



Survives March of POWs



Sgt. Takeshi Kumagai of Honolulu, T. H., shown above with his Japanese wife, Chizuko of Sasebo, Japan, was one of the few survivors of a "death march" of American prisoners of war from Seoul to Pyongyang in North Korea. Sgt. Kumagai, who escaped from his captors along with several other GIs, told correspondents a vivid story of brutality and murder by the North Koreans. Sgt. Kumagai was reported "missing in action" in July. He and his wife were married while he was stationed in Japan with the army as a translator and interpreter.

—Honolulu Star-Bulletin photo.

Honolulu Warms to Report Two Japanese Americans Survive War Prisoners' Death March

Corp. Arakawa, 442nd Veteran Reported Killed In Action, Found Alive in North Korea; Poses As Guard to Save Self and Four Other GIs

By LAWRENCE NAKATSUKA

HONOLULU—Seldom has a home town warmed up to a war story as Honolulu did last week when news was flashed that two Hawaii Nisei GIs had survived a ghastly "death march" in Korea.

The story came in one-two order—first the dramatic escape by Sergeant Takeshi Kumagai, then an even more daring escape by Corporal Jack C. Arakawa, both of Honolulu.

The story was all the more sensational because one of them, Cpl. Arakawa, had been previously reported as dead. Arakawa, a World War II veteran who had served with the 442nd regiment in Europe, had been listed as the first Hawaii fatality of the Korean war.

Sgt. Kumagai's story came in first, on Friday, Oct. 20. The Pacific Citizen last week carried an account of how he and two other near-starved American prisoners of war lived through the death march from Seoul to Pyongyang.

About 283 U.S. soldiers were in the torture march. Many died before they reached the North Korean capital.

Sgt. Kumagai and his two companions survived because they hid under a schoolhouse and were fed by three students, until they came out of hiding when Pyongyang fell to American and South Korean troops.

Sgt. Kumagai had been listed as missing in action since July 20 when Reds captured Taejon.

His Japanese wife, Chizuko, whom he married in Japan, is living in Sasebo. He was sent to Japan as a translator and interpreter in 1946, after he enlisted in the army and trained in Hawaii and on the mainland. Sgt. Kumagai, 28, was born in Olua, Hawaii.

Honolulu dailies front-paged

Kumagai's story. The day after, another Page 1 story came over the wires, even more dramatic.

It told how Cpl. Arakawa not only lived through the same death march as Sgt. Kumagai but passed as a North Korean guard, saving himself and four buddies from capture afterwards.

The five of them made their daring escape near Pyongyang while being taken north aboard prison railroad cars. They fled during the confusion resulting from the transfer of prisoners from one train on a destroyed section of track to another train.

Pvt. 1st Class Edward G. Halcomb, of Hamilton, O., one of the escapees with Arakawa, told the story to newsmen:

"A week ago today the original group of American prisoners housed in a red brick school in the northeast section of Pyongyang were lined up in columns of four after darkness and were told they were being taken to the Manchurian border.

"There were five of us — Morris, Jones, Arakawa, Smith and myself—who had been trying to escape for some time and

(Continued on page 2)

442nd Combat Team Vets Will Be "Honorary Texans"

100TH VETERANS PLAN CONFAB IN CALIFORNIA CITY

FRESNO, Calif.—A state convention of former members of the 100th Infantry Battalion, 442nd Combat Team, is being planned, according to Ben Doi and Masaru Abe of Fresno.

Doi and Abe are now compiling the addresses of former members of the 100th Battalion who are now living in California.

Although the 100th Battalion originally was composed almost wholly of Hawaiian Nisei, mainland Nisei GIs later joined the unit as replacements after the 100th became the first battalion of the 442nd.

Set New Quota For 1950 ADC Fund Campaign

SAN FRANCISCO—The Northern California Kikaken Kisei Domei's 1951 campaign for funds to support the work of the JACL Anti-Discrimination Committee will have a goal of \$22,500, it was decided here at a meeting of the board of directors last week.

The amount is \$5,000 more than the goal set for the area at the National JACL convention recently in Chicago when the Southern and Northern California areas both pledged \$17,000 toward the JACL ADC's 1951 budget.

William Enomoto, Redwood City, JACL ADC treasurer, urged the KKD officials to set a higher quota, explaining that the JACL national council's decisions for additional work on legislation and on evacuation claims require more money.

Last year's KKD quota for Northern California was \$24,500 but \$22,500 was actually collected.



CORP. JACK C. ARAKAWA

A Nisei GI, the first to be reported killed in action in Korea, turned up alive this week in the person of Jack C. Arakawa, 29, a veteran of the 442nd Combat Team, who was found by American GIs in Pyongyang. It was reported that Corp. Arakawa, the first Hawaiian soldier listed as being killed in Korea and recipient of a posthumous Silver Star for bravery, posed as a Korean guard to bluff himself and four buddies to freedom from a North Korean death march to the Manchurian border.

Arakawa's Italian wife, Lia, was overjoyed and said in Honolulu: "I never did believe Jack was dead."

His parents, Mr. and Mrs. Makari Arakawa of Honolulu, said they had given up hope for him at the time of his funeral service in Honolulu in July and after receiving a personal letter from Gen. Douglas MacArthur offering his sympathy.

Gov. Shivers of Texas to Read Proclamation at Fort Worth Reunion of Famed 36th Group

FORT WORTH, Tex.—The men of the 442nd (Japanese American) Regimental Combat Team who rescued the "Lost Battalion" of the 36th (Texas) Division in October, 1944 in the foothills of the Vosges mountains near Bruyeres, France will become "honorary Texans" as of Saturday, Oct. 28.

Governor Allan Shivers of Texas is expected to read a proclamation at the reunion of the 36th Division in Fort Worth which will confer honorary citizenship of the state of Texas on the Nisei soldiers who suffered heavy losses to rescue their buddies of the Texas division.

Mike M. Masaoka of Washington, D. C., legislative director of the JACL Anti-Discrimination Committee, and Wilson Makabe of Loomis, Calif., an amputee, are expected to arrive in Fort Worth in time for the ceremony. Both Masaoka and Makabe are veterans of the 442nd Combat Team. Masaoka will fly to Fort Worth from Culver City, Calif., where he is now acting as technical adviser on the MGM film about the rescue of the "Lost Battalion," "Go for Broke."

Gov. Shivers' proclamation will be read on the sixth anniversary of the Texas Division's "Lost Battalion."

The 442nd Combat Team was attached to the 36th Division during the Vosges fighting and won the right to wear the "Texas" shoulder patch of the famous 36th.

It was reported that the 442nd Combat Team's casualties in the rescue of the "Lost Battalion" which started on Oct. 26, 1944 and was completed on Oct. 30, were far greater than the number of men who were rescued.

In appreciation, the men of the "Lost Battalion," 1st Battalion of the 141st Regiment, presented a silver plaque to the men of the 442nd which bore these words:

"With deep sincerity and utmost appreciation for the gallant fight to effect our rescue after we had been isolated for seven days."

In order to effect the rescue the Japanese Americans had to engage in a bayonet charge against superior enemy forces entrenched on top of a hill, knock out German Tiger tanks, kill enemy soldiers dressed in American uniforms and work their way under constant fire through two and a half miles of terrain intensively mined and booby-trapped.

The commanding general of the 36th Division hailed the rescue operation carried out by the Nisei GIs in these words:

"No finer fighting, no finer soldierly qualities have ever been witnessed by the United States in its long history."

Nisei Employee Of Consulate Given Honor

Shiro Tatsumi Cited For Service by State Department

WASHINGTON, D. C. — Shiro Tatsumi, former Nisei employee of the American consulate-general at Mukden, Manchuria, was one of fifteen State Department diplomats, officials and employees who received special awards on Oct. 18 for their "distinguished" or "superior" service to their country, mostly in front-line political action against Communism.

Tatsumi, along with his superior officer, Consul General Angus Ward, and Ralph C. Rehberg received the Superior Service Award of the U.S. Foreign Service.

They were arrested and held for several months by Chinese Communists after they overran Mukden.

The State Department cited Tatsumi for "superior service and courage" during the Mukden incident.

Tatsumi returned to the United States with his family early this year.

Nisei Girl Joins High School Faculty In Wisconsin City

SUPERIOR, Wisc. — A Nisei, Miyo Ruth Tajima, is on the Central high school faculty here as instructor in shorthand and typing.

Miss Tajima came to Superior from Urbana, Ill., where she has been attending the University of Illinois.

The young Nisei reported for work to her superior just one hour and ten minutes after her arrival in this city.

On the train coming in she met Mrs. Melvin Quam of this city, who took her directly to the home of R. J. Bromley, curriculum coordinator for the board of education, who in turn helped her get settled at the school.

Miss Tajima was born in Portland, Ore.

Plan Roll Call of Nisei Dead In Korea at Arlington Rites

WASHINGTON, D. C. — The JACL National Arlington Cemetery Committee and the Washington JACL chapter will commemorate Nisei Memorial Day Sunday in Arlington National Cemetery, the JACL ADC announced this week.

Highlight of this year's service will be a roll call of Nisei known dead in the Korean fighting.

The graves of all Nisei soldiers buried in Arlington will be decorated by the National Arlington Committee, who will preside.

Services will be held at the gravesites of Pvt. Fumitake Nagato and Saburo Tanamachi, the first two Nisei dead of World War II to be buried in Arlington.

Col. Earl D. Payne of Washington, a general staff representative

on the Army Munitions Board, who served for two years in Japan, will be the principal speaker.

A statement from Lt. Gen. Robert L. Eichelberger (Ret.), former commanding general, Eighth army, in Japan, will be read by Saburo Kitagawa, a combat veteran of World War II. The local chapter will be represented by Henry Kobayashi, a veteran of the 442nd Regimental Combat Team. The Japanese American Society of Washington will be represented by an Issei speaker.

The Rev. Andrew Y. Kuroda will give the invocation and benediction. The services will be concluded with Miss Fuku Yokoyama, national JACL queen, laying cut flowers at the graves of the two representative Nisei war dead.

BLUEPRINT FOR NISEI

Destiny Lies in Contribution To Culture of America

(The following essay by Kiyoshi Yamada, Chicago school-teacher, was awarded the first prize in the National JACL convention essay contest.)

By KIYOSHI YAMADA

A noted sociologist once listed four primary needs which he considered basic to the happiness of men. These needs were the need for security, the need for prestige, the need for affectional response, and the need for new experiences. To chart the future path of the Nisei, or of any minority group, requires an appraisal of the past and present status of such a minority group in the light of these basic human needs. The first two of these needs, security and prestige, are especially pertinent to our discussion; the last two are largely in the realm of individual lives.

What has been the political and sociological picture of the Nisei and Issei, in general? Briefly this: the Issei, coming from Japan as immigrants, were relegated to a secondary status. They were denied the right of naturalization, the right to own land in some states, the right to pursue many callings by sheer public pressure; in short, they came to America only to live in an un-American atmosphere.

With thrift, sacrifices, and sheer hard work during the ensuing years and with the increase of the Nisei, the semblance of security and prestige began to appear. Many people began to establish themselves on farms, in businesses, in the professions. But with the coming of the war, the fascistic elements in American society, taking advantage of the war hysteria, forced the Japanese and the Americans of Japanese ancestry into stables which were called "assembly centers" and into barbed wire concentration camps which were called "relocation centers."

A hundred and fifty million people, dedicated to the defeat of fascism abroad, let fascism triumph at home. A needless evacuation program, disrupting the fortunes and destiny of 110,000 people, involving millions of dollars, was instituted by the sheer pressure of vested interests whose strongest argument was the myth of sabotage by Japanese residents at Pearl Harbor.

In the name of protecting America, as a geographical entity, the America built upon the democratic principles of the founding fathers was assaulted. In the name of protecting America, thousands of Americans were forced into liquidating their homes and businesses at great losses—often on mere 48-hour notices. Yes, in the name of protecting America, those self same people were finally given the privilege of fighting and dying for America which they did with great distinction, but their claims for losses suffered in the evacuation are still shelved in Congress, their status in society is often that of a "second-class American," their parents are still denied the privilege of American citizenship. What a travesty of justice!

Now these people are once again re-establishing themselves in American society. What should be their blueprint for the future? Certainly, the Niseis have a right to be cynical, but should they in such a cynicism join subversive groups such as the Communist party and seek actively to overthrow the present government to establish a new one? Or should they, in their attempt to prove that they are Americans, negate and deny every aspect of their cultural background merely because it happened to be Japanese? Or should they merely follow the exhortations of some preachers and naively hope for the best as they drift along in the American scene?

Curiously, the answer lies in none of these paths and yet it lies in all of them. The establishment of a Russian dictatorship or any type of dictatorship is no answer, for the establishment of political dictatorship to maintain economic justice is too costly in terms of personal freedoms and in the preservation of individual dignity, is too alien in meeting the needs of men and of the American society. and, in the long run, is contrary even to the original purpose of instituting economic justice.

The disavowal of the Eastern heritage, the acceptance of the American culture in toto with its spiritual emptiness as reflected in the 20th century literature is no answer. The attitude of a Nisei who asserts, "I am an American; I can't even speak Japanese; I don't like Japanese

food or music; I have negated Buddhism; I don't like anything Japanese; I am going to be assimilated or else; etc. etc." is a pathetically inadequate and unwise attempt to meet the issue.

Nor does the answer lie in merely adjusting to society and piously hoping for the best. Mere hoping will never change the spirit of conformity which is pervading in all cultures and which sanctions the majority opinion regardless of its ethical consequences. The narrow provincial outlook in cultural matters is characteristic of all cultures including the American culture, and it may become increasingly so as the interacting influences of the different streams of immigrants wane and as the helter-skelter, Lana Turner-Ford V-8 culture takes its place. No, the writing of "Why I'm glad to be an American" essays every Fourth of July is not an adequate answer.

If these cannot be the guiding principles for the Niseis, what then should be the light of the future? The answer lies in the hidden truths inherent in each of the rejected paths.

The untiring, aggressive and militant attitude of the Communists certainly is imperative. Society is not static; it is dynamic. Society is Heraclitian flux where reality is a truce between conflicting forces. For the Nisei to maintain their status and to advance it, they must actively champion it. They must participate in community activities; they must support those social agencies which seek to lower or prevent social evils in their neighborhoods; they must use the means of communications—newspapers, magazines—to win friends for the Nisei; they must more actively participate in politics at the state and national level by voting wisely, by making known their wishes by letters and telegrams to their congressmen on such pertinent issues as the Fair Employment Practices Act, and by supporting anti-discrimination agencies wherever and whenever they are available.

Through such a militantly active attitude, the Nisei in actuality will be striving for not only the correction of the grievances which they hold, but more important, they will be fighting for economic and social reforms which will in a measure remove the basic causes of racial prejudice which are poverty, ignorance, and psychological conditioning. No longer should the Niseis drift along in the cultural stream; they should sail with a sure vision dedicated to the actualization of American democracy.

To become active participants, a re-evaluation of their cultural heritage is paramount. The Japanese virtue of obedience and of patience, the unhealthy repressions of emotions and of verbal remarks in childhood are not conducive to a profitable participation in a democracy. A cultural surgery in removing these antiquated, psychologically unsound practices which unfit a child to American society is imperative, and happily, cultural interaction has already performed to a large degree this all-important task.

Now the danger lies in the other extreme—the rejection of everything Japanese. Cultural surgery is becoming a cultural butchery. Such a misguided attitude is understandable on the basis of adolescent psychology, but it cannot be sanctioned, for it is based upon a lack of understanding of reality.

The totality of a civilization such as the American civilization lies not only in the sum of the various cultures; it lies in the interaction of the component parts. The destiny of the Nisei lies not in the mere acceptance of the American culture in toto with its spiritual

A Tribute to My Father

Los Angeles, Calif.

The sun shone again this morning, but last night—for a moment it seemed the world must pause—for my father died. And a man can never grow too old not to need a father.

This morning, though my grief is heavy from my loss, my grief for the Japanese community of the Southland is nearly as great.

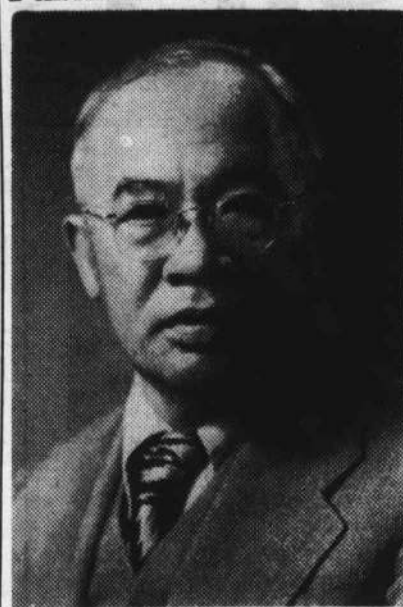
I lost a father, but the Japanese society has lost not only one of its greatest leaders, but also one of its dearest friends with the passing of H. Toyosaku Komai. The welfare of the Japanese in the Southland was forever foremost in guiding his actions and decisions.

Life in internment during the war had taken its toll and left him aged and infirmed, but the spirit was ever willing and the beautiful monument (for the Nisei war dead) built in Evergreen cemetery can in a large measure be attributed to the personal effort of the great man.

The jungle is engulfing the airstrip on Tarawa and Wake and, soon, the last traces of the recent war will be hidden as Nature covers her scars—and in time the white marble column in Evergreen will mean nothing more to the people who remain than a marble column honoring some soldiers. But to me, and I believe to many of the Japanese, the Nisei memorial is more than a monument in honor of the soldiers who gave their lives for the land they loved, it is a lasting reminder of the work and the effort of a man who also lived to do what he, in his way, could for the land that he too loved and called his home. It will serve as a tribute to his memory.

After an illness of nearly one year he passed away quietly at home last night (Oct. 24). He was 69 years old, just a few months from his 70th birthday and the three score years and ten that is believed to be a man's life span. His three score years and ten were filled with useful years and measured in accomplishments, his life

Publisher Succumbs



H. Toyosaku Komai, 69, pioneer newspaper publisher, died on Oct. 24 in Los Angeles after a long illness.

span was long, but not long enough—for a useful man can never live long enough.

As one of the pioneers of the Japanese community who came to this promised land before the turn of the century, the growth of the community and the growth in the stature of the man marched arm in arm.

This newspaper, the Rafu Shimpō, was one of his life works. The Rafu Shimpō and H. T. Komai were recognized as synonymous and he accepted with humility the obligation of his position, the humility of assuming the responsibility of speaking for the welfare of the community. The position that the newspaper holds in the esteem of the people is in no small way a tribute to his personal integrity.

I grieve for my father and I know that his many friends join me in grief, but my heart is also heavy for the Japanese in the Southland for they have lost a friend.

—Khan Komai.

MANNAHATTA

By Joe Oyama

New York City.

A Native Asks . . .

From the Bronx S.T. asks: "Why is it that all the Japanese on the west coast gave their children American names? Japanese names are pretty. Most of the Japanese in New York gave their children Japanese names." For examples: Sachi and Shig Tasaka, Shunya Nishizaka, Tomio Enocht, Toshio Hirata, Shina and Yuki Kozai, Mitsu, Yuki and Suyeo Takami (Dr. Ralph Takami notwithstanding), Akira Hayashi and Sachi Tanaka.

Our wife says, "California Nisei had Japanese names but changed them to English ones when they reached high school."

This is a problem that the cultural "Democrat" might study.

Miscellany . . .

Manhattan now is the stop-off point for Japanese Brazilians on their way to or from Japan . . . Isamu Noguchi, Village sculptor, is back from his round-the-world trip. If you fly, Noguchi says, it's cheaper to go around the world than buy a round trip ticket to Japan . . . The S.S. President Cleveland, which plays the Pacific, serves "ume boshi" and "pickled pearl onions" as appetizers . . . Integration note: A third genera-

emptiness so noticeably pictured by writers such as T. S. Eliot, but the destiny of the Nisei lies in elevating the cultural outlook of the American people by letting the rich aspects of the East interact with the other cultures like the baking powder in a cake.

Specifically, we need more Teiko Itos, more Yasuo Kuniyoshis, more Dr. Takahashis. Through such a cultural interaction, the truth—the brotherhood of man—should become more of a reality. And the need for security and prestige for the Nisei and for the other minority groups will be realized only when that truth becomes clear.

Such a program should be the blueprint for the Nisei.

tion Japanese American attended the Temple Israel summer day camp.

A Hawaiian Nisei's observation on New York Nisei: "I noticed in New York all the Kotonks ambitious, yeah? All of them studying something." And a 22-year-old, commenting on her Nisei uncle: "He's 35 years old, but he's still quite spry!" . . . Harold Yanagi, Harvard grad in architecture, and wife have returned from a two-month vacation to France . . . Painter Steve Wada has just sailed for Paris to study under one of France's great masters . . . The children of the Ben Fukushima of Harrisburg, Va., speak with a slow southern drawl.

Integration Note No. 2: A Nisei girl of our acquaintance has been dated by the son of Ben Gurion, premier of Israel . . . Setsuko and Ken Nishi, an artist, and their son spent the summer roughing it at the northern tip of Nova Scotia . . . Most Manhattan Nisei in their early twenties have no desire to "go back," to the west coast, that is. They spent their formative years (1943-50) in New York, and the place is "home." . . . Japanese students at Columbia (there are some 30 of them from Japan) complain that time hangs heavy on their hands and they have no place to go on Sunday . . . There are more mixed marriages in Manhattan than anywhere else in the continental U.S. People never look twice.

When Chicago's Ziff-Davis Publishing House moved its editorial department to New York, along, too, came Dick Itanaga who does advertising copy for them. He says he got the job just by answering a newspaper ad. Peter Aoki, former NY resettlement committee head, is on the office staff for suppliers of Noritake dinnerware. . . Lately he's been doing a lot of traveling in the company of big Japanese businessmen who want to visit American industrial plants.

A native New Yorker of Japanese ancestry visits California for the first time and is appalled by

Two Hawaiian Nisei Survive "Death March"

(Continued from page 1)
we decided we might not get another chance.

"When the North Koreans started to march us up a dark alley, we five dropped out of line and squeezed up against the wall in the shadows, flattening ourselves as much as we could.

"The column went by with most of the guards at the rear, and they never saw us.

"Later Cpl. Arakawa, who looks like a Korean, pretended he was our guard and marched us through the city hollering 'bali, bali,' meaning hurry.

"The Reds did not pay any attention to us. We had trouble, though, when we passed a North Korean police box.

"We ran down a side street into an alley when the police fired two shots at us. We found a vacant house and broke open the door and stayed inside the next several days.

"We had a few pieces of bedding, three slices of bread and three apples, which we had eaten by the second day. We found a 15 pound sack of flour mixed with seeds and water and lived on that. We didn't dare go outside because we were in the middle of some sort of community.

"On the fifth day we heard a lot of people shouting, 'Banzai,' but had no indication that the city had fallen. We looked through door cracks and saw ROK flags flying and wondered what was going on.

"Finally we called in a young Korean who told us in Japanese the city had fallen.

"Later we decided to go out, and South Korean soldiers came over and shook hands and took us to their commanding officer."

Arakawa, 29, had been reported as dead on July 26. His Italian-born wife, Lia, 26, living in Honolulu was informed by the war department that her husband died somewhere north of Taejon in the desperate fighting to check the invading North Koreans early in the war.

"It didn't surprise me," the war bride said when told her husband was safe and alive. "I've always felt that he was still alive."

"When he comes home, I won't say a word . . . I'll just hug and kiss him," she said.

The couple have two children, Jack Jr., 4, and Marilu, 3.

Cpl. Arakawa was "posthumously" awarded a Silver Star for gallantry after his death was reported officially.

The World War II veteran served as a machinegunner when he fought with the 442nd regiment in Italy and southern France. He held the Bronze Star, Purple Heart, Distinguished Unit Badge and Combat Infantryman's Badge.

He reenlisted in the army in December, 1947, after taking a discharge in November, 1946.

Four Nisei Leave For Basic Training

SACRAMENTO — Four more Nisei are among 80 Northern California men who left last week for basic military training at Fort Ord, Calif.

They are Yoshio Iwasa and Takashi Tsumita, Sacramento County; and Tom H. Kamita and Shigeru J. Tsumura, San Joaquin County.

the defeatist attitude of certain California Nisei. They head for a night club, and the Californians wonder, "Do you think they'll let us in?"

Convention Stuff . . .

New York opinion: That this century won't see another Japanese American convention as big as the JACL's 11th biennial meeting in Chicago this year . . . Mike Masaoka, called "The New Moses of Our People." A bit incongruous, but we get the point . . . We liked Frank Chuman and Tom Hayashi on the Midwest Forum. Attorneys respectively from Los Angeles and New York, they reached into broad human problems than those after human problems than those after just the Nisei. Both dissecting the current hysteria against political minorities. And Dick Akagi, moderator, performed brilliantly.

Canadian Nisei Plan Reply on Claims Issue

TORONTO, Ont. — A reply to Prime Minister St. Laurent, explaining why the Canadian government's awards to Japanese Canadians for losses sustained as a result of the mass evacuation are not "fair and just under all the circumstances," was authorized on Oct. 17 by the national executive committee of the Japanese Canadian Citizens Association.

It is expected that the JCCA's reply will give reasons why the organization believes that Japanese Canadians have not been fully compensated for evacuation losses under the government's present program.

Driver of Death Car Gets Jail Term

DENVER, Colo.—Pfc. Roy Moon, 21, who pleaded guilty to the charge that he was the driver of a car which killed Richard Terasaki, 14, in May, was sentenced to one year in county jail.

Two companions of Terasaki were critically injured in the accident.

Pfc. Moon, stationed at Fitzsimmons Army hospital, drove away from the scene of the accident and was arrested west of Denver.

Sonoma County Citizens Honor Nisei War Dead

SEBASTOPOL, Calif.—The Nisei Soldier Memorial day will be observed on Oct. 29 by the Sonoma County JACL with services at the Sonoma Enmanji temple.

The rites will honor three Nisei from the area who were killed in action with the 442nd Combat Team. They are Peter Masuoka, Leo Kikuchi and Joe Yasuda.

Bronze Star Given To Nisei Private

TOKYO — A Bronze Star for meritorious service has been awarded to Pfc. Satoru Nakasono, Honolulu, Eighth Army headquarters announced this week.

Nakasono was a member of the ambulance company of the 24th medical battalion.

Taguchi Elected To College Post

DENVER, Colo. — Douglas Taguchi was elected vice president of the freshman class of the Colorado University medical school in Denver last week.

He is the son of Mr. and Mrs. S. Taguchi of Rocky Ford and is a 1950 graduate of the University of Colorado.

Classmates Help Japanese Student at Oxnard School

VENTURA, Calif. — A 17-year-old student from Japan, Akio Nomi, is finding the going much easier at Oxnard high, thanks to the help he's getting from a couple of Nisei classmates.

According to Jim Brown in the Ventura County Star-Free Press, the friendly reception he's gotten in Ventura is partly due to an accident of war.

For one of his classmates is Janet Tamura, 16, who was in Hiroshima during the war but evacuated the city shortly before its historic atom bomb attack.

Akio is in this country on a five-year passport for training in an American high school.

He was born and raised mostly in Okayama, and he reads and writes just a "smattering" of English. He felt at first that he'd been projected to another planet.

That was until he met Janet. Janet, whose father is Dr. Setsuo Tamura, now practicing in Oxnard, went to Japan with her family in 1940 when a relative in Hiroshima became ill and wanted her father's care.

The Tamuras were in Japan on Dec. 7, 1941, and spent the next eight years there.

MGM Head Gets JACL Award



MIKE M. MASAOKA and DORE SCHARY

CULVER CITY, Calif.—For "Distinguished Leadership in the Motion Picture Industry," Dore Schary, vice president-in-charge of Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer production, this week was presented a gold medallion and citation by the Japanese American Citizens League.

Making the presentation on behalf of more than 10,000 members in the United States and Hawaii, Mike M. Masaoka, JACL national legislative director, revealed that this was the first such award made in the league's 20-year history.

Masaoka, in Hollywood as technical adviser for Schary's personal production, "Go for Broke," was the first volunteer in the famed 442nd Regimental Combat Team, around which the film centers. Written and directed by Academy Award winner Robert Pirosh, "Go for Broke!" stars Van Johnson with actual veterans of the 442nd.

Text of the citation, voted Schary at the recent JACL convention in Chicago, follows: "Japanese American Citizens League, National Recognition Committee, honoring Dore Schary for distinguished leadership in the motion picture industry. His courage in exposing the twin evils of discrimination and prejudice without fear, through the medium of the motion picture, has lent stature and dignity to the industry."

Los Angeles Groups Plan To Observe Nisei GI Day

Honor Inductees

ALAMEDA, Calif.—Three Nisei slated for army induction were honored at a farewell party on Oct. 24 by the Alameda JACL chapter at the Buena Vista Methodist church.

They are Harry Tashima, Tarkeshi Nakayama and Donald Kuga.

LOS ANGELES — Nisei Soldier Memorial day will be widely observed by the Japanese American community of Los Angeles on Oct. 29.

Officers and members of the Nisei Veterans Association have also planned a special observance on Oct. 30, official day commemorating the contributions of Nisei GIs in the country's armed forces.

The organization will pay special tribute to men who died in action, according to George Waki, NVA executive secretary. Other veterans organizations are expected to conduct brief ceremonies at the Nisei GI memorial in Evergreen cemetery.

The NVA and the JACL regional office have asked more than forty Buddhist and Christian churches in the Southern California area to set aside part of their Sunday church services Oct. 29 to pay honor to Nisei veterans and war dead.

Public officials and local daily papers have also been notified of the third observance of Nisei Soldier Memorial day.

JACL Float Wins Praise in Parade At Reedley Fiesta

REEDLEY, Calif.—The JACL's float was pronounced as one of the outstanding entries among more than 100 in the Reedley Fiesta parade on Oct. 21.

The JACL float featured a silver cutout replica of the state of California. The phrases, "Security Through Unity," and "Our State, Our Country and Our World," bordered the float.

The three Reedley JACL "queens" who rode on the float were Peggy Inn, Margaret Ouchi and Satoko Yamashita.

JACL Legislative Group Starts Study of 'Clean Bill' to Remove Race Bans from Naturalization

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The JACL Anti-Discrimination Committee has begun a study of a "clean" bill to remove race in naturalization for introduction after Congress reconvenes Nov. 27.

Sen. Pat McCarran (D., Nev.), on the day Congress recessed, urged the introduction of a "clean" measure to remove race from the nation's naturalization laws, i. e., a bill without any qualifying amendments.

He suggested this after refusing to bring up the Walter Resolution in the Senate because the resolution, while eliminating race in naturalization, also included controversial security regulations which conflicted with other security regulations in the McCarran Subversive law.

The Walter resolution originally had but one objective: to make all legally resident aliens eligible to apply for naturalization without regard to race.

Subsequently the resolution was amended in conference to include a series of security regulations, generally tightening legislation already in effect governing the admission of, and aliens already in this country.

The amended resolution was vetoed by the President. The House promptly overrode the veto. The Senate did not take up the meas-

ure after Sen. McCarran urged that a "clean" measure be re-introduced.

Technically, then, the Walter resolution still is before the Senate. It will remain there until either acted upon or the 81st Congress finally adjourns. However, since Sen. McCarran obviously will not call it up, for all practical purposes the Resolution, in its present form, is a dead issue.

Sen. McCarran has said he would support a "clean" naturalization bill. There is no doubt, either, but that Congress is overwhelmingly in favor of eliminating race in naturalization, opening the way for some 85,000 Japanese, 3,000 Koreans and a few hundred Asians and Pacific Island immigrants, to apply for citizenship.

Japanese Americans Promise Full Cooperation in Denver's Urban Redevelopment Program

Expect 75 Per Cent Of Nisei, Issei to Be Affected by Project

DENVER—Cooperation of Denver's Japanese American population in the city's urban redevelopment program was assured this week by Toshio Ando, JACL president.

The rebuilding program, which is expected to affect 75% of Denver's Nisei and Issei, will force the relocation of a large proportion of these families, Ando said, as well as cause "inconveniences and sacrifice."

He added, however, that the program would affect the welfare of the entire community, and that Japanese Americans would cooperate in all phases of the project.

A general meeting of the Japanese community will be held under JACL auspices to discuss the rebuilding program, Ando said, before the end of the month.

More than 300 Nisei and Issei families will be affected in the first phase of the program.

All live in Districts 12, 16 and 25, which will be the first census tracts to be affected. All areas with substandard dwelling units will eventually come under the program.

A survey of the three districts will start Nov. 1 with 10 field men to appraise physical conditions and environmental factors.

The survey will be conducted for about nine weeks, with more than 62 items to be considered, including such matters as family income, rental, and number of individuals in each rental unit.

Physical factors to be checked will include number of units, condition of interior and exterior walls, water supply, lighting, hallways, stairs, deterioration, sanitation, basements, bathrooms, toilet facilities, windows and doors.

Earlier surveys of the districts revealed that of the 319 Japanese units in District 12, 16 and 25, al-

most 80% were considered substandard.

A Nisei field man may be included on the survey crew by the city planning board, the Colorado Times reported, with Roy M. Takeda being considered for the job.

Japanese families in the districts are distributed as follows:

Tract 12, south of Cherry Creek, east of the Platte river, to Mariposa st., about 100 families.

Tract 16: east of the Platte river, with 20th street on the south, north along Broadway and Champa to 26th, west to Blake, north to 31st, and back to the Platte river, about 200 families.

Tract 25: triangle bounded by 20th ave., 23rd st. and Broadway. About 20 families.

Members of the Japanese American community, civic agency representatives and representatives of industrial groups met Oct. 19 with Leonard Campbell of the city planning board.

Min Yasui, Colorado Times representative, Ray Tani and Ando were present.

Demolition of buildings will not begin before July 1, 1951, it was announced, and the entire program will probably take several years for completion.

A \$20,000 appropriation is now available for the housing survey, but a total of \$3,300,000 will probably be expended in rebuilding.

Tomi Kanazawa Will Sing Puccini Role in Seattle

SEATTLE — Tomi Kanazawa, California-born soprano, will sing the title role in the Pacific Opera Company's production of "Madame Butterfly" on Nov. 20 in Seattle.

Miss Kanazawa, the first singer to appear in a television production of "Madame Butterfly," returned recently to the United States after an extensive concert tour of Sweden.

Girl from Truman Home Town Joins Greeters in Honolulu

HONOLULU—A Nisei girl from President Truman's home town of Independence, Mo., was in the crowd which greeted the nation's chief executive on his visit here recently.

Tane Mae Inouye, 24, was born in Independence and later moved to Honolulu with her family.

Her father is H. K. Inouye of Honolulu and her mother was the former Emily Louise DeTray of Independence. They met in Kansas City when Mr. Inouye was attending school there.

Tane Mae was born in Independence in 1926. Four years later the family moved to Honolulu.

She was vice-president of the sophomore class at Roosevelt high school in Honolulu in 1924 when the war broke out. She went to Independence to her mother's family to finish school and graduated from the high school in President Truman's home town.

At the school in Independence Miss Inouye was secretary of the senior class.

Today Miss Inouye is acting social director at the Moana hotel.

PACIFIC CITIZEN

Official Publication of the
Japanese American Citizens League

National Headquarters: 413-15 Beason Building, 25 East Second South street, Salt Lake City, Utah.

Editorial and Business Office: 415 Beason Bldg. Phone 5-6501.

Other National JACL Offices in Washington, D. C., Chicago, New York, Denver, San Francisco and Los Angeles.

Subscription Rates: JACL members, \$3.00 per year. Non-members, \$3.50 year.

Entered as second class matter in the post office at Salt Lake City, Utah. Published weekly, under the act of March 3, 1879.

LARRY TAJIRI

EDITOR

MINORITY WEEK

Our Town

Milliken, Colo., like your town and mine, has an honor roll for men who served in World War II.

One of the names on that roll of honor is Matthew Martinez.

Martinez was born in Milliken, was valedictorian of his graduating class at high school, then went into the army, serving for six years.

When he got home he went to work at a grocery store, which he now owns.

Recently Martinez decided to try out for the job of postmaster at Milliken. Two men took the civil service examination for the job—Martinez and Gene Morse, presently the acting postmaster.

Morse failed. Martinez passed the exam. It appeared that the appointment would be automatic.

But at that point something happened—a not uncommon occurrence, but something ugly, nonetheless. That old American bogey prejudice raised its head.

In Milliken the Democratic party is run by Mrs. Anna E. Flood, Democratic committeewoman, and her brother-in-law, J. D. Christy. They refused to recommend Martinez' appointment. The way they figure it, they can call for another examination. This time, Christy infers, Morse can pass it. After all, he only lacked two points of passing last time.

Mrs. Flood won't acknowledge openly that she is opposed to Martinez because of his Spanish-American ancestry, but Christy, interviewed by the Denver Post's Alex Murphee, waxed critical of the county's Spanish Americans. They "spend all the money they make during the beet season and then go over to the courthouse and get on relief," he said.

And Mrs. Flood was candid in her admiration and support for Gene Morse.

"I picked him myself," she said. "I'm a good judge of character and when I saw him I knew he was right for the job. Besides I was at his wedding and he and his wife are nice folks."

Meanwhile, Matthew Martinez' name is still on the honor roll.

On the Bookshelf

FIFTH CHINESE DAUGHTER, by Jade Snow Wong. Harper and Brothers, N.Y. \$3.

Ceramics artist Jade Snow Wong is what Japanese Americans like to call a "Chinese Nisei." "Fifth Chinese Daughter" is her autobiography. While no individual's biography should be used as a source of general conclusions (about the Nisei, the Chinese Americans or any other group), this book should provide some sharp insight into the lives of those Americans who are born and brought up in Chinatown.

Too Good

The ad, addressed in big type to "GIs OF MEXICAN DESCENT," sounded too good to be true. No cash down. Low monthly payments. These houses, the ad inferred, had everything. Picture windows, expensive plumbing fixtures, incinerators, lawns, shrubs, "and oh, so many other exciting features too numerous to mention." Hurry on down, it went on, to Rancho Burke.

But some Mexican American veterans, reading between the lines, were distrustful of a housing project that went to such lengths to get Mexican Americans. After all, vets of Mexican ancestry had been turned down at numerous subdivisions, solely because of their race.

One veteran took advertising space in a Los Angeles newspaper to give his point of view.

"The same firms who turned you down in their restricted tracts because of your 'Spanish-speaking ancestry' now let you buy where others won't so they can get your 'English speaking cash,'" the ad said in part. "They offer you the 'romantic life' our parents had across the tracks in SPECIAL COLONIAS . . . We fought for a BIG SOMETHING CALLED AMERICA. The right to live where we please is part of this; and we intend TO SECURE THAT RIGHT! Help us; don't fall for this RAZA COLONIA HOAX!"

Problems

The six gentlemen from Japan showed polite interest in matters

Nisei USA

Dillon Myer and the Evacuees

It may be that the job Dillon Myer did as director of the War Relocation Authority is not thoroughly appreciated by a considerable number of the evacuees. That's why it gave us a pretty good feeling to hear him as the main speaker of the JACL's convention banquet in Chicago.

It has been a long time since the mass evacuation and the days when most of the Japanese American population was living in the WRA camps but Mr. Myer evoked a lot of memories in his speech. For many of those present the only other time they had heard him was in a relocation camp and the change in status of the evacuees was the difference between a crowded WRA messhall and the glittering banquet in the grand ballroom of the world's biggest hotel.

Secretary of Interior Oscar Chapman who as undersecretary to Harold Ickes and later Julius Krug, also had fought hard for fair play for the evacuees, had been scheduled as the banquet's main speaker but found several days before the banquet that he would be unable to attend. So Mr. Myer, who is now Commissioner of Indian Affairs, was pinching for the cabinet officer. For us there was something symbolic in the fact that Mr. Myer was the main speaker of the evening. Although few among the more than 400 guests at the banquet may have known it, Dillon S. Myer had once staked his career in public service on his faith in the loyalty and integrity of the Japanese American population.

Dillon Myer came to the WRA in June of 1942 from a non-controversial post as director of the Department of Agriculture's Soil Conservation Service. The mass evacuation, carried out by the War Department's Wartime Civil Control Administration, already was well under way. The WRA, created by presidential executive order in March with Milton S. Eisenhower as chief, was given the job of administration of the ten relocation centers which were to house the more than 100,000 evacuees.

It is apparent that Mr. Eisenhower, now president of Penn State, was not happy with his assignment. A younger brother of Gen. Ike, Mr. Eisenhower may have had difficulty in rationalizing a belief that the mass evacuation was

concerning the American judiciary. Well they might, for they included Kotaro Tanaka, chief justice of the Japanese Supreme court, and two of his associate justices. Top legal minds from the U.S. Justice department briefed them on criminal investigations, tax matters, anti-trust laws.

It only took one word to get them really interested. A brief reference to American Indians brought the light to their eyes. And the country's legal experts went back over a hundred years of American Indian history for the visiting jurists.

Star of the show, however, was George M. Koshi, Nisei lawyer and interpreter, according to Melvin Altschuler, Washington Post reporter.

"Translating in rapid Japanese, (Koshi) gestured with his hands and pointed with a pencil. He was speaking Japanese so convincingly the Justice department lawyers would nod with him on points of emphasis when he really got into his subject," the Post man reported.

On Your Shopping List

If you're looking for Christmas cards, you might consider those sold by the Race Relations Department of the American Missionary Association, Fisk University, Nashville 8, Tenn.

For a dime you can get a four-color lithograph job showing children of all nationalities dancing around a giant Christmas tree. Two cards, pencil drawings of children, sell for a nickel each.

And for half a dollar you can get a calendar with attractive scenes of people working, playing and worshipping together. It would make a good reminder that democracy can be practiced today, tomorrow, and all seven days of every week.

a necessary security measure with the understanding of a man of conscience that mass evacuation and mass detention on the basis of race alone was in complete contradiction to our practice of democracy. Whatever the reason, Mr. Eisenhower turned over the WRA to Dillon Myer within 90 days of taking office and went on to wartime service as deputy director of OWI and later to the presidency of Kansas State College. Even today it is said that he refuses to talk about his WRA experience.

Mr. Myer came to the WRA without any previous experience with race relations in government service. Racial mass evacuation was an operation without precedent in our national history and there were no guidemarks for the WRA to follow. It was assumed by many that the relocation centers would become permanent detention camps for the duration for persons of Japanese ancestry and some of the early organization work in the camps was undertaken on this basis. There were plans, also, to create semi-permanent industries within the centers and at least one national corporation, Bausch & Lomb, was interested in building a plant in a WRA camp.

Within two weeks after he had taken his WRA assignment Dillon Myer had conferred with the War Department about the possibilities of developing employment opportunities outside the relocation camps for qualified evacuees. On July 20, before the final movement to the relocation camps from the assembly centers had been completed, the WRA issued its first limited leave regulations which were to set the agency on a course of promoting outside resettlement for the evacuee population.

The WRA's outside resettlement program was considered by the Pacific Coast race-baiters and the competitive commercial interests who had demanded mass evacuation and mass exclusion as the first step toward an eventual return of the evacuees to the evacuated zone. Mr. Myer, as head of the WRA, became the personal target of vituperation and of smear attacks by the proponents of continued exclusion. Race hatred groups which clothed themselves in the fabric of patriotism denounced the agency and its director. Cartoons in the Hearst press and in the Los Angeles Times ridiculed the WRA for its "soft" policy toward persons of Japanese ancestry.

In 1943 the WRA was the subject of two investigations by Congressional committees, mainly designed to stir public attitudes. The Chandler Senate committee, after a highly-publicized investigation, issued a rather temperate report but the Dies Committee became a rostrum for the anti-evacuee interests. Disgruntled ex-employees who had been fired from jobs in WRA centers for incompetence were found to give colored testimony which made headlines and inspired such cartoons as the one in a western newspaper of large circulation which pictured the evacuees feasting on butter, ham and other hard-to-get foods while the American people looked on hungrily.

Meanwhile, the Tenney, Cannon and Donnelly committees of the California legislature were undertaking investigations of the "Japanese problem," the apparent strategy being to build a wall of public opposition to any suggestion that the evacuees be permitted to return to their former homes. Meanwhile, evacuees in such camps as Tule Lake, Manzanar and Poston staged demonstrations which were reported in exaggerated headlines and added to the pressure against the WRA.

It was certain that most of this clamor in Congress and on the west coast was being raised because of the WRA's outside resettlement policy in which the evacuees were being urged to re-establish themselves in areas outside the Pacific Coast military zone. Much of this abuse was directed against Dillon Myer personally and endangered his career in public service. We have been told that Mr. Myer once discussed the situation with his wife and his

(Continued on page 6)

EDITORIALS:

Liberalizing Evacuation Claims

The dearth of news these days from the evacuation claims section of the Justice Department hints of a continuing stalemate which is tragic in its implications that the entire program is mired in red tape and foredoomed to delay.

Somewhere along the way the original intent of the Evacuation Claims Act, which was to compensate the evacuees for accountable business and property losses resulting from mass evacuation, has been superceded by the view that the victims of the evacuation are merely litigants in a suit against the government. Attorneys who have represented claimants in hearings at the two evacuation claims field offices in California indicate that proof of the nature demanded before courts of law are sought to establish certainty of loss.

In the year since evacuation claims have been instituted less than 100 claims out of nearly 24,000 filed have been paid and most of these were simple small claims. In fact, the government has spent far more money processing and adjudicating claims than the amount paid to date to claimants.

The evacuees of Japanese ancestry suffered great losses in finances and in property as a direct consequence of the mass evacuation and the amount of that loss has been estimated as high as \$300,000,000. The evacuation claims program has been looked upon as a means for the Japanese American community to regain some of its former economic position.

Because of the present status of the claims program, the JACL's national council recommended at Chicago that its representatives suggest two amendments to the present claims law, one to provide for a "lump sum" payment of \$500 to all adult evacuees with the amount to be subtracted from any claims settlements greater than the total "lump sum" payment and the other to permit the payment of 25 per cent of the claim as soon as preliminary adjudication determines its validity.

The JACL's national council noted that these proposals for liberalizing and speeding up the claims were not to be advanced if it were felt that the suggestions would jeopardize the evacuation claims program as a whole.

It is obvious today that some remedy is necessary to jolt the evacuation claims program from its present lethargy.

The Indignity of Segregation

The two inductees sat in the cafe kitchen, eating their meal at a table set near the sink, which was piled with dirty dishes. Out in the cafe dining room, the other inductees ate their meal in comfort.

The first two men, new recruits for the U. S. Army, had been relegated to eating in the kitchen because they were Negroes.

The incident, which occurred recently in Dallas, Tex., has been protested by the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People. But whatever satisfaction or settlement is gained by the protest (and since there is no civil rights law to protect Negroes against such treatment in Texas, there probably will be little, if any), nothing can be done to erase the raw humiliation suffered by those men, or soften the indignity.

When WAC Sgt. Lottie Mills phoned the Pickwick hotel in San Diego for a room, a reservation was made for her. When she arrived, the hotel refused to take her in. Sgt. Mills is a Negro.

Her story ended a little more happily. In this instance, the hotel was sued for violation of the California civil rights law, a settlement was made almost immediately after, and the hotel's attorney announced that it would follow a policy of non-discrimination.

This simple affirmation of an individual's right to decent and fair treatment by his fellow men was made possible solely by existence of a civil rights law.

Above and beyond the question of legal rights, however, is the question: How much longer can we ask men and women to give their lives for a democracy which does not exist for them?

The incidents related here are not unique or rare. They are examples of what some Americans do to others because of differences in skin color. In Colorado, a veteran of Mexican American extraction is denied a job as postmaster. In the East a Nisei veteran is refused access to a "private" beach. The beach is "private" only when the applicant for a ticket is of minority ancestry. In the West a Nisei veteran gets shoved around when he wants to buy a home for his family in a "restricted" development.

Democracy, by definition, cannot be restricted. But in practice it is restricted, amended by prejudice and hamstrung by discrimination.

For the young men who ate in the cafe kitchen, democracy must be a word of little meaning.

It behooves those of us at home to make of it something real.

Destroying the Ghettos:

Japanese Americans Have Stake in Fight Against Bias In Public Housing Projects

By INA SUGIHARA

New York City.

Where you hanging out these days? That's a good question, and most of us don't have good answers. When we think of it, the cold-water flats, furnished rooms, 2 x 4 quarters, et al, that some of us manage to find behind garbage cans and steam-emitting restaurants aren't part of the "American dream."

That "dream" probably had something to do with the JACL's 11th Biennial Convention in Chicago early this month passing a resolution to oppose discrimination in public housing as part of its legislative program. The issue was not defined, however.

Since then, news has come from Los Angeles that Nisei are being denied homes that they can afford to buy in some of the more "exclusive" areas of that territory.

Now, it seems that one of the ways of breaking down this sort of treatment—in public housing—is at stake in California in the coming election. Proposition 10 on the ballot would require that residents of an area vote on whether they want a low-rent housing project situated there. That's bad—it's a new dodge that the real estate interests are trying all over the country, and in order to keep public housing in the Golden State, one must vote "no" on Proposition 10 on November 7.

In Madison, Wisconsin, there'll be a proposal up too—again with a loaded question. Madison voters had also better be sure to vote "no" if they want public housing, and "yes" if they want to kill it.

If California's electorate votes in Proposition 10, it will mean that residents of College Crest or the Eastside section, where the Nisei were denied homes, will be able to decide whether public housing should enter their sacred territory.

This reminds me of Woodside Houses in Long Island, whose ground-breaking ceremonies were picketed by neighbors, and whose existence was threatened by the same neighbors to the New York City Housing Authority. With the non-discriminatory policy which the Authority has followed since 1939, Woodside was bound to have some Negroes, perhaps some Jews and Puerto Ricans, and maybe even some Nisei. Had there been a referendum, would we have Woodside Houses today? Probably not. Yet the whole conflict has simmered down, and the people are living amicably.

The fight for public housing is also a fight against housing discrimination (real estate interests are opposed to both as they are twin elements in breaking the "ghetto"—the area defined by "gentlemen's agreement" beyond which a minority may not go). It's feasible to get citizens' support for laws against discrimination where taxpayers' funds are involved, and a public agency is handling the program. From that point, one can go on to non-discrimination in urban redevelopment and slum clearance as have San Francisco and New York State; eventually the walls may be broken to the extent that general custom will affect policies of private builders, and segregation will be like a medieval institution that some of us once knew.

If slum areas are going to be cleared in our cities—and no one doubts that they should be—it doesn't make sense to raze buildings and put up new ones, if the same number of people are going to be crowded back into the same congested spot. There has to be a surplus—and it has to go somewhere. That's where low-rent public housing steps in with adequate accommodations at a reasonable price.

Financially, low-rent public housing has paid off wherever it's been tried, not only in intangibles, but in actual tax payments, and payments in lieu of taxes. San Francisco's receipts jumped from \$30,000 to \$146,000 on public housing sites; Hartford, Conn., netted \$112,500 instead of \$18,000; Houston, Texas, got 238% more, and so on.

The mathematics goes something like this. The government often

collects more money from the projects than it formerly did from landlords operating slum dwellings or vacant lots in the same area. The tenant does not pay much more than, if as much as, he did for crowded, unsanitary accommodations. Therefore, the government subsidy provided in the beginning is a worthwhile investment in dollars and cents.

What's the explanation? Oh, yes, the landlord. Recently a landlord in Washington, D.C., died, leaving an estate of \$800,000 of which \$700,000 was in slum dwellings—"blood money." No wonder he was opposed to public housing.

Of course, there's always the saving to the public in terms of reduced need for social welfare, crime and delinquency prevention, fire and other hazard prevention, and other programs.

Public housing does not compete with private building. Where can we find a private builder who will offer a 3-7 room apartment for \$20-\$40, which is what a family of 3-5 needs?

Some people have tried to use the sanitary code (a worthwhile instrument in itself) as a weapon against public housing. The "Baltimore Plan" is just that. There's a limit to which ancient dwellings with hallway toilets, no space for baths, and shaky foundations, can be brought up to par just through inspection for "sanitary" or "safety" regulations. They can never become the type of homes people ought to live in. Baltimore's Mayor d'Alesandro considered this program as "first aid" to be administered only until the "doctor" (adequate low-rent housing) arrives.

Housing is a subject that we can discuss forever, and it's a social and political issue that will be fought at the polls and debated for years to come. The fight is never totally won. Even though public housing really got started in New York state and elsewhere in the ancient era of 1933, the late 1947 found civic groups in New York putting up a stiff fight for a referendum on state funds.

So we say—California and Milwaukee, go to it at this election. And for the rest of us—let's get acquainted with one of our essentials of living—a decent roof over everybody's head. Whether we work through JACL Chapters or through other organizations, let's write to the National Housing Conference, Inc., 1025 Vermont Avenue, N.W., Washington 5, D.C., and ask for the name of the group in our own town or city, if there is one, working on the problem.

We can get a good working guide too from the Conference—"Winning the Fight"—a 50-cent pamphlet (less in quantity) that tells "how" (no decent program director should be caught dead without it). Then there's "The Truth About Public Housing," another Conference publication that tells "why."

Later in the year, the Public Affairs Committee, 22 East 38th Street, New York 16, N.Y., will issue a pamphlet on housing discrimination, "In These Ten Cities," for 30 cents (less in quantity). We've taken a peep at a preliminary draft and we think it may be useful.

Maybe if we all sweat now, some day we'll be able to say where we hang out—and proudly.

Omission

The error of omission is sometimes hard to criticize. Sometimes the omission is due to deliberate malice, sometimes to plain forgetfulness, and sometimes it's for justified reasons.

Recently Life magazine published its Picture History of World War II. It's one of those big books done with the flair that only Life can achieve.

But the NAACP has brought a curious omission to public notice. In all those fancy pages there's not a word about the part American Negroes played in the war. There's only one picture of a Negro—and that of a civilian.

In view of the fact that more than a million Negro men were in active service, the complaint from NAACP Secretary Roy Wilkins seems a justifiable one.

Bill Hosokawa:

FROM THE FRYING PAN

Hiroshima—Five Years After

Hiroshima, Japan

It's hard to believe that this city was the scene of such horrible carnage only five short years ago. The amazingly industrious, ingenious and courageous Japanese have rebuilt a bustling, thriving city over the atomized wreckage of the first A-bomb target, and it takes a little digging to get down to the rubble, both physical and spiritual.

At a quick glance, about the only visible remains of bomb damage is the industrial arts museum which is being left untouched as a stark memorial until a more fitting monument can be raised. The walls of the domed building stand gaunt and naked. The floors are gone. The steel has been wrenched awry. Broken bricks, shattered concrete, pulverized plaster litter the ground. It is a wonder the walls still stand.

* * *

The people of Hiroshima—at least those this reporter spoke to—talk freely about the day of horror and the terrible weeks that followed. "The dead," one woman told me, "were piled up like herring in a fish market." But it is the half-dead and their pitiful cries that the survivors remember most vividly.

Strangely, these people harbor no ineradicable bitterness toward the Americans. They have been much too busy with the manifold tasks of rebuilding, and just plain making a living, to brood. For them, the A-bomb was one of the prices of war, and they are philosophical about it, just as they are philosophical about defeat.

Only in moments of greatest despair do they permit themselves the luxury of asking: "But why did they drop the bomb on us?"

Vagaries

Rikoran . . .

Shirley (Rikoran) Yamaguchi is expected to ink a contract soon to take the leading feminine role in the musical version of Donn Byrne's "Messer Marco Polo," for which Robert Nathan is doing the book. . . . Lilli Ann Oka, a California girl who has been appearing in ballet in Europe during the past two years, makes her American debut with the Grand Ballet of Marquis De Cuevas which opens on Oct. 30 at the Century Theater in New York City for four weeks. Miss Oka, who went from a relocation camp to the ballet, has appeared mainly in Paris and Monte Carlo.

* * *

Go for Broke! . . .

Notes from "Go for Broke:" Six of the seven principal Nisei roles in the MGM film are played by veterans of the 442nd Combat Team. The seventh is being taken by a young Honolulu Nisei who was too young for service in World War II. His role is that of one of the younger members of the 442nd and since nearly eight years have passed since the 442nd was activated, it was not possible to get a veteran young enough to play the part. With only a few exceptions the roles of the members of the 442nd, even in the scenes in which several scores of GIs are pictured, are being taken by Nisei veterans, either of the 442nd or of G-2 . . . Lane Nakano, who plays one of the principal roles in the film, sings with Tetsu Bessho's orchestra and not with Tak Shindo's, as was reported in the PC recently. Nakano was seen briefly in "Tokyo Joe" as the driver of a pedicab . . . Three of the major roles in the film are played by Ken Okamoto, Akira Fukunaga and George Miki, all Hawaiians who brought their wives to the mainland during the making of the film. Fukunaga was executive secretary of the 442nd Veterans club of Honolulu and temporarily gave up a promising political career to appear in the picture. Miki was president of the 442nd club . . . While they are both here Fukunaga and Miki are laying the groundwork for participation by mainland vets of the 442nd in the special 10th anniversary celebration of the organization of the 442nd Regimental Combat Team which will be sponsored in Honolulu by the 442nd club . . . Earl Finch is expected to arrive this week from Honolulu to see how the picture is getting along.

* * *

Major Thomas W. Akins, military technical adviser for "Go for Broke," learned recently that he has been promoted to the rank of lieutenant-colonel. Akins, a Texan, was an original officer of the 442nd RCT. He served as captain

Nisei Help Erase Bitterness

The Americans of the Atomic Bomb Research Commission, including many Nisei, have done much to erase the bitterness that certainly must have existed in Hiroshima. The ABCC people have gone about their business quietly, with gentleness and understanding, and have won the friendship and confidence of the Japanese.

In short, ABCC's mission is to study survivors of the Hiroshima and Nagasaki A-blasts and find out what, if anything, happen to people who have been exposed to atomic radiation and their offspring. It is a tedious and exacting task. It may take ten years or more before any trends can be discerned.

The Nisei are serving this project in many ways. Some are doctors. Others are laboratory technicians, stenographers, administrators, nurses. All are doing an admirable job and have won the unstinting praise of the director, Lieut. Col. Carl F. Tessmer.

* * *

Because the Nisei are bilingual, because they seem to possess more sympathetic understanding of the Japanese and their problems, and because they are also technically capable, this group of Americans are serving their country in a manner few others are equipped to do.

Lest this become an eulogy on the Nisei, it should be pointed out that they have no monopoly on devotion to ABCC's objectives. "All of us are here," Col. Tessmer says, "because we're interested in our jobs." That's the reason they put up with the frustration of having to spend at least three hours a day in commuting, crowded operating quarters (which are about to be expanded), and the uncertainty of having to work for years without seeing tangible results of that effort.

But all Nisei can be proud of the role that those with ABCC are playing in the interests of all humanity.

"Do You Know?"

Salt Lake Conference Set Up Program for Resettlement

By ELMER R. SMITH

The basic conclusions of the JACL growing out of the Salt Lake conference in 1942 centered in the development of a resettlement program in cooperation with the WRA and the many civic groups in various parts of the United States. This entailed a program involving services in the field of employment, housing, public relations and an over-all educational program for the Japanese Americans and the general public.

State and national legislative matters kept the JACL on its toes for the years 1942-43. It was necessary for the officials of the JACL to continuously be "on their guard" against discriminatory legislation, and to be always aware of the various forces at work in such legislation. For example there were three bills introduced into the California legislature aimed at the blocking of the return of any persons of Japanese ancestry to California.

The first bill memorialized the U. S. Congress to intern all Japanese whether they were in the WRA centers or not, and after the war to deport all of them to Japan. The second bill was aimed at tying up all avenues of making a living for any person of Japanese ancestry, thus making it difficult for any person of Japanese background to live in the state at any time. The third bill was aimed at taking away citizenship of all Nisei, making them aliens, and thus open to any type of control the government saw fit to impose on enemy aliens.

The JACL approached certain

of "F" company and later of "E" company in the 442nd's campaigns in Italy and France. When he was promoted to major after V-E day, he took over command of the 100th Infantry Battalion from Major Mitsuyoshi Fukuda, only Nisei field officer to serve with the 442nd, when Maj. Fukuda returned to the states. Lieut.-Col. Akins is now stationed as an instructor at the Infantry School at Fort Benning . . . In the film Van Johnson plays the role of a Texan who takes over command of a unit of the 442nd.

* * *

Tokyo Debut . . .

Although Hizi Koyke is a native of Tokyo she had never appeared on a Japanese stage until she made her debut last month as Cho-Cho-San in Puccini's "Madame Butterfly" with the Fujiwara Opera company at the Tokyo Kekiji. Yoshie Fujiwara sang the role of Pinkerton . . . Miss Koyke, now the wife of one of the officials of the San Carlo Opera in the United States, received an ovation from the Japanese audience.

national and state organizations interested in civil rights and presented their views and the views of other loyal Japanese Americans on such basic issues as represented in the various proposed laws. Many of these organizations began a concerted fight to have such obnoxious bills either killed or postponed. The national JACL wired Gen. John L. DeWitt requesting the right to return to the California capital and represent the viewpoint of the Nisei.

The war and the evacuation of all persons of Japanese ancestry from the Pacific coast gave the anti-Japanese American groups a chance to really "get going" and rally more support to their discriminatory programs. In the U. S. Congress there existed a block of west coast representatives always ready to introduce any sort of bill to restrict or more rigidly control the Nisei or to vote for the organization and financing of a special committee to investigate the "Japanese."

Growing out of the hysteria of the times, there developed three constitutional amendments proposed by the U. S. Congress and leveled specifically at the Nisei. The Anderson bill called for immediate withdrawal of citizenship rights from Japanese Americans. The Holman bill introduced by the senator from Oregon stated that all persons born in the United States, if claimed by another nation, cannot be a citizen of the United States. The Stewart bill would have made it possible for a military commander to have the right to intern persons of Japanese ancestry for the duration of the war and as long afterward as seemed necessary and proper.

The JACL through its representative in Washington D. C. kept in touch with various friends of the Nisei relative to the progress of the bills, and it was found necessary to use various national groups, such as the American Civil Liberties Union and others to fight the passage of such bills in the U. S. Congress. The War Relocation Authority was also very instrumental in getting the true facts about the Japanese Americans before the Congress. As a result of this type of activity these bills were not passed.

PACIFIC CITIZEN Sports

Kajioka May Be Biggest Nisei Gridder

George Yoshinaga, sports editor of Crossroads, has a nomination for the biggest football player of the year. He is Aki Kajioka, Modesto junior college lineman, who weighs in at 250 pounds. Kajioka recently landed on Tom Novicoff, all-American jaycee player from Los Angeles City College, and Novicoff went out of the game for keeps. Sports Editor Yoshinaga, incidentally, is a member of the LACC team this year, as is Walt Nozoe of Honolulu, first-string tackle.

Hayashida, Hiraki Have Educated Toes

Two of the best Nisei toes on Pacific Coast high school gridirons are those of Cliff Hayashida, center of the Berkeley high school Yellowjackets who have not lost a conference game since 1946 and Bob Hiraki of Seattle's Garfield high school. Hayashida converted on four out of five tries last Friday as Berkeley topped Albany, Calif., high school, 34 to 12, in an Alameda County Athletic league game. Kenney Matsuda of Westchester high in Los Angeles County ran wild last week to score three touchdowns as his team defeated Santa Fe high, 26 to 12. Matsuda's touchdown dashes were for 45, 35 and 5 yards. Toby Watanabe, who has been out of action for three weeks with an injured leg, returned last week to score what proved to be the winning touchdown on a line buck from the one as the unbeaten Quakers of Seattle's Franklin defeated Garfield, 13 to 7. Bob Hiraki, guard and Garfield extra-point specialist, converted for the losers.

Ozaki Continues to Carry the Mail

Stan Ozaki is still carrying the mail for San Francisco Polytechnic's undefeated Parrots. Ozaki ran from the fullback slot as Poly neared the city crown by defeating Lincoln, 20 to 6. The Nisei back made 32 yards in eight tries. He set up Poly's second touchdown with an 18-yard dash to the one-yard line. With Captain Tak Matsunaga at right guard, Garden Grove, Calif., high school defeated Tustin, 6 to 0, last week. Brawley, Calif., high school which once had a number of noted Nisei grid stars, has a fast-running ball-toter in Left Halfback Asamen this season. Taking a 20-yard pass, Frank Kushida scored a touchdown as Clarksburg, Calif., high school defeated Esparto, 34 to 6, on Oct. 21. Mel Okamoto took a 30-yard pass and scooted another 35 yards as the Sacramento Dragon B's defeated the Woodland Bees, 6 to 0, on Oct. 21 in Hughes stadium in Sacramento. Among the members of the Elk Grove, Calif., team this season are Roy Matsuzaki, Sam Yamamura, James Yoshihara, Tom Okamoto and Hodge Kawakami. Left Halfback Tsuruoka of Parlier, Calif., high school smashed over for his team's lone touchdown as Parlier bowed to Caruthers, 19 to 6, in a Fresno County Sierra League game on Oct. 20. Jim Namba and Nobu Tamura saw action as Lodi, Calif., Flames downed Grant Union of San Francisco, 12 to 0, on Oct. 20. Namba, Lodi's place-kicker, missed on both tries. He gained seven yards in two carries from the fullback post. Masashi Miyasaka played a good game in the line at center for Grant Union. Among Nisei varsity gridirons in Los Angeles are Kats Hori, university guard, and Center Shig Kusayanagi of Dorsey.

Fukui Throws Four TD Passes

Ray Fukui made a bid for all-star honors on Oct. 20 as he threw four touchdown passes as Wheatland, Calif., high school drubbed Maxwell, 52 to 6, in a Valley League six-man football game. Ralph Kubota, tiny scatback, broke away for several sizeable gains as Compton, Calif., high school, last year's CIF champions, defeated Long Beach Jordan, 26 to 6, on Oct. 20. Kats Kamoto, veteran center for Edison of Fresno, has been shifted to left guard. Strathmore's Henry Hanamura scored from the 11-yard line and then passed for the extra point as the Cardetts defeated Orosi, Calif., high school, 33 to 13, on Oct. 13. Eleven Nisei, including the star backfield quartet of Hitoshi Matsudo, Benny Tsujimoto, Frank Sadao and Eddie Sato, saw action for the Los Angeles Poly Bees as they romped to a 26 to 0 win over Marshall on Oct. 19. Other starters were End Yosh Ishibashi and Guard Kazuo Okuda. Others who saw action were Linemen Kiyo Takada, Robert Kinjo and Yoichi Serizawa and Backs Johnny Sakada and Isao Hatashita. Bob Nozaki, Jim Nakashima, George Endo and Minoru Miyabe got into the game for Marshall. Bill Matsushima started at fullback as the L.A. Poly tripped Marshall, 24 to 7, in a Los Angeles Northern league game on Oct. 20. Hajime Ueyehara played the whole game at left half as Belmont of Los Angeles lost to Lincoln, 3 to 7. Bobby Kanagawa took a pass to score and Kenji Kinoshita converted as Courtland and Galt battled to a 13-all tie in a Sacramento County game on Oct. 20.

Asato Leads Hawaii to Win in Idaho

In probably the first college game on the mainland in which two Nisei captains met at midfield for the toss of the coin to start the game, the University of Hawaii's Rainbows really roared to defeat the College of Idaho, 43 to 14, in a night game on Oct. 21 at Caldwell, Idaho. The captains were Mansfield Doi, Hawaiian lineman, and Herb Imanaka, Idaho quarterback. Jimmy Asato, the hard-running junior who wrecked the University of Denver last season, showed his explosive ball-packing to advantage in the game. After a sluggish first period Asato erupted with a 65-yard gallop for the first Hawaii TD. Imanaka knotted the score at 14 to 14 at half-time with a 68-yard touchdown pass to Ted Martin. It was all Hawaii in the second half. Asato scored on a seven-yard dash in the third quarter.

Kishida Holds 198 Average in Cleveland

Year in and year out Jim Kishida of Cleveland has the top Nisei bowling average on the mainland. Kishida now holds a 198 average after six weeks of play in the Cleveland Nisei Bowling league, while Bob Iwata is second with 192. Fumi Uyesugi tops the Nisei woman kegglers with 165. Cleveland's Kishida, incidentally, is a brother of Salt Lake's George Kishida whose average is in the 180s. The Salt Lake Kishida last year rolled a "300" game over four alleys. Highest game series so far this season in Richmond, Calif., is owned by a Nisei bowler, Ike Takei, who turned in a 690 series in league play on games of 208, 204 and 278. Janet Sasahara of Long Beach, Calif., has the best three-game series reported to date on the distaff side. She had a 580 on games of 190, 177 and 213 in league play. Easy Fujimoto, also in Long Beach, has a 682 series, including games of 244 and 255, so far this season.

Nisei USA: On Dillon Myer

(Continued from page 4)
teenage children since their future welfare was involved. His family told him to follow the dictates of his conscience.

Dillon Myer and the WRA fought back against the race-baiters. He appeared personally before the Dies subcommittee in Washington to answer the charges made against the WRA. The Dies subcommittee adjourned its investigation of the WRA and Japanese Americans soon after.

It was not publicly reported at the time but in March, 1943, only a year after the evacuation, Dillon Myer suggested the complete repeal of the West Coast exclusion orders to the War Department which did not favor such a step at that time. By the spring of 1944, however, with Nisei GIs in action overseas, the War Department joined with the Interior and Justice Departments in urging a re-evaluation of the Pacific Coast exclusion orders. There was a presidential election in 1944 and this undoubtedly was a factor in President Roosevelt's delay in considering the request since the return of the evacuees would have been made a major political issue on the Pacific Coast by administration opponents. As it was, a number of anti-administration candidates campaigned on the premise that the administration and the WRA sought to repeal the exclusion orders.

The exclusion was finally lifted in Jan., 1945 and the WRA did much to organize public sentiment in favor of the returning evacuees. At the time the exclusion was lifted 80,000 evacuees were still residing in the camps.

One of Dillon Myer's hardest decisions was that of closing the relocation centers. The decision to close the centers met with considerable opposition from the evacuees themselves and from many of the organizations which previously had supported the WRA program. One argument was that the evacuees were to be returned to war-crowded areas on the coast where there were acute housing shortages. But the WRA went ahead with its liquidation schedule and its field offices helped obtain housing, found jobs and assisted in the readjustment problems of the returnees.

Although Dillon Myer's decision was criticized by many at the time, it is certain today that the WRA's determination was responsible for the rapid readjustment of the evacuees to normal living. Had the relocation camps been kept open for years as they might have been under different direction, the process of institutionalization of the evacuees would have been considerably advanced. The nation then may have been faced with a "reservation" problem such as that which now confronts Dillon Myer in the Indian Bureau.

The WRA's vigorous resettlement policy has had much to do with the progress of Japanese Americans on the mainland since the war. Its rapid liquidation policy, which saved the government millions of dollars, is in sharp contrast to the present status of the evacuee claims program which bids fair to drag on for ten to twenty years unless procedures are revised.

More perhaps than any other single individual in the government, Dillon S. Myer is responsible for the present favorable status of the Japanese American evacuees. His faith in the Japanese American group has been completely vindicated and it was good to hear him at the JACL convention banquet.

Inductee Feted

WORLAND, Wyo. — A farewell party was held by the Northern Wyoming JACL at Masonic hall for Hisashi Nakamura of Kirby, who is awaiting induction in the U.S. Army.

Mrs. Warren Ujifusa, Clara Ujifusa and Mrs. Nancy Hayashida were in charge.

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New McCarran Law Creates "Twilight Zone of Citizenship"

(EDITOR'S NOTE: This is another in a series analyzing various sections of the Internal Security (the McCarran) Act of 1950.)

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The McCarran Bill creates what President Truman once described as a "twilight species of second-class citizens, persons who could be deprived of citizenship..." according to the JACL Anti-Discrimination Committee this week.

The bill provides that aliens who are naturalized after January 1, 1951, may lose their citizenship if within five years of naturalization they should "become a member of or affiliated with any" prescribed organizations.

When a similar, but somewhat less stringent provision was included in the Walter resolution to remove race in naturalization — which the President vetoed even as he vetoed the McCarran bill — the President said:

"In my judgment, it would be impossible to administer this... without creating a twilight species of second-class citizens, persons who could be deprived of citizenship on technical grounds, through their ignorance or lack of judgment. If an individual should, at any time within five years after naturalization, become affiliated with a proscribed organization, this resolution would specifically make his act prima facie evidence of lack of attachment to the principles of the Constitution of the United States. It would place upon him the requirement of presenting countervailing evidence to prevent the revocation of his citizenship."

"This (section) does not even stop with creating second-class

citizens. Where newly naturalized citizens or legally admitted aliens are concerned, it could be used to destroy the right of free speech and the freedom to follow intellectual pursuits without fear of retaliation from a vengeful Government."

The McCarran bill says that if a person, within five years after naturalization:

1. becomes "a member of or affiliated with any organization, membership in or affiliation with which at the time of naturalization would have precluded such person from naturalization," or

2. becomes a member of any organization in which membership "would have raised the presumption that such person was not attached to the principles of the Constitution... and not well disposed to the good order and happiness of the United States..."

"it shall be considered prima facie evidence that such person was not attached to the principles of the Constitution... and, in the absence of countervailing evidence, it shall be sufficient in the proper proceeding to authorize the revocation and setting aside of his order admitting such person to citizenship..." the presumption being that naturalization was "obtained by fraud or illegal procurement."

Revocation of naturalization is not a new principle.

For many years naturalized persons have been subject to having citizenship cancelled if they procured it through fraud or other illegal means.

Nor is the "five year" principle new. Authors of the McCarran bill must have had the Nationality Laws of 1940 in mind when they drafted the particular section in question in this article.

That Nationality Act provides a person may lose naturalization if... "within five years after such naturalization" he establishes permanent residence in any foreign country. Again the presumption is that in this case the newly-naturalized citizen obtained naturalization through fraud, in this instance because he did not intend to make the United States his permanent residence.

However, never before in this nation's history, according to authorities in the Immigration and Naturalization Service, have newly-naturalized citizens been subject to such severe penalties for political beliefs or affiliations, whether innocently or otherwise, with suspect organizations, as they are under the McCarran law.

Ontario Bowlers Vote to Join ABC

ONTARIO, Ore. — The twelve-team Ontario Nisei Bowling league voted on Oct. 16 to join the American Bowling Congress in sanctioned league play.

It was announced that membership in the ABC will qualify teams in the league to enter the annual Inter-mountain JACL tournament which will be held in Caldwell, Idaho over the Thanksgiving weekend.

Tom Iseri was elected president. Other officers include Tom Ogura, Shig Hironaka and Smith Morimoto.

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Vital Statistics

BIRTHS

To Mr. and Mrs. Sam Takeda, Cutler, Calif., twins, boy and girl, on Oct. 15.

To Mr. and Mrs. Juichi Ryozaiki, Long Beach, Calif., a boy, Kenneth Glenn, on Oct. 8.

To Mr. and Mrs. Noboru Sasaki, a girl, Susan Mary, on Oct. 14 in Los Angeles.

To Mr. and Mrs. Walter Wataru Shimahara a boy, Michael Mark, on Oct. 11 in Los Angeles.

To Mr. and Mrs. Jimmy Isao Tanaka a boy, Glenn Ikuo, on Oct. 5 in Los Angeles.

To Mr. and Mrs. Shuji Takemoto a girl, Amy Gwyn, on Oct. 6 in Los Angeles.

To Mr. and Mrs. Masao George Kato a girl, Karen Naomi, on Oct. 10 in Los Angeles.

To Mr. and Mrs. Tetsuo Okuno a boy, Mark Scott, on Oct. 8 in Los Angeles.

To Mr. and Mrs. Masaichi Sukiimoto a boy, Roy Kenji, on Oct. 7 in Los Angeles.

To Mr. and Mrs. Yuuji Tanaka a girl, Phyllis Aiko, on Oct. 8 in Los Angeles.

To Mr. and Mrs. Jitsuo Jay Kinoshita a boy, Philip Minoru, on Oct. 10 in Los Angeles.

To Mr. and Mrs. Ralph Iwao Makamoto a girl on Sept. 22 in Los Angeles.

To Mr. and Mrs. Tsutomu Kumagai a girl, Nancy Kimiyo, on Oct. 1 in Los Angeles.

To Mr. and Mrs. George Iwao Mizuo a girl, Sharon, on Oct. 13 in Los Angeles.

To Mr. and Mrs. George Yoshio Nagao a boy, Wayne Kunio, on Oct. 10 in Los Angeles.

To Mr. and Mrs. Bill Saburo Onaki a boy, Glenn Alan, on Oct. 10 in Los Angeles.

To Mr. and Mrs. Harry Anzai a girl on Oct. 20 in Seattle.

To Mr. and Mrs. Kin Watanabe, Stockton, Calif., a girl on Oct. 1.

To Mr. and Mrs. George Matsui a girl on Oct. 18 in Seattle.

To Mr. and Mrs. Paul Ito, Elk Grove, Calif., a boy on Oct. 14.

To Mr. and Mrs. Harry Akiyama a boy in Seattle on Oct. 19.

To Mr. and Mrs. George Ritsuo Hamamura a boy on Oct. 9 in San Francisco.

To Mr. and Mrs. Moon Kataoka a girl on Oct. 6 in Denver.

To Dr. and Mrs. Leo Saito a boy, Robert Taro, on Oct. 17 in Oakland, Calif.

To Mr. and Mrs. Yone Kubo, Los Angeles, Calif., a boy, Duane Mikio, on Oct. 14.

To Mr. and Mrs. Kiyoshige Tanabe, Palo Alto, Calif., a boy, Mark Allen, on Oct. 14.

To Mr. and Mrs. Masa Kora, Caldwell, Idaho, a boy on Oct. 22.

To Mr. and Mrs. Harry F. Ito a

boy on Sept. 19 in San Diego.

To Mr. and Mrs. Richard Shizuo Watanabe a girl on Sept. 22 in San Diego.

To Mr. and Mrs. Akira Takaha a girl on Oct. 15 in San Francisco.

To Mr. and Mrs. Kazuo Murakami a boy on Oct. 23 in Seattle.

To Mr. and Mrs. Isen Iguchi a boy on Sept. 19 in San Diego.

DEATHS

H. Toyosaku Komai, 69, on Oct. 24 in Los Angeles.

Jim Isaburo Hamai, 52, on Oct. 22 in Denver.

Heitaro Kuroda, 73, Wapato, Wash., on Oct. 16.

Takamune Theodore Hayashi, 72, on Oct. 17 in Seattle.

Sadazo S. Nagai, 66, on Oct. 14 in Seattle.

Hyojiro Shimakawa on Oct. 13 in Los Angeles.

Mogusu Niina on Oct. 16 in Los Angeles.

George Giro Miyake, 61, on Oct. 18 in Los Angeles.

Tetsuzo Kushino on Oct. 17 in Chicago.

Shinichi Okumura on Oct. 17 in Chicago.

Peter Kamachi, 9-months, on Oct. 17 in Los Angeles.

Mrs. Masuye Morimoto on Oct. 19 in San Diego, Calif.

MARRIAGES

Fujiye Fujikawa to Harry Fukazawa on Oct. 22 in Los Angeles.

Dorothy Sekiko Harada to Dr. Thomas Hide Oda on Oct. 1 in Oakland, Calif.

Setsuko Teramoto to Yoshiharu Kamachi on Oct. 15 in Los Angeles.

Momoko Morinaga, Payette, Idaho, to Edward K. Kido, Weiser, Idaho, on Oct. 14 in Ontario, Ore.

MARRIAGE LICENSES

Ann Matsumura, 21, and George Nasato Nakata, 26, Gridley, in Marysville, Calif.

Mary Uyeda, 22, and Thomas Wakida, 25, Berkeley, Calif., in San Francisco.

Fusae Uchida, 28, Oroville, Calif., and Duke Kusaba, 31, in San Francisco.

Anna Yamashita, 23, Winslow, Wash., and Jim Matsumoto, 25, Vashon, in Seattle.

Sue Nakahara, 22, Sacramento, and Toshichika Hara, 31, in San Francisco.

Michiko Kamei, 24, and William Masahiro Morita, 25, in San Jose, Calif.

Nobuye Mayeda, 21, Madrone, Calif., and Minoru Hugh Kiyomura, 28, Los Gatos, in San Jose.

Teruko Adachi, 22, and Arata Goto, 28, in Sacramento.

Rae Reiko Abe, Del Paso Heights, Calif., and Jack Hakuji Oshita, 29, in Sacramento.

Florence Kazue Kurahara, 30, Loomis, Calif., and Satoshi Sakatani, 30, Newcastle, in Sacramento.

Masako Terada, 24, Loomis, Calif., and Haruo Sakino, 27, in Oakland, Calif.

Mary Tomita, 24, Los Angeles, and Nobuo Morimoto, 29, in San Jose.

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Plans Concert



Ruby Yoshino, soprano, will appear in concert on Nov. 17 at Kimball hall in Chicago under the sponsorship of the Christ Congregational church. She will be accompanied at the piano by her husband, Rudolf Schaar.—Photo by James Abresch, New York.

NISHIMURA WINS PROMOTION TO MAJOR IN KOREA

HONOLULU — Bert N. Nishimura, a veteran of the 442nd Combat Team, recently was promoted to the rank of major with United States army forces in Korea, it was reported here.

Major Nishimura has been writing a series of articles from Korea on Hawaiian GIs in the Korean war.

He is the highest-ranking Nisei officer to serve in the Korean conflict.

Wedding Unites Jack Shimda and Lillian Kurasaki

SAN JOSE, Calif.—Miss Lillian Nakako Kurasaki of Cupertino and Jack Chikara Shimada were united in marriage in late afternoon rites Oct. 22 at the home of the bride's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Jack Komaji Kurasaki.

The Rev. Chikara Aso of the San Jose Buddhist church officiated.

The bride wore a tailored grey-beige suit with maroon velvet accessories and a corsage of deep maroon orchids.

After the ceremony the bride and groom greeted some 150 close friends and relatives at a reception at the Ken Ying Low.

Tom Ozaki, chairman, greeted the guests. Speakers were Edward M. Kitazumi of San Jose, Mrs. Sayo Togami, George Miyazaki of Oakland, Masao Hirose of Cupertino, Ray Matasaku Kurasaki and Russell Hinaga.

The couple will be at home at 125 Doug Lane, San Jose, in Sweethome Manor upon return from their honeymoon.

Heads Frosh Class

WATSONVILLE, Calif.—George Muramoto recently was elected president of the freshman class at Watsonville high school.

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Name National JACL Committee On Evacuee Claims Problem

Name Bowlers

WORLAND, Wyo.—Bowling this year for the Northern Wyoming JACL team will be Rick Shimogaki, Haruki Shimogaki, Kay Nakamura, Tsugio Nakamura, Tosh Nakamura, Sam Nakamura and Kaz Uriu.

Mrs. Nancy Hayashida and Kimi Shimogaki are bowling in the women's league.

Attend College

WORLAND, Wyo. — College-bound recently were Agnes Ujifusa of this city, who enrolled as a freshman at the University of Denver, and Matsue Nakamura of Kirby, sophomore at the University at Laramie.

Give Dance Program

NEW YORK — A program of dances of old and new Japan was presented on Oct. 27 at Cooper Union by Sahomi Tachibana, assisted by Teru Kodama.

Heads Resettlers

CHICAGO — Tom Masuda was elected president of the Chicago Resettlers Committee for 1951 by the general membership recently.

Wins Promotion

LOS ANGELES — Ensho Ashikaga, a teacher of Oriental languages, is one of 43 members of the UCLA faculty who received promotions last week. He was raised to the rank of assistant professor.

Appointment of a special National JACL evacuation claims committee to press for liberalizing of the claims program was announced this week by Dr. Randolph M. Sakada, national president, and Hito Okada, National JACL ADC chairman.

Frank Chuman of Los Angeles, 1st national vice president, will be chairman.

The committee will carry out a dictum on evacuation claims made by the National JACL at its 11th biennial convention in Chicago, Okada said. Delegates at the convention asked for liberalizing of payments and a speeding up of the program.

At the same time it was announced that Sam Ishikawa, former staff member of the National JACL, has been retained by the JACL to work on the claims program. He will assist Dave McKibbin, special JACL attorney on evacuation claims.

Members of the claims committee will be Tom Hayashi, George Inagaki, Saburo Kido, Akira Hasegawa and Katsumi Mukaeada.

Tats Kushida, JACL regional director in Los Angeles, will serve as secretary.

Donation Acknowledged

WORLAND, Wyo. — A donation of \$100 from Mrs. Itoyo Honkawa, who recently moved to Los Angeles from Billings, Mont., was acknowledged this week by Pres. Jack Ando of the Northern Wyoming JACL.

George Beckstead



Salt Lake County SHERIFF

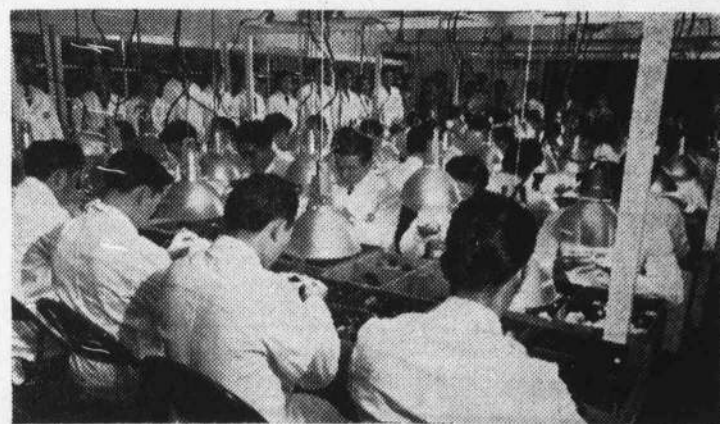


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Area Council Plans Meeting In Sacramento

SACRAMENTO—The Northern California-Western Nevada JACL district council will meet on Nov. 12 at Hotel El Rancho on the Davis highway with the Sacramento chapter as host.

Plans for the implementation of JACL national council decisions on the chapter level will be discussed.

A program for the raising of funds in 1951 will be considered.

Registration will start at 9 a. m. at Hotel El Rancho with business sessions scheduled from 9:30 a. m.

All chapters are being asked to send reservations to Dr. Alwin Sato, 2212 13th St., Sacramento, before Nov. 4.

Nisei Veteran Of Korea Given Purple Heart

SAN FRANCISCO — Pfc. Tony Kiyama of 2021 Fifth Street, Sacramento, a wounded veteran of the Korean war, was one of 70 who received the Purple Heart Medal from Lieut. Gen. A. C. Wedemeyer last week at a ceremony at the Presidio of San Francisco.

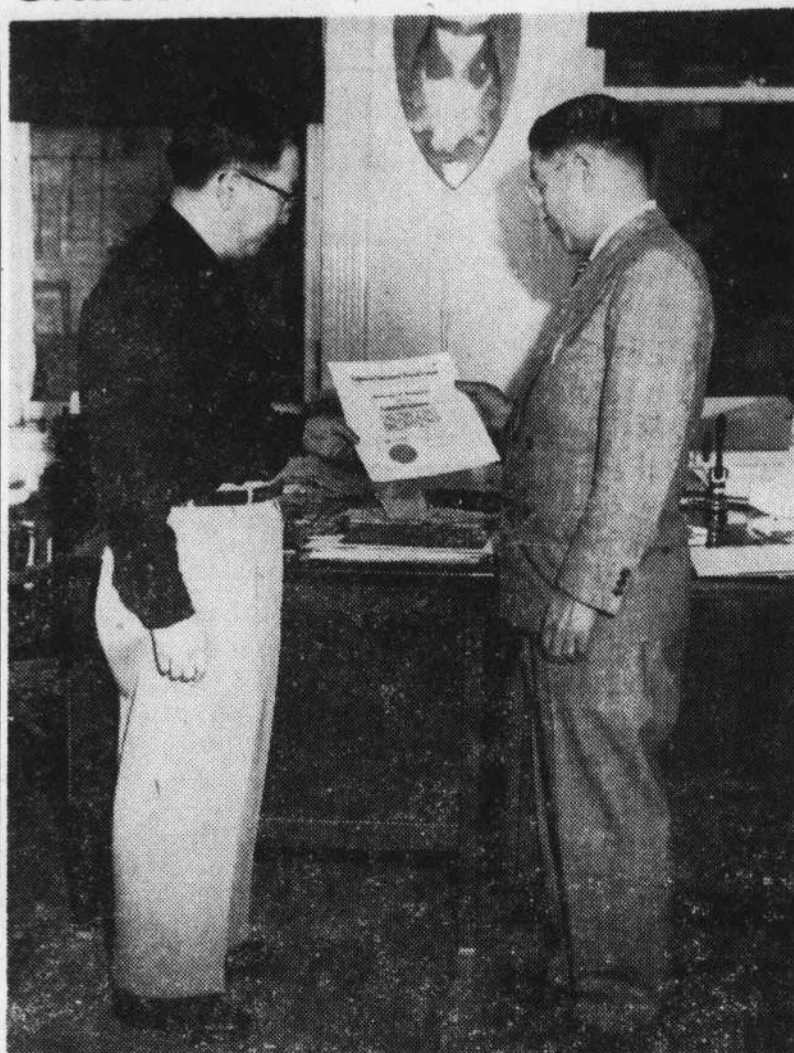
21 Nisei Inducted In Los Angeles Area

LOS ANGELES — Twenty-one Nisei were among 279 men from the Los Angeles area who were inducted for military service on Oct. 23.

The men, who will receive basic training at Fort Ord, Calif., are:

Akira Oguri, Harry Nakashima, Yoshio Shimizu, Yeisuke Oshiro, Kazuji Saisho, Noboru Miyasaki, Shunso Jimmy Kimura, Masao George Umekubo, Akio Itamura, Yasuo Koshimizu, Kinichi Doi, Tsuneo Katayama, Takeru Shibata,

Citation Given Hilo Leader



The JACL Anti-Discrimination Committee's certificate of recognition was presented to J. M. Hirano, prominent Hilo, T.H. businessman, at the JACL headquarters in Salt Lake City last week. Mr. Hirano was one of three Hawaiian observers who attended the JACL national convention in Chicago. Here Hito Okada, chairman of JACL ADC, is making the presentation to Mr. Hirano (right).—Photo by Bill Inouye.

Yukio Arai, Shigeji Kuwahara, Shogi Yamada, Alfred Takeshi Okamoto, Hideo Iwata, Takashi Yamashita, Ray Shigemasa and James Tatsuo Takeda.

Honolulu Chamber Fetes Anniversary

HONOLULU—The Honolulu Japanese Chamber of Commerce this week began the celebration of the 50th anniversary of the organization.

To obtain funds for a broad civic activity campaign, the chamber will sponsor several performances of a benefit show in which leading entertainers of the Japanese American community will take part.

President Sadato Morifuji of the chamber said that one of the organization's main objectives is to promote full participation by Japanese Americans in civic affairs and to help aliens of Japanese ancestry prepare for eventual naturalization.

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Los Angeles County Group Adopts Three Resolutions In Support of JACL Objectives

LOS ANGELES—Three resolutions supporting objectives of the JACL ADC were unanimously adopted by the Los Angeles County Conference on Community Relations held Oct. 20 on the George Pepperdine campus.

1. Liberation of the evacuation claims program, with larger Congressional appropriations for payments.
2. Elimination of remaining racial restrictions in naturalization and immigration laws.

3. Support of the Masaoka case which tests constitutionality of the California alien land law.

Tats Kushida, regional director of the JACL, attended as a representative of the JACL and member of the joint staff of the CCCR.

Robert Yoshio Kodama, director of All People's Community center, was elected to the executive board, of which the Rev. Haruo Ishimaru is also a member.

The conference resolution on the evacuation claims act pointed out that although 24,000 claims amounting to more than \$131,000,000 were filed with the government, very few have been adjudicated in the two years since passage of the act and fewer still have been paid.

Although nine months have passed since deadline for filing, the resolution said, a great many of the claimants have received neither a file number or notice of receipt for their claims.

It added that no regulations have been issued by the attorney general as provided for in the act.

The resolution said that the present method of administering the claims is "not only cumbersome, legalistic and technical," but that slowness of adjudicating the claims "tends to defeat the remedial intent of Congress in passing this act."

It warned that slowness of payment will deny benefits to the Issei within their lifetime.

It asked Congress to appropriate adequate funds to complete the claims program "within a reasonable period."

In its resolution on naturalization and immigration, the conference asked immediate elimination of racial restrictions in accordance with the civil rights program of Pres. Truman.

It commended the wartime services of America's 33,000 Nisei in

the armed forces as a tribute to the loyalty of their Issei parents.

"It is the recognized government policy to encourage and extend the privilege of citizenship to legally-resident aliens, rather than to deny this privilege," the resolution said.

It added that the peoples of Asia are watching America's actions towards its minority groups.

The conference's resolution on the Masaoka test case characterized the alien land act as "an ugly monument to racism" and charged that law "discriminates against loyal and law-abiding resident aliens of Japanese, Korean and other Asiatic origin."

The demonstrated loyalty of Japanese Americans in combat overseas and of their parents on the home front "entitles them to the same privileges extended to other legally resident aliens," the conference said.

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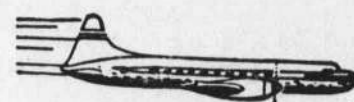
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