

# PACIFIC CITIZEN



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## PRESIDENT'S CORNER:

Help me to fill those big shoes

Speaking personally, the 14th biennial National JACL Convention recently concluded in San Francisco was the most enjoyable one I've ever attended. And for the first time in postwar years, the national budget for the organization was not a critical issue and was readily and speedily adopted. The 1,001 details facing a convention chairman (this writer had served in a similar capacity two years ago) rested upon the shoulders of another—Jerry Enomoto, whom all acknowledge, did a marvelous job.

Further, for the first time my wife and son attended a complete JACL convention with me.

It is with mixed feelings of both humbleness and pride that this writer accepts the very great honor and privilege of serving National JACL as its 1957-58 president. There is humbleness because of the full cognizance in the duties and responsibilities involved.

There is quiet pride because the official delegates and members have manifested a vote of confidence and trust in me. With the further indulgence of my good wife Alice, with the support and cooperation of all JACL members, with the aid and advice of the national board and staff, and above all, the aid and advice of the national board and staff, and above all, with grace and guidance from Almighty God, I hope to live up to this trust.

Particularly heart-warming were the many, many supporting expressions, such as "if you need my help, just call on me", which came from so many of the official and booster delegates both young and old. With this display of spirit, I look forward confidently to a growing, developing and progressive JACL which will emphasize "service" to its members, its various local communities and to its country and the world. Past president George Inagaki has left behind some very big shoes. Please members, help me to fill those shoes!

—Dr. Roy Nishikawa.



One of the memorable highlights of the 14th Biennial was the acceptance of the silver chalice for President Eisenhower by his cabinet secretary Maxwell Rabb (left) from the Japanese American Citizens League through its outgoing national president George Inagaki. The presentation was made at the Recognitions Banquet held at the Sheraton-Palace hotel in San Francisco on the

final day of the four-day convention. Applauding the event at the headtable are (left to right) Sen. William Knowland (R., Calif.), who had extended his remarks to the delegates; Mike Masaoka, Washington JACL representative; and Dr. Thomas T. Yatabe of Chicago, first national JACL president.

—Peter Asano Photo.

## CALIFORNIA FARM BUREAU ENDORSES PROP. 13; TO URGE 70,000 MEMBERS

SAN FRANCISCO. — The California Farm Bureau Federation has endorsed Proposition 13 on the Nov. 6 ballot to repeal the state's 1920 alien land law.

This was the information reported by William H. Enomoto, prominent Redwood City Nisei nurseryman who is active in the state farm organization.

The California Farm Bureau Federation board of directors voted to endorse this repeal measure at its meeting on May 24, Enomoto said.

The federation officials will circularize the 70,000 families in the state who are members of the organization with their recommendations on ballot proposals shortly and a "yes" for Proposition No. 13 will be indicated.

Whenever important legislative issues are presented, the Farm Bureau officials make a study of the effect of such measures on farmers.

"It is significant that the Farm Bureau took a positive stand in this

## San Diego JACL salutes state solon

SAN DIEGO. — As Larry Tajiri pointed out in his column in the Pacific Citizen on June 22, there were five men who stood up in the California state legislature and opposed the 102 who pushed the Alien Land Law through in 1913.

One of the five was Sen. Leroy A. Wright (R., 40th Dist.) of San Diego. The San Diego JACL Bulletin, edited by Naomi Kashiwabara, reported in its September issue that Sen. Wright died in 1944.

Among his survivors is his grandson and namesake, Leroy A. Wright, of the law office of Glenn and Wright, 1434 Fifth Ave., San Diego 1.

The San Diego chapter "salutes the late Mr. Wright for his American stand of 43 years ago".

instance whereas, normally, they have been neutral in subjects of this nature," Enomoto said. He pointed out that the organization has refused to take a stand on FEPC.

Enomoto credited the Farm Bureau's action in endorsing Proposition 13 to the efforts of many Nisei who are members of local county Farm Bureaus and to their work in contacting members of the Farm Bureau board, enlisting their support on the measure.

A number of local county farm bureaus have also gone on record as supporters of the repeal measure, including those of San Diego, Kings, Tulare, San Benito, San Mateo, Riverside and Stanislaus counties.

## NCWNDC calls special session to discuss area campaign for Prop. 13

SAN FRANCISCO. — A special executive board session of the NCWNDC will be held this Sunday, Sept. 16, 2 p.m., at the Buchanan St. YM-YWCA, 1530 Buchanan St., to discuss the area campaign on "Yes on Prop. 13", it was announced by Yasuo Abiko, district chairman.

All chapters have already been asked by the Committee for "Yes" on Proposition 13 (For Repeal of the Alien Land Law) to secure endorsements in their area and to contact key groups and individuals to enlist their support for this measure.

Abiko also announced that the deadline for nominations by chapters for new members to the district board was extended by Ginji Mizutani of Sacramento, chairman of district nomination committee.

## JAPAN FILM FESTIVAL PLANNED FOR NEW YORK

NEW YORK.—Major Japanese film companies are understood to be in a project to hold a five-day film festival here in October.

## ORGANIZATION STAND ON 'TOKYO ROSE' HEARING TO BE CONSIDERED

SAN FRANCISCO. — Tokyo Rose hearings will be considered by a special committee which will be headed by Edward J. Ennis, special legal counsel of the JACL's Washington office.

A former official of the U.S. Immigration and Naturalization Service, Ennis is now general counsel of the American Civil Liberties Union and was the keynote speaker at the recent JACL convention at the Sheraton-Palace Hotel.

Other attorneys who are being asked to serve on this committee are Frank Chuman of Los Angeles, JACL legal counsel for the past two years; Harold Gordon of Chicago, national JACL legal-legislative chairman; William Mimbu of Seattle, immediate past board secretary; and Sho Sato of Berkeley, associate professor of law at Univ. of California.

(Summary of Convention activities as reported by Mas Satow starts on Page 3.—Editor.)

## Natl JACL convention coverage noted in top Atlantic seaboard newspapers

WASHINGTON. — The Washington Post carried a front page release on the speech given by Maxwell M. Rabb before the Japanese American Citizens League national convention in San Francisco, the Washington JACL Office reported.

The influential Washington newspaper reported a news press release quoting portions of Rabb's speech to the JACL convention. It stated that the presidential aide assured the JACL that President Eisenhower will again ask Congress for a more lenient immigration law.

Rabb, the presidential advisor on minorities, told the Nisei delegates, that "you may be sure that the new Congress comes to Washington, the President again will be in the forefront urging and pleading that our immigration po-

## SILVER CHALICE TO BE PART OF IKE'S MUSEUM

The hand-wrought silver chalice presented to President Eisenhower by the Japanese American Citizens League at its 14th Biennial national convention in San Francisco will be eventually displayed at the Eisenhower Museum in Abilene, Kansas.

In a letter from the White House received by Dr. Roy M. Nishikawa, newly-installed national JACL president, this week, the President wrote: "Eventually I shall want to have it displayed in the Museum at Abilene, so that others may admire its beauty and know of my pride in being the first recipient of the award of your organization".

(Actual size photograph of the silver creation by Harry Osaki of Pasadena is found inside on page 3.—Editor.)

The award was made at the recognitions banquet, with Maxwell M. Rabb, secretary to the President's Cabinet, accepting it on behalf of the President.

Text of the letter dated Sept. 6, 1956, is as follows: "Yesterday Mr. Rabb personally delivered to me the lovely hand wrought chalice presented to me as an award by the Japanese American Citizens League. I am truly touched by the tribute you pay me for my efforts, 'in the cause of human freedom and world peace,' and I pray that I may continue to be worthy of your trust."

"As for the Chalice itself, it is one of the loveliest I have seen, and will be treasured by Mrs. Eisenhower and myself. Eventually I shall want to have it displayed in the Museum at Abilene, so that others may admire its beauty and know of my pride in being the first recipient of the award of your organization."

"Won't you please accept for yourself, and convey to your membership, my profound appreciation?"

PASADENA. — Silversmith Harry Osaki, who designed and hand-wrought the chalice presented by JACL to President Eisenhower, this week received a letter from the White House commanding his artistry, careful thought and attention.

The text of President Eisenhower's letter: "I have just seen the lovely silver chalice awarded to me by the Japanese American Citizens League. I understand that it is a product of your art and was given the most careful thought and attention. Certainly, it is beautiful and unique and I am grateful to you. With my admiration of your artistry and craftsmanship and best wishes."

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**PACIFIC CITIZEN**

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HARRY K. HONDA....Editor TATS-KUSHIDA....Bus. Mgr.

**FROM THE FRYING PAN: by Bill Hosokawa****Togo or Noma**

Denver

Once upon a time there was a young man who, for convenience, we'll call Taro. He lived up in the isolated hill country where he had little contact with the outside world so that he was quite backward and naive. But he also was a smart fellow, ambitious, quick to catch on and full of energy. Thus, when at last a road was driven into the hills and the outside world came by Taro's house, he lost no time in learning the ways of the strangers.

Now, not far from Taro lived another youth called Fat. Fat was an easy-going youngster, quite content with his lot and not inclined to be as eager as Taro. Fat's family was quite well-to-do with the result that he had many fine clothes and other material possessions.

Taro had absorbed the ways of the strangers so rapidly that he didn't learn that it was unlawful to take what did not belong to him. So, when he saw Fat's many belongings he became very envious and lost no time in swiping a few of them. When Fat protested, Taro jumped on him, poked him in the nose, caught him in a strangle hold and told him to quit yelping.

About that time a fellow named Yank, one of those who built the road, saw what was going on and called on the youngsters to break it up. "Quit chocking Fat and get off his back," Yank cried at Taro, for Taro obviously was the aggressor.

"Like fun I will," Taro replied. "You keep out of this Mr. Yank because this is my business, and as for you, you can jump in the creek." And he kept on tightening his strangle hold on poor Fat.

Well, Yank didn't quite know what to do. But he figured something had to be done so he got in and caught himself a strangle hold around Taro's throat. "Now, will you let go of Fat?" Yank shouted.

Taro did a strange thing. Instead of letting go of Fat, he hung on as tightly as ever and at the same time let fly a powerful kick right into Yank's solar plexus. The kick knocked Yank flat on the ground. He blinked in surprise, but as soon as he got his breath back he crawled back on his feet. He was good and angry. He took his coat off and rolled up his sleeves and then proceeded to whale the livin' daylights out of Taro. He didn't give up either until Taro was stretched out only semi-conscious.

Afterwards, when Taro had cleaned up his bloody face a little, he turned to the bystanders who had gathered, pointed at Yank and in an aggrieved tone he said: "Yank started the fight. I had to kick him to keep him from killing me." You could tell by the way he said it that Taro believed really and truly that Yank had indeed started the fight. He couldn't understand at all that the fact that Taro had a strangle hold on Fat in the first place had anything to do with Yank stepping in. The only thing that mattered to Taro, that seemed pertinent to Taro, was that Yank had provoked Taro to the point where he had to hit back.

**SHIGENORI TOGO'S MEMOIRS**

This little allegory is far from being subtle, but it came to mind the other day in reading a review of Shigenori Togo's memoirs. Togo was Japan's wartime foreign minister. His basic contention is that President Roosevelt's executive order freezing Japanese assets and paralyzing trans-Pacific trade threatened to dry up the oil the Japanese war machine depended on, and therefore made it necessary for Japan to strike back. He doesn't seem to understand that Japan's strangle on Fat China caused FDR to take the action that he did.

It is curious, and not a little alarming, that such a highly placed Japanese official as Togo (now deceased) should continue to rationalize in the way that he does. Perhaps he and his ilk have talked to themselves so long that they now believe that what they say is true.

**NOMA'S 'ZONE OF EMPTINESS'**

Meanwhile, no such illusion seems to burden the Japanese people. They put the blame for war and defeat where it belongs—on their own militarists. The latest expression of this sentiment to reach the English-speaking world is Hiroshi Noma's novel, *Zone of Emptiness*, a bitter denunciation of Japanese militarism.

Noma writes in his introduction: "When the war broke out, the country was dominated by militarism. Yet foreigners must be informed that the Japanese people did not identify their destiny with that of militarism. I hope that my novel will provide the reader with a true picture of what my country was like when it was under the yoke of this dominating force."

People are more likely to read and understand Noma than be convinced by Togo's lame reasoning.

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**Florida Nisei with three college degrees in agronomy wins medical scholarship**

EAU GALLIE, Fla. — Charles Ozaki, a young and exceptional native of Eau Gallie who holds three college degrees, has been awarded one of only three state-wide, four-year scholarships to the J. Hillis Miller School of Medicine at the Univ. of Florida.

Only eight such scholarships were awarded throughout five southern states. They are based on scholastic and achievement records.

Ozaki, who at present is a soil scientist at Everglades Experiment Station, was awarded the scholarship on the merits of civic and religious activities and intellectual ability demonstrated since the days he attended the Eau Gallie High School.

He received his B.S. and M.S. degrees from the Univ. of Florida and his Ph.D. from Ohio State. He has been affiliated with the experiment station for the past three years.

An outstanding athlete, Ozaki served four years with the 442nd RCT. His father, Kenzo, and a brother, Frank, are in the lettuce produce business on a huge farm at White Oak, Ga.

He has three other brothers: Fred, a master sergeant now in

Europe; Henry, a Ft. Lauderdale doctor whose brilliant mind enabled him to go through college on scholarships, and John, another Univ. of Florida graduate at Ft. Benning, Ga.

He and John lived in Eau Gallie since they were tots and were raised by Mrs. J. A. Seawright who lives on Oak Street. John visited Mrs. Seawright recently and Charles is planning a visit soon.

Ozaki, who also has been highly active in Scouting activities, chose agronomy as a profession because he felt it was one in which he could do work benefiting Florida farmers. He decided to switch to medicine because he felt he could help more people that way.

"In everything he's done," said Mrs. Seawright, "he has wanted to help people."

Melbourne (Fla.) Times.

(According to Mrs. Eureka S. Shiroma, 1000er living in Florida, who sent us this article, Charles Ozaki's father and uncle were pioneer Issei orange growers and moved to White Oak, Ga., during the war years to engage in produce. The two Issei were high school graduates in Florida, although they received their college education in Japan.—Editor.)

**Nisei statistician notes more women over 50 dying of heart disease lately**

WASHINGTON.—Medical research has noted an upswing in the amount of the national death toll among women from heart disease. While the female death rate doesn't as yet approach the male rate, its upward curve after age 50 has given science a tip on answering two important questions:

Why does the female of the species live longer than the male?

Why are heart attacks in women increasing as compared to male rates?

For some time now, it has been known that women are harder than men. Latest figures quoted by International News Service of Public Health Service office of vital statistics show 210,000 more men die each year than women.

(Dr. Moriyama is chief of the mortality analysis section, U.S. Public Health Service, and regarded as one of the highest rated Nisei in federal civil service. The San Francisco-born Nisei has been nominated by the D.C. JACL chapter for one of the Nisei of the Biennium candidates.)

Dr. Iwao M. Moriyama of the office cites two main factors to account for this discrepancy—male deaths due to violence (accidents, suicides, homicides) and male deaths due to heart disease.

Over half of the 210,000 male deaths can be accounted for by arteriosclerotic heart disease—some 104,000 cases in 1955 according to Dr. Moriyama.

This suggests a fundamental, in-born biological difference rather than childhood training. A simple explanation of arteriosclerosis and what a heart attack is makes this clear.



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**O.C. JAYS install new cabinet officers**

SANTA ANA.—Hiro Shinoda, Garden Grove collegian at Orange Coast, was formally inducted as OC JAYS' second president at a dinner held Sept. 8 at the local Masonic Temple.

Shinoda presented a gift to Bill Marumoto, retiring president and one of the club founders.

A number of awards were presented including two \$250 scholarships to Ben Marumoto and Jeanne Enomoto, the Blue & White trophy (for the outstanding member) to Jane Asari. Mr. & Mrs. Harley Asari were cited for consistent support.

On the cabinet are May Shinomura, v.p.; Yohko Ohara, sec.; Mike Ota, treas.; Richard Ikemi, Jane Asari, soc.; Tom Marumoto, ath.; June Morimoto, p.r.; Evelyn Nagamatsu, hist.; Joan Ota, Ernie Nagamatsu, Doris Fujino, Tom Obara, Lora Okamoto, mems.-at-lrg. Jan Fukuda was dinner chairman. Frank Sekeris served as the toastmaster. Sheriff Jim Musick of Orange County was speaker.

advances have eliminated many killers—which means that more women are living past the menopause than ever before—and the female heart disease increase puzzle falls into place.

However, scientists say there are possible "reversing factors" which might work to lower the female heart disease rate.

Felix Moore, chief of biometrics research at the U.S. Public Health Service's National Heart Institute, Bethesda, Md., explains these favorable factors:

"Today's women has two things in her favor in the past-menopause period. She usually has had less children than her grandmother (although more on the average than her mother) and she is more figure-conscious than ever before. Less child-bearing and less weight may mean less heart strain."

The American male on the other hand, certainly works less than his pioneer ancestors and thus carries more poundage."

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**8 NAT'L DIRECTOR'S REPORT: by Masao Satow**

**Nat'l council sessions**

San Francisco

■ This is a summary report on the business sessions of the National Council held during the 14th Biennial National Convention. A fuller account of the proceedings will be contained in the Official Minutes along with the reports submitted by the various National officers and National Committee Chairmen.

Our thanks to Headquarters Administrative Assistant Daisy Uyeda for her copious notes which makes this report possible.

**NATIONAL COUNCIL ATTENDANCE**

■ The attendance cards filled out by delegates show a total of 74 chapters present, 64 of which were officially represented by 176 delegates, alternates and boosters, and ten by proxy. Fourteen chapters were absent.

**OPENING SESSION**

■ Distributed at the opening session were copies of reports of the National Director, Washington Representative Mike Masaoka, and National Treasurer Dr. Roy Nishikawa. Also given to the delegates were the rules and regulations governing procedures in the National Council session developed by various National Credentials committees over a period of several Conventions, reports by National One Thousand Club Chairman Shig Wakamatsu of Chicago, the Arlington National Cemetery Committee with Ira Shimasaki of Washington, D.C., as chairman, the *Pacific Citizen* report, and from the interim National Committees on Public Relations and Program and Activities, chaired respectively by Abe Hagiwara of Chicago and Jerry Enomoto of San Francisco.

The National Treasurer reported a total income for the organization of \$79,922.31 for the fiscal year of 1955, \$17,409.23 of which was turned in by the chapters for quotas for the previous year. Expenditures for the same period amounted to \$72,382.30.

For the current fiscal year, the figures for the three quarter period ending June 30 revealed an income of \$60,130.71, \$3,943 of which was for previous year's quotas, and the expenditures were \$51,319.12.

**NAT'L NOMINATIONS COMMITTEE**

■ In the absence of National Chairman Tom Hayashi of New York, the Nominating Committee report was given by Dr. Yoshiye Togasaki. After naming the slate of candidates submitted by the various District Councils, the following recommendations were made and approved:

1. Biographical information about each candidate to be submitted by the District Councils when the candidates are officially nominated, this information to be given to the delegates at the first business session of the National Council when the slate of candidates is announced.

2. At the time the slate is announced at the opening business session, nomination speeches will be given.

3. The Nominating Committee strongly urges that so far as possible, District Councils see to it that their particular candidates for national offices are present at the Convention, since participation in the National Council sessions would be helpful to those elected for the following biennium program, and also give delegates an opportunity to see the candidates in action.

**NATIONAL POLICY MATTERS**

■ The balance of the first session and part of the second business session were turned over to JACL Washington Representative Mike Masaoka to outline various policy matters with some discussion by the delegates to get their feelings on these subjects. The proper National committees were instructed to further discuss these in session, and either make recommendations to the National Council for action, or in the absence of such recommendation and action, the Washington Office and National Headquarters would be authorized to word appropriately the feelings of the delegates expressed in discussion. These matters included:

1. JACL statement on civil rights.
2. Continuing discriminations against persons of Japanese ancestry, including housing and intermarriage.
3. Tokyo Rose deportation case.
4. Wartime renunciants.
5. United States-Japan relations, including temporary farm workers from Japan.
6. Relations to Japanese war brides.
7. Immigration.
8. Evacuation claims program.

**LEGAL-LEGISLATIVE COMMITTEE**

■ Upon report and recommendations from the Legislative-Legal Committee, Harold Gordon of Chicago, chairman, the following were approved:

... JACL will work independently regarding changes in the Walter-McCarran Act of 1952.

... JACL will make an effort to amend the Evacuation Claims Act to extend the filing date to include internees who were advised against filing due to the ambiguous wording of the original Act.

... JACL will support legislation for the return of wartime vested property, statehood for Hawaii, expansion of social security benefits, and repeal of the alien land laws in the several states.

... JACL will file amicus curiae briefs, if and when appropriate, in cases involving civil rights, intermarriage prohibitions filed by other than JACL, and in cases involving the boycott of Japanese imports.

... On the Tokyo Rose matter JACL will reserve the right of independent action. A special committee consisting of Edward Ennis (New York), Chairman; Frank Chuman (Los Angeles), Secretary; William Mimbu (Seattle) and Sho Sato (Berkeley), were appointed to study this matter and recommend proper action.

**STATEMENT ON CIVIL RIGHTS**

■ The following statement on civil rights was adopted by

Continued on Next Page



The Japanese American Citizens League at its 14th Biennial convention presented to President Eisenhower a hand wrought silver chalice by Harry Osaki of Pasadena "for leadership in the cause of human freedom and world peace". The photograph is actual size. Around the stem are encrusted eight star sapphires. Osaki, who was present

in San Francisco to see the presentation from outgoing national JACL president George Inagaki to Maxwell M. Rabb, secretary to President Eisenhower's cabinet, who accepted it on behalf of the President, is regarded as among the top internationally-known silversmiths.

—Kassler Studio, Pasadena.

**Concluding part of address by White House aide—**

(This is the final part of the address by Maxwell M. Rabb before the national convention of the Japanese American Citizens League in San Francisco.—Editor.)

As a nation, we are coming to realize that people of emerging areas all over the world are on the move to improve their status, to attain the dignity and acceptance of equals on the international level.

**'Red' Infiltration**

Many of these lands which we consider underdeveloped are fertile ground for Communist exploitation and propaganda. These are vast areas where it is important to us to have friends. For example, Indonesia, with her eighty million people is exceeded in size of population only by the Soviet Union, the United States, China, India and Japan. Nigeria and the Gold Coast, two small countries in Africa, together number over 30 million people. Add the population of these and many other such countries of the globe, such as Rhodesia or Sudan or Pakistan, and you have a mountainous tide of people whose manpower, good-will, natural resources and trade potentialities may be the major factor in determining the world of tomorrow.

Our policies which exalt the human values of equal justice and equal freedom for all mankind are, happily, bearing fruit, in these new lands. These emerging nations look to us for guidance and we must continue to show that America has an appreciation for the once-ignored striplings who are now rapidly gaining maturity and strength.

The Kremlin has been steadily seeking to create the impression abroad that America is intent on stifling the ambitions and aspirations of new and growing countries. The truth is that the United States is still a young nation, dynamic, warm-hearted, and responsive to the yearnings of the underdog. In addition to the technical and other aid that we have given so generously, America has pioneered in human understanding.

We have the most enlightened policy toward emerging nations of any first-rate power in the entire history of the world. In the Philippines and in our Caribbean possessions we have sacrificed self-interest, to the more humanitarian principles to which our foreign policy, under all Administrations, is firmly committed. Our problem now is to get that message across—to let these nations know that we stand with them in their dramatic struggle to build a new life based on dignity and brotherhood on the international scene.

Americans traveling abroad are constantly amazed at the keen interest of all peoples in American internal affairs. In many nations which might be called "uncommitted" in the struggle between East and West, the thinking of these people about America focuses on what might be labelled the atmosphere of the United States.

**Second Class Citizenship**

The question of second-class citizenship is today a major yardstick by which America's sincerity is measured in the minds of millions of people in Asia and Africa. We

are beginning to recognize that if these nations are to look up to us with respect in the field of international relations they must be able to respect our domestic government. The citizens of these lands which we are trying to hold as friends are keenly and vitally concerned with the status of American citizens whose religion is not that of the majority, whose skins are not the same color as the majority, and whose ancestors are other than those of the majority. People of undeveloped areas the world over are on the move to improve their status and they recognize that in this land the advance of American minorities is part of that world movement. They watch carefully what we are doing to advance the goal of equal treatment under law and equal opportunity for all.

To these questions we have an answer. Never has this country known a period of greater progress in the field of human liberties and civil rights. Under the inspired leadership of President Eisenhower we have seen a healthier moral climate established for all Americans. During the past three years, the President has given to the nation a stirring example of quiet accomplishment by completely desegregating the District of Columbia, hotels, theatres, restaurants, schools—all have been integrated.

In the federal establishment, the President has worked to show the world what can be done, quietly and without fanfare, when a dedicated leader decrees that injustice

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**NAT'L DIRECTOR'S REPORT: by Masao Satow**

Continued from Preceding Page

the National Council:

"As Americans who have experienced and continue to experience racial discrimination, we Americans of Japanese ancestry join with our fellow citizens of goodwill in condemning any and all manifestations of sanctioned prejudice based on considerations of race, color, creed, or national origin."

"Moreover, as members of the Japanese American Citizens League, an organization devoted primarily to the welfare of persons of Japanese ancestry in this country, we recognize our own responsibilities in these changing and challenging times to contribute to the fullest possible extent to the present crusade to secure added dignity and new opportunities for all Americans to share in the common lot and life of this nation, without distinction as to religious beliefs and ancestral affinities."

"We, therefore, propose that the JACL, within the limits of our resources and facilities, and mindful of the primary purpose of our organization, participate in the mutual effort to assure for all Americans equal treatment and consideration in and under the law, including the enactment of remedial and corrective legislation, and the filing, where and when appropriate, of briefs as friend of the court."

"Furthermore, cognizant of the fact that there are other organizations whose basic concern are these problems of integration and segregation, and which have the specialized facilities and resources for these purposes, we urge JACL members who have a particular interest in these matters to join these associations and to make their special contributions through such individual memberships."

"We also condemn the use of violence and threats of violence to subvert the law of the land."

"Finally, aware of the need among all nationality and minority groups for a better understanding of the real nature of racial bigotry, we recommend that the various chapters and district councils of the JACL consider programs to stress the dangers of such prejudice."

Further discussion on the policy matters in the National Council and National Board session brought the following suggestions:

. . . Housing: National Legal Counsel Frank Chuman to prepare a memo to the chapters setting forth certain principles and procedures as a result of our experiences to date in this field. Loans should be made without discrimination on the part of federal loan agencies.

. . . Renunciants: JACL recommends procedure of expeditious naturalization for renunciants as an extension of its present policy of examining each individual case on its own merits.

. . . Immigration: Nonquota status should be extended where possible for the purpose of reuniting families. Expeditious naturalization to regain American citizenship for those who voted in elections in Japan.

**SUPPLEMENTAL FARM WORKERS FROM JAPAN**

A report was made on temporary agricultural workers from Japan by a special committee consisting of Dr. Kelly Yamada (Seattle), chairman; Akiji Yoshimura (Marysville), Tom Hirashima (Santa Barbara), Kango Kunitsugu (Southwest L.A.), and Tom Nakamura (Sanger). The Committee recommended that JACL go on record in favor of the same opportunities for agricultural workers from Japan as are offered to farm laborers from other areas.

Fred Hirasuna, speaking for the Central California District Council chapters, opposed this recommendation, fearing that the influx of such laborers into Central California would affect the present good public relations enjoyed by Japanese Americans in that area.

After considerable discussion, the matter was referred back to an interim committee to be appointed.

**PRESIDENT'S COMMITTEE ON GOV'T CONTRACTS**

John Yoshino (Washington D.C.), a member of the staff of the President's Committee on Government Contracts, reported in his official capacity on the purpose and functions of that Committee as a positive effort by the federal government to eliminate discrimination in employment. He welcomed any reports concerning Nisei who were discriminated against in this particular field. Leaflets describing the work of the President's Committee were distributed to the delegates.

**PUBLIC RELATIONS COMMITTEE**

Report of the National Public Relations Committee were given by chairman Abe Hagiwara of Chicago, and the following recommendations were approved by the Council:

. . . JACL Headquarters definitely issue a concise brochure that will serve as a membership aid to the chapters.

. . . Headquarters bring up to date the JACL public relations brochure and make it available to the chapters.

. . . Headquarters take definite steps with certain Nisei writers to explore the costs and outline the work involved in writing the story of the Issei and their contributions to American life.

. . . The Midwest District Council was asked to set up a National membership committee.

. . . National Headquarters in consultation with the National Public Relations Committee and the Pacific Citizen work out some plan whereby JACL members could be better posted on JACL affairs and its program.

**COMMITTEE FOR THE AGING**

The report of the National Committee on Aging was given by chairman John Yoshino (Washington, D.C.) upon the basis of some reports from committee members with a more detailed description of the efforts made by Chicago under the auspices of the Japanese American Service Committee. The Committee recommended local JACL chapters set up committees to inform themselves of the local situation and take steps to make information available to those in need. Especially important is for JACL to make available the facts regarding the Old Age Survivor's Insurance under the federal Social Security program in cooperation with the field offices maintained by this agency.

**BUDGET AND FINANCE**

The National Council approved an annual budget for the next biennium of \$83,405. National Treasurer Dr. Roy Nishi-

**Final half of JACL convention keynote speech—**

(This is the final part of the keynote speech made by Edward Ennis of New York before the national convention of the Japanese American Citizens League in San Francisco.—Editor.)

The history of any expression of political sympathies of the Japanese American community for Japan is dissimilar from the experiences mentioned above of large minority groups. In the first place the Japanese American minority has been so small, less than one-tenth of 1% of the population, and prior to World War II so inert politically, that no effort was made to use this group as an instrument to bring political pressure to bear on the formulation of American foreign policy.

**Japanese Minority**

In World War I Japan was an ally and no occasion for division of sympathy arose. When in 1937, however, Japan waged war on China the sympathies of the United States people and the United States government were strongly enlisted on the side of China and against Japan. During that period the Japanese American minority were already subject to strong racial prejudice on the West Coast. Japan's activities increased their unpopularity.

Whatever individual sympathies there may have been for Japanese objective of dominion over southeast Asia, Japanese American organizations were so completely on the defensive in protecting the domestic rights of Japanese Americans that they could not indulge in the luxury of any organized expression of sympathy for Japan's position even if it existed.

And after Pearl Harbor the Japanese Americans, unlike German and Italian Americans, were not even given the chance to prove their loyalty by joining the Armed Forces. Those very Armed Forces condemned them as disloyal as a group without evidence or trial and evacuated and interned them in interior relocation centers. Selective Service refused to accept them. Hostile persons were glad to see them deprived of their opportunity to prove their loyalty. Even many friendly citizens took the view that they should not be required to serve in the Armed Forces while deprived of their rights of citizenship and interned.

**Turning Point**

This was the nadir and the turning point in the relationship between the Japanese American community and the rest of the people of the United States. If the original view had prevailed and Japanese Americans had not served in the armed forces their loyalty would still be doubted today and their places in our society would be insecure.

Happily JACL took the more farsighted view and its National Council, meeting in Salt Lake City in 1942, passed resolutions insisting upon the right of Japanese Americans like all other Americans to serve in the armed forces of their country in time of war. It would be impossible to overestimate the importance of this decision.

The government finally agreed and young men streamed out of relocation centers, leaving their families behind in internment, and joined the armed forces together with young Japanese Americans from Hawaii where there was no evacuation or wholesale internment of citizens. The distinguished combat record of the 442nd Regimental Combat Team, composed entirely of Japanese Americans, more than any other single factor established for all time the unquestioned loyalty of all Japanese Americans to their country. It provided the indispensable basis of acceptance which permitted return to the West Coast at the end of the war.

More than any other single factor it was responsible for enactment of legislation permitting naturalization and immigration and evacuation claims. Even those most racially prejudiced could not explain away the fact that this group of Americans had bought with the blood of their children the right to equality.

We are now again at peace and again the questions will arise as to

the proper attitude of Japanese Americans toward Japan in its foreign relations with the United States.

These questions arise in numerous ways, such as the question of restrictions on Japanese imports into the United States, the question of Japanese trade with Communist China in opposition to the foreign policy of the United States, and the question of return to Japanese aliens of their property in the United States sequestered by the government as a wartime measure.

In addition to these broad questions of the foreign relations between the United States and Japan special cases arise from time to time such as the return of United States citizenship to Japanese Americans who renounced their citizenship during the war, of the proposed deportation of Tokyo Rose, a native born citizen of Japanese ancestry.

Is the Japanese American community, or organizations representing it, either justified or wise in taking positions on any of these questions?

Is it the better course for Japanese Americans to say that any organized expression of sympathy for Japan on any question where an opposed United States interest may be involved can only hurt the Japanese American community and cannot help Japan even if there is merit in its position?

Or should the Japanese American community through its organizations, such as JACL, act like larger and therefore politically more powerful minorities, German, Jewish, Polish, etc., and express itself publicly where there is a strong majority feeling in the group either for or against Japan on a question involving that country and the United States?

**No Disloyalty Fear**

Individual cases must be determined on their individual merits. But the history of other minorities which I have mentioned briefly makes it clear that in times of peace any national minority in the United States is entitled to urge our country to adopt positions on foreign relations which may favor the homeland of the particular minority whether it be Poland, Israel, or Japan.

The record of unquestioned loyalty of the Japanese American minority has earned it the right to discard its special disfavored pre-war classification and to join the ranks of other minorities to express sympathies for the land of their ancestors without fearing charges of disloyalty to the United States or loyalty to Japan.

Japanese Americans, if they choose to do so, have earned the right to speak out and urge our government not to adopt discriminatory economic restrictions against Japan at the behest of special economic interests in the United States.

As loyal Americans they are entitled to urge upon the United States government a policy of protecting trade with Japan in our own enlightened self interest which is to help strengthen Japan as an ally against communism in the East.

If other allies, such as England and Western Germany, are not discouraged from trading with Russia, Japanese Americans are entitled to urge that Japan be allowed to trade on a similar basis with Communist China. If German-Americans without fear of disloyalty may urge the return of German vested assets, Japanese Americans may equally urge the return of Japa-

nese vested assets.

Protest may properly be made against discriminatory state laws violating the postwar United States Treaty of Commerce and Trade with Japan, such as the Alabama and South Carolina laws forbidding the sale of Japanese textiles by retail establishments unless a sign is posted that "Japanese goods are sold here."

Let me make myself clear, I am not urging that JACL or any other organization of Japanese Americans should take an affirmative position on any one of these or other issues of foreign relations.

But I am making the point that the Japanese American minority in the United States has reached the position of maturity and experience and acknowledged loyalty that it can exercise if it chooses on the merits of any issue the same rights which larger minorities historically have exercised to influence the foreign policy of the United States in respect of issues involving the home of their forebears.

**II. Racial Segregation.** — Two great new domestic issues upon which a changed perspective for Americans of Japanese ancestry may be in order are (1) the issue of racial segregation in the United States, and (2) the issue of the immigration policy of the United States. Segregation in public schools and other public places, and in housing, is not a personal problem for Japanese Americans as such because at least in states where most Japanese Americans live segregation in public facilities is not now practiced against them. Happily times have changed here in San Francisco and elsewhere on the West Coast since the San Francisco Board of Education in 1905 adopted an ordinance requiring segregation of Oriental children in a single school.

The present mayor of San Francisco, Mayor Christopher, is a friend of the Japanese American minority and of all minorities in this city and a welcome contrast to the notorious Mayor Schmitz at the turn of the century who sought to divert attention from his corrupt administration by the patriotic announcement that if necessary he would lay down his life battling against the Japanese.

The Los Angeles Times of those days is reported as having commented that it was the first time on record that Mayor Schmitz had agreed to lay down anything of even the smallest value.

This problem is more directly the problem of our large Negro minority and of one region of our country—the South. Organizations composed principally of American Negroes such as the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, are doing a magnificent job in seeking enforcement of the Supreme Court decisions against segregation in the public schools and against segregation in public transportation and other public facilities.

I am sure that many Japanese Americans, like many other Americans, are members of the NAACP or have contributed financially to its efforts. The question arises,

Continued on Page 5

**Farm Bureau Center**

ONTARIO, Ore. — Mamaro Wakasugi was named chairman of the Annex Farm Bureau Center recently. He is a veteran JACLer, having held a number of prewar chapter and district posts and currently active in the Snake River JACL.

**HOW COME SO LATE?**

The Pacific Citizen circulation department is earnestly attempting to put its records in order. As readers know, vandals early this year thoroughly wrecked the office which is now beginning to gain the semblance of efficiency. Current renewal notices are being mailed on time. In the meantime, it begs the patience of those being billed rather belatedly.

If a first or second renewal notice is received when payment has already been made, telling us will help.

To new subscribers and chapter solicitors who have been inconvenienced this past half year, our sincere apologies and assurances of efficient service in the future.

PC Circulation Dept.

Continued on Page 6

**VAGARIES:** by Larry S. Tajiri



## Hope in New South

■ This may prove the decisive week in one of the nation's most painful and vexing problems—the integration of white and Negro children in the schools of the massive southland.

For the past two weeks there has been a continuing struggle to determine if the decisions of the United States Supreme Court are indeed the law of the land.

On May 17, 1954, that court ruled unanimously that segregation in public schools is in violation of the 14th Amendment, that the theory of "separate but equal" facilities is contradictory and fallacious. Separateness must always imply inequality, the court said.

This fall, as schools opened throughout the country, the non-integrationists began their last ditch stand against the court's ruling. Thick black headlines underscored their ugly efforts. In Alvarado, Tex., six effigies of Negroes hung against the sky. In Oliver Springs, Tenn., national guardsmen dispersed armed mobs. In Poolesville, Md., there were demonstrations in front of the high school as 14 Negroes registered for the first day of school. On that day only half of the school's normal attendance was registered. In Clinton, Tenn., nine Negroes registered at the white high school under the eyes of watchful national guardsmen and sullen townspeople who had been harangued by two outsiders, John Kasper of Washington and Asa Carter of Birmingham, the latter being the executive secretary of the North Alabama White Citizens' Council.

The incidents themselves have been sporadic, isolated and violent, indicating no organized effort against integration, but rather local mob actions wherein individuals have been successful in whipping up old antagonisms into "spontaneous" demonstrations. Along with these have come all the old and ugly symbols—the crosses burning on the hills, effigies hung against the sky, and the angry mobs pelting stones and shouting epithets.

### GREAT SOCIAL EXPERIMENT OF THE DAY

■ In the midst of all the turmoil are the Negro schoolchildren themselves. They must indeed feel like the immature boxer pushed into the ring by an anxious manager urging, "He can't hurt us!"

Born into a highly circumscribed world where skin color made artificial barriers between them and the rest of the world, these students have now become guinea pigs in one of the great social experiments of the day. They walk past jeering mobs to enter the unfamiliar confines of the "white" schools. Surely many of them are frightened, and perhaps some of them long for the familiar but safe retreat of the all-Negro schools where, if the standards and facilities were less, they could at least walk and play with comparative safety.

Nor can the north remain snug and complacent as it watches these manifestations of hate and prejudice in the south, for the north is guilty of its own social crimes against the Negro and other citizens of non-white ancestry.

Numerous indignities are being committed today against the spirit and persons of American citizens everywhere. They are only dramatized today in the ugly racial incidents in the south.

### HOPE IN UNHEARDED INTEGRATION

■ But if one is permitted, in the face of these indignities, to find hope, then it can be found in the unheralded, peaceful integration of schools in many parts of the south. In most parts of Delaware, Kentucky, Maryland and West Virginia and in a large part of Texas, integration has been moving along rapidly and, in general, without incident. These are the border areas, of course. In the "deep south," there has been little if any effort made to integrate schools, and should any real action be taken along these lines, it is probable that real trouble would arise.

But it appears inevitable that if integration becomes a successful and accomplished fact in the border states, the rest of the states must eventually fall into line. That day may be a long time coming, but the southern diehard's "never" sounds more feeble with each passing day.

There are many true heroes in the south today. There are those school principals who insist on orderly and peaceful integration because it is the law. There are town and state officials who expect the Supreme Court ruling to be accepted without disorder and violence. There are those thousands upon thousands of southerners who can accept change without resorting to mob rule.

There is hope and a new wind stirring in the south today. It presages the coming of the day when no man, because of color or creed, will be denied his rightful access to education and opportunity and economic security. The old diehards are resisting that wind today, and the fanatics are trying to capitalize upon fear and prejudice. It may be that today's battles had to come, that they were an inevitable part of the immense social transition implicit in the Supreme Court's ruling on education.

But there is more reason for hope than fear in the events of the past two weeks. The day of equal opportunity in education draws nearer for millions of Americans.

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## Ennis—

Continued from Page 4  
however, whether JACL, or any other organization representing the Japanese American minority should take part as an organization in the current struggle to eliminate segregation in the public schools and other public facilities.

### Should JACL Fight?

Japanese American organizations, such as JACL, of course have fought discriminatory legislation directly affecting Japanese Americans, such as the alien land laws of the Western states and the California regulation discriminating against Japanese fishermen. JACL has supported the legal attack on discriminatory laws affecting all groups such as the miscegenation statute of the State of Virginia which declares void a marriage between a white person and a person of any other race whether Negro or Oriental.

But a new perspective is needed on the question whether JACL should devote any substantial part of its limited resources and activities to the desegregation fight, or whether this effort should best be left to the groups and organizations more directly concerned supported, of course, by interested Japanese Americans individually.

**III. Immigration Legislation.** — Since the enactment of the Immigration and Nationality Act of 1952 over the veto of President Truman, a constant political struggle has been going on for its repeal or at least for revision to eliminate the controversial national origins quota system and some of its harsher procedural provisions, such as those eliminating any statute of limitations on grounds of deportation.

No one has questioned the merits of the provisions eliminating race as a bar to naturalization and simultaneously permitting some immigration of Asian peoples. Persons of Asian ancestry, however, still may not immigrate on the same basis as other persons and are subject to the racial restriction that persons of half or more Asian ancestry do not fall under the quota of the place of their birth but are placed under a special quota of 100 a year.

Consequently, a person of Japanese or Chinese ancestry born in England does not come under the large British quota of 65,000 annually, or if born in Brazil is not nonquota like other persons born in Brazil. Such persons of Asian ancestry come under a special quota of 100 a year for people indigenous to Asia, that is, the Asia-Pacific Triangle.

Japanese aliens seeking to immigrate, like all other aliens, are subject to the numerous grounds of exclusion stated in the law, and Japanese aliens in the United States are of course subject to all of the grounds and procedures for deportation. It is evident, therefore, that the Japanese American community with innumerable family ties both to Japanese aliens in Japan and in the United States, has a vital interest in the immigration laws and their amendment and in the manner in which they are enforced.

### Independent Action

In view of the strong efforts which will continue to be made by the various religious, nonsectarian, political and national groups in the United States during the next Congress, as was done unsuccessfully in the past Congresses, the question arises as to the most effective manner in which the Japanese American community can make its voice heard in respect of any amendments which it favors.

Should it through its organizations such as JACL join with other groups which seek sweeping revisions of the immigration laws, or should it act independently and separately and urge these revisions directly effecting the group it represents?

A serious practical question is presented. It must be recognized that most of the groups working for revision of the immigration laws opposed the Immigration and Nationality Act of 1952 on the ground that its restrictions outweighed the merits of the provisions granting naturalization and immigration to aliens from Asia. It must be recognized that these organizations, because of the interests of their members and supporters, are interested principally in



JACL Convention keynote speaker Edward Ennis (center) was interviewed by San Francisco newspapermen Lawrence Davies (left) of the New York Times and Ken Lamont of Newsweek magazine.

—Marshall Sumida Photo

immigration from Europe and not from Asia.

Japanese Americans, however, and notably JACL, supported the 1952 Act in the view that its provisions for the first time granting naturalization and immigration to Japanese aliens warranted that support despite other restrictive provisions applicable to aliens generally.

Many members of JACL, properly sympathetic with our entire alien population and hardships caused by the immigration laws, have been unhappy not to find JACL in the ranks of the many fine liberal organizations which opposed and condemned the McCarran-Walter Immigration Act.

But we must understand that it has not been possible for JACL as a practical matter to support the provisions of the Act of extraordinary value to the Japanese aliens both at home and in Japan and at the same time join with those organizations making a broad attack on the Act and its operations.

JACL can work for revision of the Act in respects favorable to other aliens as well as to Japanese aliens, and to some extent JACL can work with other organizations in this field without crippling its effectiveness to obtain amendments directly favorable to alien relatives of Japanese Americans.

### Working for Change

But in view of the diverse interests involved, JACL must proceed most carefully in this controversial field.

For example, if JACL after enactment of the 1952 Act which it favored, had immediately joined the large group of organizations attacking the law and seeking its complete revision, JACL would not have been able to play the effective role it did play in obtaining additions to the Refugee Relief Act of 1953 authorizing the admission of refugees from the Far East, including Japan, as well as from Europe.

At this Convention one of the problems upon which we may fruitfully work is the creation of a new perspective of the relationship of Japanese Americans and JACL to revisions of the immigration laws.

**IV. The Role of JACL** — in the light of these new relationships of the Japanese American community to the new America created by the postwar political and social forces, foreign and domestic, there remains to be considered what the role the JACL should be.

In the pursuit of its objective of "Better Americans in a Greater America" JACL has come a long way since it was founded that Labor Day weekend in Seattle, Washington, 26 years ago. It has been said that time and experience change all perspectives.

Certainly JACL has gained an invaluable experience in its long and successful struggle to achieve equality in America for all persons of Japanese ancestry. It is in a unique position to assist all Japanese Americans in forming a new perspective for new conditions.

### Most Effective Role

JACL has been the most effec-

tive single voice of the Japanese American community helping to bring home to all other Americans the splendid record of industry and thrift and contributions to economic and social progress which the Japanese Americans have made to the welfare of the United States during the relatively short period this group has been here.

It is understandable, perhaps, that in the beginning JACL did not receive great financial support or encouragement. The Nisei, even the leaders, were almost all in their teens in the 1930's. Their parents were by custom conservative and retiring and not inclined to fight aggressively for equality in the new democracy which they had chosen as the home for themselves and their children.

The Japanese American community was unaware of the vital importance of public relations in our competitive society and were inclined to take the view that justice would prevail because it should prevail. Before the war the Japanese American community had failed to make the innumerable contacts with federal and state legislators and with various social and political organizations which would have been indispensable to a vigorous political and social resistance to the hysteria following Pearl Harbor.

It was only a few months before, in August 1941, that JACL's National Council for the first time adopted a modest budget and appointed a salaried Executive Secretary. The Japanese American community had failed to make the innumerable contacts with federal and state legislators and with various social and political organizations which would have been indispensable to a vigorous political and social resistance to the hysteria following Pearl Harbor.

If there had been expended prior to the war on public relations even a small percentage of the financial losses caused by the evacuation, the result might have been different or at least evacuation would not have met with the overwhelming initial approval based largely on fear born of ignorance about the merits and loyalty of Japanese Americans.

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### Evacuation Crisis

JACL, caught in this crisis, did everything possible with the means

at its disposal to persuade the government and the public of the undoubted loyalty of the resident Japanese and Japanese American

Continued on Page 11

**NAT'L DIRECTOR'S REPORT: by Masao Satow**

Continued from Page 4

Kawa explained that despite the increase, the amount to be raised by the individual chapters would remain the same as in the previous biennium, the increase being covered by interest from the National Endowment Fund and income from the Pacific Citizen.

It was recommended that the national finances be placed upon a calendar year basis rather than the present fiscal year of October to September as soon as adequate finances could be realized.

The delegates voted to adopt the District Council assessment plan on the National travel pool for attendance to the National Conventions as presented by Ben Nakao (Washington, D.C.)

In connection with the report of the Budget and Finance Committee, Pat Okura (Omaha) chairman of the National Planning Committee, submitted the proposed National Staff Retirement Plan. This was accepted. The National Planning Committee's recommendation that a committee be appointed to explore the needs and costs of a building for National Headquarters was adopted.

**PROGRAM AND ACTIVITIES**

This report was made by Jerry Enomoto (San Francisco), chairman.

The National Council went on record as being responsive to the requests of our government on those programs which are in the national interest of the United States in which we can speak out as Americans.

It was also decided that in relationship with local representatives of the Japanese government where there is any doubt upon the part of the chapters, National Headquarters should be consulted.

Chapters were urged to cultivate liaison with Japanese war brides in their areas, helping them to be aware of the responsibilities of American citizenship, and wherever possible, assisting them in their normal adjustments to American life. (Preliminary negotiations have been made with the International Institutes, and they are preparing to accept referrals by our group on some of the more difficult problems of adjustment).

The Program and Activities Committee reiterated the need for local chapters to engage in a program of educating our own members about the problems faced by other minorities and learning to live with them as fellow Americans.

The National Council went on record to exercise a policy of equal eligibility requirements for all JACL members for participation in the National JACL Bowling Tournament. Furthermore, that JACL should continue to sponsor the annual National JACL Bowling Tournament.

**AMENDMENT TO CONSTITUTION**

Upon the recommendation of the National Board, the National Council voted to amend the National Constitution By-Laws by adding a Section 4 to Article XII setting up a National Endowment Committee consisting of five members for the purpose of advising the National Board and the National Council on any emergency which shall be deemed requires consideration by the chapters for the withdrawal of the principal of the Endowment Fund. [The National Board appointed George Inagaki and Mike Masaoka as permanent members of this Committee, Yasuo Abiko (San Francisco) for a six year term, Mamoru Wakasugi (Snake River) for four years, and Dr. Tom Tamaki (Philadelphia) for two years.]

**1958 BIENNIAL**

In the absence of a bid for the 1958 Biennial National Convention, the National Council decided to place the next National Convention in the hands of the National Board. However, a six months period following the 1956 Convention will be given for any chapters to make such a bid.

At the same time, the National Council by unanimous vote and rousing applause thanked the San Francisco Chapter for its splendid efforts in hosting the successful 14th Biennial National Convention.

**NAT'L OFFICERS FOR NEXT BIENNIAL**

As the final item of business, the National Council elected the following National Officers for the 1957-1958 biennium:

National President—Dr. Roy M. Nishikawa, Southwest Los Angeles

National First Vice-President—Shigeo Wakamatsu, Chicago

National Second Vice-President—Jack Noda, Cortez

National Third Vice-President—Harry Takagi, Seattle

National Treasurer—Akira Hayashi, New York

Secretary to the National Board—Mrs. Lily Okura, Omaha

National 1000 Club Chairman—Kenji Tashiro, Tulare County

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## Collection of nostalgic items from the 14th Biennial convention at various corners — wished we had more space here . . .

**S.F. mayor greets**

• San Francisco Mayor George Christopher, who greeted nearly 1,500 delegates and boosters to the 14th Biennial at the Opening Ceremonies, made it his "special point" to attend the JACL assembly to deliver his greetings. He had cancelled a previous 7 p.m. engagement at Sacramento.

"I wouldn't have missed this opportunity for anything in the world," the mayor said.

In his 20-minute fiery address, without notes, Mayor Christopher extended the city's "sincerest welcome from the bottom of my heart."

He stressed that so long as he was mayor, he would work for equal educational, cultural and employment opportunities for all people living in this city.

The mayor urged the JACLers not to sit back in complacency because of the accepted status attained by Japanese Americans so far in the postwar era, but take positive and constructive actions for betterment of all American people.

Christopher is a second generation Greek.

**Tearful emotion**

• So overwhelmed was George Inagaki, when his name was called by Mike Masaoka for the Nisei of the Biennial award, that he kept sitting at the head table in full view of the 500 Recognition Banquet-goers and had to shed tears of meekness.

**Anthem tempo**

• When the West 10th Methodist Chapel Choir, led by Frank Ono, sang the National Anthem at the Opening Ceremony, the tempo was sprightly and unusual—in the glorious "revival" fashion.

**Herb Caen's plug**

• Mike Masaoka, the Washington JACL representative, was given a plug in Herb Caen's column in the

S.F. Examiner. Making Caen's strip in the Bay City is quite a feat. Caen wrote: "Masaoka held a conference with Issei leaders and had to hire an interpreter since he doesn't speak a word of Japanese."

**Mixer mix-up**

• The Convention Mixer was appropriately named. It was the first evening and everyone tried to loosen up. Queen Sharon Nishimi was man-handled by energetic young men who formed a line to receive a buss from her. It wasn't in the program but someone started a rumor that it was. A wild stampede, the likes of which has been unseen since the Gold Rush, started. Everyone tried to jump into the line. Order was restored, however.

**Palace suite**

• Two East Los Angeles girls were quite fortunate in securing rooms at the Sheraton-Palace. They were promised reservations. When they arrived and found that the hotel was filled, the management could do nothing but give them a \$45 suite . . . for eight bucks . . . the price of their original reservation. Plush was the word for their accommodations. The two lucky girls were Jeanne Inouye and Miyo Fujita.

**Winning quartet**

• The Southwest Los Angeles JACL won the barber shop quartet contest, to defend their title for the second time.

Only Herb Murayama was there from the winning 1952 quartet this time out, however.

The new quartet included, in addition to "old pro" Herb, Roy Ikeno, Arnold Hagiwara, and Jim Yamamoto. Rits Kawakami of East L.A. was coach.

**Literally 'flew'**

• Most convention-goers flew to San Francisco by plane. A couple

of gents "flew" by car.

Toru Kobayashi and Jack Kunitzugu went to the Bay City in a Thunderbird at a rapid clip, which is the closest thing to flying without actually leaving the ground.

• Sumi Honnami, who was starting to catch her breath after registering over 1,000 delegates to the 14th Biennial on Labor Day night—the final day of the JACL convention, had to pack the next day to fly to New York to appear on Steve Allen's "Tonight" program on Wednesday. She performed on the koto.



### '1000 CLUB NOTES

**SAN FRANCISCO.** — With prospects of hitting 1,200 current members in the 1000 Club sometime this month, National JACL Headquarters reported 39 new members were enrolled during the last half of August for a total of 84 for the month. Current total stands at 1,133.

New memberships and renewals for the Aug. 15-31 period are as follows:

**NINTH YEAR**

Sequoia—Dr. George Hiura.

**SIXTH YEAR**

Denver—James H. Imatani.

**FIFTH YEAR**

Seattle—Harry I. Takagi.

**FOURTH YEAR**

Idaho Falls—Edward S. Harper.

**THIRD YEAR**

Twin Cities—Thomas T. Kanno.

**SECOND YEAR**

Venice-Culver—Fumi Utsuki.

**FIRST YEAR**

Southwest L.A.—Benjamin Adachi.

**Kaz Inouye.**

Denver—Hikaru C. Iwasaki.

**Chicago**

—Lester G. Katsura.

**Venice-Culver**

—Fred M. Moriguchi.

**East Los Angeles**

—Dr. Robert T. Obi.

**Cleveland**

—William Sadatoki.

**Downtown L.A.**

—Kei Uchima.

**Sonoma County**

—Eiichi R. Yamamoto.

**Seattle**

—Juro Yoshioka.

**Placer County**

—George Itow.

**San Francisco**

—Harry Makita.

**East Los Angeles**

—George R. Nomura.

**Fred Takata**

—George Watanabe.

**Chicago**

—Joe Maruyama, Takeshi Nakamura, George Naritoku, George Taki, Mike Hori, George Takaki.

**French Camp**

—Bob S. Ota, Dr. James H. Tanaka.

**Cleveland**

—Mickey Fujimoto, Mrs. Tochi Kadowaki.

**San Diego**

—Osamu Asakawa, Jack Hamaguchi.

**Milwaukee**

—Donald D. Davis.

**Portland**

—Bob Sunamoto.

**Southwest L.A.**

—Mrs. Alice T. Kuramoto.

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**VERY TRULY YOURS:** by Harry K. Honda



## Newsletter workshop

When two people from different corners of the country meet at a JACL convention, you can never tell what vein of conversation comes to surface . . . While chinning with Maudie Nakada, the Nebraska grad editing the *Chicago JACLer*, at the convention outing after that filling barbecue supper, Dr. Tad Ochiai of the Orange County chapter was passing by on his way to check in early so he'd have enough sleep to make the final council session by 9 a.m. . . . One of the grand customs we find at JACL conventions is the high volume of introductions that is volunteered and we had the honors extending KDs between Tad and Maudie. We mentioned the fact that she edited the Chicago chapter newsletter and the golf-playing dentist embarked on a subject we hardly expected to hear from him. He wanted to know how much the newsletter cost, how many issues were distributed, etc. . . . Tad, we found, handles the books for the *Santana Wind*, best-looking chapter paper in the Pacific Southwest area in its own right. There they were, trading business statistics on chapter newsletter . . . It only led to one conclusion: district councils might consider a workshop on chapter newsletters in the near future.

During the council session on membership and internal public relations, delegates were quite eager to have national headquarters report to the general membership periodically . . . Since some of the chapters did not have chapter bulletins, it was felt something in the nature of the old *JACL Reporter* (which was published monthly for all JACL members and discontinued for economy measures) would improve "internal" public relations among JACL members . . . How it might be affected was suggested in securing at-cost plus mailing from the *Pacific Citizen* extra copies when special numbers containing a summary of JACL events over a certain period be distributed by the chapters to their general membership as well as friends of their mailing list . . . Some chapters like Orange County use their newsletters as an internal as well as external public relations media by seeing to it every Japanese-American family gets a copy through the mail . . . Chapters in the big cities however are limited in this respect by other practical factors. Chicago with its near 900 members, has its hands full distributing their bulletin each month to the membership alone . . . But the value of a chapter newsletter is not to be denied.

Since the bulk of the 88 chapters are in non-urban areas (we would say not more than 15 chapters are of urban blend), there is merit in a district council workshop on newsletters . . . Its worth is obvious. What needs to be understood are the problems of production, cost and the camaraderie that can be fostered by a group engaged in publishing the bulletin . . . Chapters have employed various systems: getting it printed, offset or mimeographed; costs born by advertisers or sponsor-of-the-month plan; mailing done by volunteers or commercially . . . Regular bulletins keep the membership advised up to date, keep the address files up to date, stimulate closer ties within the chapter as well as tell the JACL story as it unfolds each month to the community at large.

A newsletter workshop at the district council level can provide impetus to chapters without bulletins as well as solve some of the problems in cost, production and distribution for chapters with bulletins . . . And if time permits, we'd like to be there to assist.

### FINAL CUFF NOTES

Southwest L.A. chapter's newsletter editor Kats Kunitzugu is guest-columning for us today. Inasmuch as she, like many others in the biggest JACL chapter for this year, represents "new blood" in the organization and among the many who attended the 14th Biennial for the first time, we couldn't miss the opportunity to have her aboard. A talented writer, newspaperwoman and mother of two children, after reading her column today, I'm afraid readers will want to see more of her in the future—and we shall try.

**CHICAGO CORNER:** by Smoky H. Sakurada



## Talents wasted

Chicago

The President's Committee on Employment Policy and the President's Committee on Government Contracts were both described as "very strong leavening influences towards complete elimination of discrimination in employment" by Maxwell Abbell, chairman of the President's Committee on Employment Policy. The Chicago attorney told a national Urban League conference meeting at Cincinnati recently that racial discrimination costs the U.S. more than \$12 billion a year in unused abilities. He disclosed that Chicago was one major community in which the committee is engaged in a survey of Negro employment in federal agencies.

"A past history of discriminatory practices has discouraged many Negroes from trying to qualify for positions that formerly were not open to them. Now that they are being opened, the qualified applicants are difficult to find," Abbell said.

The committee on government contracts (of which John Y. Yoshino was recently added to its professional staff in Washington) works to see that there is no hiring discrimination among firms doing business with the government. Both committees are directly or indirectly affecting about 25 per cent of the industrial labor force, he added.

Chicagoans have an unusual opportunity this month to see works of some of the great living potters of Japan at the Art Institute Oriental galleries until Sept. 30. Seventy-six items are on display . . . Four Japanese grain executives were in Chicago this past week on an American tour of farms, harvesting and shipping methods, grain markets and mills. It re-

Continued on Next Page

## Gov't representative attends JACL confab 1st time in history

For the first time in its 26 year history, the JACL had a government representative attending its national convention in an official capacity.

John Y. Yoshino, formerly an active JACLer at Alameda before the war and more recently in Chicago, was sent out from Washington, D.C., as an observer by the President's Committee on Government Contracts.

This group oversees the federal policy against discrimination because of race, religion or national origin in work paid for by the American taxpayers.

Yoshino who was recently appointed to the committee's staff started his work with this government body early in August.

"The directors of the committee felt that attending conventions of minority groups is part of my job," Yoshino said.

While here on a vacation in July, Yoshino had told friends that he had intended to attend the JACL convention as a Chicago delegate, but would not be able to make this year's party because of his new job.

Actually, Yoshino could be considered one of two government officials at the national JACL convention as Maxwell M. Rabb, a guest speaker, is on the White House staff as secretary to the Cabinet.

## Disposal of JACL building mooted

BERKELEY. — Disposal of the Berkeley JACL Building, 2117 Haste St., which has been condemned for sometime, has been under consideration by JACL members here with representatives of other Nisei groups. The property was transferred by its former owner to JACL in 1953 without any obligations.

At a building committee meeting held last spring, some suggestions for its disposal were made. Gathered at this meeting were representatives from the Golf Club, Boy Scout Troop 27, East Bay Fishing Club, East Bay Gardeners Association, Berkeley Nissei, and East Bay Bowling Association.

The committee is headed by chairman Frank Yamasaki, assisted by Daniel Date, Tad Nakamura, Masuji Fujii, George Yasuguchi and Mas Yonemura.

Suggestions included: build a community center, build a meeting place which would derive income, build a meeting place with space for office rental, sell the present site and buy a bigger place for community activities, use it for a parking lot or a used car lot, etc.

Dr. Thomas Nakano has been appointed to fill a vacancy on the chapter board created by departure of Buddy Mamiya for Los Angeles.

## Sangha scout medal sent to U.S., Hawaii troops

FRESNO. — A Boy Scout of America Buddhist Sangha award is being distributed throughout the United States and Hawaii through the National BSA Council.

The religious Sangha award was created under the supervision of Dr. Kikuo Taira of Fresno with requirements for the award drawn up by members of the different sects of Buddhism and with approval from the Hawaii Federation of YBA's. It was completed after two years' work.

The award, which will be given during courts of honor of the various troops, is a medal with a bar across the top on which the word "Sangha" is imprinted. The ribbon is the multiple color of the Buddhist flag and the pendant is the eight-spoke wheel of Dhammacakra.

## COLORADO TIMES ENGLISH SECTION FOLDS AGAIN

DENVER. — After perking for eight weeks, the Colorado Times on Sept. 4 announced suspension of its English section for the time being.



Well-known San Francisco artists Hisashi Tani (left) and Hatsuro Aizawa, who is also JACL chapter president, apply finishing touches to the 14th Biennial Convention souvenir booklet.

## Over 400 Thousanders jam Surf Club to let hair down at 14th Biennial

The Convention's 1000 Club Whing-Ding at the Surf Club was the biggest though not the noisiest affair as 410 roast-beef eaters tried to whoop things that Saturday night (Sept. 1).

Lefty Miyanaga of Salinas was appointed sergeant-at-arms with a pair of shears on the prowl for 1000ers who were brave enough to appear with a four-in-hand tie. Dr. Ernest Murai, Hawaiian delegate to the Democratic National Convention, was duly escorted to the stage where Lefty did his duty.

The "Bonanza" theme was carried out by offering bags of groceries, which were gathered by host NCWNDC 1000ers, to participants in the district council "talent" show. EDC members festooned with balloons sang a Japanese parody on the 1000 Club to the tune of the Field Artillery Song. NCWNDC, which won the contest, staged a skit starring Kenji Fujii, a young Issei migrant worker; Bill Matsumoto, an interpreter who tried to buy a ticket from San Francisco to San Jose (San Francisco - Sanno Ze); and Lefty Miyanaga, whose calm mien as

ticket seller was hard to believe. PSWDC 1000ers wore firehats to sing their number.

"Doctor" Ed Ennis donned a white jacket to explain "Hot Lips" George Inagaki's recent attack of "thrush" — a throat inflammation babies got from poorly washed nipples.

Tokuo Gordon, who emceed the entertainment half, encored a 1000 Club hit at the last EDC-MDC convention in Washington with national board and staffers George Inagaki, Mike Masaoka and Mas Satow in the act.

Sweetheart of the 1000 Club Whing-Ding was Mrs. Roz (John) Enomoto, striking in her red gown, of Redwood City in a popularity contest. Other good-lookers were Mrs. Susan (Kaz) Inouye of Los Angeles, Mrs. Mary (Tom) Tamaki and Mrs. Susaf (Bill) Sasagawa, both of Philadelphia.

Kei Uchima and Frank Suzuki of Downtown L.A. wore black cowboy hats emblematic of victory for signing the greatest percentage in answer to a challenge from the San Luis Valley (Colo.) chapter.

## Jr. JACLers told minority groups should rid own 'intramural' bias for progress

SAN FRANCISCO. — American minority groups might make greater progress toward full equality if they would get rid of their own "intramural prejudices," the young delegates to the recent National JACL convention were told at a Junior JACL forum program.

Speaking at a forum in the Sheraton-Palace Hotel, Stanford Lyman, lecturer in speech at the Univ. of California, said he had found that "many members of minority groups apply to their fellow members the same prejudices they object to when used against themselves by outsiders."

Thus, he said, Chinese Americans born in this country often look down on Chinese Americans born in the old country; Jewish Americans of Western European backgrounds disparage those of Eastern European ancestry and other groups show similar prejudices.

"Minorities should realize that a defeat for one group is a defeat for all," he said. "The majority cannot be expected to drop its prejudices if it sees them sustained by the minorities themselves."

Lyman spoke of the "atmosphere of hysteria" that led to the removal of Japanese Americans from the Pacific Coast in 1941 and 1942, and the acceptance of this action by the U.S. Supreme Court in 1943.

"It is now fashionable to think of this as temporary aberration of the American people," he said. Unfortunately, this is just not so.

"The latest phase of this intolerant attitude toward minorities has been directed against political minorities. A man is called 'alien' or 'un-American' because he is a liberal, rather than because he is a Japanese American, but it's the same idea."

Lester Bailey, field secretary of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, West Coast region, spoke to the youth group forum on problems common to "the visible minorities, those set apart by their physical appearance."

He said restrictive covenants in Bay area housing developments, although declared unenforceable by the courts, still bar Negroes and other minorities from many residential areas.

"You can't outlaw restrictive covenants of the mind," he said.

## NAMPA DAUGHTER WINS IN IDAHO TALENT SHOW

NAMPA. — Iris Ogawa, 10-year-old daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Yosie Ogawa, won first place in the 6-12 age group annual talent show of the Canyon County Farm Bureau at Caldwell recently. She rendered an accordion solo.

## THE NORTHWEST PICTURE: by Elmer Ogawa



## In rescue of a scout

Seattle

■ A week of apprehension and the subsequent Mount Rainier rescue of plucky 13-year-old boy scout Richard Mizuhata, as reported in the Aug. 31 PC has resulted in varied reactions in all parts of the community.

To recap the events briefly Richard became detached from his Boy Scout hiking group of 16 on Sunday, Aug. 19. An intensive search was started immediately, and fear for the boy's welfare grew daily as it became known that he was small for his age, wore thick glasses, could scarcely see at all without glasses, and had a speech impediment which might impair any response to the shouts of rescuers in the heavily wooded area.

Hundreds of fresh volunteers turned out daily to fill in the ranks of the fatigued searchers. At one point, a detail of 125 soldiers from Fort Lewis joined in, besides another group of 100 Boeing workers. On the day of his rescue, Aug. 25, there were over 300 searchers operating in the Carbon Glacier area of Rainier National Park.

## FOUND BY EX-SCOUTMASTER UNO

■ Richard was found by Paul Uno, mail carrier and former scoutmaster and cub leader from another troop, who searched a steep-sided ravine on a hunch that it was a likely place to look for a boy who had been so thoroughly lost. Four days earlier, Kay Mizuhata, an uncle of the lost scout had found his cap not too far away. Threads of evidence seemed to show that the lad had fallen in the ravine on the first day and must have been unconscious for a long period since he had no conception of how long he had been in the ravine with only a couple of candy bars and a little water for sustenance. Outside of some bruises, food and rest restored the youngster to circulation in a few days.

It will perhaps never be known accurately just how many from the Japanese community joined in the search. The Nisei Vets have a roster of their own members who participated, and are trying to make the list complete. Many of the Vets who crawled and scampered up the mountains of Italy found Mount Rainier pretty tough after the years of layoff.

## PNWDC CHAIRMAN COORDINATOR

■ Citizens League leader Dr. Kelly Yamada acted as a recruitment information center, and scores of phone calls from volunteers were channelled into his busy office. He kept in touch with the Forest Rangers, the National Park Service, and the Mountain Rescue Council, and at the successful conclusion of the search, received a very complimentary letter of thanks from the National Park Service. According to Kelly, biggest task of all concerned was separating the experienced mountaineers from the willing volunteers who didn't quite realize what arduous tasks they were letting themselves in for.

Another information and recruiting center was within the Nisei Vets group, and Commander Bill Nishimura found himself answering the phone at all hours of the twenty four. At the regular Vets meeting last week several aspects of the operation were freely discussed and the Vets voted a cash donation to the Mountain Rescue Council, a volunteer self-financed group of experienced mountaineers who have done valiant work in the many rescue operations that come up in this state.

## MOUNTAIN RESCUE UNIT FUND

■ Many individual incidents were told to describe the depth of sincerity and concern over the "little Buddhahead boy-scout" as one vet put it, and the general consensus just about fits the remarks of one past commander: "I stand humble before this overwhelming example of the feeling of humanity in its sacrificial concern for a fellow-being. It could only happen in America and makes one proud to be an American." Needless to say, this community is going to increase its participation in the future, regardless of who needs help.

It was brought out at the Vets meeting that a member of the Japanese community who prefers to remain anonymous has offered to donate \$500 to start the ball rolling to equip a trailer for the serving of coffee and food in future emergencies. The operation of the unit would be put into the hands of an organization like the Vets which has an auxiliary to assist its energetic membership.

Not only will it be a monument to the gratitude that the Japanese community feels, but in a sense will be bread cast upon the waters for all too often a matsutake (mushroom) hunter gets lost in the woods or mountains hereabouts and is the object of a search. There is also the possibility that the unit would be a welcome accessory to salmon derbies and Little League football games.

## CHICAGO CORNER: by Smoky H. Sakurada

Continued from the Preceding Page  
minded Japan is the world's biggest importer of wheat and America's No. 1 customer . . . The local NAACP branch in an open letter to Rep. William L. Dawson (D., Ill.) took issue with the Negro congressman when he failed to lend his name, prestige and influence with Senators Lehman, Douglas, Gov. Williams and others who sought to strengthen the civil rights plank in the Democratic Party.

■ With more brides coming from Japan, membership in the Cosmo Club has grown to 85, according to Mrs. Kitty Gottfried. The war bride group is planning a Japanese movie benefit to raise funds to assist those in need . . . This Corner will soon resume its annual PC Holiday Issue advertising solicitations.

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## L.A. Nisei Trading wins Lodi baseball

LODI. — Los Angeles Nisei Trading captured the 1956 California State Nisei baseball title in convincing manner over the Labor Day holidays here by overpowering their three tournament foes.

Nisei Trading, led by Ned Iwakiri on the mound and relieved later in the championship game by Herb Isono, walloped San Jose Zebras 10-3.

In the earlier games, Nisei Trading whipped Mayhew A.C. 8-1 first and then Lodi A.C. 11-2.

The team's pitching staff of Ben Kimura, Herb Isono and Ned Iwakiri, all delivered with fine performance, allowing a grand total of only nine hits and six runs to the opposing teams in the three contests.

Meanwhile, the Traders displayed great strength at the plate, sprinkling 36 hits to all parts of Lawrence park Sunday and Monday.

Ray Tekawa and Ats Kajiwara led the Traders' attack with Ray winning the batting crown by hitting nine at 13 trips for a .692 average. Kajiwara slammed a 350-foot

home run against Lodi in Sunday's "most valuable player" award, according to Mas Okuhara, tourney director.



Downtown Los Angeles JACL officers, Kei Uchima (left), president, and Frank Suzuki, vice-president, present Jack Noda (right), chairman of the Committee for Yes on Prop. 13 for Repeal of the Alien Land Law, a \$1,100 contribution raised at the recent Shige Yano benefit recital co-sponsored by the chapter, Japanese C. of C. and Nisei Music Guild.

—Cut Courtesy: Rafu Shimpo.

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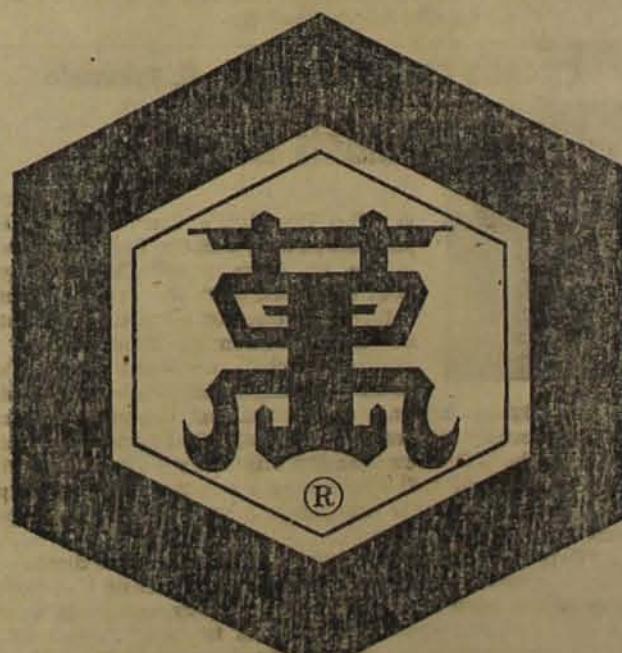
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San Francisco

After catching a few days of Lake Tahoe Sunshine and logging a few hours of sack time (as our good friend, Mike M. plaintively said, "You people didn't leave room for sleep in the Convention agenda."), we now set about pounding out this "post mortem" on "Changing Perspectives".

• **NOSTALGIA**—There's a certain melancholy mood that strikes one in the deserted lobby of a hotel after the last Convention merrymakers have drifted away, and you know at last that, "this is it". With this nostalgia comes a feeling of warmth and gratification that our friends from near and far have shared four days and nights of deliberation and fun with us, and are departing with happy memories of a hectic but memorable parley.

In the words of our Smogland scribe, T.K., the 14th Biennial might lay claim to having been the "best ever" in many ways. Praise indeed from a Southlander, since we've been led to believe that Angelenos are notoriously provincial. We accept humbly the accolades that have been passed out, and point out that no Convention can succeed without wholehearted support of all, and we certainly had that.

• **REMINISCING**—Remember the impressive, dignified, yet warm effect created at the Opening Ceremonies, Luncheon, and Banquet? Well, this was the handiwork of official events chairman Kaz Sakai who, incidentally, had an addition to his brood just a couple of weeks prior to our Biennial. To Kaz for a splendid job of coordinating the whole operation, and to opening ceremonies chairman Fred Hoshiyama, luncheon boss Alice Shigemura, and banquet chairman and toastmaster Vic Abe go the richly deserved rounds of "well done". A special word of commendation also goes to the Oakland West 10th Methodist Chapel Choir and its director Frank Ono for a stirring performance on opening night.

• **WINDOW DRESSING?** — Whatever success "Changing Perspectives" enjoyed was largely due to the opportunity for

relaxation and fun created by the boys and gals of the social and special events committees. Say what you will of Convention "window dressing", most hard working delegates, we venture, will admit that a National Convention is not complete without a few chances to let their hair down and whoop it up.

An extremely well coordinated program of fun and frolic was engineered by the social events committee headed by Kei Hori. Many hours of rehearsal and planning were spent by the mixer committee under its dynamic chairman Vi Nakano, who also had much to do with the planning of the Women's Auxiliary meeting. Assisting Vi as her "right hand man" was Elsie of the pulchritudinous Uyeda clan here. The painstaking preparations put in by Vi and her committee paid dividends in the rollicking mood seen throughout "Hahai la Kaua".

• **WHINGDING** — Taking over the picturesque Surf Club, the 1000 Clubbers made merry until the wee hours. Over 400 were entertained with a variety of skits presented by various District Councils with the whole show being emceed by personable "Tokuzo" Gordon from the Windy City. Noted thespians Bill Matsumoto and Kenji Fujii, with Lefty Miyanaga playing a supporting role, brought down the house for the first award in the best skit competition.

Special favors in the form of fruits and groceries made available by chapters of the NC-WNDC were very welcome and appreciated by the Convention Board. The atmosphere and holiday mood of the crowd was heightened later in the evening by the entrance of the "Jr. JACL" boys and gals, who did a great job of hosting the dance that followed the 1000 Club Whingding.

Whingding Chairman Frank Oda

deserves the highest tribute of the Board, not only for his able handling of this affair, but for his conscientious devotion of time in assisting National Headquarters complete some pre-Convention paper work and performing last minute chores for the interest of the Convention.

• **STEAKS FOR ALL** — Consensus of opinion of the thousands who took in the Blackberry Farm outing was one of contentment and relaxation. If it were only for the fact that everyone was able to wrap himself, or herself around a juicy steak, the Outing could be tabbed a success. By keeping a well rounded program of games, entertainment and dancing throughout the day, Frank Dobashi and his horde of hustling committee men made it one of the high points of the 14th Biennial.

• **SAYONARA** — Mary Hamamoto, backed up by a hard working group which met once a week for over a month, presented a Sayonara Ball that was a fitting climax to the four eventful days of the Biennial. Taking time out from his "Benjo Detail", general arrangement chairman and photographer Marshall Sumida did an energetic and workmanlike job as M.C. The Japanese fans as favors were a colorful and imaginative touch.

• **YOUTH AND JACL** — The first program slanted toward youth to be held at a National Convention was very well attended and received. Representation was seen from all areas of the country, and the talks by Lester Bailey of the NAACP and Stan Lyman from the University of California followed by several small discussion groups was characterized by constructive and meaningful thinking. Among discussion group topics was "What can JACL do for Youth?"

More than anyone else, Yori Wa-

da, chairman and adviser for the Youth Committee, headed by Yaeiko Yuki of Sequoia and Takashi Watanabe of San Francisco, was instrumental in generating local youth interest in such a project. His active leadership in this cause is perhaps more remarkable when one considers that he served as consulting editor of the Souvenir Booklet, and also assisted Frank in keeping the Outing program going. The guy should get a medal.

• **ISSEI** — A group of our Issei and newly naturalized citizens had an opportunity to meet with Mike Masaoka. An unexpected honor was the appearance of California Senator Kuchel, who met briefly with the group. An effective job as chairman and interpreter was turned in by S.F. chapter board member Yukio Kumamoto.

• **FASHION FROM PAREE** — Modelling some lovely clothes from the City of Paris, a bevy of local beauties took Convention delegates and boosters by storm at the Fashion Show. The combined Luncheon and Show was a sell out affair, and our only regret is that we were unable to accommodate all. Bouquets to Mrs. Haru Hedani for a superb job of chairmanship, and ditto to Nancy Limjap for weeks of service as "coach" for the models.

• **SPECIAL EVENTS** — Golf, bridge and fishing events were successes, thanks to the efforts of Yone Satoda, Wilfred Hiura, and Marchie Dobashi. In all of this we have made no mention to date of the man behind the entire Special Events program—Taxy Hironaka. To him goes credit for coordinating a wide span of events with the least fuss and bother. On top of these responsibilities, he also gave us the benefit of his talents as an artist by painting many of the signs and posters that you saw at the Sheraton-Palace.

More next week.



Getting ready for the official convention photograph at the site of the Convention Outing in Blackberry Farm near San Jose was no simple task for the K. Utsumis of Oakland. Delegates held their signs, chatted with friends beside them and hustled restlessly in the warm sun. This close-up

does reveal the gaiety that prevailed. There are some faces we recognize (and some backs, too), but in fairness to all, we shall have to let this caption go nameless.—Editor.



Convention mixers have been gradually identified with specific novelty dance numbers and the 14th Biennial in San Francisco ushered the Hawaiian hula item—the "hukilau" which depicts Island fishermen at work—to the Mixer repertoire. LEFT PHOTO: JACL Director Mas Satow learns from Daisy Uyeda while emcee Kei Hori stands behind the microphone. Pineapples, coconut and ti leaves decorated the room following the theme "Hahai la Kaua"—Follow Me. RIGHT PHOTO: Babe Morino (left) of San



Francisco and Mike Masaoka of Washington are being taught the same hip-swinging routine from Jane Omura and Vi Nakano. The smiles on the spectators in the background give ready evidence to the gay spirit of the convention that was generated at the Mixer with the men rolling up their trousers, tying their coats behind them to simulate grass skirts and wearing leis.

—Marshall Sumida Photo.

GUEST COLUMN: by Kats Kunitsugu

**Like the first kiss**

Thinking back over the mad Labor Day weekend which went down in JACL annals as the 14th Biennial National Convention, I am forced to conclude that a person's first convention, I am forced to conclude that a person's first convention (naturally)—heady, romantic, and the result of a lot of preliminary spadework.

It was heady—a dance every night, with the bar open for business. Throwing in the inevitable caucus in the hotel room afterwards, we never got to sleep earlier than 3 a.m. There's something about a plastic-covered, blue-ribboned convention badge that when worn on the lapel seems to confer a benevolent dispensation to have one a ball. If the result is that one's husband gives one a buss that Pogo would describe as a "SMIRP" (it registered as a "smekker" on the I.C.B.G. kissometer at the Friday night mixer) then I'm all for conventions. I consider them a great American institution with or without two bourbon and sodas.

Speaking of I.C.B.G., those mysterious capitals on the lighted badges sported by members of the Southwest Los Angeles chapter, speculation was both rife and ripe. "Iceberg?", "Iketani and/or Iura Chases and/or Corrupts Beautiful Girls?", "Inter-Continental Ballistics-and-what-does-the-G-stands-for?" I even hazarded, "I Can Bump and Grind," but of course the answer turned out to be "Ichiban Chapter, By George!" meaning that this year, Southwest L.A. is the largest JACL chapter in the world.

My first convention was romantic. Speaking as a hausfrau with six hash marks, anything wherein I don't have to worry about dishes, diapers or dusting is romantic. Of course, the gold-leafed, liberally-staffed Continental atmosphere of the Sheraton-Palace Hotel helped. Leaving the bed every morning for the maid to make up, picking up a breakfast tab for \$4.68 with *sang froid* (that is, Wilbur Sato of East Los Angeles did), glimpsing Ollie Matson in the lobby, having the time and inclination to take a good, long perfumed bath—two times a day—let me tell you, it was gorgeous.

As for the preliminary spadework facet, suffice it to mention those weeks of sewing and shopping to get my (laughter) wardrobe into shape, that bargaining and cajoling to round up a hat, matching gloves and \$25 purse from Mom and suitcases and petticoats from my sister, that struggle to shut the lids on the suitcases, that sleepy-eyed reveille on Thursday morning at 7 and driving clear up to Oxnard without breakfast, and that horrifying drive up New Montgomery St.—against one-way traffic!

**Then it was work, work, work . . .**

Lest you think that we went up for the convention to carouse and caper, let me hasten to add (inasmuch as part of our expenses were generously borne by the SWLA chapter) that business sessions started rather promptly on Friday morning and lasted until 3:30 p.m. on Monday. Oh, there were diversions, such as the lively mixer (where to my amazement my husband danced the hula with lovely Florence Higa, formerly of Hawaii). There was the elegant luncheon and fashion show, dinner at Marconi's on Battery St. and Fisherman's Grotto No. 9 on the Wharf, daiquiris with old friends—Gengo and Hannah Miyahara of Oakland—at the Top of the Mark, and the Sunday outing at Blackberry Farm where we earned the title of chowhound for getting into the barbecue dinner line at 4:30 p.m., and where we met the charming wife of Frank Suzukida. Mr. Suzukida and Mr. Mack Hamaguchi get our nomination as the men who had the most fun at the convention. Mack, especially, was getting a big kick out of operating the light on his I.C.B.G. button with appropriate Rabelaisian comments I will not include here, because Editor Harry will strike them out immediately.

But, as we started to point out, there were business sessions. We won't go into detail about them here, but we would like to mention our main impressions. There was much talk about the "new blood" in JACL, and there were evidences that the more youthful Nisei, say those between the ages of 25 and 35, are beginning to take a more active interest in the JACL. Part of this tendency was manifested in the effort to elect Pacific Southwest District Chairman Dave Yokozeki as national third vice-president, despite a JACL policy that bars national offices to district chairmen who are serving their initial term. Long-time JACL stalwarts who have wet-nursed the organization to its present status may be loathe to see relative newcomers bidding for important posts, but in our humble opinion, intelligence and ability such as Dave's would be great assets to the JACL. One of the standing criticisms against the JACL is that it is a "clique-ish" organization, discouraging to newcomers, and certainly we have found many Nisei of ability who were reluctant to become members for that reason.

We ourselves were not exactly rabid JACLers a year or two ago. Since taking a more active part in the organization and especially since attending the convention where we were able to get the feel of the national quality of the JACL, we have become much more enthusiastic, because we believe that the JACL does have a definite role to play in Nisei affairs. We're even thinking of becoming One Thousand Club members.

We were also impressed with the quality of potential leadership. Abe Hagiwara, co-winner of the JACLER of the Biennium Award; Yutaka Terasaki of Denver; Pat Okura of Omaha; and many others on the local level impressed us as excellent leadership material.

This brief space will not begin to encompass all our impressions of the convention just past; we'll have to resort to fragmentary comment.

**Memories . . .**

Memories of the 14th Biennial that we shall be mulling over a hot iron back in the confines of our old perspective include the touching moment when "Nisei of the Biennium" award winner George Inagaki brought his wife to the speaker's stand to share his honor, and in a brief, emotion-choked speech, expressed his thanks . . . the sparkling vivacity of Chiz Saitow . . . the wonderful hospitality of Sumi Utsumi, who even got up an impromptu reception for a handful of early birds Thursday evening . . . the clean, fresh air in San Francisco

**Rabb —**

Continued from Page 3  
and bigotry have no place in a great country. He has integrated the Armed Forces and has opened the Veterans' Hospitals to veterans of all races and creeds. He has created a President's Committee on Government Employment Policy designed to ensure that merit and merit alone will stand as the basis of federal employment policies.

There is another President's Committee which has done yeoman's work to guarantee to all Americans equal opportunities—the President's Committee on Government Contracts. This group, by the way, has recently acquired the services of a young Nisei who is here at this convention, John Yoshino. The President's Committee on Government Contracts works with business enterprises who hold contracts with the Federal Government in order to further their compliance with the non-discrimination clause which is, as you know, incorporated in all Federal contracts.

There is no doubt but that we are moving daily closer to our goal: better America—an America in which the color of a man's skin, or the religious doctrine he professes, or the national background of his ancestors will have no bearing on his getting a job, or buying a home, or educating his children, or being accorded the dignity and respect due every individual in this country.

**Immigration Policy**

Our immigration policy is another vital problem that looms large in our thinking. America's greatness has always found its base in freedom of spirit and concern for the underdog and the oppressed. This spirituality which is so rarely found elsewhere may well be an essential element and an invaluable force in preventing America from slipping into the slow decline which has been the lot of so many great nations in the past. Paradoxically, it seems to be from the diversity of our people that we

have forged the unity which is our foundation. To our land peoples of every nation have brought their traditions and their cultures and from these has been welded the far stronger, more satisfying culture that is America's.

This thought is perhaps far better expressed in the words of Herman Melville, author of *Moby Dick*, who said:

"Settled by the people of all nations may claim her for their own. You can not spill a drop of American blood without spilling the blood of the whole world . . . We are not a narrow tribe of men . . . No: our blood is as the flood of the Amazon, made up of a thousand noble currents all pouring into one. We are not a nation, so much as a world."

However, in the all-important field of immigration we too often fail to impress the world with the basic sense of fair play and justice which we know is inherent in the American way of life. There are many who argue with considerable force that we have given to bigotry and prejudice a particularly enduring quality by putting restrictive clauses into our immigration statutes.

**Eisenhower's Program**

As you know, the President has repeatedly asked Congress to give him a more lenient, a more rational immigration law. In the State of the Union Message last January he spoke firmly of the need for changes in our immigration and refugee policies and in February, he sent a special message to Congress requesting certain specific changes in the current laws. He pointed out that some of the immigration quotas which we have assigned to certain countries are so heavily mortgaged as to be committed until the year 2000 while other countries annually have a surplus of quotas available. He asked that a complete study be made of our immigration system and that recommendations for its revision and improvement be made. This summer when it appeared that Congress was lagging in this field, he again wrote a strong letter urging that Congress

give serious attention to this problem. But no action was taken. And in the last days of Congress this summer a bill would have provided for the redistribution of 18,500 unused quotas annually under the Refugee Relief Act of 1953 to those countries who had small quotas—including Japan—was passed in the Senate only to meet death by inaction in the House. You may be sure that when the new Congress comes to Washington, the President will again be in the forefront urging and pleading that our immigration policy be revised.

America stands firmly on the right path, but there is still work to do. Her economic strength, her international security, her internal justice depend to a very large degree on the individual faith of her citizens.

We are on the frontiers of a great new world. We are seeking to forge ahead in new and decisive ways. At the same time we wish to preserve and to maintain those standards to which the good and the honest may repair.

Preserving human freedom is a continuing effort. It is a job that is never finished. It cannot be achieved in a day or by enacting a single law. We, as Americans, believe and have faith in the importance of protecting our great heritage of the ideal of fair play for all. It is that belief and that faith which give all of us here today the courage to go forward, confident that we are creating a better America.

**Silver chalice**

After George Inagaki presented the silver chalice hand-wrought by Harry Osaki of Pasadena to Max Rabb, secretary to the President's Cabinet, Rabb felt if the President were present to accept it, he would have said something like his grandson David wrote after a birthday party.

"I love the party . . . table, decorations and cake. It was a very, very, very, very nice party . . . And I want to thank you very, very, very, very, very much."



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## LOS ANGELES NEWSLETTER: by Henry Mori



## Nacirema's 3rd &amp; 4th

Los Angeles — As far as Nacirema Productions are concerned, their film-making has been quite successful. Their first venture, *Sierra Stranger*, was sold to Columbia Pictures Corp. at a 12.5 per cent profit just recently. Their second vehicle, *Hot-Rod Girl*, is completing its second week of screening at eight first-run theaters and six drive-ins in Los Angeles.

We were told all this during Nacirema's dinner for newspapermen at New Chinatown last week.

Head of Nacirema Productions is attorney David Yokozeki, a familiar name in JACL circles. He is chairman of the Pacific Southwest District Council. He and Marvin Segal, his classmate at law school, bear the brunt of responsibility in production with monies invested by Japanese Americans.

Marvin, a hearty JACLER in the Downtown L.A. chapter who thoroughly enjoyed the 14th Biennial figures *Hot-Rod* should do a gross \$150,000 at the local theaters. He based this amount on the fact that first day receipts passed the \$15,000 mark, coupled with favorable spread in *Variety*, the Hollywood film trade publication.

"The Nisei investors can look toward a fruitful return on this low-budget cinema costing \$110,000," Marvin said optimistically. He thinks the investors can reap a \$100,000 profit, at least. The cost on *Sierra Stranger* was \$120,000.

Yokozeki, Segal and the cast of players which made *Hot-Rod Girl*, Lori Nelson, John Smith and Chuck Connors, a former Los Angeles baseball star, will return to California Studios this month end to start on their third and fourth productions, *Rebel on Wheels*, and *Crime Beneath the Seas*. The budget calls for about \$10,000 a day for shooting.

In January, Nacirema Productions hopes to direct a horror film tentatively entitled *Invisible Monster*. Marvin said the picture won't exactly be all about a big, ugly monster but the creeps will come from "suggestive" noises and scenes—like the creaking door, a woman's scream and dancing ghosts.

Yokozeki and Segal are looking forward to that day when they can make a colossal production in Japan with all the Oriental trimmings.

## NISEI WEEK 'MAKES' MONEY

While we're on the subject of the elusive buck, the 16th annual Nisei Week Festival bigwigs handling the coronation ball and the carnival were proud to announce the two events had made dough.

The Commodore Perry Post 525 of the American Legion took charge of the ball at the Hollywood Palladium, featuring Ray Anthony's orchestra, and came up with a net \$1,270.16 after expenditures of \$4,048.74. That was after the organization had guaranteed \$1,500 to the Japanese Chamber of Commerce, which sponsors the over-all celebration.

At the carnival, the profit came to \$454.41 after expenses. Total rentals collected from the 50-booth operation was \$3,519 with most of it going to the firm providing the booths.

## WASHINGTON NEWSLETTER: by Mike Masaoka

Continued from the Back Page

and nation.

At the same time, however, Japanese Americans should be willing to demand the same equality of opportunity for admission to this country, even as agricultural workers, as the laws and this Government afford to the agricultural workers of other countries. To demand less would infer that in our estimation the Japanese as a people are not as worthy as those of other nations and that our own efforts to secure equality of treatment and opportunity are sheer hypocrisy.

## GUEST COLUMN: by Kats Kunitsugu

Continued from the Preceding Page

with its history-laden streets; it's a town that is unafraid of age . . . the zip and zest added to the convention by the girls from Hawaii who did the hula at the mixer and again at the outing; they really know how to let down their hair and have fun . . . the electrifying atmosphere in the national election session, with Chairman Inagaki asking the delegates to "please clear the aisles!" . . . Foster's cafeteria on Geary where most delegates descended for breakfast after the rude awakening of a breakfast tab at the Palace . . . the friendliness of Dr. James Takao from Cincinnati . . . and delegate George Baba from Stockton who turned out to be an old army buddy of husband and who suggested that husband fly to the next convention—alone!

Thanks, San Francisco, for a wonderful time!

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## Ennis—

Continued from Page 6  
population. It opposed and protested the evacuation and executive orders until the final decision was made that "military necessity" required the total evacuation.

When it was finally settled that the military evacuation would take place with or without the cooperation of the evacuees, JACL made the difficult decision which history has proved to be correct of advising physical cooperation with the authorities of 110,000 civilians. That cooperation was so complete that the evacuation occurred even in wartime without any major incident of resistance.

This startling act of complete cooperation was only one of the first acts of outstanding loyalty to the United States which began to win Japanese Americans the support of the highest officials of the Interior, Justice and War Departments concerned with the evacuation and its consequences.

The even more dramatic expression of loyalty displayed in outstanding and distinguished combat service of thousands of Japanese Americans in the armed forces has already been mentioned as the turning point in the relations of Japanese Americans with all other Americans.

## Planning Future

We are here to plan the future and not to recall JACL's past triumphs in accomplishing its major legislative program involving naturalization, immigration, and payment of evacuation claims. But any planning of the future requires us to take into account the strong and unbreakable ties of mutual friendship and respect which JACL has established with the highest legislative and executive officials of the federal government and of the states in which there is any Japanese American population.

Indeed, even in some states where there is practically no Japanese American population, JACL and its representatives are so well and favorably known to the Senators and Congressmen from those states that their support for any program of interest to Japanese Americans can be sought with the confident knowledge that through JACL they know our group well and favorably.

This is the most significant change from the prewar relationship of the Japanese American community to members of Congress and of state legislatures and to representatives of the executive departments of the Federal and State Governments.

The bitter experiences of the evacuation has brought home to every person of Japanese ancestry the costly lesson that it is not possible for a minority to live securely in a community merely by obeying the laws, attending to ones own private business and family affairs, and trusting to ones neighbors to run the government and the community.

Just as vigilance is the price of

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## Vital Statistics

## Births

SACRAMENTO  
IMAI, Raymond—boy, July 30.  
NAKATA, Kenji K.—boy, Aug. 9.  
SASAKI, Conrad S.—boy, Aug. 7.  
SASAKI, Ronald T.—girl, Aug. 8.  
URIU, Kyoto—girl, July 22, Davis.  
DENVER

AKIYAMA, Yoshio—girl, June 30.  
MURAKAMI, Akio—boy, Brighton.  
SUEKAMA, Sam I.—girl, Brighton.  
YAMADA, George—girl.

## Engagements

IKEDA-TAO—Janice to Howard, both Watsonville.  
UCHIDA-SUZUKI — Joan to Steve T., both San Francisco.

## Marriage Licenses Issued

ARCHER-HAYASHI — Dean R., 34, Agnew; Gladys S., 24, Oakland.  
DENTON-WATANABE — Gene, Kentucky; Yoko, San Francisco.  
HALLEY-SHINSHIRO — Ruper E., 31, Oakland; Fusako A., 26, Berkeley.  
KOGA-SUGARA — James A., Lowry Field; Betty Y., Denver.  
KOKORUDA, DOMEN — Glenn W. and Mary Ann, both Fresno.  
LUM-WADA — Raymond, 29, Mutsu, 26, both San Francisco.  
SHIMADA-MATSUEDA — Masaaki and Jane, both San Francisco.  
YOSHIIHARA-TAKANISHI — George and Patsy Y., both San Jose.

## Weddings

AKIYAMA-DOI — Aug. 12, Masaji and Akiko, both Denver.  
HIGUCHI-SAITO — Aug. 5, William I., San Jose; Setsuko, San Francisco.  
NAKANO-KANEKO — Aug. 4, Katsuhiro, Fresno; Ruth T., Lindsay.  
YAGO-KANAMORI — Aug. 12, Staff Sgt. Goro, Denver; Junko, Tokyo.  
YAMASHITA-MORIHARA — July 27, Henry and Alice, both Chicago.

liberty, so social, civic and political activity is the price of social, civic and political acceptance. But such activity is required to be effective.

Surely so long as JACL has a voice to be heard the Japanese American community will never again be content to live within itself and not take part in all the governmental and social activities of the community.

This is the invaluable lesson learned during the war at the terrible price of the evacuation. Only by constantly remembering this lesson taught by the evacuation can we continue to salvage good for the future out of the costly tragedy of the recent past.

**V. Conclusion.** — If any organization representing a minority in America is able, by reason of experience and results, to formulate a new perspective on the important recent foreign and domestic events affecting its group, JACL is that organization for Japanese Americans. In its membership and in its leadership exists the will and the vigor to face and solve new problems. Experience and past successes entitle us to face the future with confidence that we can continue to help the Japanese American community contribute better Americans to a greater America. As we open this Convention I wish you Godspeed in the good work.

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## Death of Issei in state hospital under investigation

SAN FRANCISCO. — Charges of cruelty, unexplained deaths and maladministration at the Modesto State Hospital were made here last week by State Attorney General Edmund G. Brown. Deaths of eight patients included one Issei, an elderly woman, Nobuko Sakaguchi, who died on Aug. 7, 1955.

A 37-page report prepared by the state attorney general's staff leveling the charges was the result of a three-month investigation.

Gov. Goodwin Knight said he would "proceed with all vigor to punish the guilty".

Of the eight deaths that were "insufficiently investigated," the report emphasized the case of the elderly Japanese woman.

Her file contained a statement from two ward personnel that said only: "Patient found soiled and given shower; collapsed face downward; removed from shower; unable to find breathing; artificial respiration given 100 minutes per doctor's orders; expired at 4 p.m."

An autopsy report, however, disclosed multiple rib fractures and internal bleeding.

"There was no indication in the file as to what had caused the rib fractures and the bleeding," the attorney general's report said.

The report said that "information was obtained that the fractured ribs were due to the administration of artificial respiration."

However, the report noted, the new procedure for artificial respiration adopted in 1953 precludes damaging the ribs and, at the very least, "those administering such artificial respiration were not cognizant of the method to be used."

In most instances of a patient dying from injuries, the report said, "an incident reported was filed by the attendant in the ward as to what his opinion was as to the cause of injury and no inquiry was made to verify this statement."

## Heads Lions group

SAN DIEGO. — Howard Takahashi was recently elected president of the Spring Valley Lions Club.

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**WASHINGTON NEWSLETTER:** by Mike Masaoka**Temporary Japan workers**

Washington

The subject which evoked the most discussion at the recent 14th Biennial National JACL Convention had to do with the so-called temporary program for agricultural workers from Japan.

Toward the end of the month, the first contingent of these Japanese workers, numbering about 100, are scheduled to arrive in this country.

Their admission is authorized by the Attorney General of the United States, under that provision of the Immigration Act relating to temporary nonimmigrants, following the submission of petitions by California grower-associations and certifications as to the shortage of domestic labor by both the state and the federal Departments of Labor. They are to be admitted for six months, with extensions possible up to a three year period.

Under provisions of their work contract, which is patterned after that of the British West Indies program that has been in successful operation for over ten years, domestic workers cannot be displaced by these temporary workers from Japan who are guaranteed adequate housing approved by the State, low cost meals not to exceed \$2 a day, 75 per cent work which amounts to a guaranteed annual wage, prevailing wages determined by the Department of Labor, maximum hours of work per day and week, etc. Necessary on-the-job and off-the-job insurance is also provided to assure that none of them will ever become public charges. General provisions of the Immigration Act, such as those allowing adjustment of status to aliens who marry United States citizens, will not apply.

These Japanese will be limited to young farmers from the agricultural areas of Japan between the ages of 20 and 35. By the end of the year, perhaps as many as a thousand will have been admitted into California. At present, it is not contemplated that more than a few thousand workers from Japan will be admitted in any single year, which means that at no time will there be more than just a few thousand such workers in this country. Compared to the several hundred thousand Mexican nationals who are admitted annually for these same purposes, the number of Japanese is indeed very small. Moreover, under the same program as presently outlined for the Japanese, the admission of Filipinos has also been approved by the United States Government, with possibilities for Korean and Chinese agricultural workers in the explanatory stages.

The entire foreign agricultural workers project is designed to supplement domestic labor, which is in short supply generally, to assure the growing and harvesting of the needed food and fiber for the nation.

**Some question program . . .**

Those who questioned the wisdom of this program pointed out that domestic labor would resent the fact that these foreign workers would be assured free housing, low cost meals, guaranteed work, etc., all of which are denied local workers.

They recalled the bitter history of agricultural labor exploitation, particularly as it relates to the Japanese and other Asian workers, and cautioned that the factory farms which would employ most of these Japanese workers might attempt to pit one source of labor against another in an effort to force down wages and drive the smaller farmers out of operation.

They were reminded that these workers from Japan would not be able to speak English, would be complete strangers in a strange land, that incidents might occur which would revive the "yellow peril" and "cheap Jap labor" campaigns of the 1920s, and that their own status of acceptance and goodwill in local communities might be jeopardized.

Understandably enough, the fears for the program were expressed by those residing in areas where most of these temporary farm workers from Japan will probably be assigned.

**Those who approve project . . .**

Those who approved the program declared that as matter of principle Americans of Japanese ancestry could not well urge discrimination against those of their own ancestry, while at the same time demanding the elimination of discrimination against themselves.

They pointed out that the argument used against the workers from Japan were almost identical to those mouthed fifty and forty years ago by the Associated Farmers and others against our own parents when they first came from Japan, and that repetition of them at this time might give validity to these same charges as used against Japanese Americans as the excuse for the military necessity for evacuation in 1942.

The facts that the Government had approved the program and that labor-management relations have improved tremendously in the past 20 years were stressed by those who felt that JACL should not prejudice the program before it actually becomes operative.

That this temporary agricultural program could well be a most significant advance in Japanese-American relations was also mentioned, for the program would enable Japan as a nation to earn dollars while their nationals are performing services, would permit individual Japanese temporary workers to earn more in their three years period in this country than they could in a lifetime in Japan, while at the same time giving them an opportunity to see America and learn something of our way of living and thinking.

**Goodwill or principle? . . .**

There can be no doubt that any program involving foreign agricultural labor has many explosive implications and it is natural that those of Japanese ancestry should be particularly concerned when workers from Japan are involved. When the hard-won public acceptance of Japanese Americans is at stake, these Japanese Americans have a right to express their concern for the public relations involved and to make specific recommendations regarding the program which they feel may prevent illwill and even scorn and hatred of the Japanese workers, for such animosity may not only endanger the international relations between the United States and Japan but also threaten the present healthy status which Americans of Japanese ancestry enjoy in their community, state,

Continued on Page 11



Tsukasa Kiyono (left), prewar camelia king of Mobile, Ala., presents the JACL with a gift of \$2,000 in appreciation for the many benefits that he and others of Japanese ancestry received because of effective JACL legislative action. Accepting on behalf of JACL is Mike Masaoka. En route to his home in Japan where he still conducts propagation experiments, Kiyono said, "Your organization has accomplished what no individual or combination of individuals has been able to do in bringing equality of consideration to we Issei and Nisei, in matters of immigration, naturalization, evacuation claims, property vested by the office of Alien Property and other matters. This is the least I can do to express my confidence that the JACL is the one and only means to eliminate inequality and injustice to our group." Mrs. Kiyono resides in Los Angeles while visiting her two daughters, Mary and Marian, here. Mr. and Mrs. Kiyono are members of the Downtown L.A. 1000 Club.

—Courtesy: Rafu Shimpo.

**ISEI ALIEN RETIRING ON SOCIAL SECURITY IN JAPAN HIT BY NEW LAW**

OAKLAND. — Summarization of recent Social Security amendments as applicable to retired Issei alien now living in Japan or those planning to go to Japan as permanent residents was recently made by Mas Yonemura, local attorney.

Since most Issei who have been gainfully employed the past three or four years are covered by Social Security, the new amendment (P.L. 880) provides if an alien remains outside the United States for more than six consecutive calendar months, his social security benefits will be suspended and to be resumed upon return if he remains in the United States for a full month.

Heretofore, Yonemura recalled that a person fully covered by Social Security could draw benefits if he lived abroad upon reaching retirement age.

However, there are very important exemptions from this suspension in the new law, Yonemura added. "If a wage earner has had either 40 quarters or more of social security coverage or who has resided in the United States one

or more periods aggregating 10 years or more, the suspension provisions do not apply."

It was Yonemura's opinion that most Issei would not qualify under provisions of 40 quarters or more, but that most of them would be exempt from suspension provisions "because of residence in the United States 'for one or more periods aggregating 10 years or more'."

Yonemura revealed one of his clients, to cite an example how an Issei may be exempt from suspension of benefits, had resided in the U.S. continuously for 20 years before 1941, then went to Japan on a temporary visit to return in 1952. He was readmitted as a returning resident alien.

While his employment prior to 1941 was not covered by Social Security, his employment since 1952 was. Fully covered and being 67 years old, he was eligible to draw retirement benefits. While not having 40 quarters or more of coverage, the client did have more than 10 years of residence by aggregating his period of residence prior to the war. Accordingly, Yonemura concluded, he can return to Japan and even if he resides there for more than a half year, he is able to draw his benefits.

However, Yonemura cautioned, Congress may amend the law to cut off benefits completely from any alien who resides abroad regardless of coverage or prior residence in the U.S. "This possibility always remains and should be taken into account by any Issei planning to retire abroad," he added.

Yonemura called attention to the provisions of P.L. 880 since some vernacular Japanese newspapers had reported that unless an Issei had 40 quarters or more of coverage, he would be unable to draw benefits abroad. The amendments, it was emphasized, affect aliens residing abroad and not to citizens. "In other words, an Issei who is naturalized citizen of the United States would not be affected, even if he does not have 40 quarters of coverage or 10 years of aggregate residence in the United States," he said.

**NISEI FAMILY VISITS IKE AT PEBBLE BEACH**

SANTA CRUZ. — Jerry Kato, 29, local ranch foreman, his wife Gladys and daughter Diane, 15 months, were guests of President Eisenhower at his Pebble Beach vacation quarters Aug. 28.

A native of Hawaii, Kato gained the President's friendship in Hawaii in 1946 when chosen to cook for the general.

**New York JAA president T. Matsuoka reelected**

NEW YORK. — Tokichi Matsuoka, decorated by the Japanese government for his work in furthering U.S.-Japan relations, was reelected president of the Japanese American Association of New York last month.

Among the 50 Issei and Nisei board members was Akira Hayashi, recently elected JACL national treasurer, as chairman of the Nisei committee.

**CHICAGO BUDDHISTS PLAN NEW CHURCH BUILDING**

CHICAGO. — The Chicago Buddhist Church has purchased some church property on the corner of Leland and Racine and will be making repairs before occupying the building. Noboru Honda is chairing the \$25,000 church building fund campaign.

K. Patrick Okura, staff psychologist at Father Flanagan's Boys Town, and former national JACL vice-president, addressed a meeting of the Southwest L.A. JACL last Thursday at the Centenary Methodist Church.

A report on the national JACL convention by delegates was also scheduled, according to Roy Ike-tani, chapter president.

**Southwest L.A. hears Boys Town psychologist****New chapter paper published by Sonoma County CL**

SEBASTOPOL.—A very trim looking chapter newsletter, the Sonoco JACLer, made its debut last month before members of the Sonoma County JACL.

Handling the editorial chores are George Hamamoto, 2nd v.p.; Frank Oda (who set up the 1000 Club Whing-Ding at the 14th Biennial), Mrs. George Hamamoto, Mrs. Edwin Ohki and Mrs. James Miyano.

Printed by letterpress, the four-page has four columns on 12x9½ inch pages.

The first issue features both chapter and community news and was distributed to its near 300 members living in the county.

While the first edition was printed at chapter expense, the staff hopes to secure local advertising to defray future costs. In the meantime, chapter members were being polled by mail if the Sonoco JACLer is to be continued as a monthly or quarterly.

**New Hampshire Nisei**

MADISON, N.H. — The Rev. Akira Hirami, 28, former Manzanar resident, is enjoying the respect and hospitality of this little New Hampshire community 125 miles north of Boston. Besides ministering, he sometimes acts as village mayor and fire chief for this town of 500 people.

**Voters register**

BERKELEY. — An Issei voters' registration night was held by the Berkeley JACL last Monday with Masaji Fujii, deputy county registrar for many years, in charge.

**LETTERS****More Fowlerites**

Editor: We, the Fowler chapter of the Japanese American Citizens League, wish to express our appreciation to Jin Ishikawa, Central California District Council chairman, for the fine article he has inserted in the Aug. 3 Pacific Citizen.

Fowler has approximately 150 Japanese families in its community and there are other potential Nisei leaders; but due to their inferiority complex since the incident which happened during 1941, they do hold back a little.

We have been living in Fowler for the past three generations and time has come for Nisei leaders to be integrated in civic and public organizations. One of these days, we hope to see a Nisei mayor in Fowler.

There are a few more names who represent the Japanese community: Howard Renge, immediate past vice-president of the Fowler chamber of commerce; Frank Sakohira, who has served with the Boy Scouts committee for the past 25 years; Harley Nakamura, member of the Associated Farmers and member of the Democratic Central Committee in Fowler; Mikio Uchiyama, secretary of Fowler Lions Club; Dr. George Miyaki, president of the Central California Optometrist organization and member of the Republican party; George Teraoka, president of the Adult Committee for Cub Scouts; and all are active JACLers in Fowler. Also, Tom Kamikawa has been active in Fowler Chamber of Commerce and the Lions Club. Tom Nakamura is the assistant scoutmaster.

We hope to hear more about integrated communities elsewhere, but the place of JACL is very important as it is in Fowler. Again, our thanks to the Pacific Citizen for the fine article.

THOMAS TOYAMA  
Chapter publicity  
Fowler.

**CALENDAR**

Sept. 15 (Saturday)  
Detroit—10th Anniversary dinner.  
Sept. 22 (Saturday)  
Cincinnati—General meeting.  
Sept. 29 (Saturday)  
Detroit—10th Ann'y dinner-dance. Adrienne's Room, Paul's Steak House.  
Oct. 6 (Saturday)  
Oakland—Hawaiian Luau, Hotel Alameda, 7:30 p.m.