

Nisei Soldier Is Reburied in Native Soil



Buddhist services for Pfc. Joseph Hisato Kato, the first American soldier of Japanese ancestry to be returned to Northern California for reburial, were conducted by the Rev. J. Motoyoshi at Golden Gate national cemetery, San Bruno, Calif., on April 29. Pfc. Kato was killed in action during the Battle of Bruyeres in France on Oct. 16, 1944. The American flag draped over the coffin later was presented to his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Taiju Kato of Warm Springs, Calif., who are shown seated in the picture.—Photo by Kameo Kido, San Francisco.

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Rule Restrictive Covenants Unenforceable

Remains of 25 Nisei Soldiers Will Be Returned on Board Army's Lawrence Victory

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The remains of twenty-five more Nisei war dead who lost their lives on the battlefields of France during World War II are being returned to the United States aboard the U. S. Army funeral ship Lawrence Victory, the Washington office of the JACL Anti-Discrimination Committee was informed by the Army Department this week. Arrival of the vessel will be announced by the New York Post of Embarkation.

Half of the 25 soldiers dead are from California, while five are from Washington. There is one each from the following areas: Colorado, Virginia, Idaho, Texas, Wyoming, North Dakota, Illinois, and Washington, D. C. This is the largest number of Nisei yet to be returned to home graves from temporary military cemeteries overseas. The first bodies were brought back by the transport Robert Burns more than five weeks ago. All were members of the U. S. Army. The names of the soldier dead and those of the next of kin and their addresses follow:

California—Pvt. Chester K. Abe, Nichiro Abe, Rt. 2, Box 2915, Sacramento; Pfc. Kunio Hattori, Chikaji Hattori, Upper Rd., Ross; Pfc. Torao Hayashi, Mrs. Yoneyo Hayashi, Rt. 21, Box 2921, Sacramento; Cpl. Yasuo Kenmotsu, Eijiro Kenmotsu, 2104 South Potrero, El Monte; S. Sgt. Peter S. Masuoka, Harry U. Masuoka, Box 97, Sebastopol; Cpl. George S. Nakamura, Sensuke Nakamura, Rt. 1, Box 293, Acampo; Cpl. John T. Narimatsu, Kazu Terakawa, Rt. 1, Box 299, Dinuba; Pfc. Joe M. Nishimoto, Giichi Nishimoto, Rt. 6, Box 572, Fresno; Pvt. Teruo Tabata, Yataro Tabata, 14 N. Humboldt St., San Mateo; Pfc. Shigeo Tabuchi, George B. Tabuchi, 2935 Budlong Ave., Los Angeles; Pfc. Ko Tanaka, Frank T. Tanaka, Rt. 1, Box 197, Lodi; Sgt. Harry H. Tokushima, John T. Tokushima, 3041 7th Ave., Los Angeles.

Washington—Pfc. Yoshio Kato, Zenzo Kato, 1531 14th Ave., Seattle; Sgt. George M. Mayeda, Roy T. Mayeda, 2317 38th Ave., Longview; Sgt. Ned T. Nakamura, Mrs. Kimiko Nakamura, 1010 E. Spruce St., Seattle; Pfc. Yoshito Noritake, Teiichiro Noritake, 2116 27th Ave., Seattle; Pfc. Masao F. Shigemura, Takéjuro Shigemura, 311 6th Ave., Governor.

Pfc. Fred M. Yamamoto, Mrs. Yumi Sato, 240 Vee St., N.W., Washington, D. C.; Pvt. Jiro

Kanetomi, Tsuchiichi Kanetomi, Rt. 2, Payette, Idaho; Pvt. Saburo Tanamachi, Kamazo Tanamachi, Rt. 4, Box 144, San Benito, Texas; Pfc. Mike C. Kawano, Yonosuke Kawano, Powell, Wyoming; Pfc. Roy J. Kitagawa, Ben Kitagawa, 1016 Valley St., Minot, North Dakota; Pvt. Eso Masuda, Eiichi Masuda, 1150 E. 47th St., Chicago, Illinois; Pfc. Fumitake Nagato, Bunzo Nagato, 2037 12th St., S. Arlington, Virginia; S. Sgt. Abe M. Fuji, Thelma H. Fuji, 2219 West 28th Ave., Denver, Colorado.

The armed forces dead being brought back on the Lawrence Victory were among the 4,183 Americans originally interred in temporary cemeteries at Epinal, St. Mere Eglise, La Cambe and St. Juan, France.

Sacramento's Native Sons to Fight Judd Bill

Oppose Legislation To Give Citizenship Rights to Japanese

SACRAMENTO — The Sacramento Parlor of the Native Sons of the Golden West announced last week it would fight all bills before Congress to grant citizenship to foreign-born Japanese residents of the United States.

A spokesman said a protest is being sent to the California congressional delegation against the Stratton, Judd and other similar measures which would grant quota and citizenship privileges to alien Japanese.

The protests also will go to the House Judiciary committee and to the boards of supervisors of the 58 California counties.

Supreme Court Verdict Saves Nisei from Ouster

FRESNO, Calif. — The Supreme Court's ruling in the restrictive covenants cases, declaring that such restrictive property agreements against racial and religious groups were unenforceable by law, this week saved the family of Jack Ikawa from being ousted from their home.

Ikawa and his family were to have been forced out this week from their home which they had purchased in 1946 in a covenanted area from which persons not of Caucasian ancestry are excluded.

Property owners brought suit against the Ikawas to enforce the restrictive covenant. On April 21 Superior Court Judge Ernest Klette gave Ikawa 15 days to vacate the premises unless a Supreme Court decision ruled that restrictive covenants were unenforceable by law. This week Y. R. Hiraoka, attorney for Ikawa, said that he was filing suit to set aside the court's judgment enforcing the restrictive covenant.

Democrats Pick Ouye as One Of Isle Delegates

HONOLULU — Thomas Ouye, member of the Territorial House of Representatives from Kauai, was named by the Hawaii Democratic party's territorial convention on May 2 as one of six uninstructed delegates to the Democratic national convention in Philadelphia.

The other delegates are Honolulu Mayor John A. Wilson, Chuck Mau, Lau Ah Chef, Eddie F. Tam and Edward Wingate.

Nisei Girl Flown To Texas City to Help Fight Polio

DENVER, Colo.—Ruth Tanaka was one of six Denver polio nurses flown this week to Edinburg, Tex., to assist in caring for victims of a poliomyelitis outbreak. Thirty polio cases were reported hospitalized in that small Texas town, with ten of them confined in iron lungs.

Supreme Tribunal Says Courts Cannot Be Used to Enforce Discrimination in Housing

By TOSUKE YAMASAKI

WASHINGTON, D.C.—The U. S. Supreme Court ruling on Monday that courts cannot legally enforce restrictive covenants barring persons from white neighborhoods because of their race or color was expected to have no small effect on thousands of persons of Japanese ancestry seeking to re-establish homes since evacuation.

To the Japanese barred by court orders from moving into restricted areas, the high tribunal's decision had an immediate and direct impact. To the returned Nisei veterans unable to find suitable housing accommodations for their families and to a far greater number of others forced to live in over-crowded "Little Tokyos," it offered hope for relief. But it also had meaningful significance to a still larger group of potential Japanese home owners throughout the country who are in a constant search for better living quarters.

The four cases decided Monday involved only Negroes, but the opinions handed down were such that all minorities—Jews, Orientals and other "non-Caucasians"—who are subject to the discriminations created by these private racial contracts, are enabled to get dispensation. These people have, in effect, been informed by the nation's highest tribunal that court actions to enforce racial deeds violate the Constitution and are against public policy.

Chief Justice Fred M. Vinson in two opinions for the court said that although covenants as private agreements are legal, neither the Federal nor State courts shall enforce them. He said the State courts may not act because of the Fourteenth Amendment to the Constitution which forbids any state to deny to any person within its jurisdiction the equal protection of the laws. The Federal courts may not enforce these restrictions because that would be "contrary to the public policy of the United States," as declared by the Congress in the Civil Rights Act of 1866.

One of the opinions dealt with two covenants cases arising in the District of Columbia and it involved the issue whether Federal courts shall enforce covenants by ordering Negroes to move out of homes in neighborhoods from which they are barred by agreements by former owners. The other opinion governed cases originating in Michigan and Missouri. The state court issue was decided in these two litigations. The Missouri case centered on a clause placed in a deed 37 years ago by 30 white lot owners in St. Louis stating that for 50 years none of their lots might be used by Negroes or "people of the Mongolian race." The Michigan litigation involved a contract that certain lots in Detroit should not be used by any but persons of the Caucasian race.

Two other covenants cases involving American veterans of Chinese and Korean descent, Tom D. Amer and Dr. Yin Kim, both of Los Angeles, Calif., were on their way to the Supreme Court in the months before the oral arguments began, but since the issues presented essentially were the same as those raised in the four Negro cases, the court did not act on petitions for writs of certiorari. Monday's decisions were believed to be of sufficient scope to take care of them and other Orientals, including Nisei veterans and civilians, confined by these restrictions.

In fact, on Tuesday, Justice Department attorneys directed attention to a footnote in the Supreme Court opinion which pointed out that restrictive agreements involved in the Negro cases have been used to exclude other than Negroes from the ownership or occupancy of real property. The opinion listed Japanese, Chinese, Hawaiians, Jews and Mexicans among others affected by these racial clauses.

The Japanese American Citizens League, which has been taking an active part in the general fight against covenants, regards the rulings as constructive decisions and a milestone in the progress of all minority groups toward attainment of their civil rights objectives. The JACL, it must be noted, entered a brief in the Amer and Kim controversies last fall and had urged the Supreme Court to review these cases since they would illustrate how the enforcement of racial deeds affect the well being of people other than those of Negro birth. The JACL argued that the court should have before it concrete examples of the

Continued on page 4

THE SEABROOK STORY

Issei at New Jersey Farm Settlement Live, Work for Citizenship Rights

The week of April 18-24 was a special anniversary for residents of Seabrook, N. J. It marked the end of the first year for the Seabrook Issei citizenship program.

On April 21, 1947, the JACL chapter in that community offered its services in aiding the Issei in filling out applications for first citizenship papers. The chapter obtained 150 copies of form N-300. Thirty Nisei and interpreters were on hand in the Seabrook cafeteria.

Over 250 Issei responded on that first evening. The forms were quickly used up. Over 100 persons were merely registered and asked to return a week later when more forms would be available. On these two evenings within a week's interval, 265 Issei residents of Seabrook filled their first citizenship forms and indicated their desire of becoming American citizens. The employment section of the Deerfield Packing Corp. took the necessary pictures for the applicants. Since that time several more Issei have filed their papers.

Many of the Issei received notices to report at Cumberland county court during the fall and winter months to receive their first papers.

When it became necessary to accommodate a larger number, a special court was set up at the Seabrook community house on Jan. 14 through the joint efforts of the bureau of immigration and naturalization, the county clerk's office and the Seabrook JACL.

With the help of a staff of five employees, Earl Wescot, Cumberland county clerk, administered the oath to 38 applicants and processed their first papers.

This enthusiastic response to the citizenship program was much greater than at first anticipated by chapter members.

But it is the belief at Seabrook that the thinking of the Issei here is a barometer of the wishes of the Issei throughout the country.

Mayor F. Sasaki, one of the first to file for his papers, has stated that the Issei response in this program would be the same anywhere, provided that similar facilities could be made available.

Seabrook Farms does, admittedly, enjoy exceptionally good relations with the people and towns in the surrounding area.

Seabrook Farms is one of the country's largest producers of frozen foods. During the late spring, summer and fall months the entire community is busily engaged in packing and freezing fresh crops of asparagus, peas, and numerous other products. Before the war the community was largely dependent upon migratory labor for its working force.

During the busy season the workers included southern college students, Jamaicans, Negroes and

local people. After the war the Nisei and Issei were introduced into this scene. At one time German prisoners of war were among the company's employees. The sight of Nisei, Negro, Jamaican and white working together must have been a body blow to the race theories of these onetime Nazi supermen.

With the opening of the relocation program, the Nisei and Issei began to move to Seabrook. Their first days were not happy ones. The housing, made for migratory labor rather than permanent residents, was highly unsatisfactory.

But within a short time barrack homes, which included private bathrooms and kitchens, were provided for the workers. Since then the building program has extended to the erection of many private homes.

Over 2,000 persons of Japanese ancestry relocated to Seabrook Farms from the ten WRA centers to work for the war food production industry of the Deerfield Packing Corp. and Seabrook Farms. They were formerly from the three western states of California, Oregon and Washington.

Today some 1700 of these persons remain. They appear to be permanently established. Here, in New Jersey, they have taken root. One major fact that seems to have promoted their successful relocation at Seabrook is that for the most part relocation was by family groups. Thus the community has no preponderance of either Issei or Nisei, but appears a balance of the parent Issei, the Nisei and their third generation sons and daughters.

On Sunday evening, April 18, the first day of what Seabrook might call "Issei Citizenship week," members of the citizenship class held a banquet to honor their instructors and assistants. The banquet officially terminated the first class.

Guests of honor were Herbert Brauer, county commander of the Cumberland county American Legion and chairman of the citizenship committee of Shoemaker Post No. 95, American Legion of Bridgeton, and his wife, an instructor in the class.

Among the guests were Howard Sharp, state assemblyman; Harold Fistere, personnel manager of the Deerfield Packing Corp. and for-

mer WRA man; Gene Lanning, public relations man; and Dorothy Chapman, director of the Seabrook community house.

Members of the JACL citizenship committee who helped conduct the class were also honored. They were Ray Bano, chapter president, Charles Nagao, Toru Ikeda, Albert Ikeda, Tom Gorai, Chester Nakamura, Mayor F. Sasaki and Vernon Ichisaka, past president of the JACL.

Mayor Sasaki was master of ceremonies for the affair, which was attended by some 130 Issei. S. Kako, H. Yano and S. Suyama were in charge of the program. Assisting the banquet committee were C. Sugimoto, James Yamasaki, S. Tamamoto, M. Funo, K. Tabata, and Mrs. Y. Yeya.

That evening a telegram was sent to Congressman Frank Fellows, chairman of the House judiciary subcommittee on immigration and naturalization, asking for favorable action on H.R. 5004, the Judd bill, which would give citizenship rights to the Issei.

The telegram, sent with the unanimous approval of members of the citizenship class at the banquet, was signed by Fujiki Sasaki, Seichi Kako and Hayao Yano.

It read as follows:
"We, the residents of Seabrook, N.J., now completing the citizenship class conducted by the Shoemaker Post No. 95 of the American Legion of Bridgeton, N.J. have vital interest in your subcommittee hearing on the proposed legislation H.R. 5004 on April 19.

"194 persons of Japanese ancestry have enrolled in this class. 110 have already completed the 10-week studies which prepare for citizenship examination.

"We earnestly wish the enactment of this legislation which will extend to us the naturalization privileges now denied to us because of our national origin. Your favorable action on this legislation will help us to realize our sincere desire to become citizens of our long adopted country."

The Issei's earnest desire to become citizens is also reflected in the support that Seabrook Issei have given to the JACL ADC program.

The Seabrook Issei have formed the Kika ken Kakutoku Kisei Kai (Association to Win Naturalization Rights), headed by Fujiki Sasaki, chairman; Fred Omatsu, vice chairman; Y. Amamoto, treasurer; and Tom T. Gorai, assistant treasurer.

The organization's fund soliciting committee this year raised \$1380 for the ADC legislative program. The amount was turned over to Sam Ishikawa, eastern representative of the JACL ADC, on Feb. 1 of this year.

On April 24 Masao Satow, national secretary of the JACL, addressed the residents of Seabrook and commended them of their exceptional generosity and support.

The success of the Seabrook Farms citizenship program is the result of joint efforts by the Nisei, the Issei and the community. The program has had the support of the management, the Bridgeton American Legion, county officials and many civic groups. The JACL, which was organized barely a year ago, has spent much time and effort on the project.

Primarily, however, the citizenship program reflects the sincere wish of the Issei to become citizens of the country which they call their own. Their successful and happy integration in the community is a record worthy of praise.

ADC Fund Drives Are Held by California Groups

LOS ANGELES—Fund drives for the Anti-Discrimination Committee have been completed in North Hollywood and San Fernando, according to the Los Angeles regional office of the JACL ADC.

The North Hollywood drive was conducted by H. Nitta, S. Nitta, H. S. Oga and Seigoro Murakami. A total of \$462 was raised.

The San Fernando drive was headed by Fred Muto, chapter president. The drive netted \$795.



When the Seabrook JACL offered to help Issei file their first citizenship papers, it was expected that 150 application blanks would be sufficient. When over 250 Issei appeared on April 21, 1947, to take advantage of the services, the JACL could sign up only the first 150 persons. The rest were accommodated the following week. Above a portion of the group that showed up on the first day.—Photo by Ed Taubert.

Lower photo: S. Suyama presents a gift in behalf of members of the Issei citizenship class to Mrs. Herbert Brauer, instructor and member of the women's auxiliary of Shoemaker Post No. 95, American Legion, of Bridgeton, N. J. The presentation was made at a banquet April 18 in the Seabrook cafeteria. Some 130 Issei attended. Mayor Sasaki, toastmaster for the evening, is seen in the background.—Photo by K. Murakami.

Joe Masaoka Discusses Judd Proposal Before Native Sons, Joint Immigration Officials

SAN FRANCISCO—Representatives of the Native Sons of the Golden West and the California Joint Immigration committee, traditionally opposed to naturalization and immigration of Orientals, remained silent after a discussion of HR 5004, the equality in naturalization bill, by Joe Grant Masaoka of the JACL ADC on April 28 before the immigration and Americanization section of the Commonwealth club at the Saint Francis hotel.

Masaoka reminded the group that four years ago one of the longest standing ovations ever given a speaker was accorded to Sergeant Ben Kuroki, who had completed thirty heavy bombing missions in Europe and had volunteered for duty with the B-29's in the Asiatic front.

Portions of the testimony of former Ambassador Joseph Grew before the House subcommittee hearings on immigration and naturalization held April 19 were quoted. Masaoka also asserted that the State department by its endorsement squarely backed up the removal of discriminatory restrictions in immigration and naturalization laws which are covered by H.R. 5004.

The regional representative of the JACL-ADC said that time has effectively disposed of the main contentions which led to the enactment of the Oriental exclusion act of 1924. The one-time assertion of non-assimilability and uncertain loyalty of those of Japanese ancestry in the United States has been conclusively refuted by the performance of the Nisei and the conduct of their families and of their race under government imposed restrictions, he said.

The charge of Japanese maintaining lower standards of living, Masaoka declared, are nowhere today apparent such as may possibly have been warranted in an immigrant generation—a quarter of a century ago. The Nisei have come of age and standards of living correspond to the communities in which they live, he said.

Masaoka emphasized that under provisions of H.R. 5004, no new immigration is opening the flood gates for alien influx but is merely making available the national origins based quota system for Asiatic and Pacific peoples now excluded.

Furthermore, Masaoka said, the annual quota assigned to Japan really would solve hardship problems of those of Japanese ancestry now residing in America. He told of a case where an American citizen Nisei had married a Japanese alien wife. Because she was racially ineligible, he had brought

her to the country on a temporary visitor's permit. Their children are American citizens, but today that wife is deportable. If H.R. 5004 passes, a suspension of deportation becomes possible for the wife who would then be legally admitted to this country as of the date of suspension of deportation. The figure of "one" would then be charged to the quota of 185 assigned to Japan.

Masaoka pointed out how numerous cases of treaty merchants whose families are American citizens deportable by reason of treaty abrogation would come under this hardship category and would receive suspension of deportation and would be benefited by the admissibility feature of H.R. 5004.

H. J. McClatchy, executive secretary of the California Joint Immigration Committee, C. M. Goethe, millionaire founder of the Eugenics Society and prime mover in the enactment of the original alien land law, and Edwin E. Grant, author of many letters to the editor regarding Japanese and a member of the California Legislature at the time of enactment of original alien land law had no comments to offer when queried by Chairman J. C. Russell.

Grant asked Masaoka if H.R. 5004 is a "camel's head under the tent" technique by the JACL-ADC which seeks to enlarge the quota later on and if this bill is simply the forerunner of a demand for an expanded quota. Masaoka explained that the bill's primary purpose was naturalization of long time Issei residents and that the JACL ADC was not in any position to make representations upon Congress to alter the entire quota system as it applies to all nations in order to secure an increase for Japan.

Grant further observed that in June of 1947 members of the Commonwealth club voted 798 to 770 in favor of extending an immigration quota to Japan so that there was no need of further discussion on the matter by this group.



Tatsuyo Hasegawa, recording secretary of the Seabrook JACL, helps an Issei fill first citizenship papers. In the background Mayor F. Sasaki, left, discusses a technical question in the application form with George Sakamoto, vice president.

—Photo by Ed Taubert.

Senate Gets Companion to Judd Measure

Sen. Langer Backs Bill to Permit Issei Naturalization

WASHINGTON, D. C.—A bill identical to H.R. 5004, the immigration and naturalization measure which was introduced in the House of Representatives by Congressman Walter H. Judd, has been submitted in the upper house by Senator William N. Langer, North Dakota Republican, the Washington office of the JACL Anti-Discrimination Committee reported this week.

The Langer measure, however, does not take into consideration certain clarifying amendments suggested by the State and Justice Departments. It is believed that the Judd bill, in the form now being considered in the Lower House, will form the basis for Senate action.

The House Judiciary subcommittee on immigration and naturalization meanwhile was unable to act as scheduled on the Judd bill. The committee was to have met this morning in executive session to consider amendments, but with the convocation of Congress an hour earlier than usual and committee-men preoccupied with urgent business a quorum could not be obtained.

The Washington JACL ADC office announced that reprints of the statement which the Honorable Joseph C. Grew, former ambassador to Japan, made recently before the House immigration committee in support of the Judd measure are being mailed to the JACL chapters and to other supporters. Mr. Grew's statement was inserted in the Congressional Record of April 15 at the request of Congressman Judd who described the former envoy as "one of America's most eminent and respected authorities on our relations with the Far East."

Velma Yemoto Will Work with Victims On Hiroshima Blast

FRESNO, Calif.—The resignation of Miss Velma Yemoto, 25, one of the staff laboratory technicians at the Fresno County General hospital, in order to accept a position with the U. S. Atomic Energy Commission in Japan was announced by Dr. Walter A. Rohlfing, Jr., hospital director, this week.

Miss Yemoto, a graduate of Central Union high school and Otterbein college, is the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. K. Yemoto.

She expects to fly to Tokyo in mid-June and will be assigned to the division of medical sciences as a laboratory technician. Her work will be among the victims of the Hiroshima atom blast.

Two sisters, Mrs. Gary Kadani and Mrs. Helen Ishikawa, now reside in Tokyo. The latter has a civil service position with the Economic Security Commission, while Mrs. Kadani's husband is a lieutenant with the occupation army.

Ex-Sergeant Sakai Elected to Head Nisei VFW Post

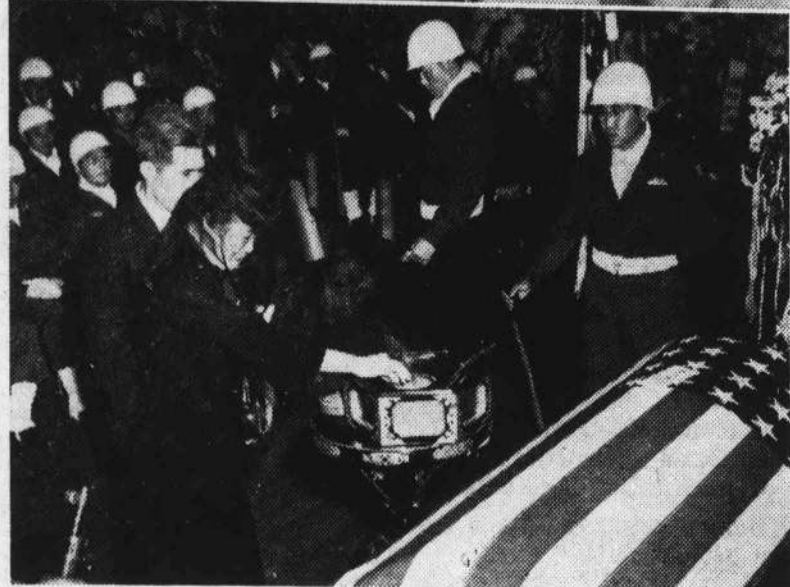
SACRAMENTO—William Sakai, a former first sergeant of the Company K, 442nd Combat Team, recently was elected commander of Nisei Post No. 8985, Veterans of Foreign Wars.

Sakai, who saw service in Italy and France, will succeed Dr. Yoshizo Harada, the retiring post commander who is the new post advocate.

Other new officers of the post are: David Noguchi, senior vice-commander; Harry Tanaka, junior vice-commander; Dan Sasaki, quartermaster; Henry Makishima, chaplain; Samuel Okamoto, surgeon; Hashimoto, Okamoto and K. Nishimura, trustees; Wilson Makabe and Frank Yoshimura, county veterans council delegates and Harry Tanaka and Yas Mori, alternate delegates. Appointive officers include:

Fred Imai, adjutant; Eddie Hamakawa, sergeant major; Tosh Kino, officer of the day; George Dakusaku, guard; Kern Kono, patriotic instructor; Joe Osuga, historian; Frank Yoshimura, service officer; Yas Mori, quartermaster sergeant, and George Dakuzaku, publicity.

A Nisei GI Comes Home



From a faraway military cemetery in France, an American soldier returned home for reburial on his native soil. Covered with an American flag, the casket was lifted from a train, and his mother ran with little steps to touch it and cry softly over the return of her son, George Gushiken, private first class, who died of a sniper's bullet in France on Nov. 7, 1944. The remains of Pfc. Gushiken are the first of an American of Japanese descent to be returned home. His mother, Mrs. Tom Gushiken (left), is comforted by a friend, Mrs. Kana Yamagawa, as she places her hand on the casket and weeps.

—International News photo by Albert Monteverde. —(Lower photo) Final services for Pvt. Gushiken were held on May 1 at the Nishi Hongwanji temple. The Nisei GI's mother is shown in the photo. The honor guard is Taro Inouye, First Lieutenant Tak Nakaki was in charge of the services.—Photo by Toyo Miyatake, Los Angeles.

Judd Says Hearings Provided Proof U.S. Ready to Ban Bias From Naturalization Statute

Nisei Veteran Named Month's Hero by DAV

CHICAGO — Because he has rehabilitated himself despite major crippling injuries, Takiji Goto, of 4021 Lake Park Ave., has been named as "Hero of the Month" by the Disabled American Veterans in Chicago.

Goto, a volunteer infantryman, was wounded in Italy while a member of the famous 442nd Combat Team. He lost both legs and a finger.

Listed as "unemployable," he nevertheless became an expert watch repairman at Lebolt & Co. Goto is married and he and his wife expect their first baby this fall.

Sasaki Sentenced To Prison Term

TOKYO—James Kunichi Sasaki, a Japanese naval attache in Washington, D. C., at the time of the Pearl Harbor attack, was sentenced to 18 years in prison by a U. S. Military Commission for contributing to the death of an American war prisoner.

Sasaki, a graduate of the University of California and a former resident of Tucson, Ariz., was convicted of ordering William H. Walker of Salt Lake City, beaten at a Japanese prison camp. Walker later died.

Sasaki was born in Japan. He was interned at White Sulphur Springs, West Virginia, after the war started but returned to Japan with other Japanese diplomats and government officials on the exchange ship Gripsholm in 1943.

WASHINGTON, D.C. — Representative Walter H. Judd, (R) of Minnesota, author of H.R. 5004, told the Lower House on May 4 that if additional proof were needed that the people of the United States are ready to eliminate racial discrimination in America's immigration and naturalization laws, "that proof was furnished during the open hearings on H.R. 5004, held April 19 and 21 before the Judiciary Subcommittee on Naturalization and Immigration."

Particularly impressive in view of past attitudes, were the resolutions in support of the Judd bill passed unanimously by the boards of supervisors of San Francisco and Los Angeles, as well as the testimony of two California congressmen, Bertrand W. Gearhart and George P. Miller, he declared. "There was no equivocation in their recognition that new times require a new and constructive approach to this problem in which elemental justice and national interest are so strongly united."

Congressman Judd then obtained House permission to insert an editorial from the San Francisco Chronicle of April 27, which urged the lifting of exclusion on Japanese and other ineligible races in the Pacific. "Additional evidence that west coast Americans are ready to take leadership in this matter is to be found in this editorial," he said.

Kitaoka Named as Deputy Prosecutor

HONOLULU—Takashi Kitaoka, 36 has been named deputy public prosecutor in Honolulu.

Kitaoka, a veteran of 4½ years service with the 100th Infantry battalion, has been serving as associate attorney of the Hawaiian Veterans Administration office.

Japanese Nationals Facing Deportation Win Reprieve as Result of Eisler Case Ruling

Judge Goldsborough Rules Aliens Cannot Legally Be Deported Until Present Immigration Service Procedures; Ruling Affects Japanese Cases

WASHINGTON, D.C.—Japanese nationals in the United States who have been served with deportation orders won a new reprieve on May 5 as a result of the ruling of Federal District Court Judge T. Alan Goldsborough in connection with the deportation proceedings against Gerhard Eisler and four other Communists.

Judge Goldsborough ruled that aliens legally cannot be deported under present Immigration and Naturalization Service procedures and granted a temporary injunction restraining Attorney General Tom Clark and the director of the Immigration and Naturalization Service from carrying out deportations under present methods.

The court ruled that since the Immigration Service comes under the Administrative Procedures Act of 1946, deportation hearings must be conducted by impartial examiners outside the service.

In a comment on the court's decision, Jack Wasserman, Washington attorney and a former member of the Immigration Board of Appeals, informed Mike M. Masaoka, legislative director of the JACL Anti-Discrimination Committee, that the decision definitely affects the present deportation cases involving approximately 400 Japanese aliens and their families and may hold up deportations until the courts decide the issue.

In the Eisler case an injunction was secured by Lee Pressman and Joseph Forer, the Washington attorneys who represented the de-

fendants and argued that their clients were denied impartial hearings when their cases were heard by members of the Immigration and Naturalization Service.

It was declared that members of the Immigration and Naturalization Service have acted both as prosecuting attorneys and as examiners and Goldsborough's ruling was construed to mean that the Immigration Service is as much bound by the 1946 law to grant fair hearings with impartial examiners as are other government agencies.

It was added that other persons, possibly numbering 1,000 who are now awaiting deportation could be affected by the ruling and can obtain hearings by newly-designated examiners.

Masaoka declared that several hundred Japanese who lost their legal residence in the United States when the U.S.-Japanese trade treaty, under which they had come to the United States as international traders, had been abrogated in 1940.

Attorney General Clark, meanwhile, indicated that the government would appeal to the Federal court ruling.

(A test case, involving the legality of the deportation law, has been under advisement of the Tenth District Circuit court in Denver, Colo. The cases involve seven Japanese aliens now facing deportation orders and are considered typical of several hundred other cases involving persons of Japanese ancestry.)

Prominent Utah Officials Back Issei Naturalization Proposal

Governor Herbert B. Maw of Utah and Mayor Earl J. Glade of Salt Lake City are among prominent Utahns who have indicated their support of Issei naturalization, according to the Salt Lake JACL ADC committee.

Governor Maw has written to all of Utah's congressmen, asking their support for the measure.

A petition for naturalization was signed by Mayor Glade, Sterling W. Sill, chairman of the University of Utah board of regents, and many other persons, it was reported.

Two veterans organizations, the VFW and the AVC, have endorsed the bill and written letters to Congressman Walter Judd, author of the bill. The VFW letter was sent by Glen Thompson, state commander, while the AVC endorsement was written by Justin Stewart, chapter chairman.

Other organizations whose support for the measure has been enlisted are the Council for Civic Unity, through Edwin Wilson; the YWCA, through Mrs. William Cope, public affairs committee chairman; the NAACP, through James Agee, executive director; and the YMCA, Lee Wilbur, associate secretary and JACL member.

The JACL ADC committee also reported that further letters of support have been sent by Commissioner L. C. Romney, Mrs. Otto Weisler, chairman of the international peace garden project, Salt Lake Council of Women; F. Y. Young, president, LDS business college; Mr. Lee, LDS Hawaiian Japanese Mission; Myrtle Austin, dean of women, University of Utah; Bahai Spiritual Assembly, Mrs. David Stanley; and Robert M. Williams, JACL member, former prisoner of war in Japan.

Personal letters were also sent to Judd by three Issei, Mrs. Oki, B. Y. Kaneko and Henry Kasai.

Idaho Farm Bureau Group Supports Naturalization Bill

POCATELLO, Idaho — Members of the Farm Bureau went on record last week as supporting H.R. 5004, the Judd bill which proposes to repeal the racial exclusion clause from the immigration and naturalization laws.

Jed Ashton, president of the bureau, said a copy of the resolution would be sent to the Idaho Farm Bureau.

TAHEI TSUDA GETS JAIL TERM FOR SLAPPING POWs

YOKOHAMA — An American army military commission on April 29 sentenced Tahei Tsuda, 42, a former resident of Biggs, Calif., to six months at hard labor for slapping Allied prisoners of war.

It was reported at the trial that Tsuda once had studied music at the University of Southern California.

He was convicted by the U. S. 8th Army commission of slapping Douglas G. Mayers of Nelson, N. Z., and Harold G. Ramsey of Clayton, Australia, while he was an interpreter in an electric plant.

After the Japanese surrender Tsuda got a job as interpreter in the U. S. Army railway office in Tokyo. Mayers walked in and recognized him.

Tsuda testified that he was stranded in Japan by the outbreak of war and had to renounce his United States citizenship in 1943 in order to earn a living. He admitted the slappings.

Speech Contest Set For National Confab

Definite plans are now being made for a JACL national convention oratorical contest on September 6, according to Tom Hoshiyama, chairman. Hoshiyama's appointment was announced recently by Shigeki Ushio, national convention chairman.

Rules for the contest have been sent to all chapter presidents, district headquarters and representatives. Persons interested in competing should contact their local chapter president for complete details.

Insofar as possible, elimination contests will be held in local districts, Hoshiyama said.

Each district will have one contestant in the final competition.

Subject matter for the contest will be very broad, it was announced, and speakers can select from any topics relating to the past, present or future of Japanese Americans. Suggested topics and rules and regulations will be mailed to anyone contacting Hoshiyama at 132 West 1st South st., Salt Lake City.

Prizes will include a sum of money to be used as a scholarship, plus the cost of expenses to the national meet.

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LARRY TAJIRI.....EDITOR

EDITORIALS

Restrictive Covenants

In the state of California there are whole towns where persons of non-white ancestry cannot live, except as domestic servants. These include the towns of Atherton, Hillsborough, Menlo Park, San Carlos, Burlingame, and Redwood City west of El Camino Real on the San Francisco peninsula. In other towns, like South Pasadena, there is a concerted effort to extend the restrictive covenant to achieve the same result.

These towns represent the logical end of the use of the restrictive covenant.

The racially restrictive covenant, so recent an innovation that its use has been made general only in the last two or three decades, has become a part of almost every deed on every home recently erected. It is written into practically every new housing development. Its use has been made to extend over whole sections of every city. In cities like San Francisco there are only fractional parts of the city where persons of non-white ancestry can live.

The covenant has served to segregate and separate Americans. It has imposed a new, artificial class system based upon race. The general term "non-white" does not completely cover the large group of persons discriminated against by the covenant. It has been directed, depending upon locality, against persons of Jewish, Negro, Armenian, Italian, Japanese, Chinese and other ancestries.

This week the Supreme Court did not outlaw the covenant, (it ruled that private agreements may be made and enforced by voluntary means) it decided that such agreements cannot be enforced by court order. It further decided that persons of Negro, Chinese or other minority ancestry who buy or rent covenanted property cannot be evicted on grounds that the covenant is being violated.

The decision is a momentous one.

In many instances in the past Americans have been evicted—upon court order—from property which they purchased because a restrictive covenant was declared binding and enforceable by the court.

There are pending today many restrictive covenant cases. In Fresno, California, for example, a Nisei, Jack Ikawa, has been ordered to move from his home. He was granted a fifteen day stay of grace on April 21. The ruling of the Supreme Court this week is expected to erase the decision against the Nisei.

The restrictive covenant ruling has taken the bite out of the covenant.

Members of minority groups cannot, of course, expect an overnight change in the housing situation, whether from the renter's or buyer's point of view.

Restrictive covenants are still legal, and where all property owners are agreed upon its retention, it will remain difficult if not impossible for Nisei homeseekers to buy property. It can be expected, too, that the real estate interests, which have built up the completely covenanted tracts, will not take the Supreme court decision lying down. It can be expected that they will attempt other means to retain the "all-white" communities they have built up so assiduously.

The decision means however, that the courts will not enforce covenants and will not enforce the penalties written into contracts for violation of the contract. It means the first break in the expanding principle of the all-white, restricted neighborhood. It

means that the minority groups, now heavily and almost completely penned into run-down and slum areas, can exercise their right to build and buy where they desire.

This week's decision on housing by the Supreme court of the land is one of the most far-reaching yet handed down in its effects upon the health, emotional stability and welfare of millions of Americans.

The decision, above all, is recognition of the 14th amendment and its "equal protection" clause in relationship to people and housing.

Restored to Citizenship

Much editorial comment in papers throughout the nation has been elicited by the recent Tule Lake citizenship ruling by Federal District Judge Louis E. Goodman, who restored the American citizenship of 2300 Japanese Americans who had renounced it during their internment at the Tule Lake center.

Typical of the comments are those in the San Francisco Chronicle and the Oregon Daily Journal.

Judge Goodman's decision, the Chronicle said, "admirably served" the ends of justice.

"Immediate practical effect of the ruling," the Chronicle said, "upon California's Nisei group will be considerable, their dubious status having made many difficulties. The moral effect, it is to be hoped, will be in some measure to allay the justified resentment no loyal Nisei can have helped feeling over the treatment he received. The ruling does not atone for the losses of time, money and spirit occasioned by internment, but it does serve notice that the United States government is too large to perpetuate an un-American policy after all traces of justification have passed."

The Oregon Daily Journal called the decision simply "an act of justice."

But it pointed to another proposal "that may contain the same element of justice"—the Judd bill, and added:

"... a good many of the persons to benefit from the Judd bill had their hearts in America even during the war. This is the country in which they long had lived; to them it was home and their children were better defenders of the United States because their parents had reared them in the American way with filial devotion a part of the teaching."

These editorials typify the change in attitude toward the onetime residents of Tule Lake. During the Tule Lake "episodes," the country's opinion was characterized by bias and antagonism. Today it is easier to recognize that duress—both physical and mental—conditioned the thinking of the Tule Lakers. Today it can be recognized that fear and resentment and violence can cause persons to take even so drastic a step as the renunciation of American citizenship.

Mayor Bowron

Mayor Fletcher Bowron of Los Angeles pledged on May 1 at the services honoring the return for reburial of the first Nisei war dead that the question of Nisei loyalty never again would be raised in the city.

Speaking on behalf of the people of his city, Mayor Bowron's remarks were a sincere and heartfelt tribute to the loyalty and gallantry of the Nisei GI. As the mayor himself recalled, the subject of a possible divided loyalty on the part of the city's Japanese Americans was a matter of considerable speculation after Pearl Harbor. Mayor Bowron was one of the leaders who clamored for mass evacuation as a security measure but the mayor has been one of the few public figures who has had the personal and political courage to publicly admit that he was mistaken in his assessment of Nisei loyalty.

"The integrity of all those of Japanese blood born in this country, as well as the best majority (if not all) of Japanese nationals who had chosen this land as their place of permanent residence, has been definitely, completely established for all time," Mayor Bowron declared this week. "In Los Angeles never again will the question be raised. Their position is secure. They are our neighbors, our fellow citizens. . . . In behalf of the City of Los Angeles and the citizens of this community, I express sincerely, reverently, appreciation, respect and honor for all who fought and died for the cause of liberty and freedom under the Stars and Stripes, in participating in this service in behalf of the first Nisei war dead returned to his home city."

Supreme Court Rules Racial Housing Bans Unenforceable

Continued from page 1

pernicious effects of these restrictive pacts on Orientals, citizen and alien alike.

Although the Kim and Amer cases were not taken up directly by the court, Phineas Indritz, who argued for the anti-covenant interests in one of the District of Columbia cases, called the court's attention to the discriminations suffered by U.S. veterans of minority groups as a result of these restrictive pacts.

Tom Amer, a Chinese American veteran, and Dr. Yin Kim, a Korean American veteran, both honorably discharged after serving overseas with distinction, returned home to find the covenants preventing them from residing in places of their choosing. These examples, Indritz said, are only two of hundreds of other cases involving persons of Oriental ancestry.

Attorney Indritz then pointed to another brief amicus curiae which the JACL had filed on behalf of the Negro petitioners, which listed the names of a score or more Nisei veterans who were unable to find homes because of covenants. The brief said that while the JACL is concerned primarily with assisting persons of Japanese ancestry—whose problems, because of the evacuation program, are necessarily varied and different from other racial groups in that it "sees only too well that discrimination or unfair treatment against any minority redounds to the detriment of all minorities and therefore to the nation as a whole."

In its two briefs filed with the Supreme Court, the JACL noted that the "widespread growth of the race restrictive covenant is such a phenomenon which calls for attention by the JACL." The JACL's position was strongly backed up by the arguments of Solicitor General Philip B. Perlman, who represented the Government against the covenant holders. Residential restrictions based on race, color, ancestry, or religion have become a "familiar phenomenon" in almost every large community of this country, he said, adding that the Government had intervened in the covenants controversy because the resulting discriminations from racial deeds "have grown to such proportions as to become detrimental to the public welfare and against public policy."

Covenants are responsible for the creation of isolated areas in which overcrowded racial minorities are confined, he said. Furthermore, living conditions in these areas grow steadily worse, forcing millions who are unable to spread out beyond their confines to the level of "second-class citizens." The Solicitor General said that records show a "substantial use" of racial pacts against Japanese and others and that the "unmistakable trend" is toward increasing use of racial covenants primarily against Negroes, but also "with accelerating expansion against other minorities."

The JACL brief, which brought out certain features of the covenants and how they have affected the American Japanese, pointed out that one effect of the enforcement of covenants was to prevent persons of Japanese ancestry from intermingling with the rest of the population. It said that this enforced "ghettoizing" was used against them to substantiate the upheaval now known as "the Evacuation."

One of the main reasons given for the evacuation was that the Japanese were "clannish," "unassimilated," and that they lived in "Little Tokyos," but if those charges were true, the brief emphasized, "they can to a great extent be attributed to the presence of the restrictive covenant." It was argued that if the Japanese were not forced to live in definite areas they would have led normal lives throughout the area and consequently the "clannishness" which General DeWitt had found "so inimical to national safety" would not have existed.

The evacuation, while it lasted, did end the Little Tokyos, but other groups moved into the areas. When the evacuation ended and persons of Japanese ancestry were again permitted to return, they sought to disperse in the community at large since they had resettled and their former residences were occupied by other people. The Little Tokyos would not have reappeared "had not a potent and powerful force worked against it." "That force was the race restrictive covenant," the brief stressed. "Accordingly, the returned evacuee is again being forced to 'Little Tokyoize' himself. He is thus again placed in the position of being criticized for being 'clannish' and 'unassimilable.'"

The document of the Japanese American Citizens League produced case after case of what was happening to the Japanese returning to the West Coast. In the San Francisco Bay area, where the housing situation for the Japanese has been characterized as "desperate," there have been no new areas since 1942 wherein they can go. Nearly 500 people lived in South Pasadena, California prior to the evacuation. Upon their return, they found the city almost completely blanketed with restrictive covenants. Similar situations were found in Los Angeles, Denver, Seattle and the major cities where job possibilities are the greatest. In every case, the brief added, the existence of the covenant added to the already mountainous task presented by the general housing shortage.

The impact of the covenants on Japanese American veterans was also brought out in the brief. It told how though having fought for this country in the war for the ideal of ridding the world of the pernicious doctrine of the "Master Race," the returning American veterans of Japanese ancestry "finds that theory more prevalent in this country than ever before. But an even greater blow is for him to find an official arm of his government, the very courts themselves, aiding in and making possible the further spread and growth of this cancer."

It cited some typical cases: Jon Matsu, a veteran, upon his return attempted to obtain accommodations in a Veterans Housing Project in Minneapolis, but he was unable to do so because of the covenants. A Japanese family, whose son had been killed in action in France, attempted to purchase a home with the money from the son's insurance. After finding a suitable location, they discovered they could not live on the property because it was covenanted.

Kakuo Terao lost his left arm and the use of his legs in combat in Europe. He is under treatment at the U. S. Army's Birmingham General Hospital in Van Nuys, California. He tried to buy a new home in San Fernando Valley near the hospital, only to learn that his family cannot live there because of a covenant. In Denver, in the fall of 1946, a Nisei veteran purchased a new home in a suburb of the city. He has been threatened with ouster because of the covenant. The untold suffering and hardship accentuated by the enforcement of the covenants "are matters of public knowledge," the brief declared.

The JACL was one of more than 30 nationally recognized organizations filing briefs as friend-of-the-court against the covenants. It is reported that the court got one of the heaviest files of briefs in its history which attests to the far-reaching importance and interest in these test cases.

The count on both decisions was six to nothing. Three of the Justices, Jackson, Rutledge, and Reed, disqualified themselves by stepping off the bench when the arguments began in mid-January. They did not take part in deliberations or opinions. Chief Justice Vinson spoke for himself and Justices Black, Murphy, Douglas, Reed, Frankfurter and Burton in holding that the arguments of the anticovenant supporters were right.

While it was generally agreed that racial covenants have been rendered all but dead, other devices—such as "conservative agreements" and "trusteeships"—might be resorted to by those who want to choose their neighbors. "Community conservation agreements," a plan which has made headway in various cities, especially Chicago, and reportedly is proving satisfactory to both sides in the covenant controversy, appears to be the most effective answer.

Under a "conservative agreement," a group of owners promises to maintain certain "standards of use" for their residential properties. Such standards would require, for instance, that each house be limited to a certain number of families, that it have adequate sanitation facilities, and that it be maintained in good condition. These agreements are held to be more effective in protecting property from deterioration and at the same time would overcome legal and public objections to racial discrimination.

Washington News Letter: Noted Witnesses Urge Early Passage of Judd Proposal Amending Naturalization Law

By TOSUKE YAMASAKI

WASHINGTON, D. C.—As notable as was the political support given by two California congressmen, Reps. George Miller and Bertrand Gearhart, during the recent two-day hearings held by the House Judiciary subcommittee on the Judd bill, even more so was the testimony presented by others who have long been familiar with the "Japanese problem."

One such testimony was that made by Edward J. Ennis, wartime director of the Alien Enemy Control Unit of the Department of Justice, who spoke in capacity as chairman of the Committee for Equality in Naturalization. Mr. Ennis had from 1932 to 1946 served as an attorney and an official of the Department of Justice and was one-time general counsel of the Immigration and Naturalization Service. "The question before this Committee and the facts involved therefore are not new to me," he said.

In an effective and convincing presentation, he told the Committee why he was present. He said it was generally the American policy to urge immigrants who have legally entered the United States as permanent residents to become naturalized citizens and that the very large proportion of those who have come to our shores during the past four or five decades have become citizens. "The pay-off has come in times of crisis. At the very pinnacle of our military structure one finds names like Eisenhower and Nimitz at a time when our enemies have had similar names."

"In World War II," he went on, "we found men with names like Frank Hachiya and Hank Goshu fighting our enemies. Their devotion to the America of their parents' choice has been as deep and as steadfast as that of their German counterparts. But there is one striking difference between these two. Whereas an Eisenhower of an earlier generation could seek citizenship through naturalization, the parent Goshu or Hachiya could not. The inherent unfairness of this fact brings me here today, representative of many other Americans who believe as I do." Mr. Ennis said his committee in considering the whole naturalization problem had found that the question of citizenship and that of immigration could not be separated and that the C.E.N. concluded that American interests would best be served by a measure which included provisions for both. He was permitted to submit for the record a 58-page statement explaining, among other things, the relationship between naturalization and immigration quotas.

Most of his testimony was devoted to giving facts about the Japanese who would be the most affected by passage of H.R. 5004. He also called attention to the many disabilities which they suffer as a result of provisions excluding them from citizenship. He said three-fourths of them have lived here for 30 years, nearly half for 40 or more years. He further submitted a statistical study of the Japanese, showing that among citizens and aliens of Japanese descent, the birth rate is lower than that of the general population. The Japanese are on the average well educated while the crime rate of these people is way below the general average.

Most important, he added, was the wartime behavior of these people. The wartime evacuation placed the "most severe tests of loyalty ever to be undergone by a segment of the American population. Whether the evacuation was necessary or was 'our most serious wartime mistake' is a question which never can be decided satisfactorily. The important consideration is the reaction of the evacuated people. While some evacuees not unexpectedly faltered, the great majority came through with unimpeachable loyalty and attachment to the land of their adoption or birth," he said.

Mr. Ennis when asked by a committee member if he had found any trouble with the Japanese in detention camps replied that the conduct of the internees and relocated people was "pretty extraordinary." He added that he did not think there was any group who would have behaved as well if faced with those same circumstances. "The Japanese gave excellent cooperation." The Japanese, he continued, were never found an organized menace as the Germans.

He paid great tribute to the Nisei who fought overseas and he included in his statement published

tributes by General Mark Clark and others hailing the Japanese American soldier. In winding up his testimony, the former Justice Department attorney said the "country is receptive to the removal of all remaining racial discrimination in immigration and naturalization. What has been done for some should be done for all. The remaining step is up to Congress."

Richard J. Walsh, editor of Asia Magazine, president of John Day Publishing Company, and the husband of Pearl Buck, outstanding novelist and author of "Good Earth," submitted a statement, confining his testimony to the salutary effects passage of H. R. 5004 would have on America's relations with the Far East.

"It is my firm conviction that the good will of the peoples of Asia is of the utmost importance to the future of the United States. Half of the people of the world are in Asia. The natural resources of Asia are untold. Its raw materials are necessary to us; its potential markets for our exports are vast; its opportunities for our industrialists, technicians and other experts are rich and varied."

"It has also to offer to us ancient wisdom, religious, inspiration and philosophic concepts that we need sorely . . . so on many counts we must have the friendship of the Asian peoples."

Mr. Walsh, formerly chairman of the Committee for Repeal of Chinese Exclusion, said he realized how much the United States gained by the action of Congress in repealing the Chinese and East Indian exclusion acts, but emphasized, "I also know that even they are not fully satisfied with their own improved status in our country, when they see that we continue to keep the ban upon other Asian peoples. The stigma of racial discrimination is still there."

Walter Jung, executive secretary of the Korean Immigration and Naturalization Committee, also submitted a statement endorsing the Judd bill. He pointed out that the Koreans have a number of bills in both Houses extending immigration and citizenship privileges but none of them have come out of committee and that the Koreans are now awaiting for some over-all legislation such as the Judd bill.

The only person to testify against the bill at the hearings last week was Harry V. Hayden, Jr., national legislative representative of the American Legion, although a statement opposing the bill was submitted by John B. Trevor, president of the American Coalition. The American Legion representative said that while no one could appreciate more than the American Legion the "outstanding job done during the war by the Nisei," his organization was opposed to any relaxation of U. S. immigration and naturalization laws. He said he did not wish to deprecate the services rendered by the Nisei to this country in wartime but that "we also fought alongside other soldiers and sailors of different races who did outstanding work and made outstanding contributions to the war effort, including some Germans, if you please, some Italians and some others."

The statement submitted by the American Coalition, comprising 100 national patriotic and civic organizations, noted that since the body was organized in 1929 it has consistently opposed bills providing for admission of Asiatics. The Coalition said its position on this question was well expressed by the late Franklin D. Roosevelt, who wrote an article some time before he became President, pointing out the "most unfortunate results" of Asiatic-white marriages. The statement added:

"In the light of the facts presented by Mr. Roosevelt, it is indisputable, and it is self evident, that the admission of further additions to that part of the population of the United States derived

Bill Hosokawa: FROM THE FRYING PAN

Mr. Satow Goes to Washington

Denver, Colo. Mas Satow was in town this week for a few hours while en route from Washington to headquarters in Salt Lake City. During a month spent in the capital, Satow had a chance to see the JACL's Washington staff in action, preparing for hearings on the naturalization and immigration bill and the evacuation claims measure, and the supreme court session on the Takahashi case.

These preparations, Satow reports, included a series of intensive 18-hour days with time out only for meals. In the midst of one such week-long session, the phone rang and a feminine voice, identifying its owner as a Japanese American student in Washington on vacation, said:

"Say, I hear there's a bill before congress to get citizenship for Japanese aliens. Why don't you hurry up and get that bill passed?"

This, Satow said, was one time when Mike Masaoka's courtesy deserted him and the girl was treated to what obviously was a much-needed lecture.

It's a Minor Miracle

We pass on Satow's story not because it's particularly funny, but because it illustrates our tragic ignorance as to what our representatives are up against in Washington.

Masaoka, in actuality, is a one-man lobby trying to goad, coerce, persuade, argue with, reason with and wear down by sheer persistence the nation's legislators in an effort to see simple justice done. He is assisted by a distressingly small team of devoted assistants who are impelled by the same burning devotion to the cause that motivates their chief.

All of them are working for a relative pittance; in fact it is impossible to measure, in terms of salary, the worth of the time and effort and anguish they pour into their jobs. For them, the goals of legislative action are a challenge to their faith in democracy. How else is one to explain the persistence with which they are tackling objectives which more experienced observers consider impossible?

Their opposition includes not only the fascists, but indifference, inertia, and the all but overwhelming competition for legislative ears raised by issues of far greater import: the European recovery plan, the presidential election, universal military training, the peacetime draft, government economy, tax reduction, the southern revolt, the international situation, the atom bomb, Communist infiltration, Palestine, Henry Wallace, the pork barrel.

It's a minor miracle that we have gotten as far as we have.

Father-and-Son Night

This coming Friday is father-and-son night at the school where our Mike is a second-grader. For several weeks now Mike and his classmates have been busy preparing entertainment for their dads on the big night.

Last year the big entertainment features were boxing matches when two youngsters of roughly the same size were picked at random and let loose at each other. The fights provided much windmill-like action, with plenty of heavily padded gloves flying but little damage being done. Of course the kids loved the scraps, but that wasn't what was important.

In the weeks of preparation, the principal had impressed on the youngsters that it didn't matter who won the fight. "It's how you fight that counts," he told them. "If you can take a tough one on the nose and come back for more, your dads will be just as proud as if you won the match."

The kids took the advice to heart. They cheered the winners, but their shrill voices were louder in acclaiming the boy who could still grin after stopping a flurry of his more skilled opponent's blows.

Last year Mike as a first-grader didn't get in on the boxing. He ran in a relay race, and although he ran well he spent too much of his time looking back and grinning at his old man. We hope he gets a chance to box this year, and we also hope he'll forget about grinning at the old man. Otherwise he'll get his block knocked off. We would rather see him a good winner than a good loser.

CHICAGO AFTERNOON

On a Spring Day It Is
A Joy to Be Alive

By JOBO NAKAMURA

Chicago, Ill. It did not seem that spring would come again to the Big City. And yet . . . along the tenement village, a jaded old horse pulls a huckster's wagon and plods wearily, and there is the clanging of the cow bell and the cry: "Fresh strawberries . . . cucumbers . . . fresh strawberries . . ."

Children are out once again playing on the sidewalks, seat of their pants are soiled and faces dirty. There are Armenian kids, Italian kids, Polish kids, Jewish kids, and a Nisei kid or two, all shouting, laughing, running . . . you can't tell one from another . . . all growing up in the slums of the big and vociferous city.

The hurdy-gurdy is back and the little girls dance to the melodic tunes, the ice cream man and his little white cart are back on the corner.

I walk toward the Loop this afternoon. The sun covers the city revealing the ugly, soot stained buildings. The lake is calm and tiny white sails dot the horizon.

On such a day, it is indeed a joy to be alive; and to be young is good. It is all I can do to suppress myself from immoderate behavior, such as leaping in the air.

I see many Nisei downtown. They wind their ways around the thick Loop crowd like seasoned veterans. No longer are they bewildered and self-conscious; they walk headlong with singleness of intent.

directly, or by descent, from Asiatics would tend to promote the deplorable evils so graphically described . . ."

Trevor in his statement also attacked the quota provisions of the Judd bill, asserting that the extension of quotas to new and independent states might result in a great influx of unexpected immigration. Fear was expressed that if India should be broken up into hundreds of independent states, the State Department would be required to give each state a quota. The Washington JACL ADC office however learns that amendments are being considered to eliminate any such possibility.

The statement went on to say that "our organization has never taken the position that one race is superior to another. We contend that they differ. We contend that the Eurasian problem in India, Burma, Malaya, and Indonesia affords proof of the political and social dangers of miscegenation." It admitted that Japan in years to come may make great advances along material and cultural lines, "but these facts and possibilities do not justify Congress in passing an act which will inevitably add to the race problems which are now tormenting the body politic."

On Lake street, I spy a tall rangy figure. He has a strong looking jaw . . . well, I'll be dog-goned. It can be nobody else but Riley Sugawara. There is a hearty abandon and joviality in the reunion. Cripes, it's been a long long time . . . how are you, Jobo?

When I first met Riley in Tule Lake, he looked as though he might have just come off the asparagus field . . . squashed hat, old pair of jeans, and muddy boots. He applied at the camp newspaper office for a job, and turned out to be a prolific writer and artist. He left camp early and got a job in Chicago as a commercial photographer. The Army nabbed him soon afterwards. He sent me a V-mail from a foxhole "somewhere in France" and he wrote how much he missed Chicago, to eat at Hel-sing's, to drink at the Flamingo and to walk along Michigan avenue.

Riley takes me to his private studio in the Loop and shows me not only etchings but a few of the recent photo compositions which have appeared as ads in the national magazines such as "Life." Perhaps you have seen one. The recent oleomargarine ad, showing a sliced loaf of bread spread with oleo on a yellow background, is one of his creations.

Reluctantly I leave Riley and I walk up Michigan avenue. It's a good day so I walk to Division street via Lake shore drive. The sun and the clear white sky reflect a million times on the magnificent blue expanse of fresh water. It's a good day.

On Clark and Division, the sunlight bares the sodden wooden houses and the acid-eaten buildings. The smell of old clothes, barbecued spare ribs and uncollected rubbish impregnate the air. Japanese proprietors diligently clean the show windows and sweep the sidewalk. It is said that since the evacuees have come to the near northside, things have become much cleaner.

I see Dr. Junji Hasegawa climb into his auto and chug off to see his patient. Junji has his office right above the fifteen cent store, an extremely modest place with few of the trimmings that usually bedecks a professional's office. He says that he has been able to pay off his debts after two years of hard work. While most of us merely talk about community service, Dr. Hasegawa labors literally day and night peering into kids' throats and relieving the aching backs of many an aged Issei.

Another doctor, I want to note here is Junji Furuta who received his Ph.D. from the University of Illinois in anatomy a couple of years ago. Subsequently, he was appointed to the faculty staff of the department of anatomy at the

U. of I. medical school. In his earlier days, he roamed up and down the Sacramento valley, picking fruits, hauling vegetables, and a living as most Nisei with college degrees did in those days.

Anatomy, a difficult subject to teach, can be dull if the lecturer is inadequately prepared. Furuta illustrated his lectures with a series of models made from cardboard and string which he constructed to demonstrate some of the intricate structures of the human body. In his first year of teaching, neophyte Furuta was voted as one of the most popular instructors at the medical school.

On LaSalle street where Japanese American boarding houses and apartment houses are many, I drop in to see Eddie Nakamura. Eddie and I planted celery near Stockton one summer. I visited Eddie at his home in San Francisco that winter, and he took me to the Chinatown to eat Chinameshi. He was a "ham" and he had a marvelous transmitting and receiving set. Today he studies television. He says he is not going back.

After we talk at length about radio, girls, careers, girls and girls, I bid Eddie so-long. It is already dark, and I board the northbound street car home. On the car I notice a familiar looking fellow who turns out to be Yukio Shimoda. How well I remember Yukio. He was somewhat different from the other kids back in Sacramento when we were young boys, in that he seemed more interested in learning how to dance than playing "kick the can" with the rest of us. Naturally we scoffed at the fellow for being a sissy.

To look back now, Yukio was intensely sensitive to color, music, movement and emotions, and his range of imagination was greater than his "contemporaries." In the relocation center, the cabaret shows and the operettas that he produced and directed displayed a lot of ingenuity.

A year ago, I noticed in the rotogravure section of the Daily News pictures of Yukio dancing with the other members of the well-known Chicago Ballet Company. On the street car, Yukio tells me although he has taken part in a few productions, he is still a student after four years of hard work, and he still has a long ways to go. He got off the street car, and I wished him a lot of luck.

The street car moves off through the spring evening. I sit back and watch Chicago pass by.

Chicago, as Sandburg sang, "stormy, husky, brawling, city of the big shoulders . . ."

Radio Show

SACRAMENTO, Calif. — Joyce Makishima, advisor of the Puella Societas, and Jean Morita, president, were interviewed by Ruth Dunlap on her daily radio program April 20. Mrs. C. C. Reeves, alternate advisor, who made the necessary arrangements, was also present.

Vagaries

My Day . . .

Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt, writing in her "My Day" column of May 6, has endorsed the provisions of the Judd bill which will repeal the racially discriminatory sections of our immigration and naturalization laws. Mrs. Roosevelt is a member of the Committee for Equality in Naturalization.

Author's Farm . . .

Louis Bromfield's latest book is "Malabar Farm." It is for work on this farm that author Bromfield ran an ad recently in the Pacific Citizen, seeking a Nisei gardener . . . Victor Boeson's article on the coast's returned evacuees appeared in last week's New Republic under the title, "The Nisei Come Home." Boeson is a former war correspondent . . . One of the art directors on the Paramount mystery film, "The Big Clock," was Albert Nozaki.

One World Singer . . .

Ruby Yoshino Schaar sang in Carnegie Hall on April 27 at the program honoring the One World Awards. The Nisei soprano appeared as a member of the One World Ensemble, the group with which she will tour the country this year.

Battleship Maine . . .

First record of participation by persons of Japanese ancestry with United States forces in a military operation occurred during the Spanish American war when the U.S. Navy used many Japanese as cooks and stewards on its vessels. Five Japanese were among the American dead who were killed in the explosion which sank the Maine. These five Japanese now are buried at Arlington National Cemetery along with others who died on the Maine. Other Japanese served with Admiral Dewey at Manila.

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Room 309 LOS ANGELES

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Ishikawa Stresses Disabilities Facing Issei as Ineligible Aliens

JACL ADC Official Speaks to National Social Work Group

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Legal and other disabilities to which Japanese and others "ineligible to citizenship" are subjected as a result of federal exclusion laws and the effects of these statutes on United States' relations with Far Eastern countries were outlined on April 21 by Sam Ishikawa in an address he gave before the 75th anniversary meeting of the National Conference of Social Work at Atlantic City, New Jersey.

Speaking before a joint luncheon of the National Council on Naturalization and Citizenship, American Federation of International Institutes, and the Common Council for American Unity, held in conjunction with the anniversary conference, Mr. Ishikawa urged support of the Judd bill which would eliminate provisions in U.S. immigration laws which form the basis for these disabilities. Passage of the Judd measure, he said, would strengthen America both at home and abroad, pointing out that this legislation already has the support of responsible administration quarters.

Mr. Ishikawa substituted for Mike Masaoka national legislative director of the JACL ADC, who was forced to remain here because of his heavy legislative schedule. The eastern JACL director is also substituting for Mr. Masaoka on a lecture tour of Vermont arranged by the Vermont Forums. Ishikawa is already in Vermont on the first leg of a 10-day speaking tour which will take him to Bennington, Rutland, Burlington, Barre, St. Johnsbury, Brattleboro and Randolph. The object of his speaking engagements is to acquaint the people of Vermont with the problems of the Japanese Americans. Bradford Smith, authority on the evacuation, is executive director of Vermont Forums.

On Saturday, May 8, both Masaoka and Ishikawa will attend the inaugural of the New England JACL chapter, which is being formed in Boston. Mr. Masaoka will address the group.

Nisei to Attend UNESCO Meeting From San Jose

SAN JOSE, Calif. — Norman Mineta, junior student at San Jose high school has been chosen by the executive committee to represent the school at the United Nations Economic, Social and Cultural Organization's Pacific regional conference to be held on May 13, 14 and 15 at the St. Francis hotel in San Francisco.

Nisei War Veterans Receive Victory Medals at Meeting

Approximately 35 Nisei veterans of World War II in Salt Lake City and vicinity were awarded Victory and American Defense medals in ceremonies on April 30 in Spalding hall, Salt Lake City.

Lieut. Col. Lloyd H. Rockwell, commanding officer of the Intermountain district recruiting headquarters, Fort Douglas, made the awards.

Among those receiving the medals were two former WACs, Mrs. Miyo Toyota and Miss Priscilla Yasuda.

Following the ceremonies, the audience enjoyed motion pictures and were served refreshments by the Veterans of Foreign Wars Post No. 4355.

Lieut. Spady Koyama arranged the special meeting.

Okada Insurance Loses in Finals Of Bowling Tourney

Okada Insurance, one of the nation's top Nisei bowling teams, lost to Quality Press, champions of the Salt Lake league, in the finals of the Temple alleys section of Salt Lake's "champion of champions" elimination tournament.

Quality Press rolled 3132 to 3093 for the Okadas in the handicap tourney.

The Okadas, one of three Nisei teams entered in the tourney, reached the finals by eliminating Western Service, Hogle Realty and a Mountain States telephone team.

Maki Kaizumi with 610, Dr. Jun Kurumada with 600 and Hito Okada with 586 led the Nisei team.

Hibbard Drug and Modern Garage, two other entries from the Salt Lake JACL league, were eliminated in earlier rounds.

Dr. Togasaki Attends National Health Meet in Washington

WASHINGTON, D. C. — Dr. Yoshiye Togasaki, Nisei authority on public health, sat in on the deliberations of the National Health Assembly which ended a four-day conference here on May 5. A former president of the San Francisco JACL chapter, Dr. Togasaki attended the conference as an observer. She is at present attending the School of Public Health of Harvard university on a scholarship offered by the State of California, and was at one time a captain with the UNRRA in work involving displaced persons.

The health assembly, called by Oscar W. Ewing, Federal Security Administrator, at the request of President Truman, spent four days in intensive discussions on a feasible ten-year health program for the nation. More than 800 delegates including leading authorities in all fields of health and representatives of a vast number of labor, farm, consumer and other interested organizations attended the assembly which was hailed as the most successful event of its kind in the history of the United States.

Mother's Day Tea

SAN LEANDRO, Calif. — All mothers in the Eden Township area will be invited to a Mother's day tea Sunday, May 9, from 3 to 5 p. m. at the Shibata home in Mt. Eden, according to Kenji Fujii, chairman.

Seek Fresno Group Support on Judd Bill

FRESNO, Calif.—Possibility of enlisting support for HR 5004, equality in naturalization bill, from the Fresno board of supervisors and other organizations was discussed here at a meeting held under the auspices of the Very Reverend James M. Malloch, dean of the St. James Cathedral of Fresno, Episcopal church.

Present were Robert L. George of the Columbia Foundation; Jin Ishikawa, attorney and chairman of the Nisei Veterans Association of Fresno; Yoshimi Hiraoka, attorney; Seichi Mikami, representative of the Fresno American Loyalty League; Johnson Kobo and Joe Grant Masaoka.

It was announced that a series of events in central California made it desirable to secure organizational support of fair play toward the Nisei. The conference recalled that some 37 instances of intimidation and violence were directed against Japanese Americans in this part of the state during 1945 and that pressure for enforcement of the alien land law was reportedly strong in this area.

PC SPORTS

Sprinter

Sgt. Robert Watanabe of Salinas, Calif., who is now being groomed as a sprinter for the Olympic trials by the U.S. army, ran the first leg on the Army Air Force relay team which won the 440-yard event in the Penn Relays last week in 41.9s. Watanabe, winner of the 100-yard dash championship for U.S. forces in the Far East, now is stationed at Lockland Air Base in Texas where he is training for the Olympic Games tryouts.

Tank Star

Robert Kumagai, the 17-year old star of Hawaii's Kaimuki high school swimming team, is one of the territory's top candidates for the U.S. Olympic team. Kumagai placed fourth in the 1,500 yard freestyle at the National AAU championships last year. He was clocked in 57.3s. in the 100 yard freestyle at the recent territorial championships. Kumagai also won the 220 yard event.

Golf Pro

Toyo Shirai of Hawaii is probably the only Nisei golf pro in the nation . . . Top golfer of Japanese ancestry in U.S. competition probably was Arthur Sato who was one of the country's leading amateurs and who reached the finals of the California amateur championships at Pebble Beach back in the 1930s.

Probably the high scratch series hit by a Nisei girls team this year was recorded on Los Angeles' Vogue alleys last Sunday when the Vogue Bowl girls team, led by Y. Miyagi's 557, scored 2447. Their handicapped total was 2626. Vogue Bowl thereby finished in a first place tie with Paul's Cafe in the Nisei Women's Bowling league but lost out on seasonal total pins. The Paul's Cafe team, incidentally is composed of girls of Chinese ancestry, and is the team which was ousted from a Los Angeles sanctioned women's league last year and refused the right to participate in the Women's International Bowling Congress because they were not of Caucasian ancestry.

Swim Coach

Wallace Hirai writes in the Hawaii Times that there is a campaign in Honolulu to send Soichi Sakamoto, noted swimming coach, to the London Olympics this summer.

Hawaii Keglers Lose Matches In Los Angeles

LOS ANGELES—Hawaii's Bowling Ambassadors, winding up their mainland tour, found the Vegas alleys hard to fathom and lost matches to all-star teams from the Nisei Bowling Association on April 29 and April 30.

The Hawaiian bowling delegation left for home by Clipper on May 1.

Although they took the first two games, the Hawaiians lost to the Nisei Bowling Association All Stars, featuring bowlers of Japanese, Chinese and Korean ancestry by totals of 2880 to 2766 when the Angelenos hit a high 1029 in the game.

A Nisei all-star team, composed of Tok Ishikawa, Nobe Ishikawa, Tad Yamada, Shorty Tanaka and George Kobo, defeated the Hawaiians, 2678 to 2620. Tok Ishikawa was high with 591.

The totals for the NBA-Hawaiians match:

HAWAII			
Bill Mood	182	218	191
T. Nagasawa	210	200	168
Ed Matsueda	216	141	177
T. Miyasato	148	219	198
Stanley Lai	176	190	132
	932	968	866
NBA ALL-STARS			
D. Ung	181	214	258
John Lyou	180	175	171
S. Wong	174	208	202
Lloyd Hahn	159	168	163
Geo. Kobo	200	193	235
	894	957	1029

mer. Sakamoto has been invited to join the U.S. Olympic team as assistant swimming coach by Head Swim Coach Robert Kiphuth of Yale but it's understood Sakamoto would have to pay his own traveling and living expenses. Honolulu sports fans are planning a campaign to make possible Sakamoto's participation in the Olympic Games.

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San Francisco Senator Says Alien Land Law Issue Not Dead

SAN FRANCISCO—In a report to the Board of Directors of the San Francisco Council for Civic Unity, of which he is a director, Monday, April 5, Senator George J. O'Gara described how Senator Ralph E. Swing of San Bernardino attempted to "put Attorney General Howser on the carpet" in a letter demanding the Attorney General's explanation for the passage of escheat cases under the Alien Land Law.

Senator O'Gara said he was asked to observe any developments in restorative appropriations on the Alien Land Law, or any other legislative proposals which would have imposed special hardships on members of minority groups, such as was directed against those of Japanese ancestry during the war years, in communications from the Council for Civic Unity and the Japanese American Citizens League. "You've got to look out for the new Legislature," he concluded.

The senator from San Francisco noted with pride his authorship of the bill which made possible for cities to underwrite 50 per cent of the valuation of the property instead of the formerly authorized 10 per cent in reconstruction under the Urban Redevelopment Act. He advised that in any approach to constructive legislation, the campaign carried on by the Child Care Center proponents would be a salutary example. Approximately 2,000 children are enrolled in the Child Care Centers which are located in the principal metropolitan centers of the state, toward which cities the Senate has maintained a traditional conservative attitude. The campaign for another allotment of funds was carried on at a statewide level. Those who were benefited wrote to their legislative representatives and wrote to their friends in the agricultural areas asking them to communicate with their Assembly-

men and state senators. Senator O'Gara stressed, "You can't work at the Legislature alone. It's got to be on a statewide basis."

As a consequence, the Child Care Center measure which some believe to be foredoomed was enacted.

Senator O'Gara believed that because of the reapportionment constitutional amendment which will be submitted to the people in the November election, opposition of the Senators to the Child Care program and other legislation may have been tempered.

Nisei Among Five Herdsmen Taking Goats to Japan

SAN FRANCISCO—Tyrus Nagano of Los Angeles left here on April 30 as one of five herdsmen accompanying 249 goats who are being shipped to Japan on the S.S. Flying Scud as part of a project sponsored by the National Heifers for Relief group.

Leader of the herdsmen is H. V. Nicholson of Pasadena, who was a Quaker missionary in Japan from 1915 to 1940.

Heifers for Relief, originally initiated by the Brethrens Service, will send 2,000 goats to Japan to replenish the nation's milk herds.

Correction on Dance Admission

FRESNO, Calif. — Admission price for the Elle "Cotton Hop," to be held May 14 at the Marigold ballroom, will be \$2.00 per couple, instead of per single admission, as reported earlier, according to Kazue Sekiya, general chairman.

Tickets can be secured from members of the Elle club or at the Jitsumiyo market and the West Fresno Drug store.

The dance will begin at 9 p. m. A "cotton belle" will be selected during the dance.

Vital Statistics

BIRTHS

To Mr. and Mrs. Gunichi G. Shimoda a girl in Littleton, Colo.
 To Mr. and Mrs. Toshio H. Nakamura a boy on April 24 in Sacramento.
 To Mr. and Mrs. Harry H. Fujii a boy on April 24 in Sacramento.
 To Mr. and Mrs. Kanji Nishijima a girl on April 23 in Sacramento.
 To Mr. and Mrs. Tom Taketa a boy on April 21 in Sacramento.
 To Mr. and Mrs. Noboru Matsui a boy on April 22 in Sacramento.
 To Mr. and Mrs. Kazuo Sasaki a boy on April 29 in Marysville, Calif.
 To Mr. and Mrs. Kunihiko Tanaka a girl on April 12 in Portland, Ore.
 To Mr. and Mrs. Jack C. Yoshihara a boy on April 15 in Portland.
 To Mr. and Mrs. Joe T. Kato a boy on April 16 in Portland.
 To Mr. and Mrs. Hajime J. Hanamoto a girl on April 28 in Sacramento.
 To Mr. and Mrs. Tom Toyoaki Ishida a girl on April 20 in Los Angeles.
 To Mr. and Mrs. Akira Hasegawa a girl on April 20 in Los Angeles.
 To Mr. and Mrs. Jack Kiyoshi Nagano, Bell, Calif., a girl on April 21.
 To Mr. and Mrs. George Hide-nobu Nakaki a boy on April 22 in Los Angeles.
 To Mr. and Mrs. Kazuo Muramoto, Arlington, Calif., a girl on April 29.
 To Mr. and Mrs. Seiko Iha a girl on April 19 in San Francisco.
 To Mr. and Mrs. Masami Dobashi a girl on April 22 in San Francisco.
 To Mr. and Mrs. Jack T. Kawamura a boy on April 27 in Sacramento.
 To Mr. and Mrs. Tadashi Takeoka twin girls on April 28 in Sacramento.

DEATHS

Toranasuke Murata, 71, on May 3 in Sacramento.
 Walter Mitsugoro Watanuki, 61, on May 2 in Midvale, Utah.
 Koichi Yamamoto on April 26 in Richmond, Calif.
 Jisaburo Fujino, 43, on April 27 in Sacramento.
 Jumi Nakano on April 23 in Chicago.
 Shigetaro Iwami, 68, on May 4 at Ted Park, Tooele, Utah.
 Mrs. Ura Shikuma on April 30 in Watsonville, Calif.
 Harikichi Abe, 72, on April 30 in Mountain View, Calif.
 Hiroshi Okazaki, 19, in Sanger, Calif., on April 29.
 Ray Yuichi Ishida, 4, on May 2 in Los Angeles.
 Tomojiro Unoki on April 22 in San Jose, Calif.
 Hiroshi Okajima, 20, on April 30 in Sanger, Calif.

MARRIAGES

Ruth Midori Murai to James Yasuda in San Mateo, Calif.
 Agnes Uchida to Yutaka Munesato on April 25 in Fort Lupton, Colo.
 Michiko Nakagawara to Eiichi Mizumoto on April 25 in Seattle.
 Reyeko Kikuchi to Sgt. Roy Suzuki on May 1 in Seattle.
 Barbara Oki to Charles Tsuji on April 18 in Seattle.
 Helen Amano to Harold H. Matsuda on April 22 in Helper, Utah.
 Mary Sadahiro to Masaru Omoto on May 2 in Fort Lupton, Colo.
 Natsuye Okahata to Noboru Yamaoka on April 18 in Fresno.
 Betty Harada to James Tanaka on April 10 in Fresno.
 Miyoko Gekko to Tom Kurosaki on April 18 in Los Angeles.

Two Assailants Sentenced for Robbing Masaoka

SAN FRANCISCO — Municipal Judge Preston Devine last week sentenced Willie Suber and George Hector to six months in the county jail and placed them on probation for their robbery and attack on Joe Grant Masaoka, JACL ADC regional representative, on March 10.

Masaoka, accosted by the pair in front of the JACL ADC office, was robbed of his brief case and traveling case and was struck by the two men. Masaoka was en route to Sacramento on legislative business at the time.

Fellowship Cabinet Is Installed

CHICAGO — Installation ceremonies for the new Young People's Fellowship cabinet were held May 2 at the evening service of the First Baptist church.

Rose Fujimoto conducted the service. Members of the cabinet are Saburo Toyama, president; Harvey Tschirigi, vice president; May Zaiman, sec.; Kay Kudo, treas.; Asako Takusagawa, program; Harry Hasegawa, hospitality; Kiyu Kikuchi, music; Tsugi Ieiri, Y. P. editor; Akira Kikuchi, worship; and Fred Ohi, public relations.

Wedding

NEW YORK CITY—Miss Midori Beatrice Muraoka, daughter of Yasuo Muraoka, now residing in Tokyo, became the bride of Akira Hayashi on Saturday, May 1st, in nuptials held in the chapel of Riverside church, New York. The Rev. Alfred S. Akamatsu officiated.

In the absence of her father, the bride was given in marriage by a friend of the family, Dr. Wilfred Copenhaver, staff member of the Columbia Presbyterian Medical Center. Mrs. Harry Inaba, nee Grace Nozawa, served as matron of honor. The groom's brother, Dr. Teru Hayashi, asst. prof., department of zoology at Columbia university, attended as best man.

"Bussei in Review"

FRESNO, Calif.—"Bussei in Review" will present 15 stellar acts, featuring talented singers, dancers, musicians and actors, on Sunday, May 29, at the Lincoln school.

Newest attraction to be added to the 15-act show will be a baton and tap dance by Mary Yamamoto of Sanger, Lily Nagata of Kingsburg and Jean Harada of Fresno. Robert Kimura and Sumio Kubo are coordinators for the show.

Seek Son

The present whereabouts of Harry Masaru Uyenishi, 28, is sought by his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Z. Uyenishi of Route 1, Box 462-A, Brentwood, Calif.

He is 5 feet, 7 or 8 inches tall. He was living in Denver 4 years ago.

Any information would be appreciated by his parents.

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JACL to Take Part in Rites For War Dead

Will Lay Floral Wreath on Tomb of Unknown Soldier

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The Japanese American Citizens League will join a group of national and local patriotic and civic organizations to pay honor to America's war dead at the Memorial Day services at Arlington National Cemetery on May 30.

The Washington office of the JACL Anti-Discrimination Committee announced this week that Jack Hirose, chairman of the JACL Arlington National Cemetery committee, Ira Shimasaki and Miss Kazumae Ichijui, president and secretary of the local citizens league chapter, will lay a floral wreath at the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier for the JACL along with other organizations. Flowers for the wreath are being sent from California as donations from the Japanese American Flower Market of Southern California. The wreath will be made up by the local JACL chapter here.

Invitation to participate in the exercises was made by the GAR Memorial Day Corporation comprising the Grand Army of the Republic, United Spanish War Veterans, Veterans of Foreign Wars, American Legion, and Disabled American Veterans. The ceremony will begin at 11 a. m. A number of Nisei from the Washington area are expected to attend the rites. This will be the second year that the local JACL has participated in these solemn exercises.

UN Crusade Dance

The women's auxiliary of the Salt Lake City JACL will participate in the United Nation's crusade dance and bazaar at the Coconut Grove ballroom May 12.

Mrs. Kiyu Oshiro, chairman, will make arrangements for the JACL auxiliary booth, assisted by Mrs. Doris Matsuura and Mrs. Rae Fujimoto.

Fujiyama and lake scenes will be painted by Rinji Tsubamoto. Pink cherry blossoms will decorate the tables.

Hisae Shiba will dance an odori in the floor show.

Proceeds from the JACL booth will be earmarked for Japan relief as part of the American overseas aid program.

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Nisei Soldier Laid to Rest In Utah Rites

The body of Pfc. Kazuo Mitani, 25, who was killed in action in France on Jan. 18, 1945, was laid to rest in his native Utah soil Wednesday, May 5, at the city cemetery as members of the Sugarhouse VFW post paid him a final military salute.

An honor guard of 12 West high ROTC members fired a volley of 3 shots and played taps in honor of the Nisei soldier.

Dr. Don C. James, former departmental commander of the Utah VFW, was chaplain. Graveside services were conducted by John B. Sergakis, commander of the Sugarhouse post.

Services were led by the Rev. C. Terakawa and the Rev. Kenneth W. Nakajo. Masao Satow represented the JACL.

Harry Clark of Station KSL played the organ and sang, "Sleep, Soldier Boy."

The Nisei was the son of Mr. and Mrs. George Mitani, 1115-9th East st., Salt Lake City.

He was born at Devil's Slide, Morgan county. He graduated from Carbon county high school in 1937 and moved to Salt Lake City in 1940.

He was killed while serving with the 442nd RCT.

Carnival-Bazaar

REXBURG, Ida. — The Yellowstone JACL held a carnival-bazaar Saturday, March 27, at the Veterans' Memorial hall in Rexburg. Mr. and Mrs. John Sakota, social chairman, were in charge.

NISEI GIRL WINS UTAH AMERICAN LEGION CONTEST

GARLAND, Utah — Kouko Shibata has been named as first place winner in the Americanism essay contest sponsored by the American Legion Auxiliary of Tremont, Utah, according to Mrs. Wilma Anderson.

Kouko's essay received a cash award and will be entered with other winning essays from other high schools in the state to determine a state winner.

She is a student of Bear River high school.

Name Delegates To UNESCO Meet

SAN FRANCISCO — Joe Grant Masaoka, regional representative of the JACL ADC, and George Makabe of the Placer county chapter were named delegates to the U.S. National Commission for UNESCO meeting in San Francisco May 13 to 15.

Dr. Kazue Togasaki will also attend as a representative of the San Francisco chapter.

The San Francisco meeting will be convened by the U.S. National Commission for UNESCO to fulfill its responsibility under Public Law 565 to serve as an agency of liaison with American organizations interested in the work of UNESCO.

The attendance is expected to total some 3,000 delegates.

Persons desiring to attend are requested to communicate with the Northern California JACL office, 2031 Bush street, San Francisco.

Issei Passes

TOOELE, Utah — Shigetaro Iwami, 68, died May 4 at Todd Park, Tooele.

He is survived by his widow, Mrs. Yoneko Iwami, and four sons, Frank, James, Wilbert and Noboru.

Fresno Civic Unity Council Supports Naturalization Bill

FRESNO, Calif. — The local Council for Civic Unity adopted a resolution calling for legislation to provide racial equality in naturalization which was presented to the group by Joe Grant Masaoka, regional representative of the JACL ADC.

The Very Reverend James M. Malloch presided. Various nationality groups and civic organizations were represented. Seichi Mikami was the official delegate of the American Loyalty League, the JACL chapter in Fresno.

Plan Talent Show At JACL Convention

A talent show and extravaganza will be given at the JACL national convention in September, according to the entertainment committee for the convention.

The show will be held during the convention canyon outing. Songs, skits, dances and individual entertainment will be on the program.

The committee is headed by George Fujii and Tom Hoshiyama. Any chapters wishing to participate in the show should contact Hoshiyama, 132 West 1st South st.

Uchida Elected YPCC Chairman

WATSONVILLE, Calif.—George Uchida, president of the Monterey Fellowship group, was elected chairman of the 1949 Coast Region YPCC at the group's first postwar conference.

Approximately 125 delegates from the Monterey, Solinas and Watsonville groups were present. Juro Hayashida was present as representative for the Northern California CPCC.

Members of the 1949 cabinet who were installed during the candlelight ceremony with Uchida by the Rev. Howard Toriumi of Watsonville, recording secretary; Betty Tanaka of Monterey, corresponding secretary; Hiroshi Shikuma of Watsonville, treasurer; and Hideo Uchida of Monterey, publicity chairman.

Watanabe, Yada Are Official Delegates To September Confab

LOS ANGELES—Official delegates from the Los Angeles JACL to the JACL national convention in September will be Tom Watanabe, president, and Tut Yada, vice president.

Allice Sumida has been named alternate delegate, with Shizu Nishizaki as booster delegate.

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"Tokyo Rose" May Be Returned To United States for Trial

Mrs. D'Aquino Says She Will Welcome Chance to Testify

TOKYO — Iva Ikuko D'Aquino, California-born wife of a Portuguese citizen who says she was Radio Tokyo's wartime "Tokyo Rose," declared on May 2 that she would "welcome a chance" to clear her status by facing trial for treason.

"I am living a life of doubt," she told reporters this week. "I want my case settled once and for all."

Mrs. D'Aquino's comment was occasioned by a story in the Nashville Tennessean that the U.S. Justice Department is contemplating her arrest and return to America to face treason charges.

(Drew Pearson, in a broadcast last week, reported that "Tokyo Rose" would be returned to Los Angeles to stand trial).

Mrs. D'Aquino was arrested by American occupation authorities and held in Sugamo prison for nearly a year. After she had been released for lack of evidence, the Justice Department stated that possibly a half-dozen women had made the broadcasts and that GIs in the Pacific had loosely applied the name "Tokyo Rose" to all of them. Assistant Attorney General T. Vincent Quinn said in Washington that Mrs. D'Aquino's broadcasts usually were made under the name of Orphan Ann.

Meanwhile, the legal section of occupation headquarters reported this week it had no orders to re-arrest her.

Told of the Tennessean story, Mrs. D'Aquino said:

"They have left my case hanging unsettled for nearly three years. It's been going on for such a long time. Since I have no legal advice, I don't know just how I stand."

She said she had applied at the U.S. consulate in Yokohama last year for a passport to return to the United States.

"I have not had an answer of any kind."

State Department sources reported in Washington recently, fol-

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Pvt. Shoji Reburied In San Bruno Rites

SAN BRUNO, Calif.—In the second burial of Nisei war dead returned from foreign cemeteries in northern California, Pvt. Toshio Shoji was laid to rest at the Golden Gate national cemetery on May 5 with simple, impressive military rites.

Chaplain Alfred W. Foster of the Presidio of San Francisco officiated and the Rev. Jun Fujimori of Livingston gave the final prayer. Some 70 persons witnessed the interment ceremonies.

The deceased soldier was the eldest of seven children. He is survived by his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Rinai Shoji, brothers Toshio, Frank, Arthur and James, and sisters, Mrs. Joe Hamaguchi and Mary Shoji.

Thelma Takeda Takes Civil Service Post in Japan

SAN FRANCISCO—Thelma Takeda, office manager of the National JACL headquarters in 1944-45, was scheduled to sail May 8 for Seattle on an assignment with the overseas civil service commission in Japan.

Prior to her departure Miss Takeda was secretary to the law firm of James C. Purcell and William Ferriter of San Francisco. She was also a member of the board of directors of the San Francisco JACL.

A going-away party was held for her at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Mickey Kuroiwa.

Following protests filed by some Pacific coast veterans organizations against permitting her return, it had denied Mrs. D'Aquino a passport.

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