



Dr. Harvey A. Itano (left) receives JALC Special Award for Distinguished Achievement from Ira Shimasaki, Eastern District Council JALC chairman during installation banquet of Washington, D.C., JACL Chapter. —Tosh Enokida Photo.

Dr. Harvey Itano of National Cancer Institute accepts JACL 'distinguished achievement' award at D.C. fele

Washington Presentation of the National JACL "Special Award for Distinguished Achievement," was made to Dr. Harvey A. Itano during the Washington, D.C., JACL Chapter installation banquet at the Continental Hotel, Dec. 11.

Dr. Itano had been selected for the JACL award at the 13th Biennial National Convention in Los Angeles recently for his outstanding discoveries in "biochemical research of abnormalities," which may provide medical science with a new approach to human disease.

Presentation of the award to Dr. Itano was made by Ira Shimasaki, JACL Eastern District Council chairman, who noted that praise in scientific fields is conservatively given.

Eli Lilly Award

However, the American Chemical Society conferred Dr. Itano with the Eli Lilly Award in 1954 saying "significance of his work on hemoglobin can hardly be overestimated. For the first time, medical science has a precise, molecular interpretation of a disease. If projected to other diseases it is readily seen how the course of medicine can be changed."

It was explained that Dr. Itano developed methods for identifying a positive correlation between abnormalities in human hemoglobin cells and sickle cell anemia. This discovery, if transferable to other human diseases, would enable scientists and physicians to identify and treat many other diseases through hemoglobin blood cells.

Such a procedure, if successful, would earn for him consideration as one of the candidates for the Nobel Prize, either in chemistry or medicine.

Straight 'A' Student

Dr. Itano, 34, a California chemist, received his Ph.D. in chemistry at the Univ. of California at Berkeley.

Berkeley. During his senior year, he decided to devote his efforts to medical research. Evacuation in 1942 forced him to receive his Bachelor of Science Degree in absentia, but was accorded the University's highest commendation for his straight "A" average in scholastic attainment.

In 1945 Dr. Itano received his M.D. degree from St. Louis University. While studying for a Ph.D. at the California Institute of Technology, he made his important discoveries in biochemical research. Consideration of abnormalities in hemoglobin cells had been suggested to him by Professor Linus Pauling, recipient of the 1954 Nobel Prize in chemistry.

The United States Government became interested in Dr. Itano's discoveries and when it

New Yorkers see show of filigree sculpture

New York

Wire sculptor Ruth Asawa of San Francisco was here last week to open her first one-man show of filigree sculpture at Peridot Gallery on Madison Ave. near 68th St. One of her creations is also scheduled for exhibition at the Whitney Museum next month.

Wife of Albert Lanier, she first became interested in the medium when, as a volunteer worker with the American Friends Service Committee camp outside of Mexico City, she saw children making designs with wire. She experimented with flat designs for three years until she turned to three dimensions.

Some of her art work, all of it hanging, reaches from the ceiling almost to the floor. She works from the bottom up. Her work might be called an application of crocheting, except she uses wires of brass, enamelled copper, black & white iron in-

opened the new Clinical Center at the National Institute of Health in Bethesda, Md., Dr. Itano was requested to continue his research with the National Cancer Institute there.

The National JACL award "or "Distinguished Achievement" cites Dr. Itano for his pioneering work, which brings credit to all persons of Japanese ancestry and "a new hope to all suffering humanity."

Masaoka spends two busy days in Hawaii, three committees organized

Honolulu

A two-day stop-over in Hawaii proved to be a busy period for Mike M. Masaoka enroute to Japan to see how the so-called Asian provisions of the Walter-McCarran Immigration and Nationality Act of 1952 are operating.

The Nisei lobbyist from Washington, D.C., arrived here by Japan Air Lines Dec. 6 and departed Dec. 9 for Tokyo. He plans to return to Washington in time for the opening of Congress Jan. 6.

His itinerary in Hawaii was announced by Tetsuo Oi, executive secretary of the Honolulu Japanese Chamber of Commerce.

Masaoka attended two noon luncheons and suppers followed by a public meeting at Soto Mission Hall and discussions with Japanese consulate officials on the second evening.

Honolulu

Three Hawaiian committees were formed following a public

meeting Dec. 8 at Soto Mission Hall to effect legislation in as many fields of interests when Mike Masaoka of Washington, Japanese.

D.C., spoke before some 75 Committees to be organized are:

HOUSE SUBCOMMITTEE HEARINGS ON EVACUATION CLAIMS RECORDED IN BOOK FORM FOR THE FIRST TIME

Washington Congressional hearings held on the west coast by the House Judiciary Subcommittee on evacuation claims during August and September have just been printed in book form, reported the Washington office of the Japanese American Citizens League.

Reporting verbatim the testimony and evidence introduced during five days of public sessions, the printed hearings are recorded on 372 pages of the 455-page book.

An 83 - page appendix includes 60 pages of historical and legislative documentation compiled by Mike Masaoka, Washington JACL representative; a detailed breakdown of the remaining evacuation claims supplied by the Department of Justice; and a report from the American Law Division of the Library of Congress on the Canadian Government's Japanese evacuation program.

Hillings Bill Hearings

Congressional hearings on evacuation claims were conducted by the House Judiciary Subcommittee on evacuation claims during its consideration of the so-called Hillings Amendment to expedite the determination and payment of remaining evacuation claims.

Members of the Committee were:

Reps. Edgar A. Jonas, chairman (R., Ill.), Thomas J. Lane (R., Mass.), Peter W. Rodino, Jr. (R., N.J.), E. L. Forrester (D., Ga.), William E. Miller (D., N.Y.) and Usher L. Burdick (D., N.D.).

Walter R. Lee, legislative assistant to the Subcommittee, and Cyril F. Brickfield, subcommittee counsel, accompanied Masaoka during the California hearings. Public sessions were held in San Francisco on Aug. 30 and 31 and in Los Angeles on Sept. 1, 2, and 3.

All Urge Passage

In all, 124 witnesses presented testimony during the hearings, including a United States Senator, 24 Congressmen and candidates to Congress, a city mayor, a county board of sup-

ervisor's chairman, and many other public officials — all of whom urged passage of legislation to expedite payment of evacuation claims.

The JACL, as the organization responsible for congressional introduction of the multi-million dollar claims program, provided the Subcommittee with documentation on the chronological events of evacuation, the legislative history of the JACL-endorsed evacuation claims program and the need for additional legislation to complete payment of remaining claims.

Mike Masaoka, first technical witness during the hearings, urged the Subcommittee to initiate legislation which would enable the Justice Department to administer the evacuation claims program as the "grace" legislation which it was intended to be. He further pointed out that a number of evacuees are denied compensation under present interpretation of the law.

Internee Claims

One such group pointed out by Masaoka are the so-called internees, all of whom were later released or paroled. "This is the group for which we made the specific plea, the interned Japanese from the west coast who, through no fault of their own, and by accident of birth, was caused to suffer great economic losses. Now, the fellow who was picked up and later released, mind you, after examination by every intelligence agency of our Government, has no recourse under this legislation," Masaoka testified.

Edward J. Ennis, former Director of the Justice Department's Alien Enemy Control Unit, testified on the legal aspects of the claims law which have caused delays and injustices to the Japanese claimants.

Ennis urged the Subcommittee to accept some technical procedural changes to expedite payment of remaining claims. He pointed out that many of the Issei claimants are "people that are quite on in years . . . (for these people) justice delayed is justice denied. But this kind of complicated procedure sometimes results in that."

JACL Officials Testify

National JACL officers and board members Frank Chuman, Saburo Kido, Harold R. Gordon, Thomas T. Hayashi and Minoru Yasui testified on evacuation claims problems peculiar to different industries and geographical areas.

David McKibbin, former JACL legal counsel on evacuation claims, discussed legal aspects of the legislation under consideration, with particular emphasis on the application of the Administrative Procedures Act.

This paper-bound volume on the west coast evacuation claims hearings is the first time that hearings on any evacuation claims legislation has ever been printed, reported the Washington JACL Office.

Buddy Uno dies

Los Angeles

Funeral services were held for Buddy K. Uno, 41, former west coast newspaperman, who died Dec. 10 in Kobe, his father, George K. Uno, was informed here. He edited the pre-war New World-Sun in San Francisco before going to Japan in 1936. He is survived by his wife, three children, in Japan; father, brothers and sisters in the United States.

When the gentleman in Washington talk about laws with teeth we hope they're not overlooking the wisdom teeth.

VERY TRULY YOURS

By HARRY HONDA

It's Christmas time and many homes will echo with happy laughter this weekend . . . But the little Tokyo story of one Satoshi Horita, who stood on a bridge offering his "life for sale" for something like 70,000 yen or \$195, saddened whatever pre-Christmas spirit we could muster . . . As the press wires reported, Satoshi didn't look like a beggar; he wore a dark zipper jacket, dark pants and a maroon necktie. He had odd jobs after the pencil factory he was working for went broke. His brother got TB and his mother is widowed. Life for him was one of insurmountable debt.

The labor problem in Japan cannot be understood without first looking at some of the individual instances of salaries paid . . . One man working in a radio station has a net salary of 8,700 yen (\$24), lives in a dormitory paying 5,300 yen for room and board; the rest goes for clothes (500 yen), books (100 yen), tobacco (1,000 yen) and miscellaneous items (1,800 yen). There's nothing left for recreation or saving . . . A man with a wife and children works in a steel mill where his monthly pay is 18,000 yen. He pays 13,500 yen for food; 5,000 on the children, 1,000 for utilities; 2,000 for smoking and drinking; 2,000 on clothes; 2,000 on social events; and 1,500 for miscellaneous items. That gives him a 9,000 yen deficit covered by his wife who works outside the home and taking the baby with her . . . Another family man in Hokkaido gets 11,000 yen including overtime. He pays 7,000 for food; 2,500 for clothes; 800 on social events and 700 on cigarettes. His family has a hard time and if he should get sick, it would face tragedy . . . A young man in Kyoto works in a weaving mill for 16,000 yen. He turns over 14,000 to support his family, the rest to cover recreation and smoking.

Don't let the thousands in the yen-salaries fool us . . . It's a mystery to many Americans in Japan who see the working people feed themselves on 2,000 yen a month . . . It must be remembered, these conditions are not faced by the unskilled only but by many white-collar workers. One travel bureau worker gets 15,000 yen a month to support his family of three. He is expected to dress neatly, but if he buys a new suit, it would cut down the food budget . . . And many workers labor 15-16 hours a day . . . There are extreme cases of a girl who gets only 100 yen for a whole day's work, widows with children only earning from 4,000 to 7,000 yen a month . . . Nearest comparison I might supply is the 160 yen rate for airmail letters from Japan.

It is natural, now, to wonder why wages are low in Japan . . . It involves the study of Japanese finances, economics and in comparison with economic conditions of the world as a whole . . . Historically, the system of work for wages came with the Meiji era. When 70 per cent of the workers then were farmers, it could be fixed at a low level. Unfortunately, it has become a tradition . . . Then Japan being a late-comer in the foreign trade field, she had to sell cheaply to win markets. Before the war, she was able to expand her market with the help of her armies, but that now has come to an end. The result has been serious inflation . . . Another reason is Japan itself. It is a poor country and the general per capita income is low. Without raw materials, she must pay high prices for them and then export the finished article. Lack of mechanization and technique has added to the cost of finishing . . . Businesses need government subsidy; hence, the scandals of recent years and the booming business among restaurants and teahouses where such transactions occur.

Some Nisei may believe it's our lot to better relationships between Japan and America.

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WASHINGTON NEWSLETTER

By Mike Masaoka

Nisei—and New Japan

During the absence of Mike Masaoka from his post in Washington, the Pacific Citizen reprints his recent contribution to the New Japanese American News (Los Angeles) in two installments.—Editor.

Part One

Now that the Nisei have come of age, so to speak, politically, socially, and economically, what should be his attitude towards the land of his ancestry, Japan?

Since this is an individual question, there can be as many answers as there are individual Nisei. And the background and present day concerns of every individual will condition the ultimate reply.

This question of Nisei attitudes toward Japan is one that will be asked more and more often in the coming days and every Nisei should give some real consideration to the problem. For, whether he likes it or not, he is still a person of Japanese ancestry in the eyes and minds of his fellow citizens of other nationalities.

Two schools of thought

As with every question, there are the two extremes in thought.

Happily, few Nisei today will accept either of these extreme alternatives as tenable, though there is a substantial number who argue that since the Nisei are supposed to be "100% Americans", they should be interested only in complete "integration" in their respective communities. This group feels that there should be little identification with "things Japanese" as possible, fearing that such identification will leave them open to charges of being hyphenated citizens, with questionable and possibly divided loyalties.

Such thinking as represented by this latter category was quite prevalent in the years immediately prior to World War II and thereafter, particularly since popular sentiment in this country towards Japan was denunciatory.

With the defeat of the military and the subsequent occupation and its efforts to democratize the people, a new Japan has emerged, struggling to regain her once proud and influential place in the family of nations.

Postwar changes

More than a million United States troops have participated or visited Japan in the intervening years since August, 1945, and most of them have returned with an outspoken and often aggressive admiration for Japan.

The growing threat of world communism has also influenced official Government policy towards the new Japan, a policy of establishing this former enemy as one of America's principal defense bastions in the Far East.

The events of the moment have made Japan a relatively popular country in the public poll, and so for many Nisei an easy acquiescence with the popular trend has followed.

But, without regard for the changing whims of the public mind, philosophically and fundamentally, what should be the attitude of the Nisei towards his ancestral land, Japan?

Other minority experiences

Perhaps an answer may be found in the experiences of other nationality groups that have immigrated to the United States and are now in their fourth, fifth, and sixth or more generations in this land.

Almost every such group came to these shores for either greater opportunity to reap wealth or a more tolerant climate for their personal ideologies.

In the beginning, most of them suffered persecution and discriminatory treatment of one kind or another. But, as their group proved their right to be accepted into the over-all community designated as "America", this bias and bigotry disappeared and was replaced by welcome assimilation.

Each of these groups brought with them from their homeland some of the culture and the folkways of their ancestral country and wove them into the fabric which they themselves as new Americans were weaving.

All of these immigrant groups, however, were almost without exception western European in background; and so these United States developed as a kind of united west Europe in a new world.

Into this land where west European institutions were basic, the various peoples of Asia in differing numbers migrated, but long after the pattern of culture had been established and the dominant nature of the population settled.

With philosophies separated not only by

centuries but also by ways of living, these people of the Orient, including Japan, emigrated to the Pacific Coast, where most of them settled down for better or for worse.

"Yellow Menace" period

First welcomed and exploited as a source of cheap labor, within a few short years they became the "Yellow Menace" that threatened all of the west coast, and particularly California. The very virtues of industry, thrift, and integrity for which they had once been praised, became the insidious reasons for hating first the Chinese and then the Japanese.

It was not enough to exclude them, and to deny them citizenship by naturalization in their adopted land.

It was not enough to enact ordinances and statutes to restrict their movement, and to foment prejudice and hatred.

The western states had to conceive and effectuate the alien land laws by which these immigrant peoples were prohibited from owning and operating land. And to immigrants who were preponderantly farmers, this was the cruelest blow of all.

Probably no group in American history has been subjected to the abuses and discrimination that the alien Japanese suffered through, and yet because they wanted to make possible for their children—who by an accident of birth were United States citizens—opportunities which they knew did not exist in their native land, they endured all manner of bigotry with a quiet courage and patience that perhaps no other people could have demonstrated over the decades.

By 1940, it appeared that they had secured that enviable status for which they had worked ever since their migration half a century earlier.

True, as aliens they continued to be "ineligible to citizenship" and the alien land laws were still on the statute books. But, in the main, they had achieved considerable acceptance and much of the bitterness in the hatred that was once levied against the Japanese as a group in the early twenties appeared to have disintegrated.

What war wrought

Then, the war came:

The attack on Pearl Harbor infuriated the American people. It provided the long-awaited opportunity for those on the west coast who had impatiently waited for a "second chance" to fan again the white heat of race prejudice against the "Yellow Menace."

And it also initiated the unprecedented chain of events that caused all persons of Japanese ancestry to be evacuated from their homes and associations on the Pacific slope and to be interned in Government camps, only to return less than a decade later to enjoy a status that none could have conceived prior to World War II.

For by the end of the war, the Japanese had demonstrated their right to be called "Americans"—on the battlefields as well as on the homefront.

But even then, the struggle for equality of acceptance and opportunity had not been completely won.

So, it was continued, under the leadership of the Japanese American Citizens League, in the halls of Congress and in the chambers of the Supreme Court of the United States, as well as in the legislatures of the several states and within the jurisdiction of the state courts too, until at long last every statute that was ever on the books directed against persons of Japanese ancestry had been voided.

Equality under the law

The immigrant Japanese is now able to obtain citizenship in the country of his adoption. The alien land laws no longer deny him the use and ownership of land. Equality in and under the law is the legal status of all persons of Japanese ancestry in the United States today.

Socially and economically too, persons of Japanese ancestry enjoy a better status than ever before, with a future that holds much promise for them and their posterity.

The Nisei have played an important role in this typical American saga of gaining acceptance, an epic that almost every first-generation American has had to experience, though perhaps in not such violent, dramatic, and tragic proportions.

And the Nisei can be proud of the significant part he has played in the history of his United States, for few have accomplished so much with so little in such a short time.

To Be Concluded Next Week



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TOKYO TOPICS

By TAMOTSU MURAYAMA

Many Japanese war brides going to America in the future will be greatly aided by a new method of teaching at a school conducted by the American Red Cross Special Service, because of Mary Minamoto, JALCer from Portland (Ore.), who is giving the "real stuff" instead of the so-called blueprint chatter.

The War Bride School was originally started in Yokohama three years ago and conducted by Mrs. JaNette Johnson, home economics teacher at Santa Barbara (Calif.) High School, until her sergeant-husband was rotated back home last August.

Miss Minamoto is instructing a class of some 30 war brides at the American Cultural Center in Yokohama. To make certain everything is understood, the class is being held in both English and Japanese.

Among the subjects covered are basic cooking, general housekeeping American style, dress and make-up, basic English, American history, geography, religions, etc. It was really interesting to note that war brides are taught they should not chew gum in public. The Japanese long felt gum-chewing significant Americana.

Mary teaches the use of electrical appliances and how to economize since many Japanese girls fail to appreciate the real meaning of "economizing" in everyday living.

When the brides complete their lessons, they are processed for passports and visas before crossing the Pacific ocean.

Thus far, some 20,000 Japanese girls have married American GIs and some 12,000 have sailed for the land of their dreams.

Unfortunately, some Christian leaders from America are trying to discourage interracial marriages by pointing out some tragic incidents. However, the record shows the matrimonial ties between the Japanese girl and American GI are more successful than other marriages in the States. It has been widely publicized that Japanese war brides are unhappy or are being mistreated in America. No one attempts to present the real picture of war brides in America. Of course, there are a few unfortunate cases, but nothing is said of the many happy marriages.

American husbands are very kind to their Japanese war brides. In Japan, American husbands are considered brutal; hence, all Japanese war brides are miserable and unhappy. It is difficult to understand why American Christian leaders are trying to discourage Japanese girls from marrying.

Some of the postwar confusion has spoiled the Japanese girl in their attitude and understanding of American democracy. Some girls think it quite fashionable to chew gum in public or paint up their faces like a Kabuki Theater mask. But these will be ironed out gradually. The traditional good manners of Japanese womanhood can prevail.

Mary is doing good work in
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HONOLULU NEWSLETTER

Statehood Picture

LAWRENCE NAKATSUKA

To join or not to join Alaska to Hawaii is shaping up as the statehood issue.

In the last Congress, Hawaii wanted statehood on its own, without Alaska joined to it. But statehood became a partisan issue and the Alaskan bill was tied to the Hawaiian bill, in effect killing off the chances for both.



Now the issue has been raised again, with the same partisan split.

Rep. A. L. Miller, outgoing chairman of the House Interior and Insular Affairs Committee, touched off the issue last week while visiting the islands, when he said he will back a separate bill for Hawaiian statehood.

"We don't want a combination bill," said the Nebraska Republican, who will step down from the chairmanship in the next Democratic-controlled House.

Miller said he will recommend the separate Hawaiian legislation to President Eisenhower when he and other Republican Congressional committee chairmen meet with the President in Washington this week.

But two Democrats on Miller's committee, visiting here at the same time, disagreed with his approach.



Territorial bills tied together

Rep. Wayne N. Aspinall of Colorado said Miller was "speaking for himself, not the committee . . . If they start partisanship this year regarding the two territories, they will find themselves hopelessly involved."

Alaska's Delegate to Congress, E. L. Bartless, said Miller's recommendation is "bound to create violent reaction, and it may mean Hawaii has gone too. For good or evil the two (Hawaii and Alaska) are irrevocably tied together."

These remarks from Republican and Democratic members have a familiar ring to Hawaiian ears. In the last Congress, Democrats in the Senate joined Alaska to Hawaii. The Republicans protested, saying the merger would defeat both territories.

But the Democrats insisted that only by joining Alaska to Hawaii, could they be assured that the Republicans won't pass Hawaii first and forget about Alaska.

Since Alaska is supposed to be traditionally Democratic (and therefore can be expected to elect two Democratic Senators to Congress), the Democrats in Congress wanted Alaska to have statehood. Alaska went Democratic in the last election.

On the other hand, Republicans wanted Hawaii to become a state because Hawaii has been traditionally Republican. But in the last election, the Democrats for the first time captured control of the Hawaiian legislature.

However, the shift in power in Hawaii has not changed the views of either party as to which territory each prefers when taking up the statehood question. The Democrats still prefer Alaska, and the Republicans are still for Hawaii first.



Old obstacles still prevail

An old obstacle to statehood hopes will rise again as a result of the Democratic makeup of the new Congress.

Key leaders of the Senate and the House in the next Congress are unfriendly to Hawaiian and Alaskan statehood. Men like Sam Rayburn of Texas, the next House Speaker, and Lyndon Johnson, also of Texas, the next Senate Majority Leader, voted against statehood for both territories in the last session.

They come from the Southern Democratic bloc which has been the main opposition to statehood all these years. No one expects them to have a change of heart now.

More likely than not, the Southern opposition will harp on the racial issue again, meaning especially the Japanese in Hawaiian politics. The increased number of Nisei office holders will probably be picked on for ammunition by the race-conscious opponents.

Ultimately, the statehood issue may land on the President's desk. President Eisenhower is for statehood for Hawaii now, and for Alaska later.

The Democrats are trying to force his hand, obviously, by seeking to tie Alaska to Hawaii so that Eisenhower must accept both or none at all.

If the Democrats can get such a joint bill passed in Congress (after defeating the Southern opposition within their own ranks), they might be able to apply some pressure on the White House to grant statehood to both Hawaii and Alaska at the same time.

We can expect some fancy political footwork all around before the statehood campaign has run its full course in Washington.



Past President Hito Okada and Past National Secretary Alice Kasai of Salt Lake City greet Congressman Mike Judd of Minnesota, referred to as the "father of our first naturalization bill" by Mike Masaoka. His overnight visit was well-scheduled with luncheons and dinners, but he managed to meet with Okada, Mrs. Kasai and Emerson Smith, Radio Station KALL news commentator, who tape recorded the interview. The congressman told Smith that he saw the need for equality of naturalization in the United States as early as 1925.

—Terashima Photo.

Decentralization of Immigration and Nationality Service not to affect citizenship petitions from alien Japanese

Washington
Issei petitions for American citizenship will not be delayed because of reorganization in the Immigration and Naturalization Service, Justice Department officials assured the Washington Office of the Japanese American Citizens League.

The reorganization plans will transfer the district administrative duties from the Southern California area, including Los Angeles County, to a combined district office in San Francisco. This shift is scheduled to become effective on Jan. 3, 1955. Local offices and services are to remain unchanged, the officials said.

The Washington JACL office conferred with Justice Department officials in charge of the administrative change in order to determine possible procedural changes that could adversely affect Issei naturalization petitions. It was pointed out that because of the advanced age of many Issei petitioners, their efforts to acquire American citizenship should be expedited whenever possible.

Two photographs shown in the "Pacific Citizen" of Dec. 3, 1954, were used as examples of strong Issei sentiments for citizenship during their lifetime. The photographs were of two near-death Issei taking their citizenship oaths from their beds in special services conducted by local judges and naturalization officials.

Justice Department officials assured the Washington JACL Office that Issei citizenship petitions in Los Angeles and Hawaii would not be transferred to the new combined district office in San Francisco. Government officials added that there would be no reduction in service or facilities in Los Angeles and Hawaii through these new changes.

The reorganization of the Immigration and Naturalization Service of the Justice Department will be divided into four regions: Northeast, Southeast, Southwest and Northwest.

The number of Federal districts will be reduced from 15 to 11, with the Los Angeles, Honolulu, St. Albans (Vermont) and Baltimore (Maryland) districts to be absorbed by other districts.

S. F. Office

The San Francisco Immigration and Naturalization Service district office will supervise field offices in:

California, Hawaii, Nevada, Utah and Guam.

Other district offices in the Southwest Region are located in San Antonio and El Paso, Texas.

District offices in the Northwest Region are located in Detroit, Chicago, and Seattle. The Detroit Office covers the area including:

Indiana, Kentucky, Michigan and Ohio.

The Chicago Office covers: Illinois, Iowa, Kansas, Minnesota, Missouri, Nebraska, North Dakota, South Dakota and Wisconsin.

The Seattle District Office covers:

Alaska, Idaho, Montana, Oregon, Washington and Wyoming.

The Southwest Region will have two district offices located in Philadelphia, and Miami, Florida. This region covers the states of:

Delaware, District of Columbia, Maryland, New Jersey, North Carolina, Pennsylvania, Virginia, West Virginia, Alabama, Arkansas, Florida, Georgia, Louisiana, Mississippi, Puerto Rico, South Carolina, Tennessee, and the Virgin Islands.

Three district offices are in the Northeast Region, located at Boston, New York City, and Buffalo. This area includes:

Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Rhode Island, New York and Vermont.

Regional headquarters are located apart from the district offices listed above. The Southwest Regional Office will be located in the Immigration Service Building on Terminal Island with Merrill R. Toole, now Deputy District Director, to become Deputy Regional Commissioner.

The Northwest headquarters will be in St. Paul, Minn., with Oliver S. Remington in charge.

The Southwest headquarters will be located in Richmond, Va., with Publio A. Esperdy as Deputy Regional Commissioner.

Burlington, Vermont, will be the headquarters for the Northeast Region. Leland W. Williams, now Deputy Director at Seattle, will be the Deputy Regional Commissioner.

Number designations of the continuing districts will not be changed at this time to avoid additional paper work, the officials said. The regional headquarters will supervise the districts within their regions in all technical activities. They will also perform all housekeeping functions such as accounting, personnel, procurement and records management. The reorganization is primarily to bring the functions under one roof in each region, the officials declared.

Florida Nisei sings

Eau Gallie, Fla.

Among 55 members of the cast which presented the operetta "Mikado" here recently was Mrs. Eureka Satow Shiroma, Nisei singer in the chorus, of this city. Performance were sponsored by civic groups, such as the PTA, Lions Club and churches in Melbourne, Cocoa, Patrick AFB and Titusville.

Murayama--

* From Page 2

Japan, teaching war brides to realize where they stand instead of being Americanized in the wrong way.

(Of interest to the war brides already in the States, there is a book, "The American Way of Housekeeping," published in both Japanese and English by the Charles Tuttle Co., 28 S. Main St., Rutland, Vt., \$3.35.)

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SCENE FROM THE GOLDEN GATE

Touring Northwest

HARUO ISHIMARU

Seattle

In my opinion, the most beautiful part of the United States is the Pacific Northwest, which I still call my home. A close second might be the San Francisco bay area. However, for greenness and perpetual changing beauty, I think the Puget Sound area surpasses any place in which I have lived or visited. That includes Los Angeles, Chicago and the east coast.

It was with great pleasure that I accepted the assignment to visit the Pacific Northwest by attending the Pacific Northwest JACL District Council meeting as a JACL staff representative.

The evening before the District Council meeting on Saturday, Dec. 11, I had the privilege of attending a dinner party at the residence of Consul Yoshikawa of Japan, who arrived recently in Seattle. Many Seattle Nisei leaders were also guests of the gracious consul and Mrs. Yoshikawa.

Sapphire pins to three PNWers

The PNWDC meeting was held on Sunday, Dec. 12, in Fife, which is five miles north of Tacoma. Because of inclement weather and distance, only four of the seven chapters were represented, meeting under the chairmanship of Dr. MATTHEW MASUOKA of Portland, Ore. Present were the Portland, Gresham-Troutdale, Seattle and Puyallup Valley chapters. One of the highlights of the meeting was the approval of the presentation of the JACL Sapphire Pin to three recipients: GEORGE AZUMANO of Portland, HENRY KATO of Gresham-Troutdale, and TOM TAKEMURA of Puyallup Valley. All three have long been pillars of their chapters and the District Council.

The Pacific Northwest District Council consists of seven chapters sprawled out over a huge geographical area covering Oregon and Washington. During the winter months, traveling by car becomes quite a problem. Since the Pacific Northwest, although one of our largest areas, has never had a staff person; in some ways it has been neglected despite its high potential of membership.

Following the District Council meeting, as another phase of my assignment, I visited the Columbia Basin and Spokane chapters in eastern Washington. ED YAMAMOTO of the former chapter and a JACL stalwart was my host in Moses Lake, where he runs a motel. I met with members of the Columbia Basin chapter and representatives from Quincy (40 miles northwest) on Tuesday, Dec. 14. This chapter is the newest group and looks forward to greater growth in 1955. I spent two days, Dec. 15-16, in Spokane, where the chapter is supported mostly by the efforts of a nucleus of Thousand Club members headed by HARRY KADOYA, chairman.

Following a dinner meeting on Wednesday, Dec. 15, in Spokane, we adjourned to the home of Dr. MARK KONDO for an informal meeting. On Thursday, Dec. 16, FRANK HISAYAMA, an old friend from Seattle days in the early 30s, drove me around to meet other community leaders.

Birthplace of JACL

The Pacific Northwest chapters in general have certain difficulties because of distance in attending district council meetings and because of the lack of a coordinating office; nevertheless, this area was the birthplace of the JACL, and the loyalty and faithfulness of JACLers here still redeem our faith in the dedication and industry of our members.

This weekend (Dec. 18-19) I look forward to visiting the Portland, Gresham-Troutdale and Mid-Columbia chapters in Oregon and stopping in Yakima County, Washington, which has the largest population of Japanese Americans in that area but without a JACL chapter.

Kanemi Ono elected president of Sonoma County CL by board executives

Sebastopol Kanemi Ono, prominent orchardist and athlete of Gold Ridge Road, was elected to the presidency of the Sonoma Co. JACL for the 1955 term by the executive board. In order to expedite matters the officers will be assisted by an executive board in a constitutional change made at their December meeting. Assisting Ono for the coming year will be the following officers:

Miyo Masaoka, 1st v.p.; Sam Miyano, 2nd v.p.; Hiroshi Taniguchi, 3rd v.p.; Harry Sugiyama, rec. sec.; Tom Mukaida, cor. sec.; Mike Yoshimura, treas.; Tak Kameoka, social chr.; Tom Shimazu, athletic mgr.; and Frank Oda, off. del.

The following members also were elected to the executive board:

Riyuo Uyeda, James Miyano, Frank Kobayashi, Raymond Morita, Iwazo Hamamoto, Henry Shimizu, John Hirooka, Roy Yamamoto, Joh Arishita, Edwin Ohki and Ed Kawaoka.

Board members Hamamoto and Yamamoto are newly naturalized Issei citizen members.

At the recent meeting a very comprehensive financial report of National and District Council JACL was given by official delegate Frank Oda. The San Francisco Plan for chapter quotas was thoroughly discussed. The members unanimously voted to support this plan.

In an effort to meet the local chapter quota the members voted to retain the \$2 membership fee with the financial needs of the local chapter to be met from other sources. In order to reach the goal of 170 members JACL membership will be required on all future activities sponsored by the group, it was announced by out-going president Riyuo Uyeda.

For the purpose of entrenchment on expenditures it was voted to combine the installation of new officers with the dinner to honor all Issei granted citizenship on Jan. 22 at the Memorial Hall with Henry Shimizu in charge of arrangements. The dinner will be a pot luck affair.

SAM KAI RE-ELECTED NEW YORK PRESIDENT

New York

Sam Kai was re-elected New York JACL chapter president at the annual December meeting. Installation ceremonies are scheduled Jan. 7 at Suyehiro Restaurant. Other cabinet officers are:

Mike Suzuki, v.p.; Tomie Mochizuki, sec.; Tomio Enochy, treas.; Yumi Saito, pub.; Marie Kurihara, memb. chmn.

The chapter by-laws also were amended to hold elections in November, installation in December, with new officers assuming their duties in January.

The \$3 dinner will feature the traditional Japanese New Year menu. Miss Ricki Suzuki, MO. 3-5799, is in charge of reservations.

tion of new officers with the dinner to honor all Issei granted citizenship on Jan. 22 at the Memorial Hall with Henry Shimizu in charge of arrangements. The dinner will be a pot luck affair.

GREETINGS

Hiroshi Kunimura GILROY, CALIF.

SEASON'S GREETINGS

Obata Brothers Gilroy, Calif.

GREETINGS

Kunimura Market

MASARU KUNIMURA

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Speaks to Optimists

Salt Lake City

Robert Mukai, graduate student at the Univ. of Utah, addressed the local Optimists on the "Impressions of an American of Japanese Descent: Dec. 7, 1941, until Dec. 7, 1945."

"Season's Greetings"

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"Season's Greetings"

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Toyse Kato, president of the Ben Lomond (Ogden) JACL chapter and IDC bowling tournament chairman, awards Inter-mountain District Council Traveling trophy to Choke Morita of Dawn Noodle women's team from Salt Lake City, women team event winner. The Salt Lake JALC, having sponsored three winning women teams in the past, retires the trophy.

NC. keglers prep for January meet

San Francisco
Officers and responsibilities for the annual Northern California Nisei Bowling Tournament to be held at the Downtown Bowl on Jan. 15-16 were named at a recent meeting of the S.F. Nisei Bowling Association Tournament, sponsors.

Tournament Chairman Hi Akagi named Smoky Toda as secretary-treasurer, in charge of entries and scheduling will be Hiro Fujimoto and Mits Murakami, and Gus Fujimoto and George Naganuma will take care of the score tabulations.

Since the Tournament will be held under the moral support sanctions of the American Bowling Congress, JACL membership will be required of all participants. There will also be women's events under the moral sanction of the Women's International Bowling Congress.

Deadline for entries will be midnight, Jan. 5. Entry blanks will be sent out, but teams and individuals wishing to participate may request entry blanks from Chairman Hi Akagi, c/o Downtown Bowl, Jones and Eddy Streets, San Francisco.

Idaho bowler hospitalized after auto accident

Fayette, Idaho
Heizi Yasuda, among the top Idaho Nisei bowlers, was hospitalized for serious eye injuries after an automobile accident three week ends ago. He was enroute to Portland to participate in the Oregon Nisei tournament when the accident occurred.

Reports indicate doctors are trying to save one eye seriously damaged in the wreck.

Sonoma CL sponsors team in S.F. cage loop

Sebastopol
Sonoma County JACL are sponsors of the Sakuras, entered in the San Francisco Bay Area basketball league. Insurance covering the young players is being paid by the chapter, it was announced by Riyuo Uyeda, president.

Cleveland fem golfers

Cleveland
Jane Habara heads the Fem-way Golf Club here for 1955. Fifteen women golfers form the organization. Other officers are: Kiich Nakashige, sec.; Kav Ohmura, treas.; Fumi Shima, Sets Nakashige, Toshi Kadowaki, tournament; Dorothy Kawasaki, social chmn., and hist.

★ THE SOU'WESTER ★

Chapter Clinic

★ TATS KUSHIDA ★

Leadership development has long been an unrecognized forte of the JACL. The simple process of a JACLer serving a term of office with a chapter, especially as a president, nearly always develops those undiscovered attributes which make for leadership. Poise, courtesy, self-confidence, good judgment on decisions, organizational planning, ability to work with others and to have others work with him are some of the qualities that are sharpened in this volunteer experience of self-improvement.

While serving the community through JACL, he gains the respect of his fellow men. Of course, this goes for the distaff side, too.

We're glad to see the system working out this way because there is nothing else in the way of compensation or reward for the responsible chapter officer. At least he comes out of it a better man, and the community has benefited.

To help build leadership and provide organizational know-how in the framework of JACL's public service philosophy, the Pacific Southwest District Council conducted a Chapter Clinic earlier this year in Santa Monica's Chase Hotel, hosted by the West L.A. and Venice-Culver chapters, with DTLA's prexy, DAVE YOKOZEKI as coordinator-moderator-chairman.

So successful and enthusiastically received was this clinic that it was voted to be an annual PSWDC event.

The second annual PSWDC Chapter Clinic, thus will be held on Sunday, Feb. 13, and hosted by the East L.A. chapter at the International Institute in Boyle Heights. WILBUR SATO, 1954 ELA president, will be the "c-m-c" this time with his chapter leaders providing committee personnel.

As was the case for CC No. 1, the morning session of the all-day clinic will cover JACL background, history, administration and other organization details normally not too well known among recent JACLers which make up a large part of new chapter officers. The afternoon session will emphasize chapter-level problems such as programming, membership, financing, public relations, meeting techniques and the like.

We enjoyed sitting in with the ELA officers at the home of prexy Sato last week to map out a program-agenda for the forthcoming clinic. Wilbur, his wife ROSS and her sister, BETI YOSHIDA played hosts to president-elect JIM HIGASHI, queen JANET OKIMOTO, TAMI KUROSE, NANCY TAKAMATSU, FRED TAKATA, MARGE MOTOWAKI, GEORGE WATANABE, MIO FUJITA, SAM FURUTA, LINDA ITO, ROY YAMADERA. Much ground was covered and the refreshments were good, too.

★ ★ ★

PC Holiday Issue volunteers

JACL's limited staff and budget requires it to rely heavily on volunteers to carry a large load of the manpower its projects calls for. And the same goes for the PC. The neatly rolled copy of the PC Holiday Issue which you probably received with the Dec. 10 issue was wrapped by one of the JACL voils and here they are: JIM HIGASHI, LINDA ITO, MAS KAKIBA, JOHN and GEORGE WATANABE, NANCY TAKAMATSU, MIO FUJITA, AIKO WAKAMIYA, BEBE HORIUCHI, LOIS OHNO, JANET OKIMOTO, GRACE ANDO, KIMI TASHIMA, LINDA ITO, SHIZ KAMINAKA, BETI YOSHIDA, TOMI UYETAKE, MASAKO TAZOI, RUBY KOYAMA, JOE KOMURO and ROY YAMADERA, all of East L.A. JACL; MARY FUKUSHIMA, TOSH AKASAKI, JUNE WAKASA, NANCY SHIMOOKA, SADIE MORE, AMY TANAKA and BARBARA AKIYAMA of the Sharvelles; RUBY KOYAMA, TAE MURAKAMI, JANET KUBO, FUJIKO IKEDA and JUNE IWASAKI of the Vandas; and other Shikyo members FLO WADA (Pasadena) and TUT YATA (SWLA).

Helping editor Honda with proof-reading were PETER TAKEUCHI, BROTHER THEOPHANE WALSH, HAJ INOUE, FUMI SHIMADA, RUBY OKUBO, JOE KIM and RUTH YAMAZAKI.

★ ★ ★

Christmas Cheer response hearty

Another terrific volunteer project is the Club Service Bureau sponsored by the JACL coordinating council and the regional office. VIRGINIA KAWASAKI and JIM HIGASHI are co-chairman. It is an activity designed to serve the more than 200 nisei and sansei clubs and organizations through coordination, information, counselling, project referrals, programming, and such other services as possible.

The JACL-CSB's biggest event is the annual Christmas Cheer program to aid the hundreds of indigent Japanese families in Los Angeles County, most of them on relief with the L.A. Bureau of Public Assistance.

This year's response has set a new record with nearly \$2,500 received in voluntary contributions and thousands of canned goods, toys and clothing which were packaged and delivered, again, by CSB volunteer crews.

During the past five years of our Ellay domicile, we've seen such volunteers become staunch JACLers and we look forward to a growing active membership built on these future leaders.

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LOS ANGELES NEWSLETTER

Eagle Rock Prexy

By HENRY MORI

★ Rey Maeno, 16, son of Mr. and Mrs. John Maeno, has proved that you don't have to have a lot of Nisei supporters in school to gain a student body office. If you have quality and are popular among your classmates, you got it made.

The Hermosa Beach-born youth, and a lone Japanese American at Eagle Rock High School, was chosen president of the Associated Student Body after gaining a majority over his two opponents. He won in the primaries in an election which was even tabbed as a closer race.

In taking office, Rey also became the first Nisei to head the student body. He plans to enroll at either Pomona or Occidental upon graduation next summer and follow in his father's footsteps as a barrister.

★ The spirit of Christmas was abundantly shared in homes of less fortunate Japanese Americans this week as the seventh annual Christmas Cheer project under the sponsorship of Club Service Bureau came to a successful conclusion.

Two days prior to distribution of monetary gifts, staples, canned foods and toys, the cash raised was \$2,419.22—an all-time high for contributions.

Every bit of the donation was to have been passed out to the recipients by Wednesday night, according to Jim Higashi and Virginia Kawasaki, co-chairmen for the 1954 program.

A record-breaking \$194.81 was raised at the fourth annual benefit box lunch social held by members of the Southwest Los Angeles JACL on Dec. 11.

The money, turned over to Christmas Cheer—plus other after-deadline donations—helped to surpass the \$2,000 goal by almost \$500.

We have a certain amount of personal attachment to the project for it was in 1948 that Sam Ishikawa, then So. Calif. JACL regional director, and Mrs. Mary Ishikawa Takeuchi of Miyako Hotel, where Cheer headquarters is located, and Yours Truly gave a helping hand in an effort to bring some comfort to those less blessed at that time.

We collected \$434.40, some food baskets, and a lot of toys. In subsequent years, with Tats Kushida as general chairman and Mrs. Sue Takimoto Joe as committee chairman, the annual campaign grew in tremendous strides: \$730 in 1949; \$1573.48 in 1950; \$1445.58 in 1951; \$943.92 in 1952 (no set committee worked that year); and \$1903.73 in 1953.

★ The Woodworth Land, Inc., owners of Li'l Tokio's most modern medical center, "celebrated" its first year in business with a declared dividend of three per cent to its stockholders.

Taul Watanabe, general manager who was promoted as chairman of the board of directors for 1955, said that a 35 per cent increase in assets was also realized.

Meantime, the elected '55 officers are Dr. Fred Fujikawa, pres.; Dr. George Abe, sec.; and Joseph LoPresti, treas. On the board of directors are Dr. George Kambara, Dr. George Baba, Dr. Tadashi Fujimoto; and Attorney Kenji Ito, who was retained legal adviser for another year.

The members purchased a super gas station in South Gate during the year as another investment venture. A long-ranged financing program has also been arranged with the Sumitomo Bank here, Watanabe declared.

HOLIDAY GREETINGS

★

Japanese American

Optimist Club

OF LOS ANGELES

Larry Tajiri--

Continued from Back Page

however, that during the war years many Chinese American actors declined to play anti-Nisei roles, though others, like Sen Yung and Richard Loo, portrayed the Nisei subversives created by the fiction writers of Hollywood. Loo, however, later portrayed Tanaka, the 442nd Combat Team veteran, in *The Steel Helmet* and he gave the part of this Nisei hero a convincing reading. *Steel Helmet* also is showing these days on television.

Pictures like *Samurai* and *Let's Get Tough*, another film about the Black Dragon Society with a New York background, are included in package deal rentals to TV stations. The stations usually do not screen these pictures before they are shown to the home audience.

and don't have the time nor the personnel to do that kind of a job.

If the JACL is to play any kind of a watchdog role over old films released to TV, where the sales to television are consummated. Once the films, like *Samurai* and *Let's Get Tough*, go out to individual stations, it's too late to call them back.

Discretion also must be exercised in that the watchdog role be leashed to the extent that it does not violate that fine line between the protection of a minority's rights and good name and outright censorship.

It's too bad that TV stations which play a horror like *Samurai* can't be asked to grant equal time to a picture like *Go for Broke!* The saga of the 442nd Combat Team was produced by MGM and is still owned by the studio. There's little chance that it ever will be sold to TV.

SCHOOL TEACHER LENDS JAPANESE DOLLS TO SHOW

Salt Lake City
Dan Valentine, daily columnist of "Nothing Serious" in the Salt Lake Tribune, recently handed a "valentine" to Mrs. Jeanette Misaka, Rose Park School teacher, who owns a valuable collection of native Japanese dolls.

Regarded as one of the finest in the west, she graciously offered to share her valuable collection of dolls with other Salt Lakers, which were on display at the public library here.

Boy golfers organize

Cleveland
At a meeting of the Fairway Golf Club, the following cabinet of the Cleveland Boys' Golf Club was elected:

Jiro Habara, pres.; Mas Kimura, sec.; Bob Nakagawa, treas.; John Shima, Shig Sakai, George Uchi-miya, Joey Kumagai, Hi Orikuchi, and Tom Yokoyama, tournament committee; Min Iwasaki, social; and Harry Kaku, historian; Joe Kadowaki, adv.

VERY TRULY YOURS

★ From Page 2

but it might be wise to look at Japan internally and see how the other half of this relationship exists . . . The question of labor is always tough. But we must cling to the principle of the dignity of man—respect for the worker. The worker's dignity must not be sacrificed simply to enable management to avoid some difficulties. Neither capital nor labor should be selfish but cooperate in overcoming its problems . . . If there is to be a cut anywhere it should be in the profits; and if we believe in the family of nations, the more fortunate nations have an obligation to help those less fortunate.

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VITAL STATISTICS

Births

ONTARIO, ORE.
KAWAKAMI—Nov. 26, a boy to the Isao Kawakamis, Weiser.
MURATA—Nov. 20, a girl to the Tom Muratas, Fruitland.
TAKAMI—Nov. 23, a boy to the Harry Takamis.

RICHMOND
NABETA—Nov. 24, a boy to the Toshiro Nabetas.

Engagements

ITO-HIURA — Takako to Lloyd, both of Watsonville, Nov. 29.

Weddings

OKIMOTO-NAKASHIMA — Nov. 13, Roy, Walled Lake, Mich., and Miki, Toronto, Canada.
HATASAKA-MATSUSHITA — Nov. 27, Dr. Harry, Brighton, Colo., and Sadako, Kansas City.
KITABAYASHI-ANDO — Sam S., San Jose, and Ruri, Martinez.
YANO-INOUE — Nov. 14, Shiro, Weiser, Idaho, and Miyako, Ontario, Ore.
KONISHI-URIU — Nov. 20, Ichiro, Mosswood, and Jean, Ontario, Ore.
MURATA-HASABE — Nov. 23, John and Yuriko, both of Ontario, Ore.

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EDITORIALS

Russia-Japan

Russian double-talk undid the proposals of the Soviet foreign minister the past week after the new government of Premier Ichiro Hatoyama was established in Japan.

Moscow didn't lose any-time to suggest to Japan that peaceful co-existence, such as being maintained between the Soviets and the Chinese with its different social systems, could promote a business relationship and at the same time permit Japan to keep its ties with the Western nations.

Radio Moscow also told the Japanese of a prospect of negotiating a formal peace treaty along with a fascinating explanation that the recent Red China-Soviet Russia alliance was against aggression.

This approach has much meaning. Because of Red China's treatment over 13 American prisoners, the Russians fear further tightening of trade restrictions against Red China. And if Japan can be lured into becoming a trading nation with Red China, it meets with their desire to get a wider field of trade with non-Communist nations. Experts have pointed out the acute need of consumer goods by the Russians. If Japan does trade, it may push Japan closer to Russia and away from the United States. Trade with Red China would also be profitable.

On the other hand, the same day the same foreign minister warned France against ratifying the treaty enabling West Germany to establish an armed force. The Reds want to deny them the right of self-defense.

The Red line handed the Japanese may affect persons of Japanese ancestry in the United States. When Japan fought Czarist Russia fifty years ago, popular sentiments were with the underdog Japanese. Since that time, it deteriorated only to be reborn through the sacrifice of Nisei lives in World War II. We may be wrong to hold this opinion, but one never predicts the effects of mass hysteria if Japan should be weaned away from the western orbit of nations.

And Japan would be naive to think peaceful coexistence with the Red orbit would mean mutual benefits. Yet, looking at Japan today economically, we can understand their plight. But unless the new government is firm in its principle of sticking with the Western nations, the sincerity of working out their problems would be lacking.

FROM THE FRYING PAN

By Bill Hosokawa

Angels of Mercy

Denver

For most of us, the mellowness and good cheer that we associate with Christmas comes only once a year. Something about the season arouses a dormant spirit of peace on earth, good will to men, and so we smile and wax generous and act human for a while. And then we go right back to scowling and snapping and cutting competitive throats until another Christmas season rolls around.

Got to thinking about these nasty old habits the other day when I met a group of ladies to whom every day is Christmas. There is no particular season of being good for them, because their entire lives are dedicated to selfless service for others.

These women are the nuns of the Dominican Sisters of the Sick Poor. There are seven of these nuns in Denver. Four are registered nurses and the others are practical nurses. Every morning they start out on their rounds with food and medicine to call on the sick and poor, to bring comfort and professional nursing care to those who cannot afford to pay for it. All day long they work in the midst of pain, misery, squalor and tragedy. Somewhere they gain the spiritual strength to be cheerful, to be kind and smiling even though their hearts may be breaking and their bodies rebelling from weariness. They are, indeed, angels of mercy.

There's no particular Nisei angle to these paragraphs other than that somewhere, sometime, Nisei and Issei patients must have been helped and given comfort by the nuns of this order. At this time of year when there is so much stress placed on materialism, it is refreshing and inspiring to meet such dedicated persons, women who rarely think of themselves in their devotion to the welfare of others.



Been reading about how uranium is bringing riches to the desert tribes of the American Southwest. Some of the tribes, like



the Navajos, are collecting handsome royalties for ore being mined on reservation land. Others, like the Acomas and Zunis, have been paid tens of thousands of dollars just for permitting exploration companies to prospect on tribal lands. If uranium should be found, they'll share in that, too.

There seems to be a strong measure of poetic justice in wealth being discovered on the desert reservations. If you've ever traveled through New Mexico and Arizona, you know how parched and desolate the country is. Livestock just about wear themselves out trying to find enough forage. Agriculture is impossible without costly irrigation projects. This wasteland was set aside for the Indians—no doubt because no one else wanted it—when it came time to confine the Redman to reservations.

The same kind of "generosity" took place in many of the other western states where reservations were set up. But in Oklahoma, the land contained oil. Certain tribes which were banished to these oil-rich areas—long before anyone knew there was oil—waxed wealthy. To a smaller extent this was true in Wyoming. And now in the Southwest an element far more valuable than oil is being discovered in the desert which was given to the Indians because it wasn't good for anything else.



Strictly un-Christmasy is this report on the latest experience of Carl Iwasaki, Life magazine's adventurous boy photographer. He just got back from taking pictures of a forbidden Indian peyote ceremony on the Navajo reservation in Arizona. Peyote is a slightly narcotic product of a type of cactus, allegedly gives the user glorious visions, and while outlawed, is used in religious rituals. Carl had to go through the entire ceremony, consume peyote together with the devout. "Worst experience I've ever had," he says. It's quite unlikely that Iwasaki will become a peyote addict.

VAGARIES

By Larry Tajiri

Anti-Nisei Movies

Denver

Television, in its desperate search for program material, has reopened a Pandora's box of anti-Japanese and anti-Nisei propaganda. The reference is to Hollywood motion pictures made in the Pearl Harbor period and designed to incite popular feeling against persons of Japanese ancestry, including those resident in these United States.

Several old films, made a decade and more ago, have been resurrected from the movie vaults and are currently playing the TV circuit, attaining a far wider audience than was attracted originally to these pictures. The major studios, of course, have not released their pictures to TV to any extent, so many other films of the 1941-44 period which presented a distorted view of the Japanese American population remain to be sold to TV.

Since it now appears inevitable that most of these films will appear on TV, it would be pertinent that some action be taken so that these cinematic examples of sincere misguidance, as well as callous deceit, are not permitted to perpetrate their fraud on the vast TV audience. As of now, it appears that the JACL is the only agency capable of performing this function.

One of the latest films to be released to TV which libels the loyalty of Japanese Americans is a shoddy pseudo-documentary titled *Samurai*. This hate film was screened on Denver's KOA-TV's Academy Theater on the night of Dec. 11, and has been shown by more than a score of TV stations in other parts of the country. Produced by Ben Mindenberg and directed by Raymond Cannon, *Samurai* delineates a preposterous story which has no parallel in real life. It tells about Kenichi, a young boy who is rescued from the debris of Tokyo and adopted by an American missionary couple after the great earthquake of 1923.

In *Samurai*, the American foster parents bring the young Japanese boy to San Francisco where he comes under the influence of a Shinto priest who imbues him with the warrior spirit of Bushido. Outwardly posing as an Americanized individual, the young Japanese develops into a rabid Nipponese nationalist who plots to destroy the very American nation which has given him succor. Kenichi becomes a modern artist, whose abstract

paintings are actually maps of the California coastline. Masking his subversive tendencies under his artistic disguise, he visits Japan where he confers with leaders, according to the film, of the Black Dragon Society. The Black Dragons appoint him "governor of California" and he returns to his adopted land to carry out his mission of treason.

The hate film, *Samurai*, continues by detailing the plans of Kenichi and the Shinto priest to raise an army of traitors in California who will rise to destroy communications, roads and bridges on the day the war starts. These would-be fifth columnists are armed, according to the picture, by explosives brought in by Japanese fishing boats operating out of California harbors. The arms are then cached on Japanese-operated truck farms in the state, where they are hidden in crates of vegetables, and in the false bottoms of boxes of fish.

In his treasonous zeal, Kenichi is shown killing the kindly missionary couple who raised him when they learn of his plot (an earlier scene shows him murdering a white girl who resists his advances). He is informed of the impending attack on Pearl Harbor, but is apprehended and finally shot to death before he can get his plot into motion.

There is, of course, no single grain of truth in the tale of treachery detailed in *Samurai*. Filmed in Hollywood in 1943, and released in 1944, the picture was made at a time when the truth already was known, and all of the ugly rumors about alleged Japanese American disloyalty were proved false. The release of the film coincided with the last desperate attempt of race-baiters in California to forestall the return of Japanese American evacuees to the coastal zone.

Samurai was produced by Cavalcade Productions, a cheap independent company, which was unable to find an audience, and few theaters to play the picture in 1944. The film features mostly unknown players, including a sizable cast of Chinese Americans who apparently consented to appear in the belief it would be a patriotic act. The featured players are Paul Fung and Luke Chan as Kenichi and the subversive priest. It should be noted

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MINORITY

New York

Eighty per cent of college presidents and students oppose discrimination which bars students from membership in school fraternities or sororities because of race or religion, a survey of 125 leading colleges and universities recently revealed. The elimination of this phase of discrimination has been growing steadily since the end of World War II. Amherst was the leader in 1946.

Seattle

John E. Prim is believed to be the first Negro judge to be appointed to the King County municipal bench. Born and raised in Seattle, he was graduated from the Univ. of Washington Law School in 1927, and was deputy prosecuting attorney of King County between 1943-1951.

Grand Rapids, Mich.

Segregation of Negro and white tenants in low-rent housing projects was admitted by the Benton Harbor Housing Commission in reply to a suit filed by the NAACP Legal Defense and Educational Fund, Inc., of Oct. 18.

DECADE AGO

Dec. 23, 1944

Army revokes West Coast exclusion order; proclamation restores right of evacuees to return to homes after Jan. 2.

JACL president (Saburo Kido) declares Nisei loyalty vindicated as exclusion order lifted; will open offices in San Francisco.

Supreme Court rules in Mitsuye Endo case loyal citizens cannot be detained; validity of army evacuation order upheld by tribunal in Korematsu Case decision.

Gov. Warren urges citizens comply with decision, supports rights of Japanese Americans.

Hood River Legion Post may replace some Nisei names; overlooking name of Nisei in erasing 16 others. WRA assistant director (Cozzens) charges Hood River post betrayed Legion and desecrated grave of Unknown Soldiers.

Gardena VFW post refuses to list name of dead Nisei hero (Pfc. Kiyoshi Muranaga).

Expanded relocation effort by WRA in East seen by Ickes.

Ed Sullivan, N.Y. columnist, censures Hood River American Legion.

William Fukuda family (father of Janet, JACL queen) first evacuees to return to Orange County.

Fresno County and Monterey Cattlemen's Associations demand permanent exclusion of Japanese Americans from West Coast.

CALENDAR

- Dec. 24 (Friday) Downtown L.A.—Christmas party for membership, Miyako Conference Room, 3-6:30 p.m.
- Dec. 31 (Friday) San Mateo—New Year's Eve dance, Sacramento—New Year's Eve dance, Masonic Temple. San Francisco—New Year's Eve dance, Palace Hotel. Denver—New Year's Eve dance, Albany Hotel. Albuquerque—Installation party.
- Jan. 1 (Saturday) Fresno—New Year's dance, Yosemite Room, Hacienda Motel. Parlier—Form Filing Service, Parlier Buddhist Church, 7:30 p.m.
- Jan. 7 (Friday) New York—Installation Banquet, Suehiro's Restaurant.
- Jan. 9 (Sunday) Dayton—Installation Dinner, Pappy's Kitchen, 4 p.m.
- Jan. 16 (Sunday) Parlier—Benefit Movies.
- Jan. 21 (Friday) San Francisco—Installation Banquet, William & Mary's (tentative).
- Jan. 22 (Saturday) Sonoma County—Installation Banquet, Memorial Hall. L.A. Coordinating Council—Installation Ball, Inst. of Aero. Sciences, 7666 Beverly Blvd., 9 p.m.
- Feb. 13 (Sunday) PSWDC—Chapter Clinic, International Institute, 435 S. Boyle Ave., Los Angeles.