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Further Action for Passage Of Naturalization Bill Faces Delegates to JACL Convention

CHICAGO—JACL delegates gathered in Chicago this week for their 11th biennial convention faced the immediate problem of further action on legislation to win naturalization rights for aliens of Japanese parentage.

Jolted into action by the Senates failure last Saturday to act on the Walter resolution veto after believing that the measure was all but passed, official representatives reiterated their intention of standing by their "number one legislative aim."

Discussion which began Sept. 28 probed possible means of achieving legislation for naturalization within the 81st Congressional session.

Convention delegates began arriving in the city early this week, but official meetings got underway Sept. 28 at the Stevens hotel, convention headquarters.

With delegates arriving by train, plane, bus and private car, convention officials estimated that official delegates to the meeting would number 100 in all by week's end, with booster delegates raising the number to 500. Attendance of non-delegates to such functions as the convention ball was expected to bring the total number of participants to nearly 1,000.

Scheduled to lead major discussions on JACL policies were Mike M. Masaoka, ADC director; Masao Satow, national director of the JACL; and Hito Okada, retiring president.

Primary points of discussion were, in addition to planning action on the Walter resolution, possible retention of regional offices, activity on evacuation claims procedure and the future program of the JACL.

A national board decision, made last August, called for closing of regional JACL offices on Oct. 1 of this year. A later decision moved the closing date to Nov. 1 to allow regional directors to participate in convention discussions, pending action of the delegates as to future disposition of the offices.

Most of the official delegates to

the convention this week were empowered to request continuation of the offices in their districts.

Affected by vote of the delegates will be the regional offices in Los Angeles, San Francisco, Fresno; Chicago and Denver.

Special guests to the convention during the final days were scheduled to include Secretary of Interior Oscar L. Chapman, Rep. Francis E. Walter, Rep. Walter H. Judd, MGM Producer Dore Schary and Robert Pirosh, writer-director.

While Secy. Chapman several weeks ago announced his acceptance of an invitation to address the national convention banquet on Oct. 2, reports late this week indicated that pressure of business might prevent the cabinet member from his scheduled appearance.

Special awards will be made to Schary and Pirosh at the Oct. 2 dinner in recognition of their efforts to bring the problem of race discrimination to the screen. Presentations are expected to be made by Mike Masaoka.

Winner of the "Nisei of the Year" award will be made at this time. Official recognition will also be made of numerous JACL members who have served their respective chapters and communities.

Madera's Draftees

MADERA, Calif.—Three draftees from the Madera area were feted on Sept. 24 at a sendoff party at the community hall.

They are Mitsuo Gekko, George Morita and Tom Naito.

JACL Elects Dr. Sakada as New National President

Full Coverage Of Convention in Next Week's Issue

Full coverage of the 11th biennial national convention of the JACL in Chicago will appear in the Oct. 7 issue of the Pacific Citizen.

Two Hawaiian Nisei Killed In Korea War

HONOLULU—Two more Hawaiian Nisei GIs have been killed in action in the Korean war, according to Defense Department notification received by parents and relatives in Hawaii.

Four Nisei are among those reported wounded.

The deaths of Pvt. Toshiharu Yoshikawa, son of Isekichi Yoshikawa of Paia, Maui, and Pfc. Donald Miyajima, son of Mr. and Mrs. Katsuki Miyajima, Lanai City, Lanai, bring the number of Japanese American war dead from Hawaii in Korea to seven.

Pfc. Miyajima was killed in action on Aug. 16.

Among those reported wounded recently are Corp. Asao Matsukawa, brother of Chomei Matsukawa, Pearl City; Sgt. Mitsuji Hirohama, brother of Kiyoshi Hirohama, Honolulu; Pfc. Mitsuo Goto, son of Sadao Goto, Wailuku, Maui, and Pfc. Takeo Hino, son of Kansaburo Hino, Honolulu.

SALT LAKE NISEI FIRST UTAH TO BE DRAFTED

Utah's first Korean war draftee to be rushed through processing at Fort Douglas last week was a 23-year old Salt Lake City Nisei, Richard Atagi.

Atagi, son of Mrs. Tomi Atagi, is a native of Stockton, Calif., and came to Salt Lake City in 1945 from a war relocation center.

He was the first of 66 Utah men to be inducted. The group left for Fort Riley, Kans., on Sept. 20.

Atagi told newsmen that he is interested in art and hopes to study at the Art Center in Los Angeles after he finishes his tour of duty.

Death of Former Colorado Governor Recalls Wartime Stand

In a telegram on Sept. 23 to the widow of former Colorado Governor Ralph L. Carr, the National JACL recalled that Gov. Carr in 1942 was the only chief executive of a western state who did not oppose the resettlement of Japanese American evacuees from the Pacific coast.

Mr. Carr, recently named as the Republican nominee for governor of Colorado in the 1950 elections, died in a Denver hospital on Sept. 22.

"All persons of Japanese ancestry in America will never forget Ralph Carr's courageous stand for democracy during their darkest days of World War II when many Americans temporarily lost sight of what all of us were fighting for," the telegram from the JACL's national director, Masao W. Satow, said.

"On the eve of our 11th biennial national convention in Chicago, we remember the inspiration of Mr. Carr's presence at the 9th national convention in Denver in 1946 and we are happy we were privileged to honor him publicly at that time.

"We mourn his passing as a personal loss. America has lost one of its foremost citizens."

Chuman, Hayashi, Okura Win Vice-Presidencies as Results Of Biennial Voting Reported

Dr. Randolph M. Sakada of Chicago is the national president of the JACL for the next two years.

Dr. Sakada, 37, an optometrist, defeated Min Yasui, Denver attorney, by 2,452 votes to 1,337.

Masao W. Satow, JACL national director, said that nearly 10,000 individual mail ballots were sent out by the JACL for the biennial elections.

The closest race was the contest for secretary to the national

board which was won by Ina Sugihara of New York by a margin of only 17 votes over Tom Shimasaki of Tulare County with 3,573 ballots tabulated.

Frank Chuman, Los Angeles attorney and second vice-president of the national JACL, was elected first vice president over William Enomoto, Redwood City, Calif., flower grower and national treasurer of the JACL.

Tom Hayashi, New York attorney, won the post of second vice president over Joe Saito, Ontario, Ore., farmer, while Patrick Okura, child psychologist at Boys Town, Neb., was elected third vice president in a contest with Yoshimi Shibata, greenhouse operator in Eden Township, Calif.

Dr. Roy Nishikawa, Los Angeles optometrist, defeated Shigeki Ushio, Murray, Utah, farmer in the voting for the post of national treasurer.

Dr. Sakada, new national president of the JACL is chairman of the 11th biennial national convention board. He was born in Oakland, Calif., and graduated from the University of California in 1941. He has been an active member of the JACL since 1934 and was second national vice president from 1946 to 1948. He has been active in civic and organizational activities in Chicago and has served as treasurer of the Oakwood-Kenwood Lions Club and is a member of the Shriners.

The results:

National President	
Dr. Randolph M. Sakada	2,452
Minoru Yasui	1,337
1st Vice President	
Frank Chuman	2,214
William Enomoto	1,566
2nd Vice President	
Tom Hayashi	2,344
Joe Saito	1,416
3rd Vice President	
Pat Okura	2,110
Yoshimi Shibata	1,591
National Treasurer	
Dr. Roy Nishikawa	2,465
Shigeki Ushio	1,275
Secretary to the Board	
Tom Shimasaki	1,778
Ina Sugihara	1,795

Sacramento Woman Takes Own Life

SACRAMENTO—The body of Mrs. Ichimi Kono, 52, was found hanging on Sept. 23 in a bedroom of the Kono home.

The discovery was made by her husband, Kanichi.

Mrs. Kono, who was partially blind and has been ill for the past year, was the mother of Tommy Kono, 19-year old weightlifting star who was in York, Pa., this week in training for the tryouts for the United States team for the world's weightlifting championships in Paris.

Because his mother was ill and in need of care, Tommy Kono had been reluctant to make the trip to the tryouts in Brooklyn. His friends, however, had urged him to go and the Oak Park Athletic Club had come forward with travel expenses and Tommy decided to make the trip last week.

Mrs. Kono is survived by three other sons and a daughter.

National JACL Queen Will Be Honored at Coronation Ball

CHICAGO — The queen of the 11th biennial national convention of the JACL will be crowned at the coronation ball on Sept. 30 in the Grand ballroom of the Stevens hotel.

"Miss National JACL of 1950" will be one of seven girls, each the queen of their respective JACL district councils, who have been chosen on the basis of their beauty, intelligence and poise. The Central California district council, recently organized, is the only JACL regional body which is not represented.

Judging of the candidates took place on Sept. 29 at Caruso's restaurant in Chicago but results will not be announced until the Coronation ball.

The candidates, their chapters and their district councils are:

Itsuko Hamasaki, Downtown Los Angeles, Pacific Southwest; Sue

Maruyama, Denver, Mountain Plains; Lily Miyachi, Cincinnati, Midwest; Kathy Tamura, Mount Olympus (Murray, Utah), Intermountain; May Tsutsumoto, Seattle, Pacific Northwest; Lillian Uyeda, Stockton, Northern California-Western Nevada; and Fuku Yokoyama, Washington, D. C., Eastern.

Three of the contestants are students. Miss Uyeda is a senior at the University of California, while Miss Tsutsumoto is a senior at the University of Washington. Miss Hamasaki attends a business college in Los Angeles.

Two others, Miss Yokoyama and Miss Miyachi, are nurses. Miss Tamura is employed as a fashion designer by a Salt Lake City firm while Miss Maruyama is a secretary at a Denver clothing company.

Nevada Senator Becomes Key Figure in Walter Bill's Future

Sen. McCarran Tells Senate He Will Introduce New Bill

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Sen. Pat McCarran, D., Nev., will be the key figure in congressional efforts to obtain passage of equality in naturalization legislation when the 81st Congress reconvenes on Nov. 27.

Sen. McCarran, chairman of the Senate Judiciary Committee, refused to call up the President's veto of the Walter resolution for a veto vote in the Senate after he originally had indicated he would do so.

The Nevada declared instead he would introduce new legislation in November to eliminate race in naturalization. Immediate results of such legislation will be to open the way for citizenship for 85,000 resident aliens of Japanese ancestry in the United States and Hawaii.

Sen. McCarran's refusal to bring up the President's veto came as a surprise to Senate observers. It was indicated that the veto would be brought before the Senate after the body had acted on the President's veto of the Wood-McCarran anti-subversives bill.

After the Senate on Sept. 23 had overridden the veto of the anti-Communist measure by a 57 to 10 tally, Senate Majority Leader Scott Lucas asked Sen. McCarran about his intentions on the Walter resolution.

The Nevada answered that the Wood-McCarran bill contains the same type of security provisions which had been appended to the Walter resolution and which resulted in the presidential veto of the Walter measure.

"The need to override the President's veto (of the Walter resolution) is no longer necessary," McCarran said. He described the provisions of the Walter resolution eliminating race in naturalization "as a completely separate matter."

He then declared he would introduce new legislation in November.

Sen. Lucas said as long as he had the assurance of Sen. McCarran that the Senate Judiciary Committee chairman would introduce such legislation, this was satisfactory to him.

Mike Masaoka, national legislative director of JACL ADC, pointed out that the ADC specifically did not ask for the reintroduction of the Walter resolution after the President's veto because of McCarran's insistence that the Senate wanted to override the President.

Mr. Masaoka said that with McCarran taking this view, "it would have been completely futile to attempt to introduce new legislation which would have to go through Sen. McCarran's Judiciary Committee before reaching the Senate."

"We had to go along with this. McCarran led us to believe he would try and have the Senate override the President's veto," Masaoka said.

The JACL ADC official said he was "hopeful that McCarran will do as he says."

"If the Senator does introduce the bill, and takes the lead as its sponsor, it should be possible to complete action on a new Walter resolution during the last session of the 81st Congress which begins in late November," he added.

UNIVERSITY PRESIDENT

Dr. Yuasa Will Head New Christian School in Japan

By ERNEST MAASS
Third Installment

"No one individual can create a university. I am no more than a symbol of living faith in the solidarity of humanity which is staunchly upheld by our comrades of Christ's ways over the world."

These are the words of Hachiro Yuasa speaking about his role in the new venture that awaited him when he returned to defeat Japan, an enterprise that dwarfs in importance and aspiration all his previous work.

By the unanimous choice of 60 distinguished Japanese and Americans gathered for a four-day conference at Gotemba, some 80 miles from Tokyo, Dr. Yuasa was elected president of the new International Christian University, in June 1949.

The man whom vanquished militarists once sneeringly nicknamed Kamakiri, "Praying Mantis," became once more Sensei the word in Japanese meaning teacher and yet so much more, in measure of respect and affection.

Why did he accept a grave new responsibility at a time when others are almost ready to retire?

As an educator and a Christian Dr. Yuasa feels he must help Japan to adjust itself to new world conditions. He believes that political and social reforms are splendid aims, as necessary as rebuilding the physical structure of Nippon, but that they are meaningless in a higher sense unless the people are animated by a new spirit. The old authoritarian system has crumbled; the thought police that crushed the rare remnants of intellectual freedom and liberty of the spirit, even in the universities, is gone. But a truly purified Japan cannot be built without the cornerstone of education for peace and democracy.

"The International Christian University," declares Dr. Yuasa, "hopes to contribute its decisive share to the total regeneration of the Japanese people." Japan, he believes, needs new leaders who stand for the equality of personality and the freedom of conscience, who feel personally and mutually responsible for achieving social justice for all. They must work consciously for world peace and harmony of all mankind. Where but in a university that preaches and practices these beliefs can such men and women be created?

Because Japan today has no institutions where new leaders can be trained for public service in the sense of western democratic traditions, the International University is a practical necessity. For instance, Japan has some 130,000 social workers but only few of them have anything like a real professional education. The type of advanced training in social work, education and government administration that is a must in any progressive, democratic country is simply non-existent. Into this gap the International Christian University places its three graduate schools of citizenship and public affairs, social work, and education, three "firsts" in Japan. They are planned to equal the best standards of the western world.

In another field the university will do yeoman's work too. Japan has never had a liberal arts college as we understand it. Her lopsided emphasis on narrow specialization neglected formation of the student's character that we have set as the first objective of undergraduate education (if not always in practice, at least as an ideal.) The university will provide this basic essential of educational democracy in a liberal arts college of its own. Personality and individuality, two concepts that have loomed large in Dr. Yuasa's life but are new to the Japanese as a whole, will be the guiding principles.

Dr. Yuasa's personal influence is also reflected in the deliberate internationalism of the new institution—ICU for short. He who spent his adult life in almost equal proportions in Japan and in the United States, in the fellowship of scientific and religious coworkers, is enthusiastic about the composition of ICU's faculty: half Japanese, half foreign. Teachers drawn from many lands can do a lot to convince the Japanese students that the idea of a peace-minded Japan in a friendly and cooperative world is a far more potent reality than the propagandistic nightmare of "Japan at bay in a hostile world"

that the militarists conjured up to attract followers. The curricula are so planned that Japanese students can take their entire programs in English or Japanese as they choose. Non-sectarian ICU will admit students without distinction as to race, country of origin or religious beliefs.

To what extent have these plans for American-Japanese co-operation in education been translated into facts?

Headed by the Governor of the Bank of Japan, Hisato Ichimada, the Japanese friends of the project organized a nation-wide net of volunteer workers in Japan, with branches in each of the 45 prefectures. Men prominent in their districts, presidents of chambers of commerce and industry, bank presidents, prefectural governors, the president of a newspaper company, directors of hospitals, took charge. The question was: can a war devastated country actually raise 150 million yen?

The fact is that they gathered the largest amount ever obtained in Japan, except for the Community Chest drive, 154,000,000 yen (over 420,000 dollars). Ninety-five per cent of the contributors were non-Christians. Their reasons for giving were doubtless similar to those of Mr. Ichimada who said, "I am not a Christian. However, I have come to the conclusion that nothing but a Christian philosophy underlying Japan's democracy will ever put us through."

A very personal and characteristic contribution came from Dr. Yuasa. He quietly sold his entire valuable collection of entomological books, not excepting a single one of the thousands that mean so much to him. Half the proceeds he donated to ICU, the other half to Doshisha.

With the funds of the Japanese campaign some 400 acres of beautiful land were purchased at Mitaka, some 17 miles from Tokyo, where some buildings were formerly used for the training of Japanese war aviators. In this pleasant setting students and faculty will have their own land to work cooperatively.

In America, where the selection of Dr. Yuasa as president was warmly greeted by his many friends, ICU has won the support of many churches, mission boards, distinguished government officials and private citizens. The project was particularly welcomed by the churches which had dreamed of such an institution for more than seventy years. Various missions boards pledged over a million dollars as their share of the \$10,000,000 fund that is needed.

For the third time this year Dr. Yuasa returns to the United States in October to speak in behalf of the University. He has toured the length and breadth of the country to tell nation-wide audiences of his own personal vision and faith in what men and women of good will are building on both sides of the Pacific. In his message he makes it clear that there is a chance for an over-subscription of Christian brotherhood, not only for a moment's emergency but for an understanding which will endure through the ages.

He puts it this way, "This is the way of Christ, away from the Pearl Harbor and Hiroshima spirit, towards the spirit of mutual confidence and brotherly assistance."

New Secretary

LOS ANGELES, Calif.—The appointment of a secretary to replace Mrs. Yoshiko Ishimaru at the JACL regional office in the Miyako Hotel was announced by regional director Tats Kishida this week. Mrs. Ishimaru, who will accept employment at UCLA where her husband, Rev. Haruo Ishimaru, is now a graduate student, will be replaced by Mrs. Merian K. Amano, formerly of Redlands, Calif.

Paints Poster for WAC Recruiting Drive



FORT SAM HOUSTON, Tex.—The honor of being invited to paint a recruiting poster spotlighting 1951 fashion creations of the Women's Army Corps was recently accorded Sgt. Yukio Tashiro, young Army artist assigned to the military personnel procurement section, Fourth army. In the photo above he stands beside the poster he created. It will be submitted to Col. Mary A. Hallaren, director of the WACs, who requested that he undertake the painting. Besides being a painter, Sgt. Tashiro is a sculptor, wood carver and designer. He was born in Los Angeles, and attended the

California College of Arts and Crafts and the California School of Fine Arts. In 1947 and 1948 he was an instructor at the Hill and Canyon School of Arts in Santa Fe, N.M.

He enlisted at Fort Bliss, Tex., in January, 1942.

He went overseas to Calcutta, where he worked as an artist with the office of strategic services. His next assignment was Ceylon, where he served as an interpreter and translator. He later served in Central Burma.

Sgt. Tashiro has been with the recruiting service since 1948. He was assigned to recruiting headquarters in June of this year.

Honolulu Newsletter:

Do Private Clubs Have Right To Practice Discrimination?

By LAWRENCE NAKATSUKA

HONOLULU—Remember the "Outrigger Club Incident?" Probably not, unless you remember Keo Nakama, the Hawaii swim star... unless you remember a great teammate of his, Bill Smith, another Hawaii swimming champion.

Well, that incident goes back a few years, the more specific date being Nov. 11, 1945. Nakama had just returned from Ohio State university, flush with victory in national AAU swimming meets.

Bill Smith took Nakama to the Outrigger Canoe club, the swankiest Waikiki beach club, on that Sunday. Smith is a life member of the club.

Imagine the embarrassment of the two national champions when they were told by the club manager that the club's policy would not permit Nakama to be Smith's luncheon guest.

The policy, it was explained, was not to accept Orientals as members or guests.

The furor created by this incident was terrific. Protests and criticisms against the club poured in from all directions. Non-Nisei were as vociferous in their condemnation as the Nisei. The newspapers front-paged the incident and deplored the policy of racial discrimination.

The club directors came through with an official, public apology to the two swimmers. But the damage had been done and the club remained the target of tart tempers for a long time afterwards.

But through it all the club directors insisted there was a "misunderstanding" as to the "policy of a private club, such as the Outrigger or other private clubs having the right to determine who shall be admitted as a member and the policy of members bringing guests to the club."

This unfortunate bit of history is recalled now because another "racial club" is being organized in Honolulu. It will be a private club, like the Outrigger Canoe club, calling itself the Japanese Business and Professional Men's club, an organization that will lease a \$150,000 clubhouse when it is built by an investment company. Its membership will be limited to members of the Honolulu Japanese Chamber of Commerce, which in turn has

enrolled only persons of Japanese ancestry. There are no policies or regulations about the racial eligibility of prospective members or guests inasmuch as the club is not yet organized and the clubhouse far from construction at this moment. It is hardly likely however, that the Japanese club will be as racially restrictive as the Outrigger club was exposed to be. But the essential issue remains—it will be a "racial club" and a private organization that presumably "can do as it pleases" about admitting members and guests.

There are said to be several other non-Oriental private clubs, aside from the Outrigger, that enforce an unwritten policy of racial exclusion. At least one "high class" Chinese club also is reported to be in this category. These groups are said to ban other races from membership but not from visiting their clubhouses as guests of members.

How does one reconcile policies of racial discrimination for a private club with the best interests of the community, particularly an insular community like Hawaii which boasts of its "melting pot" composition of polygot races?

Probably the best answer comes from the following letter, which was sent by a labor union to the Outrigger club after the Keo Nakama-Bill Smith affair:

"We understand, of course, that all private clubs have the right to draw their own rules and regulations regarding membership, guest privileges, etc., and we would not have it otherwise, for that is the main feature of our present democratic system of government.

"However, we strongly feel

Army in Japan Drops Ban on GI Marriages

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The Army Department reported last week that the Far East Command has abolished a ban on marriages between members of the United States military and Japanese nationals.

The spokesman said the ban was imposed originally because United States laws would not permit Japanese spouses to be admitted to this country.

It was indicated the ban was lifted as the result of the passage of a law which will permit GIs to bring Japanese spouses to the United States if the marriages are performed before Feb. 18, 1951.

The law was passed by the 81st Congress and signed by President Truman on Aug. 19.

It was estimated that approximately 1,000 marriages have been performed in Japan between members of United States forces and Japanese civilians. The majority of the GIs who have been married are of Japanese ancestry.

Pioneer Mormon Dies in Hawaii

HONOLULU—Dr. Tomizo Katsumura, 86, believed to have been the first Japanese convert to Mormonism, died here September 11.

He was a retired veterinarian and interpreter of the U.S. immigration office in Honolulu.

He first came to Honolulu from Japan in 1898 at the request of several Japanese immigration companies to aid in settling strikes and labor difficulties on sugar plantations.

He then went to the United States, continued his studies in the Utah agricultural college and practiced veterinary science in Logan Utah, and in Chicago.

that by adhering to such a policy which is in direct conformity with the Fascist doctrine of discrimination, you are betraying thousands of America's Oriental citizens and soldiers who have only so recently fought and helped win a war dedicated to the eradication of many evils—among them racial prejudice."

Canada Will Pay On Evacuation Loss Claims

TORONTO, Ont. — Payment of awards on loss claims filed by Japanese Canadians as a result of the forced evacuation of British Columbia coastal areas in 1942 is expected to start shortly, the Co-operative Committee on Japanese Canadians reported last week.

Following two years of hearings the government recently approved the payment of \$1,722,929.16 to the evacuees to compensate for losses of property as a direct result of the evacuation. Some 1,300 persons will share in the payments which range from \$2.50 to \$29,950.

Following the government's decision to pay awards to claimants as recommended by the Royal Commission, a release form was prepared which claimants are required to fill out in order to receive payment.

The release form was forwarded to the Co-operative Committee on Japanese Canadians who are now mailing them to the claimants.

Compare McCarran Measure to Former Alien, Sedition Acts

WASHINGTON, D. C.—In the 22-hour debate that preceded Senate action overriding the President's veto of the McCarran Subversive bill, repeated comparisons were made between the act of 1950 and the infamous Alien and Sedition laws, according to the JACL ADC.

Few persons, however, are actually acquainted with these ancient laws.

It was a nervous Congress back in 1798 that finally approved them. The Federalists, then in control, were frightened that Republicans in Congress had reached an understanding with the French liberals and intended either to overthrow the Federalists or the Constitution.

The defensive laws finally approved by Congress required that all aliens had to live in the United States 14 years before being eligible for citizenship; empowered the President to deport any alien he considered dangerous, and imprisoned those who did not obey.

They further provided punishment for any one found guilty by a court of "combining and aspiring to oppose the execution of the laws or publishing false and malicious writings against the President, Congress or the government of the United States."

Ten newspaper editors were arrested under the Sedition act.

The end result, however, provided a boomerang to the Federalists. The laws eventually united the Republicans, and finally brought about the transformation of the Federalists.

In a comparison between the Alien and Sedition laws, and the McCarran Subversive bill, it was pointed out last week that courts had to rule upon both the (1) facts and (2) conclusions of any Presidential order to deport an alien considered dangerous.

Under the McCarran bill an alien may be deported upon a finding by a special board empowered by the President that the alien is subversive. The bill, however, differs markedly from the alien laws in at least one respect, by now denying a court the power to rule upon the facts of a case as set forth by the board.

Congress Passes Private Bill for Fiancee of Soldier

DENVER—Sgt. Donald Garrett, a patient at Fitzsimmons General Hospital in Denver, was informed last week that a bill to admit his fiancée, Chieko Murata, 20, of Nagoya, Japan, was passed by Congress last week and sent to President Truman.

The two met while Garrett was in Japan as a member of the occupation army.

Garrett told Sen. Ed Johnson that Miss Murata is a maid in the home of an air force officer in Nagoya.

The bill stipulates the girl must marry Garrett within three months after her arrival in the United States.

McCarran's Move Surprises Walter Resolution Backers

By I. H. GORDON

WASHINGTON, D. C. — Few weeks in the history of the ADC in Washington have been as confused as the week of the Congressional session just ended.

The confusion of the times began within hours after the House, by a whopping majority, voted to override the President's veto of the Walter Resolution.

"We got word that the Senate was planning to vote the first thing the following morning on the veto message," Mike Masaoka, national JACL ADC legislative director, said.

"That meant we had to go to work immediately to advise our friends in both the House and Senate of the impending vote."

The vote, however, did not come up that day—nor the next. However, on both days, the secretary of the Senate majority leader, and the Democratic cloakroom, both had been alerted for a veto on the veto message.

On Wednesday, last, Sen. Pat McCarran, (D., Nev.) chairman of the Senate conferees who worked with a House conference committee to draft the Walter Resolution in a form which finally proved unacceptable to the President, served notice he would bring the veto up for consideration sometime that day.

But—it did not come up.

Thursday morning, Sen. McCarran announced definitely the measure would be brought up for a vote early in the afternoon.

It did not come up.

Meanwhile, it was becoming increasingly apparent the veto was being used as a small, but effective, behind-the-scenes lever to help push action on the McCarran Subversive Bill law.

And the end result showed that it was a sacrifice to the forces that sought to make the McCarran Subversive Bill law.

For example, the security provisions added to the measure were completely in line with security provisions later incorporated in the McCarran Subversive bill.

As an indication of his opinion of this type security legislation, the President vetoed the Walter Resolution. In an obvious attempt to show the President how Congress felt about tightening security laws, the Walter Resolution veto was promptly overridden by the House.

In the Senate, McCarran had at

his command the privilege of calling up the Walter Resolution veto any time he needed a show of strength to indicate what would result if the President vetoed his security bill.

He never needed to use this weapon.

Thus, when on Friday Sen. McCarran again announced he would bring up the Walter Resolution veto in the Senate, it seemed rather obvious only an unexpected source of pressure on the Nevada Congressman could get the naturalization measure out of the fight on the Subversive bill.

Unfortunately, Nevada's senior Senator is as immune to pressure, because of his seniority and position in the Senate, as water is incompressible.

There was considerable pressure, however, on Sen. Majority Leader Lucas to try and force Sen. McCarran to bring up the veto.

Late Friday, Sen. McCarran promised friends in the Senate he would bring up the veto before Congress adjourned.

It was expected, of course, if he brought up the veto it would be to seek a vote. He finally did bring it up, immediately after the Senate had voted to override the President's veto on the Subversive bill, and less than two hours before Congress adjourned.

But the manner in which he brought it up came as a complete and astounding surprise.

He advised Sen. Lucas that as the security provisions of the Resolution were the same as some security provision contained in the Subversive bill, there was no reason to oppose the President on his veto of the Walter Resolution.

Naturalization, Sen. McCarran insisted, was a completely separate matter. Thus, he promised to introduce a new bill in November when Congress reconvenes, simply to remove race in naturalization.

Although now the Senator argued naturalization was completely separate from security, it was his earlier argument that because the two were inseparable, the security provisions were added to the original measure.

In a sense, of course, Sen. McCarran did live up to his promise to bring the veto message before the Senate.

In all, it was a hectic week in Congress for the hopes of 300,000 persons of Japanese ancestry in the United States and Hawaii.

Nisei Linguists Play Important Role in Battle for Korea

Japanese Americans Obtain Information From Prisoners

Veteran teams of Nisei linguists are again planning "an unsung but extremely valuable role in the American war effort" in Korea, according to a recent front-line dispatch to the Denver Post from its war correspondent, Bill Hosokawa.

According to Hosokawa, many of the Nisei are veterans of World War II who learned the fine points of interrogation—"how to pry out valuable information from reluctant prisoners, how to tell when a prisoner is lying or deliberately concealing pertinent facts—while working with Japanese captives in the South Pacific."

The Post correspondent said the Nisei language specialists fit into the picture because "(1) Virtually no one except Koreans speak Korean; (2) Most Koreans speak Japanese; (3) Nisei interrogate North Korean prisoners of war in Japanese and write up their reports in English."

"Let's take a sample prisoner, whom we'll call Hak Yoon Kim, interrogated by linguists under the direction of Capt. Susumu Yamada of Seattle, Wash.," Hosokawa reported.

"Kim, a sergeant, was with a North Korean battalion of 400 men that crossed at Naktong river near the Toksan bridge a few nights ago . . . Kim's battalion met U.S. troops about 10 a.m. the following morning. A small arms battle ensued and Kim was wounded about noon. His battalion suffered about 100 casualties, of which 30 were killed."

"Five hours after the battle began, Kim saw his comrades in what he called a 'disorganized with-

drawal' rather than a planned retreat. He was captured shortly thereafter."

"The prisoner also revealed figures about his battalion's armaments, organization, mission and other pertinent data that, pierced together with information gained elsewhere, helped our intelligence to get a pretty fair picture of the situation in the North Korean camp."

"Without Nisei with bilingual skills," said Hosokawa, "it would be virtually impossible to get any volume of information out of North Korean prisoners. And every piece of data is helping to speed the day of ultimate victory."

In a Sept. 23 dispatch by radio to the Denver Post Hosokawa told of information on the morale of North Korean troops since the Inchon invasion which was gathered by Pfc. Mas Matsushita of Los Angeles.

Pfc. Matsushita, trained by the army, is an example of armed forces unification. In the Han River campaign he is attached to the U.S. Marines.

"They're scared to death at first," Matsushita told Hosokawa. "Some captured today said they have had no food for three or four days. Most of the captives so far are conscripts who are fighting only because they are afraid of getting shot in the back by their officers if they do not obey orders. Only a few of these prisoners are hardened troops."

Hosokawa noted that interrogation is disclosing that North Korean soldiers are "sick and tired of the war and their army is breaking down from within."

Hosokawa talked with a number of North Korean prisoners as well as with interrogators who had questioned the captured soldiers.

35 Japanese Americans File For Offices in Hawaiian Territorial, County Elections

Senate President Wilfred Tsukiyama Seeks Reelection; Tom Okino Also Files for Seat; Nineteen Nisei GOPers, 15 Democrats in Races

By LAWRENCE NAKATSUKA

HONOLULU—A moderately strong turnout of Nisei candidates is entered in the biennial Hawaiian elections for territorial and county government offices.

Nisei make up 35 out of a total of 201 candidates who have filed nomination papers. Nisei entries in 1948 totaled 39.

Fifteen out of the 35 Nisei this year are incumbents. Nineteen are Republicans and 16 are Democrats.

Two are out for seats in the territorial Senate; 15 for seats in the territorial House of Representatives, and 18 for county offices.

Two Nisei candidates are assured already of automatic reelection because no opponents have entered against them.

The pair are Dick T. Tanabe, Republican, Hawaii county treasurer, and G. N. Toshio Enomoto, Republican, Maui county clerk.

Both were elected outright in the 1948 primary.

The 33 other Nisei office seekers must battle it out with other candidates for nomination in the primary election October 7. Then comes the general election November 7.

Here is the list of the 35 Nisei candidates:

For Senate—Wilfred C. Tsukiyama (R), incumbent, Oahu; Tom T. Okino (D), Hawaii.

For House:

East Hawaii — Thomas T. Sakakihara (R), incumbent; Takao (Joe) Yamauchi (R), incumbent.

West Hawaii—Richard N. Taga (R), Tommy T. Toguchi (R), George K. Shimizu (D).

Maui County — Kaneo Kishimoto (D), Harold T. Kido (R).

Oahu 4th District—Ralph S. Matsumura (R).

Oahu 5th District — Yasutaka Fukushima (R), Clarence Y. Shimamura (R), Mitsuyuki Kido (D), incumbent; James K. Murakami (D), Steere G. Noda (D), incumbent.

Kauai County—Noboru Miyake (R), incumbent; Wallace Y. Otsuka (R).

For County Offices:

Kauai Board of Supervisors—Yutaka Hamamoto (R), Matsuki Arashiro (D), Thomas T. Okura (D), Toshio Serizawa (D), incumbent; George K. Watase (D), incumbent.

Oahu Board of Supervisors—Samuel M. (Sad Sam) Ichinose (R), James J. Morinaka (R), Sakae Takahashi (D).

East Hawaii Board of Supervisors—Juichi Doi (R), Kazuhisa Abe (D), incumbent;

West Hawaii Board of Supervisors — Richard M. Jitchaku (D), Dr. Bud Y. Yoshida (R), incumbent; Sakuichi Sakai (D), incumbent.

Hawaii County Treasurer—Dick T. Tanabe (R), incumbent.

Maui Board of Supervisors—Francis Kage (R), incumbent; Dr. Shigeru Miura (D), incumbent; Robert Y. Shimada (D).

Maui County Clerk — G. N. Toshio Enomoto (R), incumbent.

A significant feature is the fact that among the Nisei entries are more than a few who sought public

office for the first time last spring when they ran for seats as delegates to the state constitutional convention.

Apparently encouraged by their strong showing at that time, these men are back in the running this fall. Among them are Tom Okino, Hilo attorney; Harold Kido, Maui pineapple company employee; Yasutaka Fukushima and Clarence Shimamura, Honolulu attorneys, and Sakae Takahashi, deputy Honolulu city-county attorney and president of the Club 100 veterans' organization.

Both Tsukiyama and Okino are up against strong opposition in their respective senate races. Tsukiyama, who is serving his first term, filed for reelection at the urging of his friends although he had planned to retire from politics for health reasons.

Okino has never run for the senate before. He faces two incumbents with long service and must beat one of them to be elected.

Senator Toshio Ansai of Maui is a holdover member and therefore not up for reelection.

If both Tsukiyama and Okino win, there will be three Nisei serving in the upper house of the legislature—the first time that many Nisei will sit in the Hawaiian senate.

A surprise entry was Rep. Mitsuyuki Kido, Honolulu realtor. Previously he had announced his readiness to step out of politics. He faces stiff competition for reelection from Oahu 5th district. This district normally is a Democratic stronghold but the Republicans have put up a strong slate this fall.

Three Nisei representatives declined to run. They are Reps. Joseph Itagaki, Tom Tagawa and Norito Kawakami.

Two Nisei representatives are switching to races for their county boards of supervisors. They are Reps. "Sad Sam" Ichinose, boxing promoter, and Matsuki Arashiro.

The 1950 elections appear at this writing to be devoid of any "hot" partisan issues, although for the first time a closed primary law will govern the voting, instead of a wide-open election. Under the new law, a voter must vote straight Republican or Democratic in the primary, although he will be free to "jump political fences" in casting ballots in the general election.

A new record of 135,000 voters are registered in the territory.

Political rallies will begin next week.

Expert on Care of Oriental Paintings Leaves Art Gallery

WASHINGTON, D. C. — After working 25 of his 40 years as a resident of the United States at the Freer Gallery of Art, Yokichi Kinoshita, 70, retired last week and is planning to leave for Japan.

Archibald G. Wenley, director, said that Kinoshita is one of the few persons in this country highly skilled in mounting and repairing Oriental paintings. This has been his specialty since he came to the United States in 1910.

Associates gave him a farewell party last week at the United Nations club. They said they will miss his cheery morning salutations at the gallery, especially his recitations of yesterday's baseball game and his latest experience on the golf links.

Mr. Kinoshita is thoroughly Americanized in a lot of ways—including his fondness for the national game. He has been a regular fan at Griffith Stadium and hasn't done badly at golf. He has mastered other American ways, too, but perfecting American speech still

partially baffles him after 40 years.

If he has had one real disappointment in his adopted land, friends said, it probably is because he was barred by law from becoming an American citizen.

Only once during the past 40 years has he visited his native Tokyo. That was in 1935 when he returned to spend several months with his aging parents and family.

Mr. Kinoshita is now putting his affairs in order for his next trip to Japan, probably in October.

When Mr. Kinoshita arrived in the United States at the age of 30 he became associated with the Museum of Fine Arts in Boston. He already had quite a reputation in the field of mounting and repairing paintings at the time of his arrival in this country.

During the past quarter century he has been with the Freer Gallery in Washington where it has been his task to keep the Oriental paintings in condition. There are now some 1,300 items in the Chinese collection alone.

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LARRY TAJIRI

EDITOR

EDITORIALS:

Future of the Walter Resolution

Hopes that the 11th biennial JACL convention, meeting in Chicago, would be a "victory convention" celebrating passage of legislation to give citizenship to Issei fell last week when Sen. Pat McCarran (D., Nev.), failed to bring the measure to the Senate for vote, despite his earlier assurances that he would do so.

The Walter resolution, designed simply to eliminate race as a qualification of citizenship, appears now a victim of political maneuvering.

The story of its passage through House, Senate and Senate-House joint committee has been told in these pages.

But the last hours of what may mark the death of the Walter resolution can bear retelling.

Pres. Truman vetoed the Walter resolution because of certain security measures amended to it by the House-Senate joint committee. These amendments were specifically taken from the McCarran omnibus bill for control of aliens and subversives. They had, indeed, no actual relation to the Walter resolution and they were not measures supported by the JACL-ADC.

After Pres. Truman's veto, with the recommendation that the Walter resolution be passed as originally presented, the JACL-ADC was prepared to introduce a new bill presenting substantially the same principle as that in the Walter measure.

Sen. McCarran, however, urged the JACL-ADC to permit the Senate to override the president's veto. Meanwhile, the House overrode the veto.

In the light of later events, the inclusion of the security amendments to the Walter resolution had no meaning, one way or another. In a last-minute flurry of activity, Congress passed the McCarran omnibus bill, and overrode Pres. Truman's consequent veto. Thus the Walter resolution amendments were already adopted as the law of the land, and the fact that they were added to the resolution could have no bearing on the vote. As for the principle of the resolution, the Senate had already approved it. Sen. McCarran had assured JACL-ADC representatives that he would bring up the measure immediately after the Senate vote on the omnibus bill: It appeared, then, that the Walter resolution was "in."

The Senate acted on Sept. 23 on the omnibus measure, overriding the President's veto 57-10. Majority Leader Scott Lucas then asked Sen. McCarran about the Walter resolution.

Sen. McCarran's answer was that there was no further need to override the veto of the Walter resolution, since the McCarran omnibus bill contained the same kind of security measures. He said the Walter resolution to eliminate race in naturalization was "a completely separate matter."

On this latter point, he was entirely correct. Indeed, the security amendments had been objectionable, for one thing, because they were "a completely separate matter" from the principle of eliminating race in naturalization.

McCarran then said he intended to introduce new legislation on this matter when Congress re-convenes in November.

Now the Walter resolution is not entirely a dead measure. Its veto is still before the Senate, and if it could be brought before the Senate for a vote, it seems certain that it would be passed.

But this action must be taken through Sen. McCarran, who is chairman of the judiciary committee. If he intends, instead, to bring up new legislation on the matter, then it would appear the Walter resolution will be by-passed. Meanwhile it cannot be considered a "dead" measure until the 81st Congress closes.

We hope Sen. McCarran is sincere in his statement that he plans to bring before Congress a similar bill. We are aware that earlier in this session he announced that his projected omnibus bill on immigration and naturalization would call for the naturalization of Asiatic aliens now restricted.

Meanwhile, the 11th biennial JACL convention must face the facts. The Walter measure for which they have fought for so long—and with such high hopes—may be, to all intents and purposes, a dead bill. The delegates must face this bitter disappointment and decide how best to bring the naturalization measure before Congress again.

The principle it states had the overwhelming support of the House, the Senate and the president. It carried with it the hopes of 90,000 aliens of Japanese ancestry who believed that with its passage would come fulfillment of their dream of American citizenship.

It is a bitter blow to take. It is almost inconceivable that a measure so honestly presented, so strongly supported by both houses of Congress and the president should fail of passage.

The JACL ADC must, this week, re-commit itself to a job it thought had been done. But it can and will still be achieved, for the principle demonstrated in the Walter resolution—that skin color and national origin cannot be considered deterrents to citizenship—is one that cannot go unrecognized forever.

Nisei USA

by LARRY TAJIRI

JACL and the Long View

The long view has been characteristic of the national policy of the Japanese American Citizens League since its formal organization in 1930. It is true of JACL policy today.

It was the long view which governed the JACL's national program during the early years of World War I when the organization survived its most severe test. In the two emergency national council meetings in 1942, at San Francisco in March and in Salt Lake City in November, the delegates resisted the siren call of popular demagoguery and approved an affirmative program consistent with the war effort of the United States.

It took guts, to use a good, descriptive American word, for the delegates to the 1942 meeting in Salt Lake to approve a resolution asking for the extension selective service to Japanese Americans. This resolution, together with similar requests from Hawaii, served to hasten the government's decision to reopen military service to the Nisei.

That resolution keynoted the JACL's wartime attitude. There are few, if any, who will quarrel with that decision today but at that time, with most of the Japanese American population of the continental United States in war relocation camps, the action was controversial and fraught with considerable personal peril to the delegates themselves. Several of the delegates, in fact, were subjected to attacks of violence upon their return to the WRA camps. Others were threatened and were forced to leave the camps for the personal safety.

It is understandable that the JACL's wartime program may have seemed contradictory to some. There were demagogues in the relocation camps who seized and exploited the natural feelings of bitterness and frustration of the wartime evacuee. In several camps there were movements to visit the selective service calls and these led only to prosecution and the federal penitentiary. There were others who urged wholesale renunciations of citizenship because of the mass evacuation and took several thousand Nisei along with them down a blind alley of despair. In many cases, particularly at the Tule Lake center, the renunciations were the result of fear and coercion. Yet it must be realized that this negativism was a direct consequence of race hatred on the Pacific coast and of the mass evacuation itself. In Hawaii, where there was considerably less prejudice and no mass evacuation there were no mass renunciations.

The JACL, of course, had no part in the mass evacuation decision which was a product of race hysteria and military expediency. In fact, the words of the Tolson Committee's hearings in San Francisco show that the JACL opposed mass evacuation except in the interests of "military necessity and national safety." The JACL stressed, however, that if the evacuation was "primarily a measure whose surface urgency cloaks the desires of political or other pressure groups" it felt that its members had "every right to protest and to demand equitable judgment on our merits as American citizens."

Once the mass evacuation decision was made, the JACL adopted an affirmative program of cooperation with government agencies in the knowledge that such action would ease the blow of mass evacuation and detention. The JACL, in fact, had a not inconsiderable role in helping to shape the government policy which was reflected in the stress on individual resettlement outside the relocation camps. At the same time the JACL adopted a militant policy in opposition to the hate-mongers who were exploiting the mass evacuation in the Pacific coast evacuated area. It supported test cases which sought a final judicial determination of the legality of the mass evacuation itself and initiated other test suits to protect the civil rights of the Japanese American group.

With the formation of its political counterpart, the Anti-Discrimination Committee, the JACL in 1946 embarked on a three-pronged program of legislative activity.

Two of the objectives, the passage of an evacuation claims payment bill and a law to provide the Attorney General with authority to stay the deportation of Japanese and other "ineligible aliens" in hardship cases involving Japanese Americans, were achieved in the 80th Congress. The third, for the elimination of race restrictions from the naturalization law, was passed by the present Congress with a security rider which evoked a presidential veto. There is still a chance that the bill minus the security provisions, may be passed before the 81st Congress adjourns. JACL ADC already has an amazing record of achievement, particularly in view of the fact that the Japanese American group constitutes one of the smaller racial minorities. To paraphrase a popular cliché, rarely has so much been done by so few with so little.

In addition to the three main objects, JACL ADC has been instrumental in supporting legislation which has enlarged the area of civil liberties. It has supported, in addition, such legislation as the extension of the GI Brides Act to cover Japanese and other "ineligible alien" spouses of American soldiers, a measure which has benefited more than 500 Nisei GIs.

The JACL's national policy in recent years reflects the realization that the Nisei does not stand alone. It has always cooperated with such national organizations as the American Civil Liberties Union, as well as with such groups as the NAACP, the Urban League, the Anti-Defamation League of B'nai B'rith, which represent other racial and religious minorities, as well as with the National Civil Liberties Clearing House in Washington.

The JACL has come a long way from its formative years. It has been able to withstand the severe test of the early war years when its membership dwindled from 20,000 in early 1942 to less than a thousand. Its wartime policies, however, have been vindicated and its national membership again is increasing steadily. Ten thousand ballots were sent out to individual members in July in the biennial national election.

This week in Chicago more than one hundred delegates from the JACL's 80 chapters are meeting in the 11th biennial convention of the organization. The delegates come from such widely-separated areas as the Eastern Seaboard and the Rio Grande Valley, from the Rockies and the Pacific Northwest. There are delegates from such cities as Minnesota's Twin Cities, Cincinnati, St. Louis and Cleveland, urban centers in which the wartime evacuees have resettled permanently. A chartered plane brought some 50 delegates and boosters from California. In addition, there are three Nisei leaders from Oahu, Maui and the Island of Hawaii who are attending as observers.

Among those attending the convention are such men as Saburo Kido and Dr. T. T. Yatabe, two past presidents who were present at the founding of the national JACL organization more than twenty years ago. For them the fact that the convention is being held in the world's biggest hotel, that a member of the President's Cabinet has accepted an invitation to speak, must have a great personal impact. A number of these pioneer JACL leaders are being honored at this convention.

As far as the general public is concerned, the spotlight this weekend will be on the crowning of the JACL queen from among the seven candidates from seven regional areas. The social and athletic side-lights of the convention are receiving their share of attention but for the delegates there is an undertone of hard work and of decisions which must be made.

At this convention the future policy of the JACL organization will be determined. There is some disappointment in the fact that the equality in naturalization bill is not law and the legislative program is still unfinished. The JACL's attitude on the acceleration of evacuation claims payment is to be determined and the program is one of considerable importance to the Japanese Americans since more than

(Continued on page 5)

MINORITY WEEK

The Blood of Man

"Human blood is human blood regardless of the degree of pigmentation in the skin. It is possible, although not yet proved, that the appearance of certain blood types may be more frequent or infrequent in certain of what we call 'racial' classifications. But it is already proved that blood of one type or another is the same blood with no relation to race."

"What needs to be learned from this scientific fact is that human beings differ as human beings and not as members of any one superimposed idea of grouping. Their essential humanity, their goodness and badness, their laughter and sorrow, their chance to grow and to learn, are a great unity. The oneness of their blood is a symbol of that fact. In the recognition of that symbol lies the hope for an eventual end of much of the cruel stupidity that masquerades under false ideas of 'race'."—The New York Times.

Peacemaker

Every American must have gotten a terrific feeling of pride in reading that Dr. Ralph Bunche is the current winner of the Nobel Peace prize.

Dr. Bunche was nominated for his work as administrator of the peace between Israel and the Arab states. In getting the award, he was named over such prominent people as Winston Churchill, Prime Minister Jawaharlal Nehru and Gen. George C. Marshall.

The fact that Dr. Bunche is of Negro ancestry obviously made no difference to the prize committee. But it gives us an extra thrill to know that the top American representative was of minority ancestry, and that recognition of Dr. Bunche's special ability and talent has been recognized by this country and the world on the basis of worth alone, and not of race.

Up Front

Maybe skin color seems important to some people in, say, a restaurant or a residential district. But up front in Korea, where people get down to fundamentals of life and death, skin color is as nothing.

As one regimental commander put it when calling for replacements, "All I want is men with rifles. I don't care what color they are."

Negro replacements are filling in with all-white units in Korea, and maybe it's because they have a feeling they've got to prove something, but they're doing a big job. Two Negroes in the famous 24th division were recently promoted to the rank of sergeant and made squad leaders of all-white squads.

We hope that when they come back home—if they do—they'll get the same measure of respect from the people who watched the battle in the headlines of their daily newspapers.

Quick Quote

"We cannot hold our own, in the great struggle of ideologies now convulsing the world, unless we build... a bastion of freedom here in America... That bastion of freedom cannot exist so long as minorities in our midst are not accorded the right of full citizenship, so long as anyone is discriminated against because of his color, his origin or his belief, so long as the worker is deprived of his fair share of our economic abundance, so long as all Americans fail to live up to a sense of brotherhood and mutual esteem, so long as prejudice divides us and hatred denies the sanctity and dignity of the individual soul."—Secretary of Labor Maurice J. Tobin.

Mrs. Josephine Kelly, chairman of the Standing Rock Sioux Council, Fort Yates, N.D., is a member of two minorities—the American Indian minority and the minority of women.

She takes it pretty much in stride, however.

She attended the National Congress of American Indians recently in Bellingham, Wash., bringing eight men with her.

"I find the men very cooperative," she said.

BETWEEN CARBONS

By AL T. MIYADI

San Francisco Postcard . . .

We're in San Francisco this week, a vacation. And it's sort of a return for Glad and me—back to a city that offers a lot of just about everything, and a city (very frankly) we love and miss. It's going to be a return to old friends . . . and others. I imagine, being sentimentalists, we will very probably ride the noisy, endearing little cable cars, and take a walk down to Yacht harbor, take another ride through the old Presidio, and out to Baker beach—just to make sure the Golden Gate is still there.

At night, we'll probably take in a little theater at the aging Curran and Geary theaters, and later, we'll probably sample the sweetest whiff this side of smog-land, fog, and lots of it.

We'll invariably walk headlong into a lot of memories—how can we miss? San Francisco's like that, especially at night.

San Francisco is quite a city; in fact, to some people (for instance, San Franciscans) it's THE and ONLY city.

Outwardly, the city hasn't changed much since the last time I saw her, and the people are as fiercely San Franciscan as ever. (What they think of Angelinos isn't fit to print.) Unlike the Angelino, who is pretty much of a wise-guy, the San Franciscan thrives on sentimentality, memories of when it used to be, what it used to be—and it's too wide open a town to think seriously of what it should be.

America's finest columnist still lives here. And speaking of Herb Caen, who is still Mr. San Francisco, he has switched allegiance since the last time I read him from the San Francisco Chronicle, the best newspaper west of the New York Times, over to the San Francisco Examiner, a Hearst newspaper, which loyal Caenites sadly reflect is quite a change. But Caen is still Caen, and his column is naturally still full of San Francisco.

Caen in former years, it might be recorded here, referred time and time again to the Hearst papers in sniffing terms, vowing just as many times, "I'll never be a Hearstling." And even though the city hasn't changed, the time have, and he explains his switch this way.

"I was young then," he admits, . . . "but now, I'm eating my words—with Caviar."

Caen pulls down a yearly paycheck of \$30,000 for his non-syndicated column. (I wonder how much Miyadi pulls down for his column?) The Chronicle used to stuff Caen's pockets with \$20,000 a year but Caen had been dissatisfied with a great many things, especially the old desk they made him use, which belonged to the old Domei News Agency before the war, so Hearst, quick-like on the draw, enticed him over to the Examiner with the promise of a new desk and \$10,000 a year extra thrown in. (Paul Smith, boss-man over at the Chronicle, could have kept him but his mistake was in waiting until the last minute to match Hearst's offer, and by then, it was too late.)

But despite his present status of a Hearstling, people read him as avidly as ever, especially the Nisei, who remember him as one of their staunchest friends during the evacuation.

And while I'm still praising Caen, I might add here that in San Francisco, if you don't read Herb Caen, they automatically assume you can't read. (And the Chronicle is now on its second columnist since Caen.)

Indeed, it might safely be said that San Francisco is best reflected in one of its newspapers.

The housing situation here is still rough, the rents are still high (at least, to Orientals), and the cable cars still sing as merrily as ever up and down the cobbled streets and hills—and they'll continue to run as long as there's Caen. (Even though they cost the city a pile of money year after year.) And except for the cable cars, the transit system has almost entirely been replaced with long, sleek and modern busses, which partly accounts for the smoothest transit system in the world.

The last few days here, the weather has been on the chilly side. Overcoats are standard equipment; so are coats and ties—after dusk. (Or after the fog has rolled—oftentimes it's difficult to tell which was the fustiest.) But the women are beginning to go hatless. Even then, they manage to wear with sophistication what is generally identified as the San Francisco Look.

If I do nothing else while I'm here, the visit up here was well worth the time and effort—since I managed to sell Joe Masaoka a subscription to Crossroads, despite the Citizen. Mr. Masaoka looks a little older, and I might add, a little more San Franciscan, since the last time I saw him, which was way back in 1945 and away back in Greeley, Colo.

According to Mr. Fred Hoshiyama, boss-man over at the Buchanan Y. Mr. Masaoka and I have something at least in common. We both own a '50 Ford six and swear by them. (And thus has fame come to Al T. Miyadi.)

Add items of presumed interest: On our trip up here, our little '50 Ford six, standard deluxe, with accessories, color dark blue, and a honey, averaged 22 miles per gallon of regular gasoline, not a lick of oil either, and the car isn't even broken in yet.

What's that, kid, you've got a Chevy?

We made a stop at Fresno on the way up to tank up on gas, stretch our legs, and the usual thing. Almost turned back though—gas sells for 28 cents per gallon. Made the trip to San Jose, where we're staying with the wife's folks, in nine hours, all the while averaging between 50 and 60 miles an hour.

Tomorrow, we drive to Santa Clara for the county fair. Planning to go to the beach in Santa Cruz, too.

Having a wonderful time. Wish you were here. (What's that, kid, Bay Meadows y'say, hunh?)

Be seeing you,
Al

P. S. The Racing Form costs 35 cents up here.

JACL and the Long View

(Continued from page 4)
\$100,000,000 in claims are involved. A decision also must be reached regarding the future of the JACL's regional offices in Chicago, Los Angeles, San Francisco, Denver and Washington, D.C.
The biggest problem, however, will be the work of shaping the JACL's future. During the war and after the stress has been on

combating prejudice, obtaining the passage of remedial legislation and supporting test cases against discriminatory laws. The Chicago convention may help determine the course of the organization once the problems posed by prejudice and by the war and mass evacuation are settled. It is to be hoped that the JACL's leadership will continue to take the long view.

"Do You Know?"

Recall Role of JACL During Wartime Relocation Period

By ELMER R. SMITH

The story of evacuation has been written by a number of competent observers, and we will not repeat the many examples of heart-aches, disillusionment, family disruptions and racist's actions and statements associated with the moving of all persons of Japanese ancestry first to assembly centers and later to the ten relocation centers located in eastern California, Idaho, Utah, Wyoming, Colorado, Arizona and Arkansas.

The place the JACL and its members played in this movement, however, has never been completely related. The time is now ripe for an analysis of the position JACL found itself in during the mass movements of its members and others to the various parts of the United States under the supervision of the Army and later under the War Relocation Authority.

Many arguments have been won and lost in relation to the merits of the actions and position maintained by the JACL during this period of evacuation and relocation of persons of Japanese ancestry. The record alone can speak the final word upon this controversial matter.

The middle of June, 1942 found over 110,000 persons of Japanese ancestry in "assembly centers" awaiting the movement to "relocation centers." The evacuation had been completed without any loss of life and with a comparative few persons refusing to obey the orders for evacuation and curfew. There was, however, a small number of aggressive Nisei arrested and placed in jail and awaited hearings. At least three of these cases became of interest to the JACL primarily because of the criticism leveled at the stand taken by them on these cases.

The cooperation and leadership shown by the JACL during the period of active evacuation made it possible for the leaders of JACL to be placed in positions of trust and as advisors during the assembly center period. This created some considerable criticism upon the part of many non-JACL members. The situation became critical in some instances since it was rumored among the resident evacuees that special privileges were given to JACL leaders and their friends. These rumors were further complicated by stories that JACL leaders had turned in many persons of Japanese ancestry to the FBI and Army Intelligence at the time of Pearl Harbor and during evacuation.

The record shows that some few JACL leaders did seem to take a more or less dictatorial position over other Nisei in the administration and advising assembly center activities. As a matter of fact, the actions of these few JACLers laid the foundation for the development of anti-JACL, and in some instances anti-American, attitudes which developed in the Relocation Centers. This type of attitude even carried over into post-relocation center times. While this type of attitude was developing within the assembly centers and relocation centers, a split developed within the JACL ranks, stimulated to some degree by some of the Nisei "test cases" progressing in the courts along the Pacific Coast.

The various factors involved in the development of anti-JACL attitudes among the evacuees may be listed as follows:

1. The need on the part of many persons to find a scapegoat to vent their feelings of frustration at being placed behind barbed wire and treated as non-citizens and enemies.
2. The failure of the JACL, in the minds of many, to protect them from mass evacuation.
3. The increased feelings of insecurity on the part of the evacuees because of no well developed and stated plan for their future status as wards of the government.
4. The actions on the part of some JACL leaders—especially on the chapter level—of seeming to assume a superior attitude and position over the other evacuees, and the fact that some of the local and district JACL leaders left the centers before many others after more or less promising to remain and take "their medicine" with the rest.
5. The refusal of JACL to take a positive position in support of some Nisei who were acting as "test cases" for the curfew and evacuation orders.

The anti-Nisei attacks from groups on the Coast and the in-

ternal criticism of the JACL did not deter the leaders from following through with their broad and specific programs for the benefit of all persons of Japanese ancestry. The work of the JACL during this period of crisis was not always known by the persons within the various Relocation Centers. As a matter of fact the general opinion in the Centers was: "What is the JACL doing for us?" This question was not always answered. A considerable amount of the work of the JACL was "confidential." This was necessary because if much of what the JACL did during this period had been "newsed" around and became common knowledge a storm of protest would have been created and anti-Japanese American forces along the Pacific Coast and elsewhere would have played up the idea that "WRA and the evacuation policies were being run by Japs." As it was considerable opposition was voiced to the positive program being developed by the WRA during the years of 1943-45.

Many suggestions were presented by the JACL to the WRA for the development of positive programs for persons of Japanese ancestry both within and outside of the Relocation Centers. These suggestions and recommendations were carefully considered by the respective government agency or agencies, as the case might be, and many of them were incorporated in whole or in part by these agencies.

The work program evolved by the WRA and other government agencies as it dealt with persons of Japanese ancestry was strongly influenced by JACL recommendations. The public relations program evolved by the WRA and other agencies as it dealt with persons of Japanese ancestry owed much to the suggestions and cooperation of the JACL. The resettlement program based upon the "family plan" was partly the result of JACL recommendations, as was the student relocation plan, center improvements along the lines of "self government," recreation, education, and more adequate and more properly balanced food rations.

One of the most persistent problems the JACL had to face was the restriction of Nisei in relation to the armed services. A request to the Army General Staff that Japanese Americans should be classified and inducted on the same basis as all other Americans was repeatedly made. It was also requested that the Nisei should be eligible for all branches of service, including combat duty. The request added that Nisei should be eligible for promotions on the same basis as others, and that they should be eligible for officers' training schools. This type of request was made time and time again.

JACL besides working with government agencies for improvement of conditions relating to persons of Japanese ancestry was working with other agencies. The National Conference of Social Work was addressed by Mike Masaoka on May 12, 1942 at New Orleans where he told the meeting of the problems faced by Nisei and Issei in the United States. He concluded his address with these words:

"Your treatment of the Japanese Americans has more than convinced us that America is the only country in which to live and the principles for which America is fighting are worth fighting for."

The various civic and state agencies contacted by the JACL demanded much travel and hardship by the JACL officers. An example of this was the experience of George Inagaki and Mike Masaoka in a small community outside of New Orleans. They were stopped by the local sheriff, and taken into custody. They spent six hours in the local jail in cells used for "solitary confinement" of prison-

Vagaries

Aided Bill . . .

Two California members of Congress who have worked for the passage of the Walter reauthorization are Reps. Helen Gahagan Douglas and Gordon McDonough. Both voted last week to override the President's veto of the measure. Mrs. Douglas, now running for the Senate on the Democratic ticket, sent telegrams to JACL offices in California at the time the Senate passed the naturalization measure. Rep. McDonough, who has appeared before JACL groups in Southern California, is running for reelection on the GOP slate.

The Uyeda sisters of Chicago will dance in Toronto, Ont., on Oct. 14 . . . Yo Tajiri Roberts, formerly of the staff of Stars and Stripes in Tokyo, is the new editor of Exchange, a monthly magazine published by the Eighth Army Central Exchange in Japan . . . Bill Hosokawa returned to Tokyo for a breather last week after covering the invasion at Inchon . . . The Rev. Kiyoshi Tanimoto, the Methodist minister whose heroism on the day the A-bomb fell is recounted in John Hersey's "Hiroshima," arrived in San Francisco last week on the General Gordon. The Rev. Tanimoto is en route to New York where he will present plans to American sponsors of the Hiroshima Peace Center Foundation. He told newsmen more than 6,000 children were orphaned by the A-bomb and one of the plans of the Peace Center is to have 300 of these children who are still living in orphanages "adopted" by American parents. The "adoption" will consist of Americans accepting "moral responsibility" for the children, since U.S. immigration laws do not permit the entry of the children.

Soprano . . .

New York friends of Nisei Singer Tomi Kanazawa report her current tour in Sweden has been enthusiastically received by both the public and the press. Miss Kanazawa is accompanied on her tour by husband Leo Mueller. Her Sweden engagements included a radio concert and public concert in Goteborg and Stockholm, two concerts in Oslo. Miss Kanazawa is expected to return to the United States soon for operatic engagements in San Francisco and the northeast, where she's scheduled to sing starring roles in "La Boheme," "Butterfly" and other operas.

Pride of Palomar . . .

Peter B. Kyne's anti-Japanese novel, "Pride of Palomar," will be placed into production soon by Harry Sherman, veteran producer of westerns, for release by Eagle Lion Classics . . . According to the producer all references to persons of Japanese ancestry have been eliminated from the shooting script of the Kyne novel.

Gloria Grahame has been signed for the role in RKO's "Macao" for which Yuriko Yamaguchi was considered . . . Hawaii-born Katsuhiko Haida, an erstwhile crooner, plays the heavy opposite Florence Marly in "Tokyo File 212" which was filmed in the Japanese capital . . . Fusakazu Yamamoto, one of the first Canadian Nisei to join the Dominion's armed forces—going overseas in 1940, never has returned to Canada. Yamamoto is now in London working for the British Broadcasting Company as an announcer on programs beamed to Japan.

Many times JACL representatives were refused service and overnight accommodations in various cities because of their Japanese ancestry.

A list of agencies and organizations visited by JACL representatives and who gave assistance is too numerous to mention at this point, but some of the more outstanding were the Committee for the Protection of the Foreign Born, the Post-War Council of New York, Russell Sage Foundation, Americans Friends Service Committee, Rockefeller Institute, International Student Service, Home Missions Council, National Institute for Immigrant Welfare, and the American Civil Liberties Union. The Committee on American Principles and Fair Play with headquarters in Berkeley, California was always willing and able to contribute much to the welfare of persons of Japanese ancestry.

PACIFIC CITIZEN Sports

Hawaii Nisei Star Enrolls at Coast School

One of Hawaii's top Nisei athletes has enrolled at the Southern Oregon College of Education at Ashland and is out for football. He is **Kenneth Kimura** of Waipahu, Oahu, heralded as one of the greatest athletes to be developed at Waipahu high. Kimura, an unanimous all-league choice in football and basketball for the past two years, received a four-year scholarship from the Oregon school. The 160-pound star also was named the outstanding star in the Oahu Plantation Baseball League for 1950, winning the batting championship... **Jim Namba**, who has been undersliding at fullback, took over the first string left halfback post last week for Lodi, Calif., high school Flames... **John Nishimi**, 140-pound scatback, has won a starting berth at right half for C. K. McClatchy's Lions of Sacramento... Placer Union high school of Auburn, Calif., will miss **Jim Yokota**, two-year all-conference halfback, this season. Only Nisei on the squad this year is **Vic Nakamoto** who starred with Yokota on Placer's league-championship basketball team last season... **Nishimura** was a starting halfback as Gresham, Ore., high school lost a 12 to 7 game to Franklin of Portland last week... **Pete Ota** is the student manager of the Westminster College Parsons of Salt Lake City who are in the Intermountain College Conference... **Hamatake** was a starting back and **Uyeda** saw action at guard as Tooele, Utah's Buffaloes showed their power by defeating Grantsville, 39 to 14, last week... The Roosevelt Roughriders of Fresno, Calif., have a 163-pound right end in **Tim Taira**.

No Playoff for Fresno, San Jose

The Nisei baseball season in California came to an inconclusive close last week when a proposed "rubber game" between the Fresno Nisei and the San Jose Zebras, two claimants of the Nisei championship, fell through. San Jose reportedly had challenged Fresno to a game but when Fresno accepted after sweeping a three-game series from the Denver Nisei they learned that the Zebras had disbanded for the season. The Zebras and the Fresno team have dominated northern California Nisei baseball in recent years and this season's rubarb between the two squads points to an even hotter rivalry next year... **Frank Toyota**, 18-year old Canadian Nisei hockey star, recently attended a hockey training session conducted by the Boston Bruins and probably will play this season for St. Catharines in Ontario which is affiliated with the Boston club... Los Angeles City College's Cubs this year has come up with a local Nisei, **George Yoshinaga**, and two Hawaiians, **Walt Nozoe** and **Paul Fujii**, both from McKinley high school in Honolulu. Fujii is a 6-foot 1 tackle who weighs 185 pounds.

Nishimi Scores for McClatchy's Lions

John Nishimi galloped around left tackle for 38 yards and a touchdown as C. K. McClatchy's Lions of Sacramento defeated Christian Brothers high school, 28 to 2, on Sept. 21 in Hughes stadium... **Walter Takeda**, a 150-pound guard with two years of B experience, will see a lot of action for Sacramento high school this season... **Sam Yamamura** has cinched a starting berth at halfback for Elk Grove, Calif., high school... **Stan Ozaki** started at right half as San Francisco Poly edged Commerce high, 7 to 0, last week... **Shimada** is back again at halfback for San Francisco's Lowell high... **Don Narike**, hard-hitting 165-pound back for Garfield high school is rated as one of the best running backs in Los Angeles city competition this year. He made second-string all-city last year... **Jim Nakagawa**, 220-pound tackle for Roosevelt of Los Angeles, is rated as a good bet to make the grade in college football. Nakagawa and the other members of the Rough Riders flew to Tucson, Ariz., for their opening game, the first time a Los Angeles city school team has made a trip out of the state and by plane... **Ralph Kubota**, all-conference halfback in 1949, scored the first TD as Compton, Calif., high school defeated St. Anthony of Long Beach, 13 to 7.

High School Athletes Bock Tommy Kono

If **Tom Kono** makes the United States weightlifting team for the world's championships to be held in Paris in mid-October, much of the credit will go to the Oak Park Athletic Clubs of Sacramento. This is the group which put up the \$375 for Kono's expenses to the U. S. tryouts in Brooklyn. Unusual thing about the group is that it is not a group of wealthy business men but rather an organization of high school age athletes. Although they had only \$100 in their treasury at the time, the club members went to the local bank and borrowed the rest of the money on a 90-day loan so that 19-year old Kono would be able to make the trip. The club is now planning a cake sale or a dance to help pay off the loan... Incidentally, weightlifting experts believe the U. S. chances in the world championships rest on the performances of Kono and **Richard Tomita** of Honolulu, both of whom have bettered the records of the world's champions in their respective divisions.

New Era Marked in National Bowling

Much of the credit for the decision of the American Bowling Congress to change its racially discriminatory membership rules must go to such sports writers like **Royal Brougham** of Seattle's Post-Intelligencer who exposed the ABC's un-American attitude.

In his column on Sept. 15 the P-I's Brougham heralded the entry of hitherto ineligible bowlers into ABC-sanctioned competition:

"With no blare of bugles nor beat of drums, a couple of bowling teams marked a brand new era in Seattle (and indeed, in the American) sports scene this week.

"A Seattle Negro team rolled in an ABC event, while a Japanese American five, all Boeing employees, were officially accepted in the airplane company league.

"It has never happened before, ever.

"This was a big thing because it showed a guy named Joe in Moscow that the 'free and equal' phase in the constitution isn't baloney. One of the damaging propaganda shots from the Commies' verbal artillery has been that under our democratic system a man is judged by the color of his face or the slant of his eyes, even in sports.

"The flareup started right here in Seattle, a year ago, when some of us discovered that a Nisei team, four of whom fought with distinction in the U. S. Army in the last war had been curtly notified by the American Bowling Congress that they couldn't compete in the Boeing company league. Reason?—'White competitors only,' the ABC rules read.

"After firing a few broadsides, we made this one a hot potato which the ABC couldn't handle. This summer the ban was lifted.

"True, we got some venomous letters from critics, calling us names because this department, with other Seattle sportsmen, felt that the 'whites only' clause was thoroughly unjustified and un-American.

"On the other hand, a couple of small delegations representing



DENVER—Kish Otsuka, left, sits in with fellow members of the Sedgwick soil conservation district, which won first place in the 1950 soil conservation contest sponsored here by the Denver Post and Station KLZ. On the board with Otsuka are (l to r) Dr. Fred J. Hilderman, Clare White, Chairman H. E. Reichelt, Jr., Fred Ash and Carl Meline. The Sedgwick district was

formed only two years ago and has functioned less than two seasons. It took first place by rolling up a winning score of 2,815 points for administration, conservation practices, and individual farms. Otsuka has been a leading figure in formation of the district, working since 1945 to establish the Sedgwick group.

—Photo courtesy of Denver Post.

Report Wally Yonamine Will Go To Spring Camp With Seals

Nisei Led Rookies In Pioneer League With .336 Average

SAN FRANCISCO—Wally Yonamine, sharp-hitting outfielder for the Salt Lake Bees of the Pioneer League, will get a chance to make the San Francisco Seals of the Pacific Coast League next spring.

Although Yonamine is signed to a Bees' contract, the Seals have first call on the Nisei player who led all first-year men in the Pioneer League with a batting average of .336.

Until the international situation restricts travel, the Seals may train again this year at "Heavenly Hana" on the island of Maui where Paul Fagan, president of the Seals, has extensive holdings. Maui also is the birthplace of Yonamine who went to school in Wailuku before moving with his family to Honolulu.

Although it has been reported that Yonamine may play football this season, it is likely that the former San Francisco 39er's halfback may appear in only a few exhibition games since the Honolulu Warriors, the pro team with which Yonamine played last year, has disbanded. Yonamine played in two all-star games between college and pro players last January and may be called to play again if the games are held again this year.

Baseball experts in the Pioneer League believe Yonamine can hit Triple A pitching and make the grade in the Coast League if he is given an opportunity by the Seals. He established himself as one of the best fielders in the league and his speed was responsible for his total of 30 stolen bases, second in the league.

Yonamine met with Manager Lefty O'Doul of the Seals recently in San Francisco and was asked to report for spring training with the club. Yonamine trained with the Seals last spring and impressed club officials who said he would be assigned to Yakima, the Seals farm club in the Western International League. Yonamine asked instead to go to Salt Lake City in the Pioneer, with whom the Seals have a player arrangement.

Manager O'Doul indicated that Yonamine might have been called up to finish the season with the Seals but the club was calling up

twelve players, mostly from Yakima, and was carrying 38 on its roster. Only outfielder among the rookies was Bill McCawley, Yakima centerfielder, who carries a .345 batting average.

Yonamine left on Sept. 17 from Los Angeles for Honolulu. Although he may forego football this season, Wally may play some winter league baseball in the AJA league on Oahu. He led the league last year with a .445 batting mark.

"Go for Broke" Will Be Latest In Hollywood Race Films Cycle

Hollywood Calif.

HOLLYWOOD'S current concern with the problem of racial and religious prejudice continues to lead movie-makers into new explorations of this apparently inexhaustible subject. Having investigated, in a succession of recent pictures, the plight of the Negro in a white society and dealt somewhat less fully with anti-Semitism and with alleged discrimination against Mexican-Americans in California, the screen now is about to speak in behalf of the Japanese-Americans, or Nisei.

The film dedicated to this purpose is a Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer project with the unusual title "Go for Broke," which in pidgin English is roughly the equivalent of "shoot the works." This was the battlecry in World War II of the U.S. Army's much-decorated 442nd Regimental Combat Team, consisting entirely, except for officers, of Nisei volunteers, most of them from internment camps on the West Coast. It is with the exploits of this outfit, which won seven Presidential distinguished-unit citations and a number of individual honors in 125 days of front-line fighting in Italy and France, that the picture deals.

The cameras will begin turning next week with Van Johnson as the only star name in the cast and with most of the G.I. parts being done by veterans of the 442nd, five of whom were brought from Hawaii, where the First Battalion was formed. Robert Pirosh, who won an "Oscar" for the story and screen

Nancy Ito Named To All-American Softball Squad

PHOENIX, Ariz.—Nancy Ito, 17-year old shortstop of the Denver Industrial Bank team, was named to the All-American team of the National Softball Congress women's world tournament held here recently.

Batting in the cleanup spot and fielding flawlessly, Miss Ito's play for the Denver entry drew laudatory comment from baseball experts who attended the tournament.

play of "Battleground," and who has since written "Go for Broke," will direct the picture for his first experience as top man on a movie set.

For the most part the picture is to be a close-up of the experiences of a single squad of Nisei troops and their white officers, notably a shavetail from Texas, portrayed by Johnson, through whose distaste for all Japanese the essential Nisei problem is illuminated. The lieutenant's anti-Japanese feeling is projected against the loyalty and bravery of his men, which in the end makes him their admiring champion.

Assisting Pirosh is Mike M. Masaoka, a native of Fresno, Calif., the 442nd's first volunteer from the mainland, who was thrice decorated. He was one of five brothers in the outfit, one of whom was killed, another totally disabled and all wounded. Masaoka is now national legislative director in Washington of the Japanese American Citizens League Anti-Discrimination Committee.—By J. D. Spiro in the New York Times.

Receives Sanction

FRESNO — The Central California Nisei Bowling league which started play this week will roll under the sanction of the American Bowling Congress, President Buzz Noda announced.

Two Inducted

SEATTLE — Two Nisei, Teruo Kameda and Takeshi Chikamura, were among 53 Seattle area men who were inducted on Sept. 22 and sent to an Army camp for basic training.

Professional Notices

DR. Y. KIKUCHI DENTIST

124 South San Pedro Street (Former Shokin Building) LOS ANGELES 12, California Tel.: Michigan 3580 Room 211

Vital Statistics

BIRTHS

To Mr. and Mrs. Masao Inouye a boy on Sept. 9 in Sacramento.
To Mr. and Mrs. George Shigeo Wakayama a boy, Gerald Benji, on Sept. 7 in San Jose.
To Mr. and Mrs. Ray Taniguchi twin boys, Ronald and Rickey, on Aug. 28 in San Jose.
To Mr. and Mrs. George Umamoto a girl on Aug. 31 in Fresno.
To Mr. and Mrs. Vincent Joseph Teruo Doi a boy, Alan Joseph, on Aug. 28 in Los Angeles.
To Mr. and Mrs. Kazuo Hatanaka, Norwalk, Calif., a boy, Harry Hiroshi, on Aug. 30.
To Mr. and Mrs. Kouso Hatanamiya a girl, Kay Kumiko, on Aug. 28 in Los Angeles.
To Mr. and Mrs. Sho Horibe a girl, Donna Lee, on Aug. 31 in Los Angeles.
To Mr. and Mrs. Roy Kiyoshi Nakagawa a girl, Gwendolyn Shinobu, on Sept. 2 in Los Angeles.
To Mr. and Mrs. Miki Nishiyama a girl, Linda Yoshiye, on Sept. 6 in Los Angeles.
To Mr. and Mrs. Toshio Sakamoto, Glendora, Calif., a boy, Timothy, on Sept. 7.
To Mr. and Mrs. John Sakamoto a boy, Casey Dwight, on Sept. 4 in Los Angeles.
To Mr. and Mrs. Masao Sera a boy, Douglas Tadashi, on Sept. 3 in Los Angeles.
To Mr. and Mrs. Ralph White (nee Takako Matsuura) twin girls, Anna Marie and Yvonne Ann, on Aug. 31 in Los Angeles.
To Mr. and Mrs. Susumu Yokomizo a girl, Karen Ayako, on Aug. 30 in Los Angeles.
To Mr. and Mrs. Tadashi Kamachi a girl, Janice Nan, on Sept. 9 in San Jose.
To Mr. and Mrs. George Hamanishi a boy, Glenn Hiroshi, on Sept. 7 in Los Angeles.
To Mr. and Mrs. Kenji Ito, Alhambra, Calif., a boy, Clyde, on Aug. 22.
To Mr. and Mrs. Mutsuo Shintani a girl, Gwen Patricia, on Aug. 28 in Los Angeles.
To Mr. and Mrs. Yoshio Miyata a boy on Sept. 9 in Sacramento.
To Mr. and Mrs. Hideo Ota a boy on Sept. 14 in Denver.
To Mr. and Mrs. Kenji Akaba a boy on Sept. 8 in Stockton, Calif.
To Mr. and Mrs. Dave Tatsuno a girl, Melanie Ayako, on Sept. 19 in San Jose.
To Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Nishitani a girl on Sept. 19 in Seattle.
To Mr. and Mrs. Masuharu Koike a boy in Alameda, Calif.
Mr. and Mrs. Toru Hirai, San Diego, Calif., a girl on Aug. 30.
To Mr. and Mrs. Paul Tsuchiya, Minneapolis, Minn., a boy, Paul Jr., on Aug. 26.
To Mr. and Mrs. Saburo Ikeda a girl, Maureen Nancy, on Aug. 1 in Portland.
To Mr. and Mrs. Harry Iwatsuki a boy on Aug. 20 in Boise, Ida.
Setsuko Furukawa, 26, and Morio Roy Yasuhira, 29, in Fresno.
Mitsuye Menda, 24, and Frank T. Mukai, 28, in Sacramento.
Sachiko Fukushima, 20, Dinuba, Calif., and S. Niino, 28, in Fresno.
To Mr. and Mrs. Takashi Furuta,

American Fork, Utah, a boy in Salt Lake City.
To Mr. and Mrs. Shig Teraji a boy in Denver.
To Mr. and Mrs. Ted Okuno a girl on Sept. 18 in Denver.
To Mr. and Mrs. Tom Hikida a girl in Denver.
To Mr. and Mrs. Roy Kazuo Suzuki a girl, Patricia Etsuko, on Sept. 13 in Los Angeles.
To Mr. and Mrs. George Takeo Hayashida a boy, David Sasao, on Sept. 9 in Los Angeles.
To Mr. and Mrs. Tadao Ernest Inouye a boy, Gary Tadao, on Sept. 6 in Los Angeles.
To Mr. and Mrs. Masato Wayne Kato a girl on Sept. 3 in Los Angeles.
To Mr. and Mrs. Joe Yukihiro Mitani a boy, Lewis Hiroshi, on Sept. 10 in Los Angeles.
To Mr. and Mrs. Shigeru Kiyomura, Long Beach, Calif., a boy, Robert Shigeru, on Sept. 11.
To Mr. and Mrs. George Nakao, Yuba City, Calif., a boy on Sept. 20.
To Mr. and Mrs. Charles Bernard Ha'o (nee Theresa Chizuru Morimoto) a boy, Rocky Kiyochi, on Sept. 18 in Los Angeles.
To Mr. and Mrs. Hideshi Nakawatase a girl, Darleen Vicki, Megumi, on Sept. 11 in Los Angeles.
To Mr. and Mrs. Robert Takayuki Oda, North Hollywood, Calif., a boy, Masao Robert Stanton, on Sept. 13.
To Mr. and Mrs. Albert Tatsuo Oyama a boy, Ronald Shuichi, on Sept. 6 in Los Angeles.
To Mr. and Mrs. Victor Ichiro Wakano a boy, Brian Ichiro, on Sept. 12 in Los Angeles.

DEATHS

Yashitaro Tamura, 66, on Sept. 18 in Salt Lake City.
Mrs. Wakuri Nishimura on Sept. 18 in Pasadena, Calif.
Kaichi Saegusa, 64, on Sept. 17 in Los Angeles.
Fukutaro Kodama on Sept. 18 in Los Angeles.
Koshiro Iriye on Sept. 16 in Long Beach, Calif.
Mrs. Taye Otsuka, 74, on Sept. 13 in Chicago.
Mrs. Ichimi Kono, 52, on Sept. 20 in Sacramento.
Chunosuki Ami, 84, on Sept. 22 in Blackfoot, Idaho.

MARRIAGES

Mitsuko Saka to Kazuo Ikeda, Arroyo Grande, Calif., on Sept. 16 in San Luis Obispo.
Mickey Michiko Asamen, Westmoreland, Calif., to George Kitagawa, Thermal, on Sept. 16 in Los Angeles.
Kazuko Kathleen Kawakami to Robert Kiyoshi Higa on Sept. 17 in Los Angeles.
Rose Miyako Takahashi to Tsutomu S. Ochi on Sept. 19 in Ogden, Utah.
Hideko Yamane to Frank Matsumoto in San Jose.
Satomi Chikaraishi to Munemitsu Nojiri on Sept. 3 in Chicago.

MARRIAGE LICENSES

Haruko Phyllis Yoshimura, 23, Yuba City, Calif., and Shiro Matsumura, 25, in Sacramento.

GIs Query Washington JACL Office on Soldier Brides Act

WASHINGTON, D. C. — The JACL Anti-Discrimination Committee's Washington office never conceived itself in the role of a lonely hearts club. But it's found its hands full lately with affairs d'amour.

Since the passage of the Soldier Brides Bill, the JACL ADC has been flooded with inquiries about the law, and personal appeals from servicemen and veterans, both Nisei and Caucasian, to help them find some way to take advantage of a law giving them the right to bring Asiatic wives to this country.

The law, introduced at the request of the ADC, became effective August 17. It will admit, quota free, the legally-recognized spouse and children of a veteran or a serviceman if the marriage takes place prior to February, 1951. It was passed primarily to enable servicemen stationed in Japan—some of whom have been there several years—to marry and bring home their wives or families.

But the bill has its complications.

Last week, Mike Masaoka, national JACL ADC legislative director, called on Argyle Mackey, acting commissioner, and Paul Winnings, general counsel, Immigration and Naturalization Service, to lay at their doorstep some of the problems the JACL ADC Washington office cannot answer.

For example, Mr. Masaoka asked what could be done about several GIs, injured in combat in Korea, and now in Walter Reed Hospital in Washington and Letterman General Hospital in San Francisco, who have fiancées in Japan.

"Several are so seriously injured they will not be able to get out of the hospitals until after the expiration of the law, next February," he said.

"They want to get married by proxy or transpacific telephone ceremonies. Will those marriages be recognized as legal?"

The Immigration and Naturalization Service said definitely and finally: Proxy marriages are out. It was the added opinion of Mr. Winnings, despite his personal sympathy, that a telephonic marriage was in the same category as a proxy marriage. But he was careful to add that no court has yet ruled about the validity of such a marriage.

Not being a federal court, Mr. Masaoka withheld any judicial opinion on whether a serviceman could bring a "telephone bride" here under the terms of the Soldier Brides bill, although he said the government probably would oppose the admission of such brides.

He asked if anything could be done for servicemen and veterans who are now in this country but have fiancées in Japan and are unable to finance the cost of a trip back to marry their sweethearts. The answer was, as far as the Immigration and Naturalization Service is concerned: Nothing.

Well, he continued, can anything be done for GIs fighting in Korea who have fiancées in Japan? The service again suggested that the best hope for such men is to get furlough, go back to Japan and marry the girl's, then return to their fighting outfits.

But the prize stickler is: In the eyes of the service, what constitutes a legal marriage? They've been pondering that question for years and still haven't come up with a final answer. And as regards servicemen in Japan, that's really a toughie.

Uncle Sam, being a rather finicky old man, authorized very few marriages between GIs and Japanese. So, like a lot of young fellows here at home, not a few GIs simply "eloped," married their Japanese sweethearts in religious or other type ceremonies, without benefit of Uncle Sam's blessing, and now insist these girls are their legal wives.

Are they?

The JACL ADC cannot answer that question. Nor, as a matter of fact, can the Service. Much depends upon the exact type of marriage that took place.

The best way for a GI to find out, Mr. Masaoka said, is to fill out an Immigration and Naturalization Service Form I-133, for the admission of a spouse of an American citizen, and let the service itself rule on each such marriage.

In fact, Mr. Masaoka urged both servicemen and veterans who have wives in Japan, regardless of what doubts they may have about the type of marriage ceremony they were united by, to apply for admission of their spouses.

"The more inquiries the Immigration and Naturalization Service receives, the more the service and the ADC will be in a position to introduce whatever amendments might be necessary to the Soldier Brides bill next year to correct obscure sections of the present law," Mr. Masaoka said.

And finally, Mr. Masaoka suggested that where the admission of a wife may be in doubt because of technical or legal problems, a good private immigration lawyer might be of considerable value.

He also reminded GIs that if they are unable to bring in wives under the Soldier Brides bill, when Congress reconvenes next January private bills for their admission then can be introduced.

New Suit Protests Judgment in Auto Death Court Case

WATSONVILLE, Calif. — The family of Ira Bardmess, Watsonville businessman who died in 1949 when he was struck by a car driven by Hichinosuke Kobori, last week filed suit in Santa Cruz county court to set aside a judgment reached on Aug. 23 when the Bardmess family was given a settlement of \$1,075 to pay for funeral expenses.

The Bardmess family, which asked for \$50,000 in damages, asked for a new trial on the ground that the judgment against Kobori was inadequate.

Sell Unclaimed Property of Evacuee Group

LOS ANGELES — Unclaimed property of resident aliens and citizens of Japanese ancestry in Southern California which was stored with the office of the United States Marshal before the mass evacuation from the Pacific coast in 1942 was sold last week for a high bid of \$11,111.11.

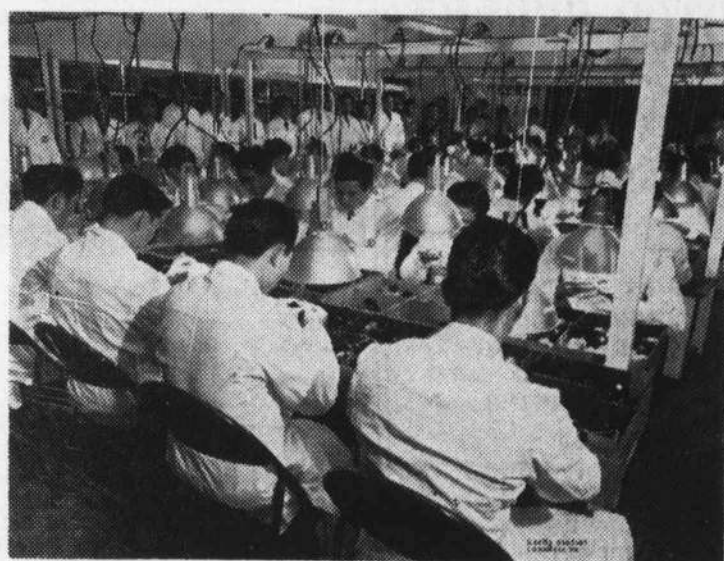
The property, believed to be worth originally in excess of \$100,000, consists largely of guns, weapons and cameras which were stored in the custody of the U.S. Marshal in compliance with wartime contraband regulations of the Western Defense Command which affected persons of Japanese ancestry.

Since the return of evacuees to the evacuated area in 1945, the government has made efforts to return the property to its owners.

Many articles were claimed by the original owners but considerable property was not called for and it was believed that the owners probably had resettled in areas outside of Southern California.

U.S. Marshal James J. Boyle indicated that the property which was sold consisted of more than 1,200 guns, 181 swords, 690 cameras and a large number of radios and other miscellaneous articles which have been stored in a rented warehouse at 322 E. Market St. since 1942.

The winning bid was submitted by Paul J. Smith, van and storage company head, and I. M. Ward and Louis Matza, auctioneers. They said they intend to sell the property at public auction.



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Los Angeles Labor Council Supports Test on Land Law

LOS ANGELES — The Central Labor Council representing American Federation of Labor unions in Los Angeles County has passed a resolution supporting the Masaoka brothers in their suit against the State of California and the Alien Land Law now pending in the California Supreme Court, the JACL regional office announced this week.

Instrumental in the position taken by this AFL body was Masamori Kojima of the AFL's International Ladies Garment Workers Union staff, Tats Kushida, JACL regional director, said. This newest group to join other organizations as "amici curiae" in the Masaoka case took action on Sept. 15, 1950, when approval by the Central Labor Council's executive committee was followed by that of the full board.

The complete text of the resolution adopted by this body follows: WHEREAS, the California Alien Land Law, enacted almost 40 years ago, is an expression of unfair Oriental prejudice; and

WHEREAS, the Alien Land Law is based on the ineligibility to citizenship of certain Oriental groups which unfairly categorizes loyal and law-abiding legally resident aliens of Japanese, Korean and other Asiatic origin, the vast majority of whom have resided continuously in the United States for more than a quarter of a century; and

WHEREAS, the unquestionable loyalty and patriotism of Japanese Americans through their valor in combat overseas and meritorious wartime service on the home front entitles them to the same privileges extended to other aliens and citizens; and

WHEREAS, the Superior Court of Los Angeles County in the Masaoka case in March, 1950 decided against the racist Alien Land Law of this state; and

WHEREAS, to uphold and enforce the Alien Land Law in the Masaoka case against the five Masaoka brothers who are American

citizens, four of them ex-servicemen, would deprive them their right and privilege to make a gift of land to their widowed mother, who is 62 years, to be used as her home; and

WHEREAS, it is undemocratic to single out certain groups within the populace for special discriminatory treatment or deprivation of constitutional rights; and

WHEREAS, the existence of the discriminatory statute plays directly into the hands of the Communists, particularly in the Far East where American foreign relations are now in dramatic focus, who are charging that America delegates Orientals to an inferior status;

NOW THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED that the Central Labor Council of the American Federation of Labor in Los Angeles County expresses its support and sympathy to the Masaoka family in opposition to the Alien Land Law of California; and

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that the Central Labor Council of the American Federation of Labor authorize its legal counsel to represent it as amici curiae in the Masaoka case before the Supreme Court of California.

Kojima indicated that the resolution has been forwarded to all AFL international unions with offices in California and will be acted upon by the State Federation of Labor in the near future.

Dr. Toshiko Toyota Examines Students

Dr. Toshiko Toyota of Salt Lake City recently was appointed health examiner for the University of Utah and Salt Lake City high schools.

She is now giving health examinations to university and high school students.

Passenger Injured

FRESNO, Calif.—Lily Kunihiro was seriously injured here on Sept. 13 when the car in which she was riding was hit on the side by a vehicle driven by Clarence B. Andrews, 19.

New Marine

PLATTEVILLE, Colo.—Gilbert Kinoshita was inducted recently into the Marine Corps. He is believed to be the first Colorado Nisei to be accepted for training by the Marines.



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Bus Line Settles Crash Damage Suit

WOODLAND, Calif.—Superior Judge C. C. McDonald on Sept. 20 approved a \$1,500 settlement of a \$5,000 personal injury suit brought against the Pacific Greyhound Lines.

The settlement was on behalf of Michiko Kusugi, 6, daughter of Takao Kusugi of San Francisco. The complaint charged the child was injured in a bus accident near Davis in Oct., 1948.

Long Beach JACL Opens Fall Season

LONG BEACH, Calif.—First fall meeting of the Long Beach JACL was held Sept. 14 at the Japanese Presbyterian church.

Tats Kushida, JACL regional director, discussed the future of the JACL.

Nobu Nakamura, who spent all of the war years in the Orient showed slides he had made during his travels. At the same time he gave an up-to-date lecture on the political situation and general conditions in Manchuria, China, Formosa and Japan.

A report on plans to get property to be used as a community center was given during a brief business session.

The meeting was followed by refreshments.

Child Injured

DENVER, Colo.—Rickey Takahashi, 4-year old son of Mr. and Mrs. Henry Takahashi, was injured critically on Sept. 15 when he fell out of an auto driven by his father while returning home from nursery school.

Two Nisei Elected Class Presidents

OAKLAND, Calif.—Presidents of both the freshman and sophomore classes at Permanente school of nursing are Nisei.

Alice Abe of Nampa, Ida., was elected freshman class president at a meeting Thursday, Sept. 21.

Previous to the elections she served as class chairman.

Suzie Hasegawa of Hayward, Calif., is president of the sophomore class.

Contraband Camera Becomes Nisei's Birthday Present

The five-year-old son of Mrs. Mary Yamamoto of Ogden received a beautiful birthday present recently, a camera held until this time in the office of U.S. Marshall Gilbert Mechem.

It had been held in trust for eight years. It was taken by the marshal's office when Mrs. Yamamoto lived at Pleasant Grove.

Mrs. Yamamoto presented it to her son in Marshal Mechem's office.

The marshal said hundreds of other items, held since Pearl Harbor, are still being held by his office. They can be returned only to the owner in person.

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Urban Redevelopment Plan Will Affect Nisei in Denver

DENVER — Three-fourths of Denver's Japanese American population will be affected by the city's urban redevelopment program, according to Toshio Ando, JACL president and member of the redevelopment advisory subcommittee.

The city plans a long-range program to wipe out slum areas extending in a wide arc along the South Platte river almost to Downing street. Close to three and a half million dollars will be spent to clear out blighted housing areas by condemnation of property or outright purchase.

JACL and Nisei real estate interests here pointed out that the program will affect 75% of the Japanese American population here, since three out of every four Nisei and Issei either live in or have business interests in the areas designed as "blighted" areas.

Numerous apartments and rooming house properties in the district are owned by persons of Japanese ancestry, and it was indicated condemnation or compulsory improvement of property might involve considerable financial outlay. A fair method of a review in individual cases will be provided, however, it was reported.

Preliminary meetings of the advisory subcommittee have been conducted since midsummer under auspices of the Denver Unity Council for all interested organizations with William F. Henninger, director of the city planning commission.

Meetings were planned by Miller Barbour, executive secretary of the Denver Urban League, Nathan Permuter, assistant director of the Anti-Defamation League, and Roy Takeno, JACL regional representative.

The urban redevelopment program will involve demolition of substandard dwelling units and rehousing of displaced families. Units that can be repaired to meet building standards will be retained, but compulsory improvement will be required.

A complete survey of the housing situation in the critical areas and planning of redevelopment projects will be made before actual condemnation and demolition are started.

The planning program will require from 18 months to two years.

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Twenty Nisei Ex-GIs Win Roles in MGM Film on 442nd

HOLLYWOOD, Calif.—Nisei veterans of the 442nd Combat Team are undergoing "basic training" as they prepare for the start of production on MGM's "Go for Broke" which is scheduled this week.

It was reported by Roy Uno in Crossroads this week that 20 local Nisei are among those who have been cast as members of Lieut. Grayson's platoon in the film. The role of Lieut. Grayson is being played by Van Johnson.

Among those who have gone through their training paces, reminiscent of Camp Shelby, are: Jerry Shigaki, Mike Kawaguchi, Ed Fujiwara, Jack Matsuzaki, James Takahashi, Bruce Kaji, Tom Okamoto, Allen Kubo, Tom Ishii, Harry Fujimoto, James Jingu, John M. Shima, Richard Kai, Larry Makina, Raymond Nagahama, Tom Hirai, George Tambara, Charles Mayeda, Frank Iwanaga and Takashi Uyeno.

Wins Scholarship

LOS ANGELES—Anna Fusako Kikuchi of San Diego was named last week as one of 48 winners of UCLA alumni scholarships. Miss Kikuchi will receive \$150.

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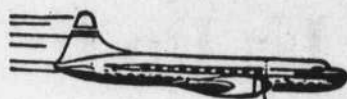
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