

PACIFIC CITIZEN



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Attractive 19-year-old Miss Ruby Mizuno of Stockton, Calif., got a lift when she stepped off the Pan American Airways Clipper Monday, July 20, carrying 51 mainland members to the 10th Anniversary celebration of the 442nd Regimental Combat team in Hawaii. The young Nisei secretary from the west coast, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Akira Mizuno, 11 Bacon Island, is shown with four of her boosters, (left to right) Takeo Yoshika; Masato Doi, 442nd Club president; George Miki, reunion vice chairman; and Mike Tsuji, assistant reception chairman.

—Pan American Airways photo

HAWAII EXTENDS HOSPITALITY TO 50 MAINLANDERS AT 442 REUNION

By LAWRENCE NAKATSUKA

Honolulu

Maximum fun and minimum business are the cheerful orders that have been given to hundreds of Nisei Veterans assembled in Hawaii from the Mainland and from the Territory for the 10th anniversary reunion of the 442nd Regimental Combat Team.

The two week long round of festivities probably will be remembered best by the 150 visitors from 20 states because to nearly all of them, the lavish brand of Hawaiian hospitality is excitingly new and different from the type of entertainment to which they are accustomed.

Before the reunion activities wind up on Aug. 1, the visitors will have seen not only Oahu but the Neighbor Islands as well.

Top Territorial officials from Gov. Samuel Wilder King down were on hand to welcome the veterans and their wives at the opening of reunion program on Monday morning, July 20.

The largest contingent of the Mainlanders arrived an hour or so before the official opening. The 51 in this contingent composed one of several groups that flew in from the West Coast. A few veterans arrived from Japan.

Reception committees and hula troupes greeted each contingent as the Mainlanders alighted from their planes, to be covered with flower leis and entertained with hula dances and singing.

Then a 200 car motorcade, with motorcycle escorts, tooted their way from Honolulu International Airport through downtown Honolulu to McKinley High School.

There in a large auditorium, Gov. King, Mayor John H. Wilson of Honolulu, and others spoke to the veterans, most of whom were attired in colorful Aloha shirts specially designed for the occasion.

On the auditorium stage, de-

corated by a color guard on one side, the speakers took turns to address their words of welcome.

Masato Doi, president, spoke for the hosts, the 442nd Veterans Club; and Territorial Sen. Joseph Itagaki, a 442nd veteran, read a congratulatory resolution adopted recently by the Legislature.

Gov. King reviewed the history of the 442nd Regiment. He related how, immediately after Pearl Harbor when the draft was suspended in Hawaii, he was one of those who vigorously protested this action because he felt that it deprived the people of Hawaii of all racial ancestry of an opportunity to serve their Country and to demonstrate their patriotism on an equal basis with their fellow citizens on the Mainland.

He said that the official record, which showed no act of sabotage or fifth column activity was committed by a Japanese resident, vindicated his faith in the trustworthiness of the Nisei.

Gov. King told how friends of the Nisei were able to convince the Army that the Nisei should be afforded the privilege of serving in the Army again and how it was decided to form the regimental combat team composed of Nisei from Hawaii and from the Mainland.

A huge carved wooden key to the city was presented by Mayor Wilson to Brig. Gen. Charles W. Pence, first 442nd commander, now retired. Gen. Pence responded by saying he would rather have the key to Honolulu than to any other city he has visited.

Two former battalion commanders, Col. Alfred A. Pursall, assigned to duty in Japan, and Col. Sherwood Dixon, former Lieutenant governor of Illinois, were introduced by Shigeto Kanemoto, master of ceremonies.

The memory of 442nd men who died in Italy and France was honored at solemn services at Punchbowl National Cemetery, overlooking the city, on Tuesday morning.

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Fear across-the-board cut in senate action on claims pay bill

Washington

Though gratified that the House of Representatives last week unanimously approved \$8,072,696 in supplemental appropriations for evacuation claims already awarded by the government, the Washington Office of the Japanese American Citizens League announced that it will concentrate its efforts to secure Senate approval of the sum before adjournment.

The House authorized the full amount requested by the Dept. of Justice and approved by the Budget Bureau and the Presi-

dent. The appropriations are to include \$4,172,696 to pay claims awarded in the fiscal year 1952 and \$3,900,000 to pay claims awarded in the fiscal year 1953 which ended last June 30th.

The supplemental appropriations are now being considered by the Senate Appropriations subcommittee chairmanned by Sen. Homer Ferguson (R., Mich.).

While expressing the hope that the Senate will concur in the House action, Mike Masaoka, Washington JACL representative, declared that

favorable Senate action cannot be taken for granted. He expressed greatest fear that an across-the-board percentage cut might be used as the Senate's formula for reducing appropriations.

Masaoka recalled that last year Sen. Ferguson, who is now the chairman of the subcommittee considering this legislation, led the fight in the appropriations subcommittee and later in the full Committee which eliminated entirely the \$14,800,000 approved by the House for the payment of these same compromised and settled claims.

At the request of the JACL, Sen. Warren G. Magnuson (D., Wash.) led the fight on the Senate floor to restore the full amount approved by the House.

He had to compromise for \$9,000,000 with the understanding that this amount would be increased to take care of all awards made by the Dept. of Justice up to the time of final congressional action on supplemental appropriations.

This amount was ultimately increased to \$12,500,000 and passed by both Houses prior to adjournment even though the government had awarded more than \$15,000,000 by that time.

The Washington representative said that he hoped to avoid a repetition of last year's difficulties. He promised to concentrate his energies on the Senate Appropriations Committee in the hope that this influential body would recommend the full \$8,072,696 to the Senate for approval.

Because some differences are bound to come in the House and Senate versions of the supplemental appropriations, Masaoka declared that a Conference to iron out these differences was inevitable. But, he said, if the Senate agrees with the House figure on evacuation claims, this item would not be up for discussion during the Conference.

DIRKSEN SEEKS AMENDMENTS TO VOID YEN DEPOSIT CLAIMS AGAINST U.S.

Washington

The Senate Judiciary subcommittee investigating the operations of the Office of Alien Property yesterday passed a bill introduced by Sen. Dirksen (R., Ill.) to dispose of some 32,000 claims against assets seized from Japan, Germany and citizens of both nations.

The measure is now up for full Judiciary Committee consideration.

Washington

Opposition by the JACL was announced to a bill introduced by Sen. Everett Dirksen (R., Ill.) to amend the Trading With the Enemy Act.

The Washington office of the JACL said the amendments would, for all practical purposes, relieve the government of all responsibility of claims against the Office of Alien Property for yen deposits made with Japanese banks before World War II.

Sen. Dirksen explained that he introduced his measure after the Judiciary Subcommittee, which he heads investigated the operations of the Office of Alien

Property of the Dept. of Justice.

As interpreted by the Washington JACL Office, the Illinois senator's bill would mean that perhaps 20,000 persons of Japanese ancestry who now have claims pending before the Office of Alien Property for the return of yen debt claims would lose the right to recover from the government and would have to demand repayment from the successor banks in which they made deposits.

Such banks, notably the Yokohama Specie Bank or the Bank of Tokyo, have already expressed a willingness to honor all such demands at the current official exchange rate of 380 to one.

A 32-page brief prepared by Shonan Kimura of Los Angeles was presented this week by Mike Masaoka of the Washington JACL office at the public hearings upon instruction from National JACL President George Inagaki.

Masami Sasaki of Los Angeles, president of the Yen Depositors Ass'n of America, personally requested the JACL to present the special brief.

3,000 NON-QUOTA JAPANESE NIXED FROM D.P. BILL

Washington

Hopes for 3,000 non-quota Japanese immigrants as part of the President's proposal to admit refugees into the United States the next two years were eliminated this week.

The full House Judiciary Committee yesterday voted 17-12 in favor of 240,000 European refugees, but after knocking provisions to admit the Japanese, Arabs and Chinese upon motion of Rep. Emanuel Celler (D., N.Y.), who declared:

"I am certainly sympathetic with the refugees in Asia but that is another problem and must be tackled separately."

The amendment to admit the Asiatics was made by Rep. Francis E. Walter (D., Pa.) last week.

Full House debate on the measure is expected next week.

San Francisco CL head called by Army medics

San Francisco

Dr. Shigeru Richard Horio, M.D., closes his office at the end of this month and heads for duties with the U.S. Medical Corps at Fort Sam Houston on August 4.

Replacing the doctor as head of the San Francisco JACL chapter will be Kei Hori.



The anxiety is over! Miss Kinuko Ito of Tokyo has changed in comfortable cottons after the Miss Universe Beauty Pageant selections were announced. The Japanese model was picked in third place at the Long Beach extravaganza. Holding her own trophy, the other masterpieces went to the winner Christine Martel of France and Myrna Hansen (Miss U.S.) of Illinois. They are now on a three-months contract with Universal-International Studios.

—Y. Randa Photo

CASUALTIES

WOUNDED IN ACTION
Pvt. Tametsu Hashimoto, brother of Jimmie Hashimoto, Vineland, N.J.

Washington Newsletter

★
MIKE MASAOKA

Appropriation Bills

As Congress hopes for a July 31 adjournment, as usual, practically every major piece of legislation except appropriations will be discarded in the last minute rush of congressmen to get home. These so-called money bills are to pay for the "house-keeping" job of the government for the current fiscal 1954 year which began July 1st.

Persons of Japanese ancestry are more interested in the supplemental appropriations measure this year than in the regular administrative funds for the Japanese Claims Section of the Department of Justice, the Immigration and Naturalization Service, and the Office of Alien Property. The supplemental appropriations bill includes more than eight million dollars for the payment of evacuation claims compromised, settled, and awarded by the government in the fiscal years 1952 and 1953.



MASAOKA

All too often people, especially those who benefit from government expenditures, overlook the real significance of these money bills, forgetting that only by taxes can the money be raised to make these payments. The total appropriations authorized by Congress and spent by the government determines whether taxes can be reduced or must be increased.

The traditional last minute consideration of appropriations invites waste, inefficiency, and even "graft". Members of Congress are too rushed to be able to really study the thousands of projects and programs and their multitudinous implications which these money bills pay for. Those who have pet projects to win votes or pay off political debts threaten to "filibuster" the appropriations measure involved unless they are granted what they want.

This "legislative blackmail" method is also used to prevent consideration and votes on certain bills late in the session, and not always by Southern Dixiecrats either, by threatening to "talk to death" any measure and thereby delaying action on the appropriations bills which must be passed before Congress can adjourn.

Every year proposals are advanced to promote economy, efficiency, and more expeditious consideration of these appropriation bills.

This session, Congressmen Dwight L. Rodgers of Florida and Kenneth Keating of New York introduced the two notable "economy" suggestions heard this year on Capitol Hill.

Both were received by considerable enthusiasm among the public and yet neither is conceded a ghost of a chance to secure approval.

Both ideas are simple. Mr. Rodgers, a Democrat, wants to record vote on each appropriations bill and each amendment to such a bill. Mr. Keating, a Republican, wants to give the President the power to veto single items in any appropriations measure. Both devices, claim the congressmen, will result in savings and make for better government.

Mr. Rodgers points out that almost all appropriations bills are passed on some kind of non-record vote. Last year, for instance, Congress appropriated 75 billion dollars in 16 bills. There was only one roll call vote on final passage of all the House and the Senate.

The Florida Democrat feels that the inability of the people to learn how their respective congressmen voted on appropriations bills is "tantamount to a secret ballot". He adds that "a congressman would hesitate to vote to spend the taxpayers' money if he knew that the taxpayers would be informed exactly as to how he voted."

The Rodgers proposal has been before the 81st, the 82nd, and the 83rd Congresses. It has been endorsed by the Legislatures of 40 states. Almost no opposition has been heard, either in or out of Congress. And yet, it has never even cleared a committee.

The objection—seldom voiced—is the fact that congressmen do not want to go on record each time they take a stand on some phase of an appropriation bill. No matter which way they vote, they will offend some group of constituents. Better to keep as much off the record as possible.

The Keating proposal is also an old one. Every President for the last 50 years has wanted the item veto power, the New York liberal says.

Under existing law, the President must approve or veto an entire bill. Some bills contain sections the President may think unwise. But, he must take the whole bill or nothing. This is an aid to two congressional bugaboos: log-rolling and riders. After a number of votes for pet projects are traded, a bill frequently contains non-essential appropriations. Mr. Keating believes that the President should be allowed to lop off the deadwood.

Riders are the unrelated items that are hung on money bills by congressmen who know that they could not get by the President in a separate measure. The Keating proposal would permit the President to veto the riders.

The main objection to his suggestion, which like the Rodgers' bill has almost universal public support, is that it gives the President too much power. Mr. Keating replies that the danger would be outweighed by the benefits—economy and more orderly legislation. Besides, he points out, Congress retains the power to pass any rejected item over the President's veto.

As Congress hurriedly debates billion dollar appropriations bills, it would be well if the people would ponder the changes advocated by the Florida Democrat and New York Republican.

As a matter of fact, from this observer's view both proposed suggestions should be advanced to apply to all major legislation. The people are entitled to know just how their congressional representatives in both Houses vote on every issue of consequence and the President should have the power to veto any item in every bill as he sees fit and proper.

CL urges equal pay scale for Hawaii civil service employees

Washington

Urging equal pay for equal work, the Japanese American Citizens League protested the recent action of the House of Representatives in approving a 20 percent differential for mainland civil service workers employed in Hawaii over that paid to legal residents of the Islands.

On the cabled request of the 442nd Veterans Club of Honolulu and in cooperation with Del. Joseph R. Farrington (R., Hawaii), the Washington JACL Office requested Sen. Homer Ferguson (R., Mich.), chairman of a Senate subcommittee on appropriations, to amend the House-approved appropriations to eliminate the double standard in government salaries.

The House measure provided that the 20 percent pay differential between the salaries paid to civil service workers in Hawaii and on the mainland because of higher living costs in the Territory be changed to apply only to those claiming legal residence in the continental United States. The same discrimination would extend to government employees in all territories and possessions.

Commenting on the injustice, Mike Masaoka, Washington JACL representative, wrote Sen. Ferguson: "This is obviously unfair and pay differential should be either eliminated entirely or all federal employees in Hawaii, whether they legally reside there or not, should be paid on the same basis."

"The House-approved bill

would create the unjust situation," Masaoka said, "in which two workers doing the same kind of work in the same office with the same seniority could receive two different salaries simply because of the legal but, in many cases, not the actual places of residence of the employees. Such a situation would be unhealthy for the morale of all involved and would place federal employment in a ridiculous position."

"If, because of higher living costs," the JACL declared, "it is necessary to pay any wage differential over the amount paid to mainland employees, that same differential should be extended to all federal civil service workers in Hawaii."

The JACL letter concluded by urging that the 20 percent pay differential over mainland levels which has been in practice since the war should be continued for all federal workers in Hawaii.

"Discrimination based upon race, color, creed, and na-

2nd Pacific Coast mayors conference in Seattle

Tokyo

Led by Gov. Seiichiro Yasui of Tokyo, 37 Japanese mayors will leave in mid-August for Seattle to attend the second Japan-American Pacific Coast conference Aug. 19-21.

The first conference was held in Tokyo two years ago. The Japanese delegation will tour major U.S. and Canadian cities after the conference.

tional origin is bad enough but discrimination based upon place of legal residence for purposes of determining salaries and wage scales is more unfair, unjust, and un-American."

Masaoka said that perhaps 10,000 or more, many of them Nisei veterans, would be discriminated against by this House-approved appropriations.

IN HONOR OF

Cpl. Frank K. Kajihara, son of Mr. and Mrs. Sadao Kajihara of Watsonville, was "soldier of the month" in the 99th Anti-Aircraft Artillery Bn. at Detroit. He is a cook in that battalion mess.

Dr. Juro Jay Shintani of Santa Maria, chief resident-physician of dermatology at the Long Beach Veterans Administration Hospital, was offered a fellowship for research in the laboratory of Dr. M. E. Morton, chief of radio-isotopes unit of the VA Hospital and associate professor of biophysics at the UCLA medical school. They are conducting studies in fungus diseases and eczema. Dr. Shintani is a former Washington, D.C., JACLer, while studying at John Hopkins Medical School in Maryland.

Eva Koyama, daughter of Dr. and Mrs. K. Koyama, Portland, was recently chosen the best all-around student in the Univ. of Oregon medical school nursing department graduating class.

Complete text of Sen. Dirksen's statement on proposed amendments to Trading with the Enemy Act; hits yen claims

Washington

The complete text of Sen. Dirksen's statement made in conjunction with his measure introduced last week to amend a portion of the Trading With the Enemy Act is reported in full by the Washington JACL News Service.

This bill, which proposes the amendment of section 34 of the Trading With the Enemy Act, would have the effect of excluding from the provisions, providing a remedy to certain individual claimants against enemy assets seized by the United States, the following categories of debt claims:

(1) Those based on obligations asserted against foreign governments, their political subdivisions, agencies, or instrumentalities, except for such as are entitled to any of the first three priorities specified in subsection 34 (g) (namely, wage and salary claims not to exceed \$600, certain claims in favor of the United States, and claims for services, rents, goods and materials).

(2) Those based on foreign currency obligations.

Testimony taken before subcommittee investigating the Trading With the Enemy Act, of which I am chairman, indicates that these two categories comprise approximately 32,000 of the 42,743 debt claims presently pending with the Office of Alien Property, or about 75 percent of such claims. Hearings by the subcommittee indicate that the ultimate disposition of these claims as hereinbefore set forth under the present law and procedure will require at least 10 additional years.

Elimination of the first category is consistent with the purpose of which section 34 was enacted, namely, the protection of American creditors who may have extended their

credit in reliance upon the assets of the debtor in the United States. These claimants should be protected in their claims through the assurance that the assets seized by this Government will adequately cover the value of such claims.

Recognizing the great majority of claims eliminated by my proposed legislation consist of bond claims asserted against the Governments of Germany and Japan and inasmuch as it has always been the policy of the United States courts to recognize sovereign immunity from suit, it is clear that when these claimants purchased their bonds they did not rely on assets of these foreign governments located within the United States for security of their investments.

Of the 11,000 claims in this category, there are 4,794 debt claims in the face amount of \$159 million filed against the Japanese Government and there is available for their payment before deduction of administrative expenses of the Office of Alien Property only \$1,563,000 with respect to claims filed against German assets in this category. There are 3,443 claims in the face amount of \$670 million filed against assets of only \$1,500,000. Patently these claimants can hope to be paid at best only an infinitesimal fraction of their claims.

The Government of the United States under these circumstances should not be put to the administrative burden and expense of processing such claims and the War Claims Commission charged with the payment to ex-prisoners of war and other claimants under the jurisdiction of the War Claims Act should not be deprived of the revenues which would otherwise be required to be devoted to the purposes eliminated by this bill.

With respect to the second category of claims covered by the proposed amendment, testimony before the subcommittee indicates that there are now pending more than 21,000 debt claims based on obligations expressed in foreign

currencies. Such claims amount to approximately 50 percent of the workload in the debt claims category in the Office of Alien Property.

This category of claims principally as the result of yen certificates of deposits (principally American citizens of Japanese ancestry or Japanese residents of the United States), who purchased for United States dollars certificates of deposit from Japanese branch banks in the United States which provide on their face value for payment in yen in Japan. Moreover, it appears that these certificates may be cashed today at their full yen value in Japan and that a number of depositors have so done.

The United States is not under any moral obligation to permit external enemy assets seized by the United States to be utilized for the payment of claims of persons who not only invested their money in a foreign economy but expressly agreed to be paid in a foreign currency in a foreign country.

This legislation is the first of a series of steps to be taken as a result of investigations conducted by the subcommittee investigating the Office of Alien Property designed to eliminate the functions of that Office as speedily as possible in conjunction with the policy of the President to remove the Government from the United States from private dealings with individuals' private property.

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Joseph Heco: first Issei to be naturalized, back in 1858

By TAMOTSU MURAYAMA
Japan Bureau, The Pacific Citizen

Japanese papers in Tokyo are giving prominence to the naturalization of Issei in America. That the pioneers are abandoning their native birthrights for American citizenship after so many years of waiting is certainly worthy of the finest tribute which can be paid to them.

This is the hour when the Japanese in America can disprove the racist aphorism: Once a "Jap"—always a "Jap."

★

First Citizen . . .

With the naturalization of Issei in progress, the name of Joseph Heco must be remembered and honored as the first Japanese to be sworn as a citizen of the United States. He was proud of his American citizenship until his dying days in Japan.

In his autobiography, "The Narrative of a Japanese," he has noted in the diary for June 7, 1858:

As the day for my departure to Japan came at hand, Mr. Sanders thought it best that I should be naturalized before I left Baltimore. So he took me to the U. S. Court where I applied for and obtained a certificate of naturalization signed by the U. S. District Judge Gill and Mr. Spicer, clerk of court. And thus I became a citizen of the United States of America.

His diary, undoubtedly, has historic importance on the history of Japanese in America.

Prior to his naturalization, he was baptized a Catholic. Of his baptismal ceremony, he noted:

At length he came to, and read out the name of "Joseph." That sounded so pleasant to my ears that I, at once, said, "That name will do for me." After this, the priest and all of us walked up to the front of the altar and here I was christened and baptized with Holy Water and received the above name of Joseph.

Incidentally, his book is the first book written in English by a Japanese.

★

Meets President . . .

He is the only Japanese who shook hands with three presidents: Franklin Pierce, James Buchanan and Abraham Lincoln. Heco's meeting with President Lincoln must have been very dramatic as he wrote as follows:

March 12, 1862—My de-

parture homeward was near, so I thought I would call on friends and officials at Washington and bid them adieu and thank them for their kind attention to me. So I first called on Mr. (William H.) Seward. I said I had come to thank him for the appointment to bid him goodbye.

"Ah!" said he, "so you are ready to go back to your native country. But have you seen our tycoon?"

I said that I had not yet had that pleasure.

Then he said that I must not go away without seeing "Our Great Man." And he asked to wait a little, as he would then take me and introduce me to the President.

In a quarter of an hour or so he said, "Now, Mr. Heco, we will go." So saying we walked out of his office and into the rear garden when he took hold of my arm and walked me across to the President's mansion. As we walked on, he said:

"Today is cabinet meeting-day, but I cannot let you go away without your seeing our great and good man."

★

Long Winded Talker . . .

We entered the President's office and found him seated in an armchair tilted back on its two hind-legs, with his ankles crossed over each on the desk in front of him and his spectacles up on his forehead. He was listening patiently to an Army officer who sat nearby with lots of documents in his hands and lots more on the corner of the desk beside him. As we entered the President glanced at us, and Mr. Seward pointed me to a chair and told me to be seated. He himself went and picked up a newspaper off a table, sat down on a sofa nearby and began to read.

I looked around the room and listened to the officer talking to the President. As far as I could gather from the drift of his flow of words, the man was a ca-

valry colonel who had been suddenly dismissed by his superior officer. He thought this was very unjust and wanted the President to intervene and reinstate him in his post.

Presently the President seemed to wax a trifle impatient at the man's long pleading. And he turned to that officer and said to him:

"Well, sir, I have been listening quite long enough



Midori Sunada of North Fresno reigned as Miss Central California YBA at the Fourth of July CCYBA carnival in Fresno. She is 17, 5 ft. 2 in., and weighs 114 lbs., a June graduate from Central Union High School planning to study business in the fall. She will represent the district in the "Miss Bussei" contest at the Western Young Buddhist League convention in Fresno in March, 1954.

—Bussei Review

to your complaints. And, my dear colonel, I'll tell you what. I think you are the most long-winded talker I ever listened to."

At this the officer jumped up from his seat, gathered up all his documents with trembling fingers, hastily crammed them into his coat pocket, and said:

"Mr. President I am much obliged to you for the compliment you have just paid me. Good morning."

"All right, sir," replied the President, and the colonel dashed out through the door as if he had been shot.

"How do you do, Seward?" he said, and he shook hands with that gentleman.

Mr. Seward then said: "Allow me to introduce my friend, Mr. Heco, a Japanese gentleman."

The President stretched out a huge hand, saying he

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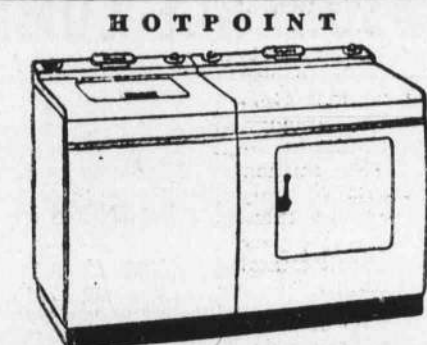
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Springfield Spotlight . . .

Bills of legislative interest to Windy City Nisei signed this past week by Gov. Stratton include (1) an increase of superior court judges in Cook County from 28 to 36, (2) a boost in alderman salaries from \$5,000 to \$8,000 if approved by the voters, (3) increasing old-age benefits to \$75 monthly, (4) a ban of fireworks sales except toy pistol caps, and (5) blighted area development, establishing a five-man conservation board to prevent areas from becoming slums.

The governor vetoed the Larson public housing referendum bill, designed to poll voters in a mile radius of new public housing sites.

Around Chicago . . .

Some autographed books, "American Betrayed" by Morton Grodzins, telling of evacuation and camp life, are available at \$4 per copy at the Midwest Office, 1200 N. Clark St. . . . The Chicago JACLer, said to be the best chapter newspaper, continues to win praise of its readers. Heading the staff are Alma Kurisu and Louise Susuki. Miss Kurisu, 4408 N. Malden St., hails from Central California, and is an active Midwest Buddhist Church member and City-Wider program chairman. Miss Susuki, 4723 S. Kenwood, formerly of Los Angeles, knows the JACL inside out; is chapter publicity chairman and deserves much of the credit. . . . Others on the staff are Harry Mizuno, Mitzi Shio, Jean Kaita, Ruth Nakaya, Sumi Shimizu, Betty Inouye, Grace Konatsu, Toshi Sakamoto, Chiye Tomihiro, Esther Hagiwara and Kiko Konagmitsu.

Personals . . .

Belated graduation notes: Roosevelt College graduated Hiroshi Harry Hasegawa, 6119 S. Greenwood; Hosen Oshita, 3509 S. Sheffield Ave., and Sam S. Ozaki, 4514 S. Oakwood. . . . Basic training at Ft. Lewis, Wash., with the 44th Infantry are Stanley Ohama, 4923 N. Sheridan, and Robert Ide, 4856 N. Winthrop. . . . The Sho & Bob Barber Shop, 4712 S. Lake Park, closes Aug. 3 to 8. Sho Nakata and Bob Takiguchi are CLers, Bob organized the Monterey Peninsula chapter back in '32. . . . Anne and Grace Takiguchi of New York City joined John Takiguchi and Mrs. Lily (Takiguchi) Kanemura, all former Montereyans, for a two-weeks stay in St. Petersburg, Fla. . . . Carol Crowley, 6439 S. Drexel, White Front grocer cashier on E. 63rd and Joan Rochford, 7722 S. Greenwood, Walgreen drug clerk at 63rd & Ellis, are ardent P.C. readers. . . . While proprietor Tsuyoshi Nakamura (ex-Tacoma) of Southside Market, 1215 E. 47th St., was on vacation, a truck smashed one of its plate windows. . . . Chapter Sketch: Tuney Otani, 908 W. Roscoe, dressmaker, active City-Wider, hails from Winters, Calif. . . . Richard Hikawa, 926 W. Argyle, chapter auditor and president of the Cooperative Investors, spent 15-days summer training at Camp Ripley, Minn., with the Illinois National Guards, the 33rd division. He is an officer in the 121st Tank Bn. . . . Chicago Buddhist Church's BSA troop 515 leaves Aug. 3 for Whitehall, Mich., for two weeks. . . . John Y. Yoshino, 415 S. Trumbull, after attending a meeting of the Chicago Industrial Relations Association, reports Nisei employees are highly acceptable. They not only are tops in technical competency, but have made excellent social integration with other employees in after-office-hour affairs.

ASK FOR . . .

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Anonymous letter objects to Chinese Nisei home plans

Watsonville

An anonymous letter objecting to a young Chinese-American couple moving into a new Watsonville subdivision was reported last week by the recipients, Mr. and Mrs. Earl Goon, natives of this city, who declared "we are going to move into the new neighborhood as we would any other—with open minds and open hearts."

The Chinese Nisei were targets of an unsigned note received Wednesday last week.

"We understand you plan to build your home in the Glemar tract in Watsonville," the letter read. "Unfortunately you make yourself very unwelcome in that community by doing so. The above is the opinion of many residents."

The Goons immediately wrote a letter to the Register-Pajaronian and reiterated their intention of moving when their home is completed.

"Hasn't it always been the American way," they asked, "to judge each according to his own merits? Do you know us? There are many, many people in town who know both of us from childhood—who know that we were born, raised and educated right here in Watsonville."

Construction of the new home on California St. between homes at 751 California St. and 207 Martinelli has just started. Grading of the site started the day the couple wrote their letter to the local newspaper. Goon served in combat, was wounded in the European campaign of World War II and is a haberdasher.

Commented the Watsonville Register-Pajaronian in its editorial column July 16:

It wasn't long ago—last year, matter of fact—that people all over the nation were expressing themselves on a situation in South San Francisco. There, a young couple of Chinese ancestry, with spotless personal records, were being "advised" not to move into a new subdivision.

"Ah, no, it can't happen here," said some in more enlightened communities than South San Francisco.

Surely such a thing couldn't happen in Watsonville, where Americans of many ancestries live and work harmoniously together.

Oh, can't it? . . .

Watsonville citizens will perhaps come to the same conclusion that citizens of South San Francisco did: that it takes only a few crackpots to give a community a lasting black eye, to do immeasurable damage to the cause of the United States, to raise an awful fuss about a situation that is unimportant.

The seeds of intolerance are small; they are best crushed before they grow for they thrive on ignorance, lack of understanding, and cowardice.

CHAPTER NEWSLETTERS

JACLer (July), San Mateo JACL, 25 So. Humboldt St., San Mateo, Calif.

JACL Newsletter (June 26), Detroit JACL, 4001 E. Outerdrive, Detroit 34, Mich.

Dr. Roy Nishikawa, national JACL treasurer, spoke to a group of 75 public school supervisors, principals and teachers last Saturday on the history, structure and program of the Japanese American Citizens League at Whittier College as part of the community relations study conducted by the college.

TOYO
Myatake

STUDIO

318 East First Street
Los Angeles 12
MA 6-5681



Judge greets new Issei citizens

San Francisco

West Coast's first mass naturalization exercises last Monday saw 182 Japanese swear allegiance to the United States in the courtroom of U.S. Judge Louis E. Goodman.

The petitioners jammed the courtroom, even occupying the jury box, the lawyers' tables and all spectator seats. Nearly all are San Francisco and San Jose residents.

The tense atmosphere of the courtroom was eased as John O'Shea, chief naturalization examiner here, ended his detailed instructions with the words "omedeto" to the new citizens, who a few minutes later were surprised to hear Judge Goodman greet them with the following words: "Minasan ohayo gazaimasu. Kyowa kinen subekihide arimasu." (Good morning everyone. This is indeed a memorable day for all.)

The judge then said he was told by the examiner that most of them had passed their naturalization tests with higher than average marks and congratulated them.

Kunisaku Mineta of San Jose, one of the applicants and father-in-law of Mike Masaoka, Washington JACL representative, as spokesman for the group told the court:

"With the passing of the years, some of which were uncertain, some stormy, we kept through it all an abiding faith in our adopted land. And today, we are proud to join you as citizens of this noble nation which is still imbued with the ideals which have made it great."

Of the group, 12 were under 50 years of age and had to pass the examinations in English. Among them was Mrs. Masako Minami of Hayward, active as Eden Township JACL's citizenship class chairman.

It was a "dream come true" for 182 Japanese sworn to citizenship last Monday in San Francisco. In the photo are (left to right) U.S. Judge Louis E. Goodman, who conducted the ceremony; K. Kunisaku Mineta, who spoke for the group; John O'Shea, naturalization examiner; Mrs. Kane Mineta, and Haruo Ishimaru, No. Calif. JACL regional director. Kido Photo Studio

San Francisco's 182 Citizens

San Francisco

The complete list of 182 Japanese naturalized here last Monday is as follows:

Aliens under 50 years of age: Masao Segi, Thomas Tomomi Yamana, George Yamamoto, Walter Keisuke Iriki, Takeo Shikamura, Helen Hatsu Shikamura, James Junichi Hikido, Masako Minami (Hayward), Emiko Yokogawa, Dr. Masako Akimoto Baba (Palo Alto), Junsaburo Niki and Takeo Tad Tomita (San Jose).

From San Jose:

Masuo Akizuki, Sukechiro Miyakusu, Harry Maruyama, Tom Tabuchi, Kaoru Ito, Masazo Kifune, Takeno Nakata, Kite Shimada, Kiichi Narimatsu, Masaru Hirose, Kimi Hamamoto, Shigesato Yasuda, Momi Narimatsu, Shizuka Naito, Kotone Sasaki, Suzu Kato, Kane Mineta, Yoshiko Yamada, Mineko Yotsu Iwata, Kimi Okida, Kay Kuisaku Mineta, Tsutaye Koshiyama, Tora Yamaji, Tsumo Kani, Chiyo Shimoguchi, Chokuro Hioki, Kumahiko Kani, Asa Hioki, Jitsuo Yamamoto, Shinko Hotta, Chiseko Handa, Sukezo Handa, Sueno Hashiguchi, Toshiharu Takao, Mie Ogata, Tom Tokujiro Yasui, Frank Torazo Ogata, Tochi Kikuchi, Yoshio Hongo, Fumi Hamasaki, Kayako Imagire, Tsuyohiko Henry Kikuchi, Aki Koga, Henry Denzo Matsukuma, Eiji Yoshiyama, Harry Takazo Nakamura, Yoneko Koga, Yasuki Shinke, Natsu Kimura, Tama Kimura.

Matsu Minoda, Kazue Asatani, Kiyoshi Asatani, Ko Tomikawa, Toyoo Matsumoto, Masako Nakaniishi, Nobuo Takao, Juichi Uyeda, Kazuo Ito, Joe Jisaburo Ban, Shuzo Fukagawa, Yutaka Nakano, Kohei Tokunaga, Suetoshi Iwasaka, Ume Tokunaga, Yae Fukugawa, Junsaburo Nakano, Tomi Kodama, Shosaku Sato, Torataro Oshiba, Sumi Oka, Rikiye Okamoto, Imayo

Ikedo Morita, Waye Inouye, Kiyo Okashima, Kuniye Takeshima, Tazu Ishizaki, Kintaro Mihara, Shimo Antoku, Frank Kinzaemon Yokota, Koume Iso, Tad Hayano, Ryuzo Santo, Toyo Tabase, Yoshie Santo, Shigekichi Kawashima, Ryoichi Takata, Misao Takada, Fukuyo Takata, Yukino Esaki, Matsujiro Hiroshige, Sato Hiroshige, Tom Toshie Kitajima, Hiden Tsunoda, Daikichi Kamachi, Soye Kamachi.

From San Francisco:

Toyoo Matsumoto, Umeyo Kurosawa, Wataru Matsuo, Kiyoshi Hasegawa, Tsuru Kawabata, Shunji Miyamoto, Fumio Okazaki, Taki Shiozaki, Shige Kataoka, Masaki Nakata, Fuku Ishijima, Takuichi Tom Miyata, Fumiko Kakebe, Kiyo Tori, Masayo Mochida, Kiyo Hirano, Sadae Awaya, Hisayo Mitamura, Kimi Matsumoto, Matsunosuke Matsumoto, Fumi Tomizawa, Kyonosuke Shigezumi, Miyo Shigezumi, Tsuyoo Horio, Toyoji Tom Horio, Sakiko Matsueda, Komie Kawaguchi, Susumu Yamasaki, Kazutami Tani, Suma Ouchi.

Matsuko Takahashi, Mitsushige Hosaka, Grace Shigeno Nakano, Samoru Fujiwara, Chiyo Nozawa, Suzu Ashizawa, Chotaro Shimamoto, Yaeno Shimamoto, Yosaku Yoshio, Masae Sakai, Tsuneyo Takei, Saichiro Umeda, Haru Saito, Haruyo Okahara, Namio Iwaki, Hatsu Waki, Rose Suga Honmaru, Tora Omaru, Aki Nana Ota, Yoshino Nao.

Nobu Tomahiro, Umeno Anna Miyamoto, Yei Uchida, Tomokichi Tsuchihira, Gihei George Komiyama, Shizue Uyeno, Satsumi Tanaka, Kyo Ochi, Sachi Shimizu, Iwako Ando.

Kazuichi Soda, Taichiro Hirashima, Suyeno Hatanaka, Fred Hachio Moriguchi, Tomoo Soga, Midori Hideshima, Shichisaburo Hideshima, Toku Sugaya, Seitaro Sugaya, Shizuo Kiuchi, James Yayoshi.

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Four key policies affecting Japanese Americans new basis

BY MIKE MASAOKA

What are the key decisions made by JACL which have most beneficially affected persons of Japanese ancestry in the United States.

This is a question I'm often asked, not only by Nisei but also by many non-Japanese.

Looking back, all the way to the pre-war years, I would say that in my opinion there are four key policy decisions which were made and implemented by JACL that are the cornerstones of our present healthy state of acceptance in these United States.

1. Evacuation.

The first, made at the emergency meeting of the National Council in San Francisco early in the spring of 1942 when no one knew what the future held, was to cooperate with the government in our own evacuation, though protesting the legality of that action as American citizens.

Coming at a time when Japan was winning the war in the Pacific, when it was so essential to have unity among all Americans, this cooperative attitude not only resulted in reciprocity on the part of the government but also in gaining the goodwill and admiration of the overwhelming majority of the American people.

Now that the facts are in, the public generally and most members of Congress appreciate the injustice involved and how difficult and heartrending that cooperation was.

Perhaps, as a matter of good conscience many are, and have gone out of their way to "make-up", as some have put it, for the suffering and losses of evacuation.

Certainly, if there had been no cooperation in that evacuation the resettlement program with the aid of so many churches and people of goodwill would have been impossible.

2. Military Service.

And so also would the making of other policy decisions that followed.

The second was made during the emergency meeting of the National Council in Salt Lake City over Thanksgiving weekend in 1942, with most of the delegates reporting in from the ten relocation centers to which they had been evacuated. This was the decision to demand, as American citizens, the right to fight in the defense of our country.

The delegates knew from bitter experience that the tide of evacuation swept on because, as Nisei, they could not effectively point to a record of loyalty to country that none could dispute.

They felt that the future of Nisei in America could only be assured by the blood of these same Nisei on the battlefields of war against our nation's enemies.

This demand, joined in by thousands from Hawaii, finally resulted in the Army decision to organize the 442nd Central Postal Directory and to use qualified Nisei intelligence troops in the Pacific.

There is no need to labor here the magnificent record which the Nisei GIs made in World War II, or to mention that more than any other single factor in the blood of the Nisei, is responsible for the general goodwill which all persons of Japanese ancestry enjoy in this country today.

3. Resettlement.

At this same emergency meeting, it was also decided that general resettlement outside these prison-like camps in normal communities should be rushed.

Had this not been done, the evacuees would have been retained behind barbed wire enclosures for the duration of the war. And after the war, they probably would have been in such a condition and with broken spirits that they might have remained permanent wards of

the government.

Planned and supervised relocation resulted in Nisei Americans settling in all parts of the Midwest and East, and even the South.

They found employment, many for the first time, in businesses and professions for which they had trained. As some one so aptly put it:

"The Nisei discovered America; Americans discovered the Nisei; and both are mutually happy about their introduction."

By relocating in all sections of the nation, the Japanese are no longer a west coast problem; they are an American problem in the same sense that every American is a responsibility of all other Americans.

4. Equality under Law.

The fourth and last major policy decision was made at the first post-war National JACL Convention which was held in Denver in 1946.

Instead of wasting the goodwill which the Issei and Nisei by their conduct during wartime had created, the delegates decided to utilize it to gain litigative and legislative victories which would insure equality of treatment and opportunity under the law to every person of Japanese ancestry in the United States.

Through the courts, the delegates assembled agreed to test the constitutionality of the alien land law, which had curbed the economic development of the Japanese minority more than any other factor for almost half a century, and other restrictive and discriminatory statutes, including those which affected most American minorities.

The success of the legal fight is seen in the record: the alien land law is unconstitutional; the anti-Japanese fishing law is unconstitutional, the racially restrictive housing covenants are unconstitutional.

But, the delegates recognized that even more fundamental was the need to eliminate persons of the Japanese race from the ineligible to naturalization bar against American citizenship, for this legal phrase was the basis for practically all of the more than 500 discriminatory and persecutory laws directed against

persons of Japanese ancestry. They, therefore, unanimously adopted a resolution calling for naturalization privileges for the alien Issei.

At the same time, they also called for remedial and corrective legislation, such as an evacuation claims law to compensate the evacuees for some of their evacuation losses; and a suspension of deportation statute, which would prevent the arbitrary and automatic deportation of more than 2,000 deserving alien Japanese.

In the short space of six years, JACL was able to achieve all of these legislative goals — and considerably more.

Under the Immigration and Nationality Act of 1952, not only is equality of naturalization realized but also equality in immigration and between the sexes. By the end of the summer, the evacuees will have received more than \$25,000,000 from the government in evacuation claims, with all the so-called larger claims still to be adjudicated.

Treaty merchants, temporary visitors and students, all stranded here by the war, may seek suspension of deportation proceedings and adjustment of status to that of lawfully admitted immigrants for permanent residence.

Contraband articles lost or damaged after being deposited with local and federal officials prior to the evacuation may be compensated; seniority and other rights lost by Nisei civil service workers because of World War II may be regained; these are examples of the public laws enacted by Congress since 1946, not to mention several hundred private bills for the relief of individual persons of Japanese ancestry.

Appraisals.

These, then, are the four major key policy decisions of the JACL, which proved so statesmanlike and correct.

But, without JACL's devoted and unswerving support from its members and from the Issei generally, none of these policy matters could have been implemented into the successful gains they represent.

Thus, any honest appraisal of JACL's record of achievement should be credited to its leadership and the members and supporters who gave of their time, energies, and money that we might find "Security through Unity" and become in that process "Better Americans in a Greater America."

Central California Japan flood relief committee has been formed with the Rev. Joshin Motoyoshi of Fresno named as chairman. Funds to be collected for the Japan Red Cross will continue until Aug. 15.

LETTER OF APPRECIATION TO SALT LAKE CITY EXTENDED

The following is the text of the letter of appreciation to the many friends of Salt Lake City by the National JACL Headquarters upon its move to San Francisco last week:

Dear Friends: We announce with regret the moving of National Headquarters of the Japanese American Citizens League out of Salt Lake City to San Francisco as of July 15.

During the years we have been here, we have enjoyed the relationships we have had with all of you, some of business, some of personal nature, but all of which have justified Salt Lake's pride in being a friendly city.

No one appreciates more what that friendliness has meant than we Americans of Japanese ancestry. Eleven years ago we were forced out of our homes on the West Coast as necessity of wartime hysteria, and JACL National Headquarters found a haven of refuge in Salt Lake City. During these past years Salt Lake City has been the hub

of our activities nation-wide which have restored us from a position of one of the most despised minorities in the history of this country to a place of acceptance and respect as fellow Americans.

Now with the bulk of our people re-established back on the West Coast, it seems proper that our National Headquarters return to its original home.

The relationships we leave here prove again that fair play and equality are not empty phrases so long as each of us participates actively to keep our democracy alive.

The memories of our pleasant associations here in Salt Lake City will help to sustain us as we continue our work "For Better Americans in a Greater America."

CYCLE COMPLETE, FORMER P.C. EDITOR COMMENTS ON RETURN

By LARRY TAJIRI

This edition of the Pacific Citizen marks the "homecoming" of the national headquarters of the Japanese American Citizens League. In the face of imminent mass evacuation, the National JACL and its newspaper, the Pacific Citizen, were moved to Salt Lake City in March, 1942.

The PC has been back on the coast, though in Los Angeles rather than in San Francisco where it was originally published, since last October. This month the cycle will be completed when the National JACL opens its headquarters in San Francisco.

The conviction, that a newspaper's fundamental responsibility is to fulfill the needs of its readers, motivated the wartime changes in format of its newspaper. Now approaching its silver anniversary, was started back in 1930 as the Nikkei Shimin (Japanese American Citizen).

It was published monthly in San Francisco until it was moved for economic reasons to Seattle where it was produced in Jimmy Sakamoto's Japanese American Courier plant for a time before returning once again to the Golden Gate city.

It was a monthly, edited by Evelyn Kirimura, at the time of the outbreak of war in 1941. Several issues were published in 1942 before the decision was made to move the paper to Salt Lake City, along with the JACL's national headquarters.

Because the evacuation decision had forced the suspension of all of the daily and weekly newspapers serving the Japanese American group on the Pacific Coast, the Pacific Citizen changed from monthly to weekly publication in order to serve as a news organ for all of the evacuees, whether or not they were members of the JACL.

The PC was edited as an or-

gan of news and information for the friends of the Nisei on the Coast and in other parts of the country. It helped supply the facts with which these courageous Americans were able to combat the racist campaign which sought to deprive the Nisei of their heritage of citizenship.

Because of the extraordinary conditions resulting from mass evacuation, the PC was edited as a newspaper of general interest for all Japanese Americans and little space was allotted the JACL's own news.

In order to keep its own membership apprised of organizational activities, the JACL Reporter was started as a monthly in 1944. The suspension of the Reporter in 1952 coincided with the decision to move the Pacific Citizen to Los Angeles.

The functions and scope of interest of the PC and the Reporter are now consolidated in the Pacific Citizen which is now being produced weekly by Editor Harry Honda and his staff in Los Angeles.

The return of the National JACL office to San Francisco marks the end of a dramatic decade and a year of service of the JACL from its "temporary" headquarters in Utah.

OUT-OF-TOWN NATIONAL C L OFFICERS AUG. 9 HOMECOMING FETE ATTRACTS

San Francisco

Several out-of-town National JACL officers have indicated their intention to attend the National Homecoming Banquet on August 9 at the local Buddhist church hall.

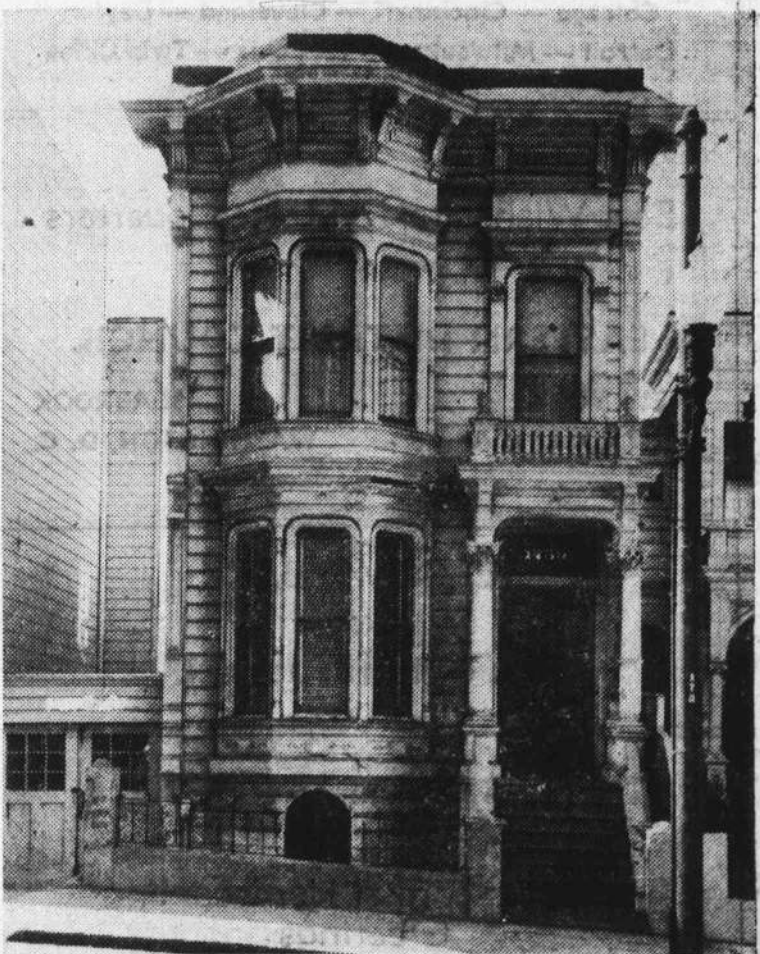
To celebrate the return of National JACL Headquarters to San Francisco at a community-wide affair are the following staff and board members:

George Inagaki, national president; Patrick Okura and Bob Takahashi, vice-presidents; Dr. Roy Nishikawa, national treasurer; Frank Chuman, legal counsel; Ken Dyo, Pacific Southwest District Council

chmn.; Harry Honda, Pacific Citizen editor; and Tats Kushida, Pacific Southwest regional director.

Inagaki pointed out that the "return of National Headquarters to its former home in San Francisco from Salt Lake City is a significant event symbolizing the removal and return of Japanese Americans to the Pacific Coast."

The banquet will be held in conjunction with the third quarterly meeting of the No. Calif.-Western Nevada District Council which the San Francisco chapter is hosting.



New home of National JACL Headquarters with the Northern California regional office situated in the same building on 1759 Sutter St., San Francisco, was "open for business" this past week, marking its return to the Pacific Coast after a 11-years' absence.

The past eleven years: from evacuation to acceptance

Best Wishes
**TULARE
COUNTY
JACL
CHAPTER**

Best Wishes
to National
Headquarters

☆
**FRENCH
CAMP
CHAPTER**

WELCOME
HOME
Headquarters

**PLACER
COUNTY
JACL**

Hi, Nat'l!
Cortez JACL

Eleven years gone by—
O Kairi Nasai

—Berkeley Chapter

BEST WISHES, NATIONAL!

**JACL
MIDWEST DISTRICT COUNCIL**

Chicago — Cincinnati — Cleveland — Dayton
Detroit — Milwaukee — St. Louis — Twin Cities

Best Wishes to JACL Headquarters

EASTERN DISTRICT COUNCIL

NEW YORK SEABROOK
PHILADELPHIA WASHINGTON, D. C.

WELCOME BACK!

☆
FLORIN JACL

**The Pacific Southwest JACL
CREDIT UNION**

extends cordial Homecoming
Greetings
to JACL NATIONAL HEADQUARTERS

Best way to visualize sweep of past 11 years is to review calendar

In the spring of 1942, when National JACL Headquarters was forced to relocate to Salt Lake City, persons of Japanese ancestry were a suspect people being evicted from their homes on the west coast and moved to virtual prison camps in interior wildernesses.

Today, just 11 short years later, National Headquarters is welcomed back to San Francisco in the wake of returned persons of Japanese ancestry who are now accepted as partners in the democratic dream.

Perhaps the best way to visualize the great and historic changes that have taken place during this period of involuntary exile is to summarize year by year the outstanding events affecting persons of Japanese ancestry in the United States that have marked our record as a minority people.

In this way, we better appreciate the real significance of this "Homecoming", as persons of Japanese ancestry and as members of the JACL, for the story of one is the story of the other.

Spring, 1942

Here is the record, beginning with Spring, 1942.

National JACL Council met in emergency session in San Francisco and decided to cooperate with the government in the evacuation program, while protesting the constitutionality of the action.

Decided that National Headquarters should be moved to Salt Lake City and approved a program of attempting to inform the public generally of the loyalty of persons of Japanese ancestry and to try to help make the lives of the evacuees in the camps more livable.

Decided that the Pacific Citizen should be issued on a weekly basis as an informational and public relations project.

JACL representatives attend national conferences of social work, religious, and civil liberties organizations to explain facts of evacuation.

Visited Washington to confer with government and congressional leaders and to urge more humane treatment and justice

for evacuated people.

Dillon S. Myer succeeded Milton S. Eisenhower as director of War Relocation Authority.

WRA adopted first leave policy permitting screened citizen evacuees to accept private employment in the Midwest and East. Later, basic leave policy to include both Issei and Nisei was put into effect.

Western Defense Command announced completion of first phase of evacuation; 110,000 persons of Japanese ancestry removed from military areas into WCCA or WRA camps.

Native Sons of the Golden West sponsored a court test to divest Nisei of their United States citizenship. JACL successfully defended this citizenship.

National JACL Council met in emergency session over Thanksgiving weekend in Salt Lake City, with most delegates from ten relocation centers. Agreed to demand selective service privileges for Nisei (which resulted in the formation of the 442nd Regimental Combat Team and the use of Nisei intelligence troops in the Pacific) and a general resettlement program outside the camps.

1943

First WRA Field Office opened in Chicago to aid in resettlement.

President Roosevelt announced activation of 442nd Combat Team and asked for Nisei volunteers.

National Student Relocation program initiated.

Yasui and Hirabayashi cases, testing constitutionality of curfew and travel restriction imposed by General DeWitt, argued in United States Supreme Court. Court later held that these were valid exercises of military power in wartime.

100th Infantry Battalion from Hawaii reported in action in Salerno, Italy.

Use of Nisei troops in Pacific first disclosed to American public.

Utah enacted alien land law; Arizona Supreme Court invalidated anti-evacuee law; California enacted anti-fishing law and provided for expeditious escheating of property under its alien land law.

1944

Selective Service restored to Nisei.

WRA transferred to Interior Department.

Alien land law defeated in Colorado.

All elements of 442nd except first battalion sent overseas; soon reported in action north of Rome.

Supreme Court ruled evacuation constitutional in Korematsu decision, though holding that detention was illegal in Endo case.

War Department announced revocation of mass exclusion orders.

1945

Nisei and Issei started returning to west coast.

JACL opens San Francisco office.

Navy, Marine Corps, and Air Force announced reversal of traditional ban against Nisei; all services now accept Nisei.

VE Day.
Two hundred fifty-six cases of threats, intimidation, and

violence reported on west coast directed against returning evacuees.

VJ Day.

Civil Rights Defense Union organized under JACL sponsorship to defend Nisei against alien land law persecution.

Western Defense Command revoked all individual exclusion orders and all military restrictions on persons of Japanese ancestry.

Turn to Page 7

Our Best to Headquarters

Greetings from JACL's
Biggest and Best . . .

CHICAGO CHAPTER

1200 N. Clark St., Chicago 10, Ill.

Best Wishes for the
HOMECOMING

**CHICAGO CHAPTER
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JACL Council**

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IN PORTLAND ON NOV. 28-29, 1953

OFFICERS AND MEMBERS OF THE
**Northern California-Western Nevada
District JACL Council**
Welcome JACL Headquarters
—HOME AGAIN—

| | |
|------------------------------------|---------------|
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| Harry Itaya (French Camp) | Vice-Chairman |
| Grace Haratani (Alameda) | Secretary |
| Tom Miyasaga (Salinas Valley) | Treasurer |
| Masuji Fujii (Berkeley) | Board Member |
| Florence Dobashi (San Francisco) | Board Member |
| Fred Hoshiyama (San Francisco) | Board Member |
| Ginji Mizutani (Sacramento) | Board Member |
| George Nishita (San Benito County) | Board Member |
| Tom Yego (Placer County) | Board Member |

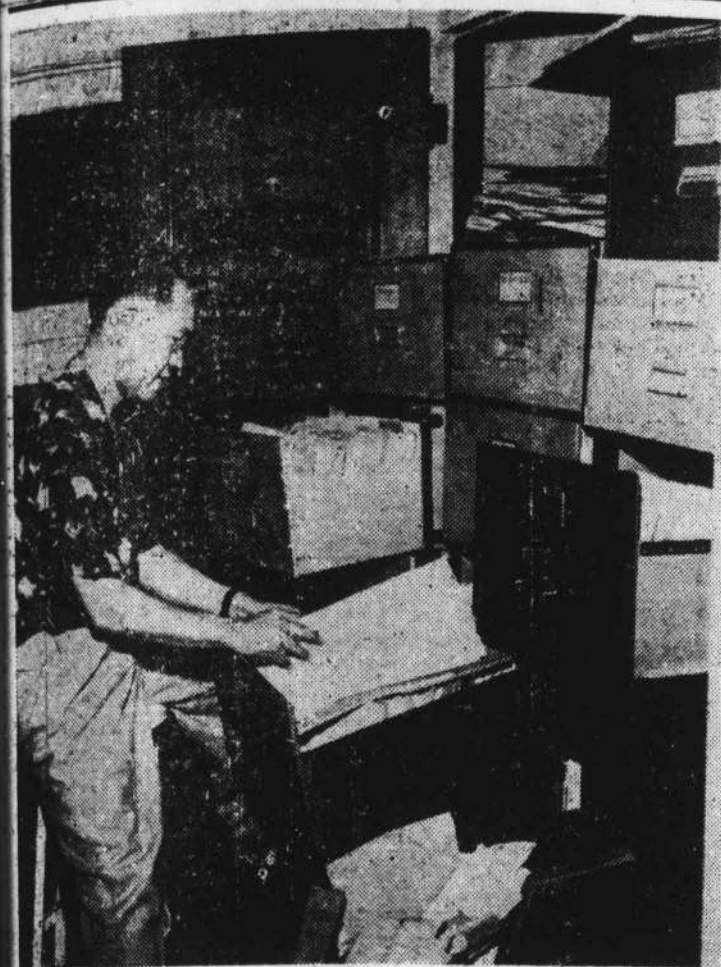
GREETINGS

☆
SNAKE RIVER CHAPTER

Greetings JACLers!
— Best Wishes, Headquarters —
ALBUQUERQUE CHAPTER

Best Wishes To
National JACL Headquarters
PARLIER CHAPTER

THE ARIZONA JACL
extends
Best Wishes to Nat'l Headquarters



For the past several months, the tedious process of purging the storage files of National Headquarters in the Beason Bldg., Salt Lake City, figured as one of the major jobs of National Director Mas Satow, is seen working one one of the 20 cases containing correspondence and material accumulated the past 10 years. Other than the files, there were 70 other carton boxes which were moved to San Francisco.

prior to evacuation.
Oregon Court, declared its alien land law unconstitutional. Congressman Walter introduced special resolution providing naturalization for all resident aliens regardless of race. House unanimously approved it and sent it to the Senate.
Senator Russell objected to Walter Resolution on Senate Calendar.
Congress approved first appropriations for evacuation claims program.
First evacuation claims of \$303.36, paid to Los Angeles Issei.

1950

Los Angeles Superior Court Judge Thurmond Clarke ruled California alien land law unconstitutional, first California jurist to so hold.

More than 25,000 claims totaling \$135,000,000 filed with Attorney General under evacuation claims law.

American Bowling Congress rescinded all-white rule for bowling.

Senate approved amended Walter Resolution limited to Issei naturalization.

Fighting in Korea started.
Senate-House Conference on Walter Resolution added security riders. Both Houses passed amended version unanimously; President vetoed bill. House overrode veto; Senate failed to act before adjournment.

National JACL Convention held in Chicago.

New Walter Resolution unanimously passed by House in "lame duck" session. Senate failed to act.

1951

Senator McCarran and Congressman Walter introduced omnibus immigration and naturalization bills, including JACL endorsed provisions.

JACL's proposed compromise settlement of evacuation claims passed by Congress and signed by President.

MGM's "Go For Broke" released for public distribution; greatest public relations good in history reaped for persons of Japanese ancestry.

Armed Forces recognized Buddhism as "major" religion.

California State Legislature approved three laws beneficial to persons of Japanese ancestry—return of money from escheated land, reinstatement of liquor licenses held prior to evacuation, and lowering fees for sport fishing for Issei.

Treaty of Peace with Japan signed in San Francisco.

JACL requested Attorney General to eliminate names of pre-war Japanese organizations from list of proscribed organizations.

1952

United States Senate ratified Japanese Peace Treaty.

California Supreme Court invalidated alien land law.

House passed Walter Omnibus Immigration and Naturalization Bill. Senate passed McCarran version. Following conference, both Houses approved bill and sent it to President, who vetoed it.

WELCOME!

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House overrode veto 278 to 113. Senate overrode veto 57 to 26. Walter-McCarran Bill became Immigration and Nationality Act of 1952.

Congress appropriated \$13,500,000 for the payment of compensated evacuation claims.

Congress passed law to restore seniority and other rights to Nisei civil service workers who suffered from loss of benefits during World War II.

National JACL Homecoming Convention held in San Francisco.

American Newspaper Guild requested newspapers to stop using word "Jap" in headlines and stories.

TV stations urged not to show films with misleading information about Japanese Americans.

JACL announced establishment of an Endowment Fund with a million dollar goal.

Nisei athletes won at the Olympics.

Pacific Citizen moved to Los Angeles.

Dwight D. Eisenhower elected President.

Walter-McCarran Act became effective.

1953

First Issei in American history is naturalized as a citizen.

First quota immigrant since 1924 arrived from Japan.

First non-quota immigrant in history arrived from Japan.

Washington JACL Office reduced in staff and operations.

National JACL Headquarters moved back to San Francisco.

This, in brief, is the history of the 11 years between the removal of National Headquarters and its return. It is a story of the "comeback" of a people, and of an organization. It is an epic in which all persons of Japanese ancestry can be proud, and JACL members most of all. But, with the "Homecoming" of National Headquarters, JACL must look forward, and not back.

The Citizens League must continue to lead persons of Japanese ancestry in the United States with the same unselfish devotion, courage, and vision that it has demonstrated during the past 11 years to the end that the ex-

The San Benito County JACL float won first place during the San Juan Bautista "Mission Fiesta" celebration June 28. "Key to Peace" was the float theme.

Welcome Home, Headquarters!
SANTA MARIA VALLEY
JACL Chapter

Welcome Home, Headquarters!
The San Benito County J A C L

Welcome Back to Northern California
UNITED CITIZENS LEAGUE
Of Santa Clara County

With Best Wishes
West Los Angeles JACL Chapter

Welcome Home
to
California

East Los Angeles
JACL

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Third Largest in the Nation

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sends
greetings

Greetings
Downtown L.A.
JACL

Hi! Welcome
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JACL

Welcome Nat'l
Orange County
J A C L

Glad You're Back
Santa Barbara
J A C L

WELCOME
Gardena Valley
Chapter

Cleveland JACL
sends
Best Wishes

Welcome Home
to the
Bay Area

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J A C L

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Chapter

gress to suspend deportation proceedings, to provide evacuation claims, and to extend naturalization privileges to alien Japanese.

JACL Anti-Discrimination Committee incorporated in Utah.

442nd Combat Team returned from Europe; decorated in Washington by President Truman; inactivated in Honolulu, Hawaii.

Proposition 15 to validate certain alien land law amendments defeated in California 1,143,780 to 797,067.

1947

JACL ADC opened Washington Office.

Utah repealed alien land law. California Supreme Court upheld alien land law; also its anti-alien fishing ban.

First post-war public bill benefitting persons of Japanese ancestry passed by Congress and signed by President. Soldier brides law authorizing wives of United States servicemen to enter United States for permanent residence first breach in Japanese Exclusion Act of 1924.

1948

United States Supreme Court reversed California Supreme Court in Oyama alien land law case and upheld citizen rights; ruled unconstitutional California's commercial fishing ban on alien Japanese and nullified restrictive covenants in housing.

Congress unanimously approved and President signed two JACL sponsored laws, suspension of deportation for deserting alien Japanese and evacuation claims.

National JACL Convention held in Salt Lake City.

1949

House passed and sent to Senate Judd Bill providing for equality in naturalization and immigration.

Congress approved and President signed contraband claims law to compensate for damages to property deposited with local and federal peace officers

★ **THE SAN FRANCISCO CHAPTER OF THE JACL extends a warm welcome and 'Homecoming' Greetings to National JACL Headquarters.**

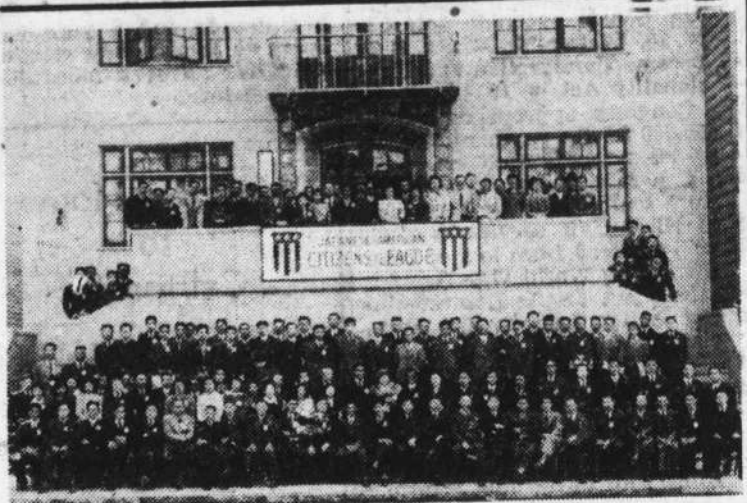
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More than 11 years ago, the special National JACL Council meeting was held in San Francisco, Mar. 8-10, 1942, at Kinmon Gakuen, 2031 Bush St., which served as National Headquarters in the immediate pre-evacuation days.

Japanese males outnumber females in California, latest census discloses

Los Angeles
Census figures on the Japanese population here are still limited, according to the JACL regional office.

As of April, 1950, there were 84,956 persons of Japanese ancestry residing in the state of California or 8,761 less than in 1940. This total is broken down into the following:

| Calif.: 1950 | Rural | Urban | Non-farm | Farm |
|--------------|--------|-------|----------|------|
| Male | 30,954 | 4,681 | 9,998 | |
| Female | 28,288 | 3,381 | 7,654 | |

The males outnumber the females by 6,310 in California. In Los Angeles County there

are 19,411 males as compared to 17,350 females, for a total of 36,761. In Los Angeles proper, of a 25,502 total, 13,436 are male and 12,066 female.

Next largest city is San Francisco with 2,729 males, 2,850 females—5,579; followed by Sacramento with a total of 2,884; Long Beach 1,685; Oakland 1,250; Pasadena 1,452; Berkeley 1,163 and San Diego 1,026.

There are no Japanese residents in Alpine, El Dorado, Inyo, Lake, Mono, Sierra and Tuolumne counties, less than ten each in nine counties and less than 25 in seven others.

The Chinese have a different distribution with 24,813 in San Francisco as compared to only 8,067 Chinese in Los Angeles, the total for the state at 58,324 with 1,122 on rural farms, 2,245 on rural non-farms and 54,957 in urban areas.

Greetings
Cincinnati
Chapter

Welcome Home!
Selma JACL

Welcome!
Sanger Chapter

Homecoming
Yellowstone
Chapter

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WEST LOS ANGELES

Mr. and Mrs. WILLIE FUNAKOSHI

Welcome Home to California

SALINAS VALLEY JACL CHAPTER

Murayama -

From Page 3

was glad to meet one coming from a far-off place as Japan. He shook hands with me very cordially, and then he made a great many inquiries about the position in affairs in our country.

While we were talking, the Secretary of the Treasury (Mr. Salmon Chase) came in and then the Secretary of the Navy (Mr. Gideon Welles). So I made move to take my leave by thanking the President for the appointment. I bade all of them goodbye and received their good wishes and came away.

The President was tall, lean, with large hands, darkish hair streaked with gray, slight side-whiskers and clean shaven about the

mouth. He was dressed in a black frock coat. It was said that he was a most sincere and kind person, greatly beloved by all those who came in contact with him, and more especially by his party and his friends.

On June 28, 1864, Heco reports another historical "first" in his career as follows:

In the course of this month, I began the publication of the Kaigai Shim-bun, a Japanese newspaper printed with wooden type and containing a summary of foreign news. This was the first newspaper ever printed and published in the Japanese language. It

continued to be issued from this date until I left for Nagasaki—a period of about two years.

Since his introduction of journalism into Japan, it became one of the most newspaper-reading nations in the world with some newspapers publishing over a million copies daily. For the last 90 years, Mr. Heco has been almost forgotten. His glorious life is partially known.

It may be some Nisei reader, an expert in historical research, or a keen student of Japanese history in America, can revitalize the life of Mr. Heco in view of the changing aspects of Japanese American relationships.

Perry grave

New York

Perry Centennial observances were held July 14 at the Church of St. Mark's-in-the-Bouwerie, 10th St. and Second Ave., where Commodore Matthew C. Perry is buried. Japanese officials, led by Ambassador Renzo Sawada, permanent observer for Japan at the United Nations, placed a wreath on the grave.

Welcome Back
to
California

CENTRAL
CALIFORNIA
DISTRICT COUNCIL

Best Wishes
Montana JACL
Chapter

Greetings
Sequoia Chapter

Best Wishes—
Reedley JACL
Chapter

Best Wishes
Mary Minamoto
Portland JACL

GREETINGS AND BEST WISHES
TO JACL HEADQUARTERS
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extends best wishes to
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Greetings and Best Wishes

BOISE VALLEY JACL

— Welcome Home —
ALAMEDA CHAPTER

BEST WISHES
TO NATIONAL JACL HEADQUARTERS
on your
HOMECOMING

From the Issei and Nisei Members of
THE SACRAMENTO JACL
CHAPTER

FRED S. KAI

A Lift to Fitchberg

KENJI SWORE softly to himself as he slowly trudged the state highway leading to Fitchburg, Virginia. His suitcase felt like a lead weight on his weary arm and switch-gears no longer proved useful to either one. "Damn," he thought, "All the schools in New York City, and I had to choose one in the southern sticks." But it was at times like this—trying to get home, short of cash, only a few cars on the highway, and not one heeding his stretched thumb—that Kenji really complained. Otherwise he liked Boynton College, tucked away in the southeast corner of North Carolina, fine. His folks in Manhattan were expecting him back for the Spring recess and had written that they would send him the train fare, but Kenji had replied that they needn't bother; he could hitchhike back just as well. He knew that the money could be put to better use at home, and he had hitched rides back before.

But now as Kenji, stood weary and tired, waving his thumb before the oncoming truck and knowing that it wasn't going to stop, he wished he hadn't been so self-sacrificing. The car swished past him, and he muttered grimly: "Back seat empty, too." The man hung low over a clump of off-pine trees. Kenji felt an uncomfortable damp spot on the small of his back where perspiration had soaked through his shirt. He picked up his grip again, flung his sport coat over his shoulder and lumbered on. If the "thumb" game wouldn't work, maybe a bit of psychology would. Hearing a car approaching in back of him,

Kenji instantly bowed his head, slumped his shoulders, and slackened his pace to a mere shuffle. The car sped past him and he watched it diminish with an increasing sense of despair.

His shadow was lengthening by the minute and he knew that it would shortly be sundown. Placing his grip on the ground, Kenji set down on it to think out his unhappy situation. He took out his wallet and carefully counted the few bills inside.

"I could catch a bus to Roanoke and try again from there in the morning."

The problem was in getting to Fitchburg, a few miles ahead, and Kenji felt more depressed and tired than ever as he foresaw a long evening walk to that town.

THE SUN VANISHED below the pine trees. Another car was approaching, but Kenji hardly felt the energy to rise from his uncomfortable but relaxing seat. He remained sitting until the car was only a few yards away then rose quickly with thumb outstretched and jerking. On seeing that the two occupants of the car were both women, he dropped his arm and reached down for his grip. "The hell with it," he said impatiently, "I'll just walk toward Fitchburg until I keel over. It's a waste of time flipping the thumb today." Lifting the grip, Kenji happened to meet the curious stare of the person sitting next to the driver as the car went by. "She's Oriental!" he uttered aloud, almost dropping the suitcase.

As if in response, the car suddenly slowed down and came to a stop. Kenji stared transfixed as he saw the door

open and the woman lean forth and glance back at him. He instantly hurried toward the car, slightly bewildered. Now close by, Kenji saw that she was quite young and rather pretty, but her oriental features seemed strange and out of place on a highway leading to Fitchburg.

"Are you maybe—Japanese?" she asked as Kenji halted before her. Kenji detected an accent, not southern, in her few words.

"Yes, I am," he said. The girl turned her head toward the driver and nodded slightly. Kenji followed her glance and saw that the other occupant was a middle-aged white woman.

"Well, get in the car, son, get in—" the white woman said, smiling and observing him with friendly eyes. "Just place your grip on the floor back there and make yourself comfortable. Where're you headed for?"

"I'm trying to get to Fitchburg right now," Kenji replied, closing the door and settling back. "But as far as you're going toward that town would help me a lot." A pleasant sensation flooded through his tired body as he relaxed comfortably on the seat.

"Well, we're going beyond Fitchburg so we can take you right into town," the woman said, shifting gears. "Seems like you didn't have much luck in getting rides today."

"I'm afraid not. I'll never reach New York at this rate."

"Are you a college student?"

"Yes, I am. I'm attending Boynton down in N.C." He glanced at the girl who was sitting quietly, her gaze fixed on the road ahead.

"That's fine," the woman said. "You see, the reason we stopped for you is because Reiko here saw you and was sure you were Japanese. There aren't any other Japanese around here and so it was a surprise for both of us to see you hitchhiking there." She paused a moment, then added: "Reiko is my daughter-in-law and came over from Japan about two years ago. My son married her when he was in the army over there."

Reiko was still sitting quietly, staring before her. Curiosity about the girl—a Japanese war bride in the Middle South—suddenly welled strongly within Kenji.

The mother-in-law becoming aware of Reiko's reticence, nodded toward her and said half-teasingly, yet affectionately: "Well, Reiko, aren't you going to say anything to the young man? Here's your chance to speak Japanese again. I'm sure he speaks it—" "Oh, I'm afraid I don't speak it very well," Kenji said quickly. But he knew that he could manage a conversation and he hoped she would speak to him in Japanese.

"Now, don't be modest," the woman said to Kenji. Then in a coaxing voice: "Go ahead, Reiko, don't be shy, and don't think you'd be impolite because I wouldn't understand. I'd enjoy hearing how the language sounds."

KENJI SAW THE profile of the girl's cheek swell in a

THE MAILBOX

Publicity Agents

Editor: . . . Being the historian (and reporter) of my chapter has made me realize what an important part publicity plays in creating unity and pride in one's organization. As you said in your column, the publicity agent plays such an important role yet is given the least consideration when being selected. And I need not tell you how local news affects the circulation in a particular area. Perhaps, Mr. Honda, you can point out the advantages of selecting a good publicity agent via a letter to all chapters before nominations for new officers begin.

KAY MIYAYA
Highland Park, Mich.

PACIFIC CITIZEN'S

Literary Experimental

smile as she glanced at her mother-in-law. Then she turned around partly in her seat and looked back at Kenji, an embarrassed smile on her face. "Are you Nisei?" she asked quietly in Japanese.

"Yes," Kenji said, "I was born on the West Coast and came out here with my family after the war. We live in New York." She asked him other questions about his life in general, and Kenji replied as well as he could.

"How do you like it in this country—down South?" he finally asked.

Reiko paused a moment and glanced outside. The twilight dusk was gathering into evening, and the countryside they were passing through was blotted in shadows. "That is hard to say," she said slowly. Her face turned toward Kenji and he saw that she was no longer smiling. "I knew hardly any English when I first arrived here and that was my most difficult period. My husband tried his best to teach me, although he knew about as much Japanese as I knew English. A school teacher offered to help, but I soon found that she was merely curious about me so I stopped seeing her. But I gradually learned and that made things a little easier. Everyone has been kind to me here, but at times I miss Japan very much. I sometimes envy the wives of soldiers who have settled down where there are other Japanese living."

"I understand your feelings," Kenji said, in a subdued voice.

"I'm waiting now for my first child to be born in a few months," she said quietly, looking away. "I'm very glad, but sometimes I feel afraid for the child—a feeling I can't explain."

Kenji stared down at the floor, searching for the words in Japanese that would express what he wanted to say. She was younger than himself, he could see that, hardly twenty, surely not much older. He felt a keen sympathy for her and sensed how alone and isolated she must often feel.

"I understand your feelings," Kenji said again, the only

consoling words he could manage. He leaned forward. "But there's no need to feel afraid for your child, is there? He'll grow up just like any other child."

"Yes, I suppose that's right," she said, and turned to face the front again.

Kenji hoped she would say more, but she remained silent. He saw that they were entering Fitchburg and regretted that the ride was almost over.

"Do you want me to drop you off at the bus station?" the lady asked, breaking her dutiful silence for the first time. Kenji replied that that would be fine, and she continued: "I knew you were just playing 'possum when you said you could hardly speak Japanese. Why I thought you spoke fine even though I couldn't understand you—" She laughed. "Didn't he speak it well, Reiko?"

"He is very good," the girl said, turning her face around and smiling. "Thank you for talking with me. It was nice to talk Japanese again."

"Oh, that's all right," Kenji said, slightly embarrassed. "I was glad to. It was good practice for me."

The car slowed down at the curb in front of the station. Kenji climbed out and reached back for his suitcase on the floor. Reiko was watching him and he caught her eyes and smiled quickly. She smiled back and nodded almost imperceptibly.

"Well, thanks a lot for the ride. I certainly appreciate it," he said, glancing at the mother-in-law.

"You're welcome, son, have a nice time at home," she replied.

"Thank you." He turned to Reiko. "Goodbye, take care of yourself."

"Yes, thank you. Goodbye," she said softly.

Kenji turned away and stepped onto the sidewalk. He heard the car move off and glancing over his shoulder he saw Reiko looking back at him. He waved and she responded with a slight movement of her hand. The car turned a corner, and Kenji walked slowly into the waiting room.

Scene from Golden Gate

HARUO ISHIMARU

HOMECOMING

have seen these small brown men, stooped in the burning fields of the San Joaquin Valley, coaxing tender seeds into life. ("Only a little longer, Mama-san, and then we'll go back home, home to the green valleys of Japan.")

and I have seen these toilers bearing their children, one by one, in a foreign land.

("Oh, but he's a cunning one, Mama-san! We'll name him George after the first great president of our new country.")

and I have watched their faces glow with pride as their children grew: George and Rose, Calvin and Mary.

("Mama-san, that was Mary's teacher; she said Mary is her best student.")

sometimes I have watched their eyes cloud with misunderstanding and anxiety.

("But Ma, wise up, this is a different generation——!")

but more, I have seen their eyes dim with pride.

("Ah, Mama-san, see how handsome our George looks among all those graduates! Yes, he will be a great doctor.")

saw more tears as these patient folk bade goodbye to their friends and homes of almost half a century and turn their faces westward to relocation camps.

("But Mama-san, the President said we must sacrifice for our country.")

saw them hide a furtive tear as they proudly waved goodbye to their eldest son, handsome in his new uniform, and as they turned back once more behind the barbed wire fence.

("We must pray every night, Mama-san, for George and for our country.")

swept with them when they took down the little flag with the blue star and put in its place the new flag with the shining gold star.

("Ah, Mama-san, he was so young——.")

and then I saw them returning again home, home to the sun-drenched valley of California to pick up the broken threads of their life.

("We're home, Mama-san! How warm the sun is! And they say maybe we can become American citizens someday, too, just like our son George.")

and I have seen these small brown men, stooped in the burning fields of the San Joaquin Valley, coaxing the tender seeds into life.

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N.Y. netters host to Toronto

New York

The New York Nisei Tennis Club is host to the Toronto Tennis Club on the first weekend of August when a welcome dance on Aug. 1 precedes the rugged schedule of Sunday afternoon at the Fleet Tennis and Swim Club in the Bronx.

On schedule are nine men's singles, four men's doubles, four women's singles and two women's doubles, starting at 3 p.m.

The local membership, some 50 strong, will be headed by Wally Wau, former Michigan State College ace, and Ken Shimizu, letterman of Springfield College, New York.

The Morita sisters, Betty and Mary, formerly of San Francisco, lead in the women's divisions.

The welcome party will be held at Manhattan Tower Hotel's Grand ballroom, to which the public is invited.

Last year, the Toronto club sponsored a three-way tournament with New York and Cleveland groups invited.

N.Y. Giants ok'd to tour Orient

Cincinnati

The major leagues voted unanimously to permit the New York Giants to make a post-season barnstorming tour of the Orient with a Japanese all-star team.

The National League first gave its unanimous consent to the Giants to make the trip. The proposal also met approval of the American League.

The tour is tentatively scheduled to begin Oct. 8. The Giants will play 12 games in Japan and plan to play two in Honolulu and one in Manila.

'Little League' baseballers tangle in Fowler diamonds

Fowler

The "Little League" baseball team of the Fowler Chamber of Commerce, coached by Tom Shirakawa, is currently leading the league. On the squad are Frank Hashimoto, Shigeru Tokubo, pitchers; Howard Horii, 3b; and Tosh Tamura, cf.

On the American Legion team are Ronald Mayebo, cf, and Takeshi Tokubo, 2b; and Hiro Komaki plays outfield for Johnny's Market.

Dr. Kenichi Watanabe, USAF physicist, recently spoke on "Probing the Atmosphere with Rockets" at an open meeting of the Univ. of Hawaii chapter of Sigma Xi.

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KONO TO COMPETE IN STOCKHOLM WEIGHT MEET

Sacramento

Tommy Kono of Sacramento departs for Europe on Aug. 17 to compete in the Stockholm weightlifting event beginning Aug. 28.

Gaining weight since his Olympic triumphs, Kono tips the scales at 175 and has toted 915-lbs. in the middleweight division.

See record signup for Nisei Week golf open

Los Angeles

Four flights of 18-hole medal play in the Nisei Week Open should attract a capacity 140 Southlanders and a group of out-of-towners on Aug. 23 at the Fox Hills and Baldwin Hills Country Clubs.

Entries should be submitted by Aug. 10 to the Nisei Week Committee office, 210 S. San Pedro St., together with \$6 which includes green fees, luncheon and the hole-in-one contest.

Trophies go to the first and second place men and low gross of each flight while merchandise awards down to the tenth place are to be distributed.

Special emphasis was placed on the fact that the tournament is open. Unattached competitors should turn in the last 10 scores with their name and address. Club-affiliated entrants should submit their handicaps.

Eastbay keglers slate invitational Aug. 15-16

Albany

Twenty-four men's team are scheduled to roll in the Eastbay Invitational Tournament Aug. 15-16 at Albany Bowl here. Competition in singles and doubles will be held in conjunction with the women's tournament on Saturday, Aug. 15.

Mo Katow and Nobu Asami are tourney co-chairmen. Deadline entry is July 31.

Baseball

At Denver, July 19: Lowry Students 13, Denver Nisei 6.
At Sacramento, July 19: Florin A.C. 17, Mayhew A.C. 6.
At San Jose, July 19 (twin bill): San Jose Zebras 9, Eastbay A.C. 2; Les Vogel Chevrolet 13, San Jose Zebras 10.
At Los Angeles, July 19: Carmelita Provisions 9, Nisei Trading 6.
At Long Beach, July 19: Harbor Skippers 4, East L.A. Merchants 1.
At Seattle, July 12: Savoy 6 - 4; Everett 5 - 1 (Doubleheader).
At Lodi, July 12: South Sacramento 9, Lodi A.C. 5.

SPORTSCOPE

Eddie Lopat's all-star baseball team of 15 players will begin their tour of the Orient in October. The New York Yankee catcher's plan to play 12 games in Japan and nine in Hawaii was recently approved by Baseball Commissioner Ford Frick's office.

Tuning up for two big meets in Japan next month, Ford Konno stroked to a 4m. 48.3s. victory in the 400-meter freestyle July 11 at Waikiki Natatorium.

Equivalent to a perfect game of 300 in bowling or a hole-in-one in golf is a "half a century" in salmon fishing—a 50 lb. fish. Frank Takahashi of Seattle joined the fishermen's elite with a 56-lb. King salmon out of Neah Bay.

Boxing

At Tokyo, July 16: Yoshio Shirai, 112, TKO'd Vic Herman (Scotland), 112, 10th round.



50,000 scouts homebound after hectic Jamboree

Newport Beach

More than 45,000 camping in "dust bowl", site of the third national Boy Scout Jamboree, this past week struck their tents and are heading for home today.

The task of moving out will take four days, according to camp officials. The Japanese Boy Scouts will continue to stay in the Southland for several more days before going north to Fresno, San Francisco and Seattle.

So many visitors and other Scouts have made such pressing demands of Hawaiian Jamboree scouts over the past week-end, their camping ground atop one of the rolling hills of Irvine Ranch was ordered closed for a day to give the lads a chance to catch up on rest.

Of the 88 scouts and leaders from the Islands, 53 are of Japanese ancestry. They are scheduled to return by Pan American Airways Monday night.

Among the leaders were: Henry Nakata, Honolulu; Charles Tanaka, Ewa; John Uyeno, Lihue; Masuto Miyamoto, Hawaii; Walter Kishiba, Wailuku; Hirao Oyama and Kazuyuki Nakao, Lanai City.

Koyasan's Troop 379 drum and bugle corps and several Nisei scouts from the Hawaiian Islands were included in the special one-hour coast-to-coast television coverage of the third National Boy Scouts Jamboree at Irvine Ranch last Saturday.

The Rev. Kenryo Kumata of Los Angeles Nishi Hongwanji conducted Buddhist services in English last Sunday at Jamboree City, site of the National Boy Scout jamboree at Newport Beach. It was the first time in the history of the jamboree that such rites were held.

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There're probably no more chopsticks left in the Los Angeles importing warehouses as a result of the unexpected demand for Jamboree City scouts for these "premium" items at swap meets scattered over the 3,000 acre Irvine Ranch near Newport Beach. The scouts of Koyasan's Troop 379 introduced the yellow-tipped sticks and word that they were available in Section XII spread like wildfire. (Left to right) Scouts Mas Arima, Gerald Ozawa and Toshio Watanabe of Jamboree Troop 14 showing Clyde Smithson and Bert Sheffield of Jamboree Troop 22, all of Los Angeles, the trick of using chopsticks after swap.

—George Waki

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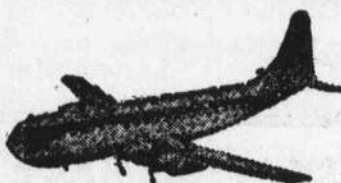
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Los Angeles Newsletter

HENRY MORI

For better or for worse, the annual Nisei Week Festival will go on come Aug. 15-23. Many are afraid that it will be one of the most "watered-down" affairs of the traditional extravaganza. Some say they are wrong. Community bigwigs who are working the \$10,000 show to realize that public opinion is always best when it is around in L.A. is a study on committee decisions which are most hazy. Only three weeks is any indication of what will take place, then some of the sleepless before the final curtain goes down on the 1953 fiasco. For the first time in the history of the festival, there will be no Ondo parading. First and San Pedro is a result of the city's refusal to grant a street parade for the Nisei Week Committee. This turn of events made merchants on First Street unhappy since they are fighting the bill for the little program. The abbreviated parade will be held on Second St., starting at Central Ave., and proceeding to Weller St., where it will disband. Public relations work, through fault of anyone, (it says), has been poorly managed. The local vernaculars are chuck full of Festival about this time last year, items are skimpy and lackluster this year. We have been informed that the arrangement, the tea party, and the talent revue will be at Koyasan. On other items of Festival interest, we are reluctant to advise our out-of-town vacationers since we don't know. As we've said before, we have a Nisei Week celebration here, Aug. 15-23. And it may turn out surprisingly. I have my fingers crossed.

Signs of a queen contest of vigor appear in evidence this week with the fifth candidate signed up. Hoku, 22, formerly of Lake City, and Lily Tanaka, formerly of Tucson, were named by the committee. The coronation ball Aug. 16 at the Hollywood Paladium with Marie's orchestra is for certain success.

Nisei financial mogul, Taul Kado, of Gardena who changed the name of pre-war Tomjo Bldg. to just Taul, is set on getting another place in L.A. Tokyo.

Watanabe, who operates a Nisei-staffed "service" gas stations, will sink something like \$350,000 for a new building to be used as medical offices on the second floor while the street floor is used for stores.

Where there is life, there is an old adage. Buichi Watanabe, at the age of 90, has secured American citizenship through naturalization. A few people live to be 90. Watanabe, the McCarran Act was a God-send since he wanted to be on equal with his children.

NOTICES

PERSONAL
Knowing whereabouts of a person should write the name, care of the JACL office, 254 E. 1st St., L.A. 5, California, formerly at 2127 S. San Diego, Calif.

FARM LANDS

20-acre vegetable land in Coachella Valley. Very productive. Ample irrigation water. House, run by electricity. Cash offer basis. Welcome to inquire J. A. S. P. 1000 Mecca, Calif. or Westernfield, 1st Nat'l Bank, Coachella.

VITAL STATISTICS

Births

ABE—June 18, a girl Coryn Dawn to the Kiyoshi Abes (Tomiko Sugi), Riverside.
ARATANI—June 29, a girl April Harumi to the Jiro Aratanis (Kikue Inouye), Los Angeles.
DOBASHI—July 3, a girl to the Shiochi Dobashis, Sanger.
DOTEMOTO—June 27, a girl Sharen to the George Y. Dotemotos (Eiko Nagasaki), Los Angeles.
ESHIMA—July 14, a boy Dennis to the Nobuo Eshimas (Shigeko Tsuchiyama), Watsonville.
FUJIMOTO—July 2, a girl Alyce Reiko to the Mitsusake Fujimotos (Teruko Marian Fujii), Los Angeles.
FUJINO—July 8, a boy Bradley William to the William Fujinos, San Jose.
FUKUYAMA—July 5, a girl to the George Fukuyamas, Sanger.
HIGASHI—June 27, a boy Gordon Mitsuru to the Louis M. Higashis, San Jose.
HIRASUNA—June 30, a boy to the Hirasunas, Fresno.
HIROMOTO—July 4, a boy Michael Hitoshi to the Iwao Hiromotos (Kimie Matsumoto), Los Angeles.
HIROSE—June 18, a girl Aimee Sany to the Sunao Jeff Hirose (Tsuyako Nakahara), Los Angeles.
HISATOMI—July 12, a boy to the Setsuo Hisatomis, Cupertino.
ICHIE—July 1, a boy Robert Lawrence to the George Masao Ichies (Alyce Suyako Hama), Santa Ana.
IKEDA—July 1, a boy to the Roy Ikedas, Fresno.
IWASAKI—June 30, a girl Pauline Joy to the Minoru Frank Iwasakis (Kazuko Hashiguchi), Los Angeles.
KADO—July 7, a boy to the John Kados, Gilroy.
KADOTA—June 22, a boy to the Tom T. Kadotas, San Francisco.
KAMIYA—June 27, a girl Luanne Toy to the Yoshio Kamiyas (Yemi Kikugawa), Los Angeles.
KAWAKAMI—June 6, a boy to the David S. Kawakamis, Fresno.
MACHIDA—June 28, a boy Steven to the Edward Mitsuo Machidas (Ayako Nomura), Puente.
MATSUMOTO—June 21, a girl to the Harry Matsumotos, Esposito.
MATSUSHITA—June 22, a boy Mark Kane to the Kats Matsushitas, Riverside.
MAYEDA—July 1, a boy Martin Yasuo to the Eddy Mayedas (Itsuko Takeuchi), Los Angeles.
MORIMOTO—June 30, a boy Timothy Jun to the Tatsuo Morimotos (Sumiko Harriet Fukushima), Los Angeles.
MORISHIMA—July 13, a boy Isamu Sam to the Kiyoshi Morishimas (Matsue Moribishi), Watsonville.
NAGAMOTO—June 23, a girl Aileen Emiko to the Yoshio Nagamotos (Hisako Matoba), Los Angeles.
NAKAMURA—A girl to the Sam Nakamuras, Denver.

NEHIRA—July 1, a boy to the Masao Nehiras, Richmond.
NIZAWA—July 8, a boy to the John Nizawas, Sanger.
NISHIJIMA—June 26, a boy to the Kanji Nishijimas, Sacramento.
NISHIMURA—June 28, a girl Nancy Elko to the Minoru Nishimuras (Tokki Kakiba), Los Angeles.
OKANO—June 29, a girl Janet Toni to the Tamio Thomas Okanos (Osuye Sue Nakano), Los Angeles.
ONO—June 25, a boy Dwight Yasuo to the Richard Yoshida Onos (Jeanette Shizue Shiroma), Los Angeles.
SAKAMOTO—June 23, a girl Karen Kuniko to the Kuniaki Sakamotos (Alice Jean Udo), Los Angeles.
SATA—June 23, a boy Matthew Brian to the Frank Hironobu Satas (Mary Kikuko Hayakawa), Los Angeles.
SHIMAMOTO—June 8, a girl Leslie Shigeko to the George Shigeo Shimamotos (June Uyemura), Montebello.
SHIMODA—June 30, a boy Jon Steven to the Jiro Shimodas (Tomiko Margaret Mikasa), Detroit.
SUGITA—June 20, a girl Carol Sachie to the Koichi George Sugitas (Ruth Keiko Hochi), Los Angeles.
TANAKA—July 1, a girl Sheila Tomo to the Toichi Tanakes (Aiko Iwamoto), Los Angeles.
UYENO—July 7, a boy to the Roy Uyenos, Gilroy.
YAMAGUCHI—June 26, a boy Steven Toshio to the William Sato-shi Yamaguchis (Michiko Mickey Yoshida), Los Angeles.
YAMAMOTO—July 1, a boy to the Mitsunori Yamamotos, Selma.
YAMAMOTO—July 11, a boy Leonard Owen to the Ben Tautoru Yamamotos (Aiko Tsuda), Watsonville.
YOSHIMURA—June 6, a girl Ann Miye to the Frank T. Yoshimuras, Sacramento.

Weddings

FURUKAWA-YAMAMOTO—July 11, Paul M. Furukawa, Laguna Beach, and Chiyoko Yamamoto, Gardena, at Los Angeles.
INABA-MACHIGUCHI—July 11, Masaharu George Inaba, Alhambra, Calif., and Kimiko Hedy Machiguchi, Maui, T.H., at New York City.
INOUE-YANARU—Lt. Herbert Inouye, La Jara, Colo., and Dorothy Yanaru, Denver.
KADOWAKI-SEKI—July 11, James Tatsuo Kadowaki and Betty Chiyeko Seki, both of Los Angeles.
KASHIWAGI-GUSHIKEN—July 12, S/Sgt. Paul S. Kashiwagi (USAF), Guadalupe, and Sally Fusaye Gushiken, Pasadena.
KOJIMA-MATSUMOTO—July 12, Tets Kojima, Chicago, and Alice Matsuno, Los Angeles.
KONOMI-TAKAHASHI—July 18, Ujinobu Eugene Konomi, Pasadena, and Ruth Takahashi, Berkeley.

Kujiraoka eligible for naturalization under bill aiding aliens in uniform

Washington

The first Japanese immigrant to be admitted to the United States under the McCarran-Walter Act and who is now in the Air Force is eligible for expeditious naturalization under

the provisions of the recently enacted legislation for that purpose, the Washington Office of the Japanese American Citizens League declared.

Following highly dramatic news stories alleging that Sozaburo Kujiraoka, now in training at the Parks Air Force Base, Calif., could not qualify under the new statute, the Washington JACL Office checked the provisions of the law with Rep. Francis E. Walter (D., Pa.) and the Immigration and Naturalization Service.

Both were of the opinion that trainee Kujiraoka certainly qualified for expeditious naturalization because he is a lawfully admitted immigrant for permanent residence.

Had he been admitted for temporary residence and had volunteered and been accepted by the Air Force before being in the United States for at least a year, then he would not have been eligible for expeditious naturalization under the terms of the new law.

The latter restriction was written into the law by the Senate in order to prevent temporary visitors from applying for military service immediately after their entry into this country in violation of their conditions for admission and in order to secure American citizenship which would prevent their deportation after their visit.

NOVEMBER DATE FOR JAPAN AIR LINES TOLD

San Francisco

Twice-weekly trans-Pacific flights between Tokyo and San Francisco via Wake and Honolulu commencing this November were announced by Yoshito Kojima, executive director of Japan Air Lines, upon his recent arrival here.

A temporary regional office was established here at 140 Geary St., and the Honolulu branch at Dillingham Transportation Building.

Japan Air Lines is the sole air transport firm in Japan, Kojima explained, as rival companies have ceased to press their applications with the Japanese government. The new firm is to be capitalized at 2-billion yen, equally shared by the Japan Air Lines and the Japanese government.

"Best of travel comfort, characterized by Japanese specialties in food and other services" was assured by Kojima, who added that fares, rates and safety regulations would be in accordance with International Air Transportation Association standards.

Tadano Farms of Glendale, Ariz., won considerable publicity last week when its candidate, Joan Nunamiaker, 17, Phoenix High School senior, was crowned queen at the annual statewide Melon Festival over 31 other candidates. A TWA-sponsored trip to California included a tour of MGM studios in Culver City and appearance on several TV shows.

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Seabrook JACL honors president of vast New Jersey farm enterprises

Seabrook, N.J.

Charles F. Seabrook, president of the vast Seabrook Farms Enterprises and sponsor of the Japanese families living in southern New Jersey during World War II, was honored at a testimonial in conjunction with the Citizenship and Tenth Anniversary banquet on July 11.

A handsome gold-framed scroll designed by Yanagi Studio of Chicago was presented to him from the Seabrook JACL chapter by George N. Sakamoto, first arrival at the Farms. It was accepted by Mrs. C. F. Seabrook while Belford L. Seabrook, eldest son and vice-president of the organization, responded in behalf of his father who was absent due to illness.

The scroll, in part, reads:

"Charles F. Seabrook demonstrated his faith in the American concept of individual worth when, during the war with Japan, he relocated some 2500 persons of Japanese ancestry to his New Jersey Farm... at a time when most other Americans with less faith in democratic principles wanted them retained in the government camps to which they had been evacuated from the west coast in 1942..."

"By his courage and conscience, made manifest in word and action, he helped to win a new status for Japanese Americans and to enlarge for all Americans the meaning of democratic ideals."

Vice-President Seabrook in his acceptance of the scroll said: "I like people who can stand up to life and that is what you people have done. You have been tempered in the fires of adversity. You are solid people and I am proud to know, work and associate with you."

Another memento presented was a beautiful brocade-covered album containing photos of outstanding events concerning the Japanese in the past ten years

as well as telegrams and messages sent him from all parts of the nation for the testimonial. Among the letters were those from Vice-President Richard Nixon, who had hoped to attend the affair, and Gov. Alfred Driscoll and Rep. T. Millet Hand, both of New Jersey. A telegram was also received from George Inagaki, National JACL president.

Wires which arrived from former Seabrook residents were also contained in the album. Mrs. Masatada Ikeda made the presentation with fitting words of tribute to Pres. Seabrook, whose congratulatory wire to the 126 new Issei citizens and words of regret for his absence was read by Harold C. Emerson, banquet toastmaster.

Nakatsuka -

From Page 1

Gen. Pence gave the memorial address before a congregation, including next of kin of the war dead.

The largest event of the entire reunion program was a luau for 1,500 persons at the Univ. of Hawaii amphitheater Tuesday night. Col. Dixon gave the keynote address for the informal occasion, featuring Hawaiian songs and dances.

Picnics, sports events, tours to a pineapple company, a tropical garden and an army reservation; Waikiki beach outing, surfing, canoe rides and other diversion; night club parties and chapter get-togethers make up the rest of the program.

There will be more of same next week as the delegates and their families scatter to the neighbor islands.

Incidentally, there will be a little business transacted. From 10 a.m. to 1:30 on Saturday, July 25, the reunion convention will elect officers, hear committee reports, adopt resolutions and decide on the next convention time and place.



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EDITORIALS

Welcome Home

After eleven years, National Headquarters has returned to San Francisco. It is under a more happier circumstance than 1942 when the outlook was indeed dark for all persons of Japanese ancestry residing on the west coast.

The emergency national JACL council held in San Francisco during the early days of March, 1942, then decided to move National Headquarters inland in order to be able to continue its operations.

The choice of Salt Lake City was a happy one for it proved to be the "haven of refuge", which everyone was seeking then. The friendship and support of the community enabled National Headquarters to function effectively to advance the cause of all evacuees.

Those were the dark days when a desperate battle was fought in Salt Lake City. "They shall not cross the Rockies" was the war cry of racists invading the Intermountain areas, spreading their poison eastward. But it was in Utah where they were stopped.

MINORITY

Several migrant labor camps in Potter county, Pa., were closed by state authorities following investigations and recommendations by the NAACP.

Complaint was filed July 10 on behalf of three Negroes who said they were denied admission to the Coney Island amusement park in Cincinnati.

Dedication of a national monument to George Washington Carver at Diamond, Mo., birthplace of the Negro scientist, was the U.S.'s first such tribute to a Negro. The 210-acre farm was made a national shrine. Said Interior Secretary McKay: "there must be no second-class citizens in this nation."

Very Truly Yours . . . by Harry K. Honda

Joseph Heco

Rather than write an inadequate "editor's note" on Joseph Heco, subject personality of Tamotsu Murayama's article in this week's Pacific Citizen, may I be permitted to refer to Yamato Ichihashi's "Japanese in the United States" (Stanford University Press, 1932), which summarizes Heco's romantic saga . . . The book mentioned in Murayama's story, "The Narrative of a Japanese" was published in Tokyo, 1895, and edited by James Murdoch. A two-volume affair with a similar title was published in Yokohama in 1892.

Heco was a boy apprentice aboard a Japanese ship plying between Yedo and Osaka, which was wrecked in 1850. After spending 51 days on the disabled ship, he and others were rescued by an American ship and brought to San Francisco . . . After a year's wait, Washington authorities made deportation arrangements and the Japanese seamen were sent to Hawaii in 1852, where they were transferred to the Susquehanna bound for Hongkong . . . An Irishman by the name of Thomas Troy took a fancy to the unfortunate Japanese on the trans-Pacific voyage . . . At Hongkong, the Japanese were to be taken back to Japan by Commodore Perry; but Troy tired of waiting for the U.S. squadron, which was to play such a significant role in 1854 . . . Troy took Heco and two other Japanese back to San Francisco in December, 1852 . . . Heco was summoned to the office of the Collector of Customs to interpret on behalf of castaway Japanese brought to San Francisco. The collector took fancy to Heco, inducing him to live with his family, promising to educate him . . .

It was the Intermountain chapters which came to support National Headquarters when its finances were depleted. Chapters of evacuated areas, such as San Francisco, Oakland, Seattle and others, sent in reserve funds when things looked dismal.

Now that the major JACL objectives have been achieved as far as wartime activities are concerned, we wonder what might have happened if National Headquarters was unable to survive the calamitous evacuation.

From its position today, National Headquarters will be leading the JACL in its new role. Although the program may not be dramatic or glamorous, the experiences of 1942, when a weak JACL was unable to cope with emergencies, cannot be forgotten and teach a strong organization is needed to care for the welfare of Japanese Americans.

We are living in a period of undreamed of acceptance. Because there is the danger of over-confidence, the JACL through National Headquarters must continue to secure these gains. Vigilance is a price of freedom.

We envision strengthening of JACL under the new re-orientation taking place in view of the completion of the recent major legislative work.

We welcome National Headquarters back to San Francisco.

DECADE AGO

WRA names Tule Lake as new segregation center.

Nisei women to be accepted in WAC ranks effective Sept. 1.

Story of the Week: Kathleen Iseri of New York gives blood for soldiers in Free China.

Wyoming towns rescind ban on Heart Mountain evacuees.

Arizona to appeal negative decision of Ikeda-Johnson case on legal boycott.

Heco was probably the first Japanese school-boy in the United States, comments Ichihashi. . . He was placed in a Catholic college in Baltimore in 1853 and the following year baptized and became Joseph Heco . . . In 1857, he was found in Hawaii where he met some more castaway Japanese brought there by an American whaler. He arranged for their return to Japan . . . In 1859, Heco returned to Japan, entering the service of the American consulate at Yokohama. Two years later, he departed once more for America, which he was able to do because he was naturalized . . . Of his second visit, Murayama's article goes into detail when he met the eminent men of the day before returning to Japan for duties at the Yokohama consulate.

But what tickles our curiosity are the incidents of other early Japanese in the United States . . . Ichihashi records them in his opening chapter . . . There is Manjiro (Nakamura), the fisherman blown to sea in 1841 with two others and brought to America where he stayed for 10 years . . . There are also incidents of Japanese arrivals in Hawaii as early as 1803 . . . What makes this portion of history intriguing is that international migration from Japan was forbidden between 1638 and 1854. The law compelled Japanese on pain of death to remain within Japanese territory . . . A few Dutch and Chinese traders were permitted to trade near Nagasaki, but during those years Japan was wholly isolated . . . While there is only 185 annual quota for Japanese into America today, we can gather that it had a very romantic and adventurous beginning.

From the Frying Pan . . .

Snafu, But Acceptable

Denver

It just goes to show that rules are made to be broken. Take the case of Junie Kawamura of Minneapolis who was in Denver last week. Junie volunteered for the Nisei 442nd Regimental Combat Team a decade ago and wound up as a paratrooper.

You may recall that the army, navy and marine corps were being terribly choosy back in those days. For a long time after Pearl Harbor they didn't want to induct anybody with a Japanese face and name. Then the army lifted the lid to the extent of taking a small corps of volunteers for training in military intelligence. After that the 442nd was authorized and scores of Nisei who'd been in service before the big freeze were "volunteered" into the segregated unit. They made up the cadre of the fightin'est outfit in the whole bloomin' war.

At any rate, Junie and a Caucasian pal of his went down to the draft board in Minneapolis one day all prepared to get into uniform. Of course Junie expected to join the 442nd. But when a recruiting sergeant asked for paratrooper volunteers, Junie's pal said: "Well, what the heck. If we're going to die, we might as well live like kings until

we get it. I hear they eat good in the paratroops. Let's volunteer." So they stepped two paces forward and promptly found themselves accepted.

Until he actually landed in Europe, Junie kept expecting to get booted out of the paratroops and sent over to the 442nd. But the red tape experts never did catch up with him and pretty soon Junie found himself making a combat jump into southern France. The only thing that spoiled the fun was getting ripped up after running afoul a mine-field.

Once Junie was called on to interrogate an Asiatic prisoner of war. Junie tackled him in Japanese, Nisei version, but drew only a blank. He wonders to this day whether the prisoner was a Mongol, or whether he was a Japanese baffled by the Nisei accent.

Junie Kawamura's experience in the army is reminiscent of the situation Harry Yanagimachi found himself in. Harry, like Junie, is an ex-Seattleite. He volunteered for the 442nd from Minidoka WRA center, reported for training and found himself picked for officer candidate school. That could have been expected because Harry is all

by Bill Hosokawa

man—big enough and tough enough to quarterback the Univ. of Washington freshman football team in the mid-thirties.

While Harry was learning to become an officer and gentleman, the 442nd took off across the Atlantic. Harry expected to join them in time but after he got his Lieutenant's bars he found himself headed west across the Pacific.

When Lt. Yanagimachi reported for duty the C.O. looked at his name and at his face and asked: "Are you an interpreter?"

"Hell no, sir," Yanagimachi replied. "I can hardly speak the blankety-blank language, sir."

"But you can't go into combat."

"Why the hell not, sir? That's what the hell I came out here for, sir, and that's what I intend to do."

Overwhelmed either by Yanagimachi's profanity or his determination, the C.O. gave Harry a platoon. Harry led it into combat in some of the jungle fighting around Manila and managed very well not to get shot at by his own men.

Odd world, isn't it?

by Larry Tamm

The Showcase Outfit: 442nd

No single group has contributed more to the present security and well-being of the Nisei and their parents in these United States than the men of the now-celebrated 442nd Regimental Combat Team. Only about one-fourth of the Nisei who saw service in World War II wore the liberty Torch shoulder patch of the Japanese American Combat Team but the 442nd became the showcase outfit which represented all of the Nisei.

There were a variety of reasons for the spotlight which was turned on the exploits of the 442nd while little publicity was given during the fighting to the 6,000 Nisei who served in military intelligence in the Pacific during the war.

For reasons of military security, the work of Nisei G-2 troops in translation of captured documents, interrogation of prisoners and monitoring of enemy broadcasts was given the hush-hush treatment. Even today the full story of Nisei in military intelligence has not been told. It is known that Nisei linguists went ashore with the first waves to hit Iwo, Palau and other island outposts and the Nisei marched with Stilwell and Merrill in the jungles of Burma. Others served in Assam in the forward units of psychological warfare.

The lack of publicity for the Nisei GIs in the Pacific has been ascribed to normal security routine, in that American forces were not disposed to let the enemy know the extent of information made available by the slipshod security methods used by the Japanese. For example, a Japanese admiral was captured with a briefcase bulging with documents which Nisei translators found to be of prime importance and use of the information contained in them undoubtedly helped shorten the war in the Pacific.

American authorities also were concerned with the safety of Nisei intelligence men should they be captured, a factor which also contributed to the hushing of publicity concerning their work. Meanwhile, the Navy and Marine Corps, which barred Nisei enlistments, were forced to borrow Nisei specialists from the Army and they were not disposed to publicize the achievements of men of a rival ser-

vice. The 442nd was organized in the red-clay, scrub-pine hills of Camp Shelby, Miss., in the early spring of 1943 as the culmination of pressure from Nisei on the mainland and in Hawaii who asked for equal rights in military service.

A resolution, not wholly popular since the majority of delegates had come out from behind the barbed-wires of war relocation centers, had been passed at the emergency national convention of the JACL in Salt Lake City in November, 1942, asking for selective service. In Hawaii, similar representations had been made through the Emergency Service Committee and from individual Nisei.

Until the organization of the 442nd, the War Department and the Army had maintained something of a fluid policy on the Nisei in service (several thousand were in Army uniform at the time of Pearl Harbor). In the absence of a definite policy the treatment accorded the Nisei was left to the discretion of unit commanders. At Fort Riley, Kan., in 1942 Nisei GIs were segregated and held under guard when President Roosevelt visited the installation. A few days later at another camp in Texas, Nisei were members of the honor guard which escorted the President.

Incidentally, there is no better illustration of a soldier's reaction to the treatment he receives than the example of these Nisei GIs. Many of the men, segregated at Riley, were sent to Fort McClellan, Ala., where they were involved in a "mutiny," involving refusal to obey a direct command from a sergeant who allegedly used obscenities in referring to the Nisei troops, and received prison terms of 20 years and more.

Although it is more than ten years since the incident, a professor in Southern California who has become interested in the McClellan case is still carrying on what is a virtually single-handed fight to win pardons for the men involved.

In contrast to the men at McClellan, the Nisei who served as members of the President's escort guard at the Texas camp went on to become members of the cadre which helped organize the 442nd.

There was a tug-of-war in the Pentagon in 1942 and 1943 between men who wanted to give full rights to the Nisei and those who wanted to exclude them from military service as a natural corollary to the Army's mass evacuation of Japanese Americans from the Pacific coast. Acceptance of Nisei volunteers and the institution of the draft was a contradiction to the mass evacuation policy, but it should be understood that the supporters of one were not necessarily the backs of the other.

In the mass evacuation period, the clique which refused to take a chance on the Nisei was dominant. Later the group which wanted to give the Nisei a chance held sway. The acceptance by the Nisei of the mass evacuation as a demonstration of loyalty undoubtedly did much to strengthen the latter group which had the active support of Assistant Secretary of War John J. McCloy, later Allied High Commissioner for Germany.

There were also those in the Pentagon who saw racial mass evacuation as a great blunder and saw in the formation of a Nisei combat outfit a chance to even the Army's record and also provide an answer to the Aryan race doctrines of Adolph Hitler.

Army public relations men were alerted to the existence of the Nisei outfit. Later, in Italy and France, the volume of editorial copy prepared by Mike Masaoka and the men of the 442nd's press relations staff found a ready and sympathetic audience in combat correspondents of the U.S. wire agencies and newspapers whose battlefield reports became the next morning's headlines.

But none of this, of course, would have been possible without the valor and sacrifice of men from the relocation camps of the mainland and the cities and plantations of Hawaii who fought the way up the spine of the Apennines and paid with courage and with death in the bitter cold of the Vosges forests for a future free from hate in their native land.

The 442nd, veterans of which met in their 10th anniversary reunion in Honolulu this past week, is one of the most-celebrated units in American military annals, a distinction they earned with their own blood and guts.