered solved when all patients, regardless of color, can get the hospital service they need and desire when all physicians, regardless of race, can get the hospital privileges they need to carry on their work; when all persons, regardless of race, can get the training they want where and when they want it.

But the building of interracial and nonsectarian hospitals would do much to alleviate hospital and medical needs for persons of minority groups who bear most heavily the burden of ill health.

And perhaps, in its operation, the West View hospital can be a proving ground for some of the theories of democracy which, up to now, have been ill used.

For Equality in Naturalization

This week, for the first time, it can be said with some hope of fulfillment, that the naturalization bill to equalize immigration and naturalization rights will become law this year.

The American dream—so long denied to the Issei—may soon become fact.

The stigma of alien status without eligibility for citizenship was not only a mental and social stigma. It proved an effective instrument in many states to keep persons of Japanese ancestry from security in home ownership, from rising from tenant farmer owner. The peculiar designation, "alien ineligible to citizenship," was a useful tool in penalizing aliens in employment, in the fishing industry, and even in sport fishing.

This subterfuge of ineligibility for citizenship will no longer be a threat to the Issei. The base for attacks has been destroyed.

The vote of the House of Representatives, which gave near-unanimous approval for the measure, and the California delegation, which was unanimously in favor, marks a memorable day in the status of the Japanese American group. The attitude of the California press, in so many instances in the past, prejudicial to its citizens of Japanese ancestry, reveals the changing attitude of the times. The Los Angeles Times this week asked for Senate approval of the legislation and called the old immigration and naturalization restrictions "a vestige of race discrimination and prejudice." Passage by the House of the bill, the Times said, was "an act of simple justice."

The international implications of the Judd bill have been told over and over.

Perhaps, sentimentally, we are most grateful that the Issei, in their time, may see the end of this great discrimination against them. We are glad that in their time they will be recognized as the citizens of the land they call their own.

So Now It's an Issue--

New York JACL Chapter Joins In State Campaign to Win Equal Rights in Housing

By EVERETT JAMES STARR

New York City

We call it, simply and perhaps accurately, "The American Way of Life" and to most Americans their rights and privileges are given with their first breath.

A few others, mostly because of parental "liabilities" unavoidable, know better. These few sometimes get kicked around and have doors slammed in their faces. They often find it hard to enjoy the many benefits others take for granted.

They find it hard to do many things—like getting a good job and keeping it. To be served as a

"guest" in the restaurant they choose to patronize. Or to travel from state to state without fear of discrimination. Or to enter that school of special preparatory training for that chosen profession.

And how about that "FOR RENT" or "FOR SALE" sign or ad which was not meant for their eyes or ears. And while we're at it, let's talk about this discrimination in housing and what at least one state is doing about it. Or at least a few energetic citizens of that state who are so determined to eliminate discrimination in housing that they are making the state sit up and take notice.

Another "First For New York?"

Long records may be presented here citing the numbers of minorities people resident in this state. Long rows of facts and figures can be used proving how this state has consistently led all other states in resolutions presented on behalf of these peoples. But no other state can boast of the three great laws first enacted here to give these residents, regardless of race, creed or origin, the guarantees of rights as full American citizens.

Let's mention these three "firsts" briefly.

1. The law and enforcing provisions through which all public restaurants, hotels, theaters and other such establishments are required to accommodate all persons desiring to use facilities and/or offerings advertised and presented as public.

2. The Ives-Quinn act, more popularly known as the fair employment practice control act, through which employment may be sought and held, provided otherwise qualified, regardless of race, creed or origin.

3. The recently enacted statute through which all schools receiving any form or portion of financial aid through tax exemptions must admit all applicants otherwise qualified regardless of race, creed or origin.

Today, before the State Legislature are three proposals which would effectively prohibit discrimination in housing, rentals, ownership or the financing and insurance or mortgaging thereof.

So now it's an issue.

Is the State of New York, a pioneer in three outstanding civil liberties laws, capable of securing legislation which will guarantee equal housing to equal citizens? Equal housing rights for all, regardless of neighborhoods, gentlemen's agreements, zonings, assessed values? The battle lines are now forming and in a place such as New York City where the tax rates are based on a full 100% value, the stakes are indeed high. Yes, it's an issue, sure enough.

How it's Being Done

On February 18, over 180 persons representing over 22 organizations (JACL among them) met for a luncheon and formal introduction in a state-wide campaign to end discrimination in housing in the state of New York. First blast of the trumpet, the meeting was called by a small group of hard-punching citizens who less than a year ago formed the New York State Committee on Discrimination in Housing. The first public announcement in gathering strength and public interest for the three proposed laws, the meeting was given its challenge by Robert F. Wagner, Jr., son of our venerable U. S. Senator, (D.), who stated: "At a time when our basic philosophy is locked in struggle with an alien philosophy, we cannot overlook the threat to our democratic faith arising from continued prejudice and discrimination on our shores."

Chairman of the Planning Commission of the City of New York, Wagner concluded his address by declaring: "To the extent that your

efforts will uproot discrimination in housing, you will have made a major contribution to democratic living in the United States."

Algernon D. Black, executive leader of the Ethnical Culture Society and chairman of the State Committee on Discrimination in Housing, in his speech of welcome said that this fight was but part of a larger struggle to eliminate all discrimination. How can we be a truly "United States" when "segregated housing means segregated living and this means a segregated community of strangers" was his pointed question.

His remedy? Eliminate differences through gaining common languages of action and transmit this language into united action on a common cause. The mere fact of so many representatives of so many different groups was encouraging, he declared. The mere fact that groups could unite in a common sense cause was demonstration of the fallacy of segregated living.

The Price of Segregated Housing

Dr. Robert C. Weaver, visiting professor of sociology at New York university's school of education and author of "The Negro Ghetto," pointed out that it was a mistake to assume that occupancy by minority members lowered the economic and taxable value of property.

In fact, he declared, while tax rates are generally lowered because of "undesirable tenants" the reverse was usually true in the returns from that property. Beautiful indeed was the situation through which owners could claim a decline in value through Negro tenants and then because of restrictions making it hard for these tenants to find housing force them to pay premiums as high as 150 per cent above regular rentals. Cities are discovering that this condition is too true, however, and refusing to lower tax assessments.

The costs to worry about, Dr. Weaver cautioned, were in human suffering and in individual frustration, as well as in dollars and cents. Race riots, social deterioration, increased social diseases, increased demands upon police and fire departments and social welfare aids, all these resulted from our systems of enforced separation of groups. We can see the signs of increased tax demands. The world sees it as evidence of our failure to protect the American creed, he declared.

Other Costs Cited as Unnecessary

Dr. Viola Bernard, psychiatrist on the staff of Columbia university, devoted her contributions to the psychiatric effects of segregation.

"A ghetto home significantly and permanently influences the development of behavior patterns, feelings and attitudes towards self and others," she stated. "Segregated housing not only entails poor housing and crowded conditions—it also signifies social non-acceptance, forced exclusion and lowered status in the eyes of the community. Against these barriers every individual effort, achievement and personal worth is futile because the barriers are based on a stereotyped majority group debasing pressure, levelled indiscriminately against all the victims of prejudice."

Dr. Bernard also stated that segregated housing is a tragic example of social inferiority imposed by people needing to bolster their insecurity with mythical prestige.

Dr. Stuart Cook, director of the research center of the New York School for Social Research, supported Dr. Bernard's remarks by telling of a survey in 1947 of more than 600 anthropologists, psychologists and sociologists. Ninety per cent of this group indicated belief,

MINORITY WEEK

Applications

Only four universities and colleges in the southern California Arizona area go by recent recommendations from the President's Commission on Higher Education that all questions relating to religion, color, national or racial origin be eliminated from application forms, according to the American Defamation League.

The schools are Phoenix junior college, Santa Monica City college, San Bernardino junior college and Chaffey college, Ontario.

Minority Press

"Do not play our Negro paper cheap. They are our hope in a fight for justice. And they are the only newspapers that can get a job, a wife, a son and a funeral—if he is black"—Leon W. Steward in the Los Angeles Tribune.

Tradition

The great American tradition fair play in sports looked a little tarnished this week, at least in Frankfort, Kentucky, where Negroes were denied use of the municipal golf course and amphitheater.

The state court of appeals in the ruling, which upheld a resolution passed by the board of commissioners. A Negro citizen had challenged the resolution which was given approval by the state court.

based upon their experiences and research, that "enforced segregation has detrimental psychological effects on members of racial and religious groups which are segregated even if equal facilities are provided."

Other speakers who stressed economic, social and psychological aspects and costs of segregated housing included Justice Hubert Delaney of the New York City domestic relations court; Ira Robbins, former acting state commissioner of housing and now executive vice-president of the Citizens Housing and Planning Council of New York; George H. Hall, Secretary of the Citizens Union and also several legislators responsible for introducing the proposed measures.

The Public is Given Notice

The fate of the three proposals will depend upon acceptance of their worth and necessity by the general public. Through its activities, the Committee on Discrimination in Housing intends to create wide-spread support. Plans call for public meetings, intensive direct mailings, special speakers before group and organizational meetings, radio and newspaper publicity ads.

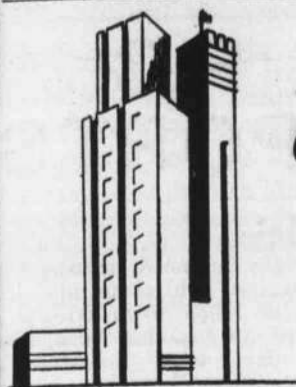
The weight of such outstanding public figures as Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt; Rev. Dr. Robert Searly, executive director Human Relations Commission, Protestant Council of New York City; Stephen Polier, vice president, American Jewish Congress; Hon. Justice Wise Polier, domestic relations court; Rev. Charles Levy, executive secretary, New York Branch NAACP; these, and many others will be in constant support.

Their efforts will be of vital importance to all Americans. As pointed out during the meeting if a state like New York can whip discrimination in housing where can anyone expect such victory.

The proposed reforms before the New York state legislature are: 1. to create a temporary commission to investigate racial and religious discrimination in housing; 2. to effectively eliminate discrimination in state-aided housing; 3. to prohibit discrimination in banks and mortgage-financing institutions.

These are before both houses of the legislature and the people of New York State. Equal housing for equal citizens? Now it's an issue!

NOTE: Copies of the three legislative proposals and other information may be secured free of charge and postage prepaid on request from: NEW YORK STATE COMMITTEE ON DISCRIMINATION IN HOUSING, Hortense W. Gabel, executive secretary, 35 West 32nd street, New York 1, N.Y.



A Nisei in Manhattan

by Roku Sugahara

New Orleans, La.

At the Mardi Gras

I have just seen my first Mardi Gras here in the deep delta country of Louisiana.

After ten days and nights of festivities—parades, balls, music-making, singing, shouting, and every type of clowning—I come away with just two distinctive impressions.

There were some fifteen parades that snaked their way along Canal street and St. Charles avenue this time and custom has it that riders on the various floats toss out "gifts" to their loyal subjects. Like a hungry school of fish snatching after bait, the crowds would fight and fuss over these little trinkets that couldn't cost over a penny a piece.

The loot that I bagged included three tin whistles, two pieces of bubble gum, two strings of beads, one paper horn, three sticks of candy, a rubber ball, and one tin wedding ring. Somehow this custom of giving something to the throng weaves a friendly relationship between onlooker and parader. Of course the children have a field day and are stirred to a frantic frenzy when the papier-mache floats with riders in gaudy costumes and gilded crowns come passing by.

Then there is the unusual sight of watching a large segment of the local population costuming on Mardi Gras Day, which was Tuesday, March 1st, the day before Lent. Tradition has it that all revelers should mask from sun-up to sun-down and everyone should wear a costume.

I walked up and down Royal street in the French Quarter, struggled through Canal street, and covered Camp, St. Charles and Baronne streets in the heart of the city and everywhere I saw strange and fantastic sights. Mardi Gras day is a holiday here in New Orleans and a day when all inhibitions are tossed to the winds and most anything goes.

Every kind of costume imaginable, from beggar to king, from ski jumper to sun bather, from Abyssinian to Zamboangoan, from rural bumpkin to city slicker, from the Queen of Sheba to Daisy Mae, from men in silk hats and tails to characters in weeds and moss, every and any mode of clothing was well represented.

This was New Orleans' 122nd Mardi Gras. During these last ten days some eight million dollars were spent for decorations, floats, costumes, gifts and other incidental expenses incurred for staging such a gala event.

They have a strange organizational framework for staging Mardi Gras events. A parade is sponsored by a social group composed of a "krewe" of some five hundred members. Eleven months before the event they draw plans for their annual ball and parade, keeping all details secret from the other organizations. Then each member is assessed about two hundred dollars to defray the expenses of such floats and the costs of putting on a pretentious ball. Usually there are about 15 to 20 floats to a parade and only privileged members get to ride on these floats to toss out the favors and dress in costumes symbolic of the theme of the parade. This costs a few hundred dollars more for the riders because they have to invest that money in the elaborate costumes and in purchasing thousands of little trinkets they throw out during the course of a parade.

The princes, the dukes, and other "titled" members of the royal entourage have to pay extra for this honor. The "king" of a parade has to spend some five to ten thousand dollars to cover the expenses of his reign.

The "queen" and her court are usually the leading debutantes of the social season and their participation in Carnival events requires quite an outlay of funds for their gorgeous costumes and usual social obligations.

New Orleans' vast Negro population has its own parade and festivities. This year Louis "Satchmo" Armstrong came back to his hometown to rule as king of the Zulus, resplendent in feathers, ermine and black grease paint. Several thousand coconuts were tossed by his krewe as they weaved and lurched along Rampart street and squeezed through Claiborne avenue.

"Don't worry 'bout nuttin'" is the way they explain Mardi Gras day in their quarters. An avalanche of laughter and song comes from almost every direction, some impromptu jitterbugging gets underway in the streets, wild and woozy shouting continually breaks forth, and dozens of tipsy revelers will start strutting, tap-dancing, or yelling along the march of the parade. Every block or so the Zulu king will stop to toast some prominent community leader with a glass of champagne. There is a spirit of merriment and laughter in the Zulu parade which is quite different from the more orderly events that take place on Canal street.

New Orleans is not alone with its Mardi Gras celebration down south. Mobile, Alabama, Pascagoula, Mississippi, and about a dozen other towns in Louisiana have their own interpretation of the Mardi Gras.

The tiny night clubs along gaudy Bourbon street do a terrific business during Mardi Gras. Floor shows go on every hour and the waiters keep hustling the customers for drinks. Strip-tease acts and New Orleans jazz are the most popular bill of fare for these small clubs. Some streets have as many as 20 bars in one block.

New Orleans' famed restaurants as Arnauds, Broussards, Galatores, Antoinet, and Tujacques are packed to the rafters, with long waiting lines on the outside. The service and the food itself is none too good during this period because of the hurry and crowded conditions during Mardi Gras. Only the tourists jam these celebrated places in the French Quarter during the Carnival and the natives content themselves with the smaller and less conspicuous places.

I can say that on Mardi Gras day the crowds are as heavy on Canal street as Times Square on New Year's eve.

Yet, at the same time, the good-natured joviality and the neighborliness of the crowds remind me of the Nisei Festivals back in Los Angeles. Everyone gets into the act, though parades are far from being the impressive and tremendous displays seen at the Rose Parade. An entire parade will take only about 25 minutes, but the average Orleanian will see to it that he sees it three or four times during the course of the evening so that he'll get ample chance to catch some of the throwaways.

To an outsider, all this hullabaloo over Mardi Gras seems a little overdone, but to the local people it is a hallowed tradition that must be perpetuated down through the years.

I am afraid, that for myself, one Mardi Gras is enough. Parades and the dances become repetitious and the gay-tinted decorations wear thin and become monotonous.

But you should see it for yourself. I can assure you that it is quite a spectacle, vastly different from the orderly parades of the other cities and the conservatism of the onlookers. Here everything goes and the New Year's eve spirit prevails for about ten days and nights.

Bill Hosokawa:

FROM THE FRYING PAN

A Picture Poses a Problem

Denver, Colo. We haven't quite figured out the significance of this incident, if any, but we're passing it on for your consideration. The other day the Denver Post's first edition ran a deep two-column photo of a little Japanese American miss all rigged up in ceremonial costume. The story was about the new Tri-States Buddhist church's dedication, and the child was dressed for the ceremonies.

When the second edition came out the photo had been cut down to one column and it was in a somewhat less conspicuous position. Of course, space limitations had something to do with reducing the size of the picture. But there was another reason.

An editor explained: "I think it serves the best interests of Japanese Americans, or any other minority, to show how much they are like other Americans. I don't think it is good policy to stress how different they look, think and act. In a case like this, we thought it best to make the picture less conspicuous."

There must be a lot of experts in minority relations who don't agree with the editor. Their argument is that all Americans should be proud of their origins, and by no means should they be ashamed of their cultural contribution to the sum of American life. The other side can argue just as persuasively for soft-pedaling of differences, especially where they stand out so prominently.

There seems to be merit to both sides, with each situation demanding individual treatment. But frankly, we're not sure which is more valid.

Kikuta's Pearl Harbor Tomato

A syndicated magazine story written recently by Blake Clark tells how a University of Hawaii plant scientist named Kazuo Kikuta helped to win the war in a most unwarlike way. Kikuta was assistant to one Tex Frazier, and the two had experimented for years in an effort to develop a strain of tomatoes that could withstand spotted wilt disease prevalent in the tropics.

"One day in September, 1942," Clark writes, "the two men started on their usual rounds at

Waipahu, 20 miles from Honolulu, to check on a cross between a California plant and a tomato from Peru. They could hardly believe what they saw. While other varieties nearby lay wilted to death, this one stood green and flourished like a strong brother to the weeds.

"Eagerly, they then transplanted the slips and carefully nurtured them through the weeks until fruiting time. To their dismay, although the vines vigorously resisted the virus, they failed to produce any tomatoes."

But the two knew they were on the right track. They crossed this new variety with others known for their productivity, and finally in 1943 they developed a type that was both heavy-bearing and disease resistant. They named the new fruit the "Pearl Harbor."

"The Pearl Harbor tomato came just in time to do an admirable war job," Blake Clark continues. "It saved thousands of cubic feet of precious shipping space and contributed richly to the diet of the millions of men on installations in Hawaii and passing through its staging area. This tomato, planted in the front lines, helped feed fighting men in Guadalcanal, New Guinea, Saipan and other islands in the far Pacific."

The Pearl Harbor tomato is still carrying on its work. It is being planted on other Pacific islands where tomatoes never could be grown before, and the natives are benefitting thereby.

Susan Has Five Candles

Our Susan celebrated her fifth birthday anniversary this week with a party for a half dozen girls of her age in the neighborhood. They were small fry blondes, brunettes and redheads, and they trooped in with little presents neatly wrapped, their newly-washed faces beaming, their hair nicely combed.

The party was a grand success. The little girls ate an astonishing number of small sandwiches and cookies, washed them down with many a glass of reddish punch, chattering all the while with the shrill-voiced excitement of a flock of sparrows convening in a lilac tree. Being genteel young girls, they completed the afternoon without violence; with a bunch of boys, things wouldn't have been normal without a fight.

Vagaries

Latest art honor for Mine Okubo, California artist now residing in New York, is the Anna Elizabeth Klumpke prize for her painting, "Cat and Cradle" which is now on exhibition at the San Francisco Art Association's annual exhibition at the San Francisco Art Museum. An oil painting by Arata Ishida of Atherton, titled "Snow," is also in the show which will continue until March 20.

Toru Matsumoto's new book, just published by the Friendship Press in New York, is "The Seven Stars," (\$2.50) a story of his boyhood in Japan. It is the story of seven Japanese schoolboys who called themselves the "Seven Stars" and pledged they would stick together no matter what might happen in the future. Incidentally, Mine Okubo is responsible for the book's attractive decorations.

Now that Tokyo journalists have identified "Moscow Rose," the feminine propagandist on Soviet radio programs beamed to Japan as Yoshiye Okada, a well-known actress who fled across the snow and ice of a Sakhalin island winter in a sleigh to the Soviet zone some 12 years ago to escape arrest for anti-militarist activities, they are wondering about the fate of Mumi-maro (Butch) Konoye, son of former Premier Fumitaro Konoye who was reported a suicide shortly after V-J day. It's reported that Konoye, then serving with Japan's Kwantung army in Manchuria, was taken prisoner by Soviet authorities. Some of Konoye's friends believe he may have been killed while others are inclined to think that he may reappear soon. Butch Konoye was quite a well-known personality in the U. S. around 1939 when he was attending Princeton University and was captain of the Tiger golf team. He was also adjudged the best-dressed man on the campus of Old Nassau. His night club appearances were well reported in the tabloids since Konoye usually was escorting Greta Niesen, Wendy Barrie and other glamor girls.

Carey McWilliams, long a fighter for the civil rights of American minority groups, was himself the victim of a civil rights infraction last week when two speeches which he was scheduled to deliver in Riverside, Calif., were cancelled after protests by the American Legion and the Riverside County Grand Jury. Ironically, McWilliams was notified at the same time that he had been selected for the 1948 Thomas Jefferson award by the Committee Against Intoler-

Washington Report:

Nisei in Gallery Watch as House Moves to Repudiate Bias in Immigration Law

By I. H. GORDON

Washington, D.C.

Historic events, when they occur, rarely appear as significant moments.

The atom bomb was born in a tiny formula, E=CM, scrawled on a piece of paper. World War II began when the president of Germany signed his name to a document giving a gleeful, little psychopath called Adolph Hitler certain powers.

So it was in Washington when the House, in a historic debate, approved the idea of giving full immigration and naturalization rights to all peoples of the world, without regard to race, creed, color or country of birth. There was little of the sense of history attached to the few hours the House discussed the bill.

No one rose in mighty oratory. Statements were made in an atmosphere remarkably free of any of the subtle tenseness which might indicate that the United States was suggesting embarking on a new course in the orient.

Only in the mind's eye was there the vague, cloudy picture of what the result the few words being spoken might have on the destiny of peoples and nations.

The House chambers were not crowded. At times not even a quorum was present. As always, there were scattered little groups of Representatives talking over individual problems, seemingly completely disinterested in the matter before them.

There were a good many empty seats in the gallery. Most observers were casual spectators who sat through the debate only for a few moments and then walked out to continue a sightseeing trip through the capitol.

That section of the gallery reserved for the press, though, was more crowded than usual, but even there there were numerous vacant seats.

Only the few principals in the drama being enacted on the floor appeared aware of the world-wide significance of their words.

They talked in terms of correcting global injustices.

They mentioned the 95,000-odd native Asians living in this country yet denied the rights of citizenship. But one had to concentrate seriously upon these words to realize how far reaching the effects of the legislation under

ance in America. He will go to New York City on April 13 to receive the Thomas Jefferson award from Governor Dewey.

debate would be.

Ninety-five thousand persons. Enough to make up a very large and important city, even in the United States.

The Representatives were completely cordial to each other.

"Will the gentlemen yield?"

"The gentleman from Hawaii . . . The gentleman from California . . . the gentleman from New York . . ."

"Will the gentleman yield?"

"It was written by the able gentleman from Texas . . . Would the gentleman say a word about . . . If the gentleman will yield . . ."

"Will the gentleman yield?"

So the gentlemen yielded, and occasional questions were asked, and amiably answered.

One could only wonder at the cordiality, the unanimity of feeling, the atmosphere of restraint and good will. After all, though they were gentlemen, they were discussing an important bill. In America where we have become used to explosive, violent and often acrimonious debate when minority races are discussed in the halls of Congress, this whole attitude seemed somehow more than a little strange.

One waited for the old, old cliches from the "yellow peril" voices of the past, to make themselves heard. And only towards the end, when the House was about to vote, did one actually realize the truth—that such voices do belong to the past.

In one corner of the gallery, though, every word, every movement, every minor parliamentary maneuver was watched with an intensity difficult to describe.

A handful of Nisei and Issei sat watching the House of Representatives in action. Their presence reminded one of the silent millions who waited for the speaker to say: "The question is on the passage of the bill . . . The bill is passed."

Questions on Evacuee Claims

This is another of a series of questions and answers on the evacuation claims law prepared by Edward J. Ennis, JACL Anti-Discrimination Committee special counsel, and released by the Washington Office of the JACL ADC as a public service. This series is based on actual questions asked of this office.

Any reader who has general questions relating to the law itself or to procedural matters is invited to address a letter to the Washington Office, JACL Anti-Discrimination Committee, Evacuation Claims Section, 300 Fifth Street Northeast, Washington 2, D.C. Questions of general interest may be reproduced in this series without personal identification.

1. Q. Several articles have appeared in various newspapers reporting that the Department of Justice has no appropriations with which to process evacuation claims and does not intend to ask for such appropriations this year. Is this correct? If it is true, what has been happening to the claims already filed? If no appropriation is to be requested, why should we file claims at all? Why not just pass off the evacuation claims law as a goodwill gesture on the part of the Government that will not pay off in actual dollars and cents?

A. While it is true that Congress did not make a specific appropriation when it passed the Evacuation Claims Law last year, the Department of Justice has assigned some of its personnel to handle these claims. In fact, all claims filed thus far are being studied in order to determine the type and amount of claims that the evacuees have. Moreover, we are confident that the Department of Justice will seek appropriations from this session of Congress in order to more expeditiously and efficiently process all claims and to pay those under \$2,500. The procedure being

followed is the usual one when Congress authorizes the payment of general claims against the Government. The law is first passed which includes an authorization for the necessary appropriations. Usually, a subsequent session appropriates the funds with which to process and pay claims. We believe that both Congress and the Department of Justice sincerely desire to implement the Evacuation Claims Law as a measure of justice and good conscience to the evacuees.

2. Q. Before the war, I had a savings account in the Yokohama Specie Bank and another in the Sumitomo Bank. One was a dollar account and the other was in yen. Can I claim for the amount of these deposits?

A. No. The law specifically restricts claims to those which are the direct and reasonable consequence of the evacuation. Moreover, losses suffered as a result of the action of the Office of Alien Property are also specifically barred under the Evacuation Claims Law. The Office of Alien Property received claims for the recovery of such deposits up until August 8, 1948. At the present time, the JACL ADC is seeking legislation to extend this deadline for another two years. If the JACL ADC is not successful with this legislation, those who did not file their claims before the August 8, 1948 deadline will have no recourse to the Government for their deposits. Certainly, they cannot be claimed under the Evacuation Claims Law.

3. Q. When the contraband articles regulations were made public, instead of turning my radio and cameras to the police, I left them with a friend. At the time of evacuation, I gave them away, because I could not take them with me. Can I claim the loss under the Evacuation Claims Law?

A. Probably not. The passage of S. 29 should take care of this situation too, although it might be argued that the loss occurred as a result of evacuation and not of the Attorney General's regulations.

4. Q. Immediately after the outbreak of the war, I turned in my shortwave radio, camera, and hunting rifle to the local sheriff. After evacuation I returned to my old home and I found that the old sheriff had been replaced and that there were no records of my things. Can I claim for them?

A. No. The contraband articles regulations were issued by the Attorney General several months before the evacuation orders were issued. Thus, loss of such goods cannot be said to be a reasonable and natural consequence of evacuation. The JACL ADC is seeking special legislation to authorize payment for such losses. It is bill S. 29, and has already passed the Senate and is now before the House Judiciary Committee. Favorable action is anticipated soon.

Opens Food Store

CHICAGO — Another Japanese food store was opened in Chicago's northside, it was reported this week.

Known as the Aldine Food Mart, the store located at 907 West Armitage, will stock meats, fish and Japanese foods along with the usual grocery items.

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WANTED IMMEDIATELY—Japanese people to take over a large ranch about 50 miles from St. Louis, Mo. 400 acres can be cultivated and 800 acres for livestock. Livestock on ranch at present are registered stock. Half share deal. If anyone interested, please contact Mr. Gordon Gasaway, 8 Old Westbury Lane, Webster Groves, Missouri, Phone Republic 1824 or Mr. James Kurihara, 1900 Semple Ave., St. Louis, Mo.

PERSONAL: Rinichi Arai of San Paulo, Brazil is anxious to contact MR. SEITARO ARAI and MR. SHIGEO IWAHIO, both formerly of Los Angeles. Contact T. Morikawa, 36 Lono St., Hilo Hawaii for further info.

Nation's Leading Nisei Bowlers Open Play in 3rd Annual JACL Tournament in Salt Lake City

With the nation's leading Nisei and Oriental American bowlers competing for individual and team championships and a share in a \$3,400 jackpot of prizes, the 3rd annual JACL bowling tournament got under way this weekend at the Temple Alleys in Salt Lake City.

Nearly 200 bowlers were signed for various events in the men's events, while nearly 100 were entered in the women's bowling tournament sponsored in conjunction with the national tourney by the Salt Lake Nisei Women's bowling association.

With teams from Hawaii, California, Oregon, Washington, Idaho, Colorado, Illinois and Utah vying for the team championship held by Okada Insurance of Salt Lake City, the first ball will be rolled in this event at 10 a. m. on Saturday, March 5.

Thirty-six teams were entered with the Hawaii All-Stars, with a 952 team average, establishing themselves as one of the favorites, along with Robertson Nursery and H & F Produce of Los Angeles, Shima Transfer of San Francisco, Jaekel and Rogers of Ontario, Ore., and the Main Bowl Whites and the Main Bowl Maroons of Seattle.

The Main Bowl Maroons hit a 1002 team game in a practice match with a Salt Lake City squad, while the Hawaii All-Stars with games of 980 and 987 defeated Okada Insurance in a close match.

Among the other contenders were three Denver teams, the JACL, Cathay Post and Denargo Box, the Chicago All-Stars, Tady's Service of Los Angeles, Yamada Company of Gardena, Calif., Boise Valley JACL, Young Abe Attell's of Los Angeles, Yoshida Insurance of San Francisco, United Veterans of Fresno, Calif., San Jose No. 1, Pocatello's Pep 88, and five Salt Lake City teams, Pagoda, Modern Garage and Gil's Service, Hibbard Drug, Aloha Snack Bar and the Alley All-Stars.

Competing for the squad prizes with only an outside chance for the top rating were last year's surprising Idaho Falls No. 1 and No. 2 teams, Pocatello's Conoco Oil, the Ogden All-Stars, Zion Motors of Murray, Utah, San Jose No. 2 and five Salt Lake City teams, Tuxedo Hotel, Dawn Noodle, Terashima Studio, New Sunrise Market and Pacific Citizen.

Among the individual stars in the tournament are the two all-events champions of the 1947 and 1948 tournaments, Shig Hironaka of Ontario, Ore., and Shorty Tanaka of Los Angeles; Yulene Takai, Ontario, Ore., all-events winner at the recent Northwest Nisei Classic in Seattle; Eddie Matsueda, Hal Ogata, Larry Mekata and Kats Nojima, 190-plus average bowlers from Honolulu; Taki Taketomo, veteran Chicago star; George Kobo and George Yasukochi of Los Angeles, winner and runner-up in the recent Nisei Individual Singles championships; George Wong, anchor for Yamada's of Gardena; and Harley Kusumoto, defending singles champion whose three-game 676 series will be challenged by eight full squads of bowlers in the singles event which starts at 10 a. m. on Sunday, March 6, and continues with a new squad hourly until 5 p. m. There will be 24 bowlers in each squad.

The Classics Sweepstakes, seven games across 14 alleys, started the tournament on Friday, March 4, with 140 bowlers rolling for an estimated \$900 prize pot.

The men's doubles events will follow the team events on Saturday with the first doubles squad rolling at 5 p. m.

The mixed doubles tournament starts off the women's tourney on Temple's downstairs alleys at 10:30 a. m. on Saturday, March 5. The team event will follow at 7:30 p. m. and 10 p. m.

Three squads of women's doubles

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are scheduled from 11 a. m. on Sunday, March 6. Three squads of women's singles competitors will roll from 2 p. m.

Murray Taiyos Take Invitational Tourney in Idaho Falls

IDAHO FALLS, Ida.—The Murray Taiyos took first place in the Idaho Falls JACL invitational basketball tournament held Feb. 24, 25 and 26 in the Ammon high school gym.

The Zephyrs of Salt Lake City took second place, with the Honeyville Mustangs taking the "consolation" award. The Ogden YBA was cited for sportsmanship.

Two members of the Murray team, Min Matsumori, forward, and Tom Akimoto, center, were named among the "ten best players" who were chosen by referees and judges.

The ten best, as announced upon conclusion of the tournament, were as follows:

Dale Ueda, forward, Idaho Falls; Kats Miyasaki, forward, Rexburg; Gene Sato, guard, Pocatello; Matsumori and Akimoto; Jay Beppu, guard, Salt Lake City; Tad Hideshima, forward, Salt Lake City; Frank Kobayashi, guard, Honeyville; John Tanaka, center, Honeyville; and Mits Koga, center, Ogden.

In taking the championship, the Taiyos defeated Honeyville 33-25; Ogden, 40-27; and Salt Lake City Zephyrs, 49-42.

Reno Welterweight Wins Over Montes

SAN FRANCISCO—Akira (Buster) Chikami, Reno welterweight, was awarded a decision over Manuel Montes in the semi-windup at National hall on Feb. 25.

Because the decision proved unpopular with fans, Chikami and Montes were signed for a rematch. It was reported that the judges took away many points from Montes for low blows.

Chicago Makes Plans For Annual Cage Play

CHICAGO — Plans are being made for the Chicago Invitational Nisei basketball tourney which is tentatively scheduled for April 1, 2 and 3.

Invitations have been sent to Nisei teams in New York, Boston, Seabrook, N.J., Detroit, Cleveland, Denver and Toronto, Ont.

Fukushima Scores 35 Points for Courtland

SAN FRANCISCO — Akira Fukushima, high-scoring star of the Courtland high school team in the Sacramento County league, was selected last week as one of Northern California's "top five cagers of the week" by the Examiner for his feat of scoring 35 points as Courtland defeated Galt high, 65 to 40.

Fukushima's 35 points tied a league record.

P C SPORTS

Sad Sam

Sad Sam Ichinose, manager of Dado Marino, held something of a wake with home town friends in Honolulu one day this week, after Marino had been defeated by Bantamweight Champion Manuel Ortiz of California at the Honolulu Stadium on March 1. Ichinose opined that Marino, a natural flyweight, is the world's best in the 112-pound division and Tommy Farmer, Ortiz's manager, was inclined to agree. The recognized world's flyweight champion is Rinty Monaghan of Eire but people who saw Marino fight Monaghan in London has year believe that the Honolulu fighter received a raw deal from the referee. Since then Ichinose's efforts to get Monaghan to meet Marino in either New York or Honolulu have been unavailing.

Now Ichinose is hoping that Maurice Sandeyron, the French flyweight champion, defeats Monaghan in Belfast next month.

"I think it will be easier to get Sandeyron in the same ring with Dado—and besides I'd like to go to Paris," says Ichinose.

Ichinose, incidentally, is presently occupied with his duties as member of the territorial house representatives from Oahu, having been elected at the November elections.

Record Series

Tad Nagasawa, the young 44th Combat Team veteran, who is one of Hawaii's bowling ambassadors to the mainland last year, recently hit an 848 series for the games in an informal match in Honolulu. The series included "300" game.

Willie (Woo Woo) Wong was the sensation of the first Oriental basketball tournament in Seattle in 1948 when he led his San Francisco Chinese Saints to the championship is now starring in the University of San Francisco frosh and is expected to be one of the mainstays of the Don varsity next year. "Woo Woo" is the name of the current AAU tournament in San Francisco. He scored a club basket in the last ten seconds to give the Don frosh a first round victory.

Shortstop

As Royal Brougham said in his popular Seattle P.I. sports column the other day, "not many know that Seattle once had a Japanese shortstop." It was a long time ago and the player, his name is no longer remembered today, probably was the first player of Japanese ancestry in pro baseball. Du Dugdale, then with the Seattle club in the Pacific Coast league, signed on this Nipponese player with an eye toward the growing Japanese American population in Seattle. Brougham recalls that this player was a "pretty good glove man."

"But he was never able to solve the mysteries of a curve ball, even as you and I," says Brougham. "After enjoying a brief bowl of rice and a cup of tea in the league he bowed out."

Brougham's comments were inspired by the note that baseball rapidly erasing its color line.

It was during the 1930s that the first Nisei players were signed by Pacific Coast league contracts when Kenso Nushida pitched for a while for the Sacramento Senators and Jimmy Horio, still playing baseball in Hawaii, played in the Solon field. Nushida is also in Honolulu where he is now selling sports equipment. Before Nushida, Horio, Sammy Takahashi, one of the best hitters that the Nisei have produced, played for Tacoma in the Western International league.

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Watsonville Ends Membership Drive

WATSONVILLE, Calif. — The Watsonville JACL concluded a successful membership drive last week with 107 members signed up during a concerted two-week campaign.

A sizeable addition to the total was reported when three districts which had not yet reported turned in their final tabulations.

Announcement of the winning team has not yet been made because several teams claimed a near 100% sign-up.

The emmbership committee consisted of the following: Al Umino and Harry Mayeda, west of Main; Louis Waki and Shig Hirano, east of Main; Min Hamada and Frances Sukekane, 2nd st.; Bob Manabe and Jack Yoshino, Bridge st.; Tets Kobayashi and Corky Yamamoto, Roache; Kay Tsuda and Mary Yamamoto, Green Valley; Kenzo Yoshida and Roy Kaita, Hecker; John Ura, Riverside; Tom Mine and Tom Tao, Beach rd.; Bill Shirachi and Harry Yagi, Pajaro and San Juan rd.; Shig Wada and Walter Hashimoto, Springfield; and Bill Fukuba, Amesti.

French Camp JACL Will Hold Dance

FRENCH CAMP, Calif. — The local JACL will sponsor a dance on March 12 at the French Camp Japanese hall, according to Chiyo Fujimoto and Hiroshi Shinmoto, social chairmen.

The main purpose of the dance will be to raise money for chapter activities.

Dr. James Tanaka will act as master of ceremonies.

Brotherhood Week

CHICAGO — Rhoda Nishimura, parish worker at the Ellis Community Center church, spoke at the Forestville grammar school in Chicago Friday, Feb. 25, at a Brotherhood week assembly meeting.

Miss Nishimura emphasized the theme of brotherhood in her talk before 250 children of the 7th and 8th grades.

She spoke on the cultural contributions of the Japanese American group as she addressed the young Negro students at Forestville school, largest of Chicago's grammar schools.

Speaker

CHICAGO — The Rev. Hagiya, assistant pastor of the Armitage Young Peoples church and student at Garrett Biblical Institute, was the guest preacher at the Community Center church last Sunday, Feb. 27.

His subject was "A Living Faith for Today."

The Rev. George Nishimoto travelled to Indianapolis, Ind., to preach at the St. John's Evangelical and Reformed church.

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Vital Statistics

BIRTHS

To Mr. and Mrs. Satoshi Masuda a girl on Feb. 26 in Seattle.
To Mr. and Mrs. Katsuichi Kogura a girl on Feb. 11 in Los Angeles.
To Mr. and Mrs. Hayao Kadota a boy on Jan. 14 in Los Angeles.
To Mr. and Mrs. Asami Masumiya a boy on Feb. 10 in Los Angeles.
To Mr. and Mrs. Patrick Hiroshi Murakami a girl on Feb. 4 in Los Angeles.
To Mr. and Mrs. Ken Nogaki a girl on Feb. 25 in Seattle.
To Mr. and Mrs. Toru Shigekawa a boy on Feb. 1 in Selma, Calif.
To Mr. and Mrs. Edwin N. Honda a boy on Feb. 11 in Reedley, Calif.
To Mr. and Mrs. Edward Sakai a boy on Feb. 23 in Seattle.
To Mr. and Mrs. Osao Tsuchikawa a girl on Feb. 23 in Seattle.
To Mr. and Mrs. Masashi Fujii, Morgan Hill, Calif., a boy on Feb. 17.
To Mr. and Mrs. Iwao R. Misaki a boy on Jan. 26 in Selma, Calif.
To Mr. and Mrs. George Hachiya a boy on Feb. 21 in Seattle.
To Mr. and Mrs. John Y. Itoda, Tracy, Calif., a girl on Feb. 15.
To Mr. and Mrs. Toshiharu Hotta, French Camp, Calif., a boy on Feb. 24.
To Mr. and Mrs. Masao Nakata a boy on Feb. 11 in Los Angeles.
To Mr. and Mrs. Tsugio Kubota, Lodi, Calif., a girl on Feb. 6.
To Mr. and Mrs. Mas Imazumi a boy on Feb. 4 in Richmond, Calif.

DEATHS

Dr. Makiji Utsumi, 75, on Feb. 27 in Oakland, Calif.
Charles Fujio in Laurel, Mont.
Sadasuke Yamashita, 69, in Fresno, Calif.
Mrs. Kayo Arita, 52, on Feb. 23 in Fowler, Calif.
Kihachi Nakamoto on Feb. 23 in Los Angeles.
Frank T. Miyahara, 69, on Feb. 21 in San Jose, Calif.

MARRIAGES

Alice Hiroko Yata to James K. Motoike on Feb. 26 in Los Angeles.
Chizuru Yamaguchi to Bill Chikuma on Feb. 16 in Brighton, Colo.
Chizu Dobashi to Mas Nishikawa on Jan. 29 in Madera, Calif.
Joy Yanagida to Albert Kushi-hashi on Feb. 27 in North Platte, Neb.
Elsie Suzuki to Sanai Matsumoto on Feb. 27 in Los Angeles.

Sought

The present address of Mrs. Toshiko Hirashima, onetime resident of Portland, Ore., is sought by Hiroshi Mori, 2120 Channing Way, Berkeley 4, Calif.
Information should be sent directly to Mr. Mori. Mrs. Hirashima's prewar address in Portland was 2328 W. 2nd ave.

Chicago JACL Sends Speakers to City

Brotherhood Meetings

CHICAGO, Ill. — Ten members of the Chicago JACL's informal speakers bureau appeared at speaking engagements during the national observation of Brotherhood Month, announced Shigeo Wakamatsu, chapter president, this week.

Speaking before several teenage high school girls' groups of the B'nai B'rith Youth Organization were Tsugi Jeiri, Mrs. Chizu Iiyama, Helen Tashiro and Kay Yamashita.

Mrs. Thomas Masuda spoke before the board of a Gary, Indiana settlement.

Reverend George Nishimoto, director of the Ellis Community Center, was heard by the grade school students of Forestville School.

Tats Kushida spoke before the Hyde Park Council of Churches and Synagogues, the Chicago Ethical Society, the students and faculty of Lake Forest Academy and the Free Religious Fellowship, an interracial Unitarian Church.

Gladys Ishida, Mari Sabusawa and Hannah Tani also addressed organizations previously announced.

Inaugural

TULARE, Calif. — The Tulare County JACL held its inaugural installation dinner Thursday, Feb. 24, at the Hotel Johnson in Visalia under the chairmanship of Ted Mimura.

Joe Grant Masaoka, regional director for the JACL, was the guest speaker. S. H. Mikami, president of the Fresno American Loyalty League, and Marshall Hirose, president of the Reedley chapter, were introduced as guests.

Masaoka installed the following officers: Tom Shimasaki, pres.; Hiyoichi Imoto, Tom Shimaji, Kay Hanada and Hiroshi Maeda, vice presidents; Kenji Tashiro, sec.; Edward Nagata, treas.; and John Kubota, literary chairman.

Reception

Newlyweds Mr. and Mrs. George Fujii of Murray, Utah, greeted their friends at a reception Thursday evening, March 3, at Memorial House in Memory grove, Salt Lake City.

Mrs. Fujii is the former Yoshie Matsumoto of Caldwell, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Morio Matsumoto. The young couple were wed in Caldwell on Feb. 26.

Church Dedicated In Denver Ceremonies

DENVER, Colo. — With several thousand Buddhists from Colorado, Wyoming and Nebraska in attendance, the new \$130,000 Tri-State Buddhist church was dedicated with colorful ceremonies on Feb. 26.

A parade of more than 100 children in colorful Japanese costumes was led through Denver streets by Bishop Enryo Shigefuji, superintendent of the Buddhist Churches of America.

The celebration also included four days of classical dances, kabuki shows and musical presentations.

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Chicago JACL Supports State Fair Employment Legislation

CHICAGO, Ill. — The Illinois General Assembly will be among a number of state legislative bodies throughout the country where fair employment practices will be a national subject of discussion and debate, reports the Midwest JACL Regional office this week.

The Illinois FEPC bill is an administration bill which has the vigorous endorsement of Governor Adlai Stevenson. It will create a commission of five appointees which will function as a quasi-judicial agency in prohibiting discriminatory practices in employment.

Following conventional administrative hearings, the Commission will be empowered to issue cease-and-desist orders which become final unless appealed. The orders are reviewable in state courts and violations of the court's decrees are punishable as contempt of court.

Hearings by the proponents of the Illinois FEPC bill were held in Springfield, the state capitol, on February 21. The opposition is scheduled to testify on March 2. The Democratic House of Representatives is expected to pass the bill while considerable opposition is expected in the Republican State Senate.

The Chicago Chapter of the JACL is one of many civic organizations who are sharing in the efforts to bring about the passage of this bill. At its monthly meeting on Feb. 25, the Chicago JACL passed the following resolution in its support:

WHEREAS, the Japanese

American Citizens League is cognizant of discriminatory practices in the field of employment suffered by members of American minority groups, including Japanese Americans, and

WHEREAS, the Japanese American Citizens League recognizes such discriminatory practices to be in violation of the spirit of the United States Constitution, the Bill of Rights, and the democratic tenets of human decency, and are an emaciating and corroding influence on the American community, and

WHEREAS, the Japanese American Citizens League is committed to strive for the removal of any and all discrimination and restrictions based on race, color, creed or national origin.

NOW THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED that the Japanese American Citizens League, Chicago Chapter, urge the immediate passage of fair employment practices legislation by the 66th General Assembly of the Illinois State Legislature.

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Nevada Nisei Manufactures New Building Material from Perlite

RIVERSIDE, Calif. — A young Nevada Nisei, Nanyu Tomiyasu, is the operator of a West Riverside firm which manufactures a new material which is being used by contractors for insulation and in plaster mix and by farmers to hold moisture in soil.

The material is known as "Strongtex" and is the major product of the Basic Materials company which is operated by Tomiyasu.

The Nisei, a native of Las Vegas, manufactured Strongtex and mineral fertilizer in his home town for three and a half years before transferring his business to California.

He said the pressure of freight rates was his main reason for moving to Riverside.

The base material of the product is perlite, a silicon classified under volcanic glasses. Perlite is a heavy, smooth-surfaced stone. It is subjected by Tomiyasu's six-man crew to a blast of heat at 2200 degrees which vaporizes the water of hydration in the rock and this process breaks up the rock into hundreds of tiny white fragments which look, to the casual visitor, like Bromo Seltzer.

The ore comes from the company's mine at Searchlight, Nev.

Tomiyasu who was raised in Las Vegas attended the University of California and received his engineering degree there.

Watsonville Group Seeks Support for Naturalization Bill

WATSONVILLE, Calif. — The Watsonville JACL will contact local organizations for support of the Judd equality in naturalization bill, it was decided here at a special meeting last Thursday at the Buddhist church.

The chapter passed a resolution endorsing the proposal and will send copies to Congressmen Anderson and Bramblett of this area and to Senators Downey and Knowland.

The regular monthly meeting of the board of governors will be held on the second Friday of each month, it was announced.

Louis Waki, custodian, reported to the group that all goods stored in the former school building will be cleared out by the end of the month and fixtures would be set up to make the building ready for use by the organization early in March. An oil heater was donated to the group by Bob Manabe.

The JACL will sponsor a bridge class beginning Tuesday, March 1, and meeting every other Tuesday. Tom Tao and Kay Tsuda were appointed to take charge. The first meeting will be held at the Buddhist church but all following meetings will be held at the former school building in Union street.

Temmy Yagi and Fred Okamoto will be asked to instruct the class for both beginners and advanced students.

"Prexy Hop" Starts 1949 Membership Drive For New York Chapter

NEW YORK CITY — Nisei Gothamites, packing the McBurney YMCA dance hall at the "Prexy Hop" on the eve of Washington's birthday, got the local JACL chapter's 1949 social program off to a rousing start and added momentum to its membership drive.

Hosts (Georges) and hostesses (Marthas) "sold" JACL on the crowded floor, which was decorated overhead with huge red cherries and bright streamers that proved so attractive the "Y" asked that they be left hanging.

The new cabinet was introduced by social chairman Dick Akagi.

Indio Chapter Fetes New Cabinet Members

INDIO, Calif. — An installation dinner banquet for newly elected members of the Indio JACL was held Friday, Feb. 25, at the Vendome cafe with Sam Ishikawa, regional director for southern California, as officiating officer.

Elmer Suski was chairman for the event, at which Tom Sakai was installed as president.

The JACL-sponsored bowling tournament awards were made, with Kats Sugimoto and Eddie Sakemi taking highest honors.

Frank Mizusawa, president of the Southwest district council, was the guest speaker. His subject was evacuation claims.

President Sakai's cabinet is comprised of the following persons: Jack Izu, 1st vice pres.; James Sakai, 2nd vice pres.; Isamu Musashi, 3rd vice pres.; Mas Seto, treas.; Alice Sakemi, corr. sec.; Julia Hiroto, rec. sec.; Toshiko Mizutani, historian; George Shibata, reporter; Kazuo Nagata, athletic advisor; Mas Oshiki, social advisor; and Henry Sakemi, program advisor. Nagata, Oshiki and Sakemi are members at large.

Expect Few Japanese Canadian Evacuees to Return to Coast

Depletion of Funds, Fear of Prejudice Cited as Reasons

VANCOUVER, B. C.—Japanese Canadians will not return to the coast from which they have been excluded since the war's beginning when restrictions on their movement are lifted May 31.

This was the report made by Ralph Daly, Vancouver Sun reporter, in a lengthy feature Feb. 26. The story was a result of a visit to Greenwood, British Columbia, in the free zone.

The Sun, British Columbia's largest newspaper, carried the story under the head, "Japs Won't Return Here."

Daly reported that depletion of capital, long absence from the coast and fear of prejudice combine to deter the movement back to the coast.

Daly said that in "two days of diligent checking" he failed to find a single person of Japanese ancestry who planned to return.

His findings were confirmed, he said, by checks which the Sun made with officials of the Department of Labor and other officials in Ottawa and with Japanese Canadians in Toronto and other centers.

The story included a photo of and interview with Seiji Homma, president of the British Columbia Japanese Canadian Citizens Association.

Homma was quoted by Daly as saying, "There will be no exodus back to the coast."

"We are glad the restrictions are ending because we want to see all racial discrimination ended in Canada," Homma told the reporter.

"The majority of people here are pretty well satisfied as they are and they're the same throughout British Columbia. They have jobs and farms and businesses. They are building or buying their own homes."

"And the psychology of the Japanese people is that once they get settled in a place they hate like the dickens to move. They are satisfied to make a good living. As long as the employment lasts in the interior, I'm sure they'll stay."

There is no speculation about returning to the coast among the Japanese Canadians, Daly said, except among young single people, who realize the opportunities in

the interior are limited and who want technical training and careers that the coast or the east offer.

"Obviously, one of the things most cherished about interior life is the freedom from the feeling they are shunned on racial grounds," Daly reported.

"As Seiji says, 'The people are more friendly than on the coast. They are really swell to us. They ask us to take an active part in the community life and we do.'"

Rio Grande Chapter Installs Officers

SAN BENITO, Tex. — Masao Satow, national director for the JACL, installed the first cabinet of the newly organized Rio Grande Valley JACL on Monday, Feb. 28, at the home of Jack Tanamachi.

Henry Kawahata was sworn in as president, with Tom Tanamachi and Jack Tanamachi as first and second vice presidents.

Other officers are George Kitamura, treas.; Mrs. Naomi Taniguchi, rec. sec.; and Mrs. Elsie Kawahata, corr. sec.

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Nisei Attend YWCA Conference

LOS ANGELES — Mrs. Kei Nagamori, secretary of Magnolia Residence, Mrs. Seichi Nobe, Magnolia Residence committee chairman, Mrs. George Shinno and Mrs. Katsuma Mukaeda, members of the YWCA Magnolia Residence committee, will be among 50 delegates from Los Angeles to the 18th national YWCA convention in San Francisco March 6 to 14.

The delegation from Los Angeles will include YWCA staff workers, YW leaders and Y-Teen girls from Y groups throughout the city.

The Magnolia Residence committee, member of the LA Metropolitan YWCA, has been responsible for management of the former Japanese YW dormitory since the return of the evacuees to Los Angeles.

Special emphasis will be given by the convention to discussion of civil liberties, international relations, economic and social welfare, minority group problems, public health and education.

Hawaiian statehood and equality in naturalization are also among the subjects scheduled for discussion.

Maki Ichiyasu, young girls worker in the rural area of Honolulu, is expected to be a delegate from Hawaii. Miss Ichiyasu was formerly Japanese YWCA secretary in Los Angeles and later young girls secretary in Milwaukee.

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