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Just Among People

By GORDON HIRABAYASHI

'TACT IS BEST POLICY'

"Honesty is the best policy." Many people accept that slogan without question, and either try to maintain it to the best of their abilities or at least accept it as their verbal ideal.

Suppose we could agree on the definition of honesty—consistently telling the truth (agreement with reality); just; sincere; fair; frank, etc. With those definitions before us, do we still feel that "honesty ist the best policy?" I wonder.

How many friends will we have left if we spoke and behaved honestly each time we met them. To be honest, I would have to say to some "Gosh, you have halitosis this morning", or "That certainly is a horrible hat you're wearing", or "Since you bore me with your small talk, I am forced to make my departure" etc.

Instead, I try to be "tactful" and don't mention the halitosis; after all, it's only my opinion and I might be wrong. For the hat, I would probably say, "What an interesting and modern hat", and let it go at that. For the bored feeling, I would easily cover up by saying, "It's getting late and I must go", or "I have another appointment; I hate to leave this interesting session". The other fellow would probably feel, "It's about time you left", or "Thank heavens, you're finally getting a move on"; instead, he probably will say, "I'm sorry you have to leave; we must get together again soon".

In the name of "tact" or in the name of social custom, we murder honesty (or being only half honest) without realizing we are doing that. But we have been so thoroughly trained with the idea that honesty is the best policy under any circumstance so whether we want to practice it or not, we still feel that it is the best policy.

Tact is merely a way of deviating from honesty in a socially approved manner. It is the way we maintain our friends, stay married, and all that sort of bosh. In actual behavior, it appears that "Tact is best policy" rather than honesty. Or so it seems.

B. C. Evacuation Will be Aired

MONTREAL, Canada, July 23 — Dramatization of the Canadian Japanese evacuation poem, "Call My People Home", will be broadcast next Tuesday, July 26, instead of as originally scheduled. It will be heard on the program, "Listening Room Only" over the CBS Trans-Canada network, at 8:30 (EST).

"Call My People Home" is a documentary poem by Dorothy Livesay, noted Canadian poetess. It is slated for dramatization over the CBC Trans Canada Network on Tuesday, July 26, 8:30 E.S.T.

Taken from the files of the New Canadian, it is the story of the Japanese Canadian evacuation from the Pacific Coast. Penned dramatically by Miss Livesay's hand, it is a poignant history of the evacuation told through the experiences of several people. The simple thoughts and actions of the people concerned are realistic and earthy.

The first portion of the poem is entitled "The Fisherman" and it is mainly concerned in the giving up of the fishing boat of one man after thirty years of possession.

(Continued on Page Two)

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NICHIREN'S BEST — Here are some of the young women who attended the second annual postwar Nichiren Buddhist convention in Seattle last week-end. Left to right, they pose: Maida Ikeda, Seattle; Naoko Anzai, Seattle; Kazzie Miyauchi, Seattle; Toshiko Nasu, Sacramento; Joy Kuse, Los Angeles; Mutsuko Ito, Los Angeles; Tae Tsubota, Seattle; Helen Hachiya, Portland.

—Foto by Ralph Ochi, Northwest Times Photographer

This Is Mike Masaoka's Testimony at Senate Hearings on ENI Bill

(Editor's Note: This is the summary of testimony by Mike Masaoka, national JACL ADC legislative director, before a special Senate Subcommittee holding hearings on immigration and naturalization legislation.)

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WASHINGTON, D. C., July 23—"This Senate, this Subcommittee can ... demonstrate to the world its faith and belief in the equality of all men, and in the fundamental honesty of democracy—able and willing to right old wrongs."

These words summarize testimony of the JACL Anti-Discrimination Committee presented before a special Senate Subcommittee today holding hearings on immigration and naturalization legislation.

The words are applicable only when considered in the light that the subcommittee has within it the power to recommend enactment of legislation to give equal immigration and naturalization privileges to all peoples of the world.

As the testimony submitted by Mike Masaoka, national JACL ADC legislative director, says:

"Our future in America appears bright and promising. We look to the coming years with confidence.

"Our recent experiences have shown us that America and the democratic way of life do correct mistakes and overcome shortcomings and inconsistencies.

"We believe that the peoples of the world, too, can find inspiration in our story. From concentration camps to our present position in seven short yars is a miracle of democracy."

The subcommittee hearings are on H. R. 199. This is the Judd bill. It would provide the privilege of becoming a naturalized citizen to all immigrants, and make immigration quotas available to all Asian and Pacific peoples.

The testimony quotes from the House Judiciary Committee's favorable report on the Judd bill, which said in part:

"The bill states nothing new in terms of basic policy, but merely extends to one-fourth of the population of Asia and the adjacent islands the same naturalization and immigration privileges Congress has already applied in laws that are working well to the Chinese and the peoples of India and the Philippines."

The JACL ADC testimony continued with:

"Since more than nine-tenths of the immigrants now in this country who would become eligible for naturalization are Issei, JACL ... feels that it has a greater concern and interest in this legislation than any other group, although we believe the objectives of this bill commend itself to every American.

"We who speak in support of this legislation are convinced it is directed towards objectives for which most Americans fought in World War II."

Since the most immediate effect of this bill will be to make eligible Issei for naturalization, the JACL ADC testimony said that:

"We must confess that we are proud of our parents, proud of their record of allegiance and devotion to the land of their adoption, proud of the way they reared us (Nisei) in the American tradition.

"Most of them came to the United States 40 or more years ago. They have conducted themselves as exemplarily as citizens. They have been law-abiding, thrifty, industrious. They have participated in numerous community activities. They have sent their children to schools and universities."

The report then continued by citing the contributions of such noted Issei to America as:

Dr. Jokichi Takamine, who discovered synthetic adrenalin; Yasuo Matsui, New York architect who helped design the Empire State building; S. I. Hayakawa, authority on English semantics; Sessue Hayakawa, of the movies; Hizi Koyke, of the opera; Sadakichi Hartmann, artist and writer; and I. Sekine, one of the world's largest manufacturers of toothbrushes.

"In every line of human endeavor, alien Japanese have made their mark in American society," the testimony said.

"Actually, however, as Bradford Smith evaluated it in his recent book: "The Issei contribution to America was not in great men, but in the anonymous little men who made the desert spaces turn green with the labor of their hands, who kept the track even so that Americans could ride comfortably across the land, who tended the comfort of the well-to-do and grew vegetables the poor could afford to buy; who sacrificed everything for the welfare of their children."

By their contribution and by their conduct, "these alien Japanese have earned the privilege of sharing in the citizenship of their native land."

The testimony continued with:

"All authorities are in agreement that there was no sabotage or espionage by a person of Japanese ancestry resident in the U.S. or Hawaii, either before, during or after Pearl Harbor.

"Moreover, when those on the West Coast were ordered evacuated ... (they) cooperated in their own eviction and urged their citizen sons and daughters to do the same."

The document cited the testimony of General Mark Clark; General Bonner Fellers and High Commissioner to Germany, John J. McCloy, in support of naturalization for Japanese immigrants.

"As an honorably discharged veteran and as an American citizen, I feel that my own citizenship is restricted and second class as long as my parents are not adjudged worthy of naturalization."

This statement by Masaoka submitted to a Senate hearing summarizes a particularly important point why the Nisei of America are so interested in legislation for equality in immigration and naturalization.

As the testimony of Masaoka said:

"Since I am a citizen under the law, why do I define my citizenship as second class?

"Today, we of Japanese ancestry and a few other Asians are the only ones left in the world who have not been affirmatively, by Congress, judged worthy of naturalization as a group.

"In certain localities, we are subject to many prejudices and discriminations simply because, as expressed by one part: 'Why your parents can't even become citizens.' In other words, our parents' disability is used as an excuse for bigotry and bias.

"It is my personal conviction that had our parents been eligible for naturalization prior to the outbreak of the war, most of them would have taken advantage of that privilege and our wartime evacuation might not have occurred."

"In some cases, Nisei are presumed to be aliens and we are expected to carry documentary proof of our citizenship because our parents still are classified as 'enemy aliens.'

"Loans for crops, for mortgages and for business and other purposes are denied us on the basis that our parents can't be naturalized, the rationalization apparently being that since our parents cannot become citizens, our own citizenship is tainted.

"Two states specifically bar citizens, if they are of Japanese ancestry, from purchasing and owning agricultural lands.

"Not until Congress extends the privilege of naturalization to our parents will we (Nisei) truly belong, will we truly be citizens first class. At the moment we are citizens by sufferance, as it were, and not by acceptance. For persons of Japanese ancestry still are considered ineligible for citizenship as a class."

The report mentioned the heroic service of the Nisei in both the Pacific and in Europe, and added that "until our parents have been accepted as worthy citizenship, our fight must still go on".

The document pointed out that some 500 laws passed by one state or another restrict occupations to citizens or those who have filed their first papers.

"In particular states, the Japanese

(Continued on Page 4)

Marge Kikuchi Leads Queens in L. A. Contest

LEADER IS FOLLOWED BY JOAN RITCHIE, YUKIE SATO

LOS ANGELES, Calif., July 23 (Special to Northwest Times)—Margaret Kikuchi regained the lead she had at the second count when the Nisei Festival Queen Contest committee tabulated the votes of the fourth balloting on Thursday, July 21 here.

Miss Kikuchi was out in front with 9138, followed by Joan Ritchie (7430) and Yukie Sato (7177).

The standings, as of July 21, were as follows:

1.	Margaret Kikuchi	9138
2.	Joan Ritchie	7430
3.	Yukie Sato	7177
4.	Fumi Iketani	4616
5.	Susie Shinohara	4555
6.	Karie Shindo	4012
7.	Janet Yamada	3290
8.	Terri Hokoda	3232
9.	Yo Okada	3000
10.	Tami Shimahara	2735
11.	Aiko Outa	2601
12.	Isabel Watanabe	1093

• • •

By HARRY K. HONDA
Public Relations, Nisei Week

LOS ANGELES, Calif., July 23 (Special to N. W. Times)—Three short and hectic weeks of Nisei Week queen contest battles remain. Supporters of the top-seven candidates generally agree that much of the powder-puff tactics used during the first three-weeks of the campaign thus far will be overlapped by more subtle and sweeping maneuvers at the ballot boxes.

After the third tabulation of votes up to 27,000 light-blue stubs have been sorted into respective boxes for the queen candidates and 18-year-old Yukie Sato regained the lead from Margaret Kikuchi in what appears to be a nip-and-tuck struggle for the first spot.

Miss Sato commanded the race with 4,653 votes at the third count taken last Saturday. Miss Kikuchi, leader at the second count, is runner-up with 4,394.

The queen contest committee has declared Wednesday, July 20, as the last day for nominations. Merchants, on the other hand, were requesting an extension on the deadline to get queen vote tickets from the Festival Office from the same date, all of which has been regarded as a favorable sign.

Complete tabulations are as follows (as of July 16):

(1) Yukie Sato, 4653; (2) Margaret Kikuchi, 4394; (3) Joan Ritchie, 3281; (4) Yo Okada, 2148; (5) Terri Hokoda, 2100; (6) Karie Shindo, 2081; (7) Aiko Outa, 2027; (8) Fumi Iketani, 1922; (9) Janet Yamada, 1752; (10) Susie Shinohara, 1558; (11) Tami Shimahara, 717; and (12) Isabel Watanabe, 321.

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OUT-OF-L.A. TALENT SOUGHT BY NISEI WEEK

LOS ANGELES, Calif., July 23—A special attraction for out-of-Los Angeles artists to perform at the Nisei Week Talent Show, August 18, 19 and 20 was voiced by Mary Ishikawa, secretary of the Japanese American Theatrical Guild.

"New faces are what we'd like to feature and there are some good spots in th show for 'out-of-L.A.' talent," she said. Persons interested in trying for such openings are expected to write to Miss Ishikawa, 258 East 1st Street, Los Angeles 12.

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"NISEI ONDO" SPECIALLY COMMISSIONED FOR FESTIVAL

LOS ANGELES, Calif., July 23—Ryoichi Hattori, whose popularity as a composer in Japan took a sud-

(Continued on Page Four)

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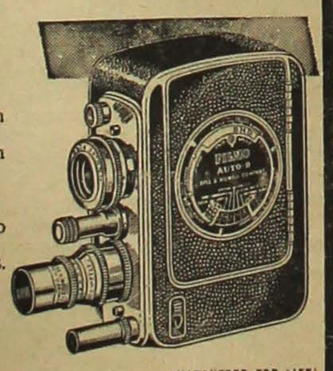

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Editor & Publisher ..... Budd Fukei
Associate Editor ..... Hideo Hoshide
Art Editor ..... Tom Tsutakawa

SPECIAL REPRESENTATIVES

TACOMA—Kimi Fujimoto
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Evacuation of Canadian Japanese To be Told in Poetry over Air

(Continued from Page One)

finally is the sole owner of a boat are vividly related. "I was my own master—must prove it now, today! . . .I felt her throbbing in answer: "I laughed and grasped the fly wheel, swung her over. She churned off the river—my boat, my home."

But the black day of Pearl Harbor came into the life of the fisherman. The long journey from the northern waters of B. C. to the docks of Steveston had to be undertaken, there to give up the boat, which was his life, to the authorities.

The voice of the young Nisei is

The struggle of the fisherman and the pride of possession when he heard. He who delighted in roaming the hills in search of the first berries "with the bees humming and the sun burning" before the bell of the school rang says that "Never again did I go blackberry picking on the hillside. Never again did I know that iron school bell ringing".

GHOST TOWN

Mariko writes a letter to Susumu from the re-allocation centre, Hastings Park, where she and her mother are quartered in the old horse stalls together with other strangers. Her mother is bewildered by the train of events, "she is thinking: this is a nightmare". Susumu is Mariko's boy friend but she cannot tell her mother of that fact because of her mother's dream of marriage between Mariko and another boy.

A mayor in a ghost town is waiting for the train loaded with the first contingent of 68 persons to arrive. The train pulls in, the families are "looking bewildered up and down the platform, the valley closing in, the hostile village". The mayor has to contend with the cowering women, the surly men, but through a young child he is able to make friends with the "aliens".

The wife is in a dilemma; she has to choose between going to two places. "Either to be a ghost in mountain towns . . . and crowded together in government granted huts—the men torn from our arms, the family parted". "Or to face the longer, stranger journey over the mountain ranges, to labor in uncertain soil, inclement weather, yet labor as one—all the family together". They took the latter choice because of the children's chafing for independence and freedom.

They faced grim hardship on the bleak prairie and almost gave up in despair to seek government help until one evening their neighbor from the Ukraine said to them in broken English, "This land is strange and new. But clean and big and gentle with the wheat. For children, too, good growing." And they heard "over the quickening fields, a fresh wind blowing".

THE RENEGADE

The story of the renegade is told. "He wanted the world in his two hands! He would not make the choice but cast it back in their teeth."

He decided to spend his life in the underworld but sneaked back to the coast. But he was soon picked up on a robbery charge where "he blackened our name and shut the gates to the sea".

The philosopher accepts Pearl Harbor and the past and tries to think only of the future although he cannot help remembering the past and its happy memories.

The poem ends with a chorus of Nisei:

"Home is something more than harbor—than father, mother, sons; home is the white face leaning over your shoulder as well as the darker ones. Home is labor, with the hand and the heart, the hard doing, and the rest when done; a wider sea than we knew, a deeper earth, a more enduring sun."

Church Notices

BAPTIST

9:45 a.m.—Sunday School in nursery school building.

10 a.m.—Issei worship service.

11:15 a.m.—Nisei worship service.

11:15 a.m.—Nursery during Young People service in the Broadway nursery building.

7:30 p.m.—BYF.

Okazaki class from 8 to 9 p.m. on Tuesdays at Fujin Home.

BUDDHIST

10 a.m.—Sunday School obon service. Chairman; Mrs. Sachi Iwami. Organist: Florence Chikata. Receptionists: Dharma class.

11 a.m.—Young People's Devotional service. Young Sangha in charge.

CONGREGATIONAL

10 a.m.—Issei worship service.

10 a.m.—Sunday School for nursery, kindergarten, beginners, primary and juniors. New boys' class in primary department.

11 a.m.—Nisei worship service.

8 p.m.—Bible study class for Nisei every Monday.

METHODIST

10 a.m.—Issei Worship Service.

10 a.m.—Sunday School. Mr. Howell, leader of worship.

11 a.m.—Nisei Worship Service. Guest speaker, Rev. Waichi Oyanagi.

MARYKNOLL

9 a.m. and 10:30 a.m.—Low Mass. Benediction will be held following 10:30 Mass.

NICHIREN BUDDHIST CHURCH

10 a.m.—Kindergarten children and juniors service.

11 a.m.—Young people's service in English.

2 p.m.—Japanese Service.

PRESBYTERIAN

9:45 a.m.—Sunday School for all ages.

11 a.m.—Nisei Worship Service. Sei Adachi, "Are We Orphans?"

8 p. m. — Young Adults movie "Boundary Lines". Guest speaker, Kenji Okuda .

ST. PETER'S

9 a.m.—Issei Holy Communion. Rev. G Shoji.

9:45 a.m.—Sunday School, Miss Gladys Gray.

11 a.m.—Nisei Worship Service.

7:30 p.m.—Fri.-night YPF meetings.

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A Report from Washington: COMPLETE HEARINGS ON JUDD'S ENI LEGISLATION

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 23—A special Senate Subcommittee opened hearings last Tuesday on the Judd Bill, the first time since 1924 the Upper House has undertaken consideration of a measure to repeal the immigration and naturalization bars of the Oriental Exclusion Act of 1924.

The subcommittee is headed by Senator J. McGrath, (D., R.I.). It's members include Sen. Forrest C. Donnell, (R., Mo.), and Sen. James O. Eastland, (D., Miss.).

Led off by Rep. Walter H. Judd (R., Minn.), the committee heard a day-long parade of witnesses testify to the general beneficial effects of the Judd Bill.

They heard Rep. Judd say that "justice and good sense demand favorable action". Dean Rusk, Deputy Undersecretary of State, announced the State Department was in "complete sympathy" with the measure, and Gen. Robert Eichelberger declare that passage "would have a very fine effect upon the Japanese".

In the afternoon, the committee heard: Rep. George P. Miller, (D., Calif.), discuss a "complete change in attitude towards Japanese by Californians"; Dillon S. Myer, wartime director of the WRA praise the "loyalty of the Japanese in America"; The Rev. Everett F. Briggs urge removal of racial bars in immigration and naturalization; Edward J. Ennis, and Robert M. Cullum, of the Committee for Equality in Naturalization, praise the Judd Bill.

There was no opposition to the bill itself, but several groups, including the CEN and the American Council on Human Rights were opposed to several sections of the bill which would: Place wives and minor children on a quota basis in all Asiatic countries and sharply reduce immigration from the West Indies under the so-called colonial provision of the bill.

Hearings opened with testimony by Rep. Judd, the bill's author. He traced the historical background of immigration and naturalization legislation, then pointed out that his measure "makes no basic changes in our immigration or naturalization laws.

"It merely removes the last remnants of racism from these laws."

He praised the record of the Japanese in America, but said they were "humiliated and hurt" because the Issei are treated as a foreign body. "Justice and good sense from the standpoint of our society and our position in the world demand that we end this hurt," he added.

Seated beside Senator McGrath throughout the hearings was Richard Arens, chief clerk of the Senate Judiciary's Subcommittee on Immigration and Naturalization.

It was Arens who asked Judd to explain how many aliens were living in the mainland and elsewhere.

Pointing out that a "fierce struggle is waging for the minds and hearts of a billion Asiatics", Rep. Judd insisted that his measure would give Asiatics a renewed faith in the United States; that it was designed to help determine which way the balance tips in Asia.

He added that "nothing (this country could do today) would be of greater assistance morally to Japan than this bill ... We want friends that we can't get or keep under our present discrimination policies".

In a technical analysis of the bill, Rep. Judd said he was opposed to the controversial "Section 3" of his measure, which would remove wives and minor children from a non-quota status for all nations having an annual quota of 200 or less.

All Asiatic nations, including China, where wives may now enter quota free, and the Philippines, where wives and minor children both may enter quota free, would be affected unless Section three is amended.

(The JACL has officially announced its opposition to this Section.)

If the section is not amended, Rep. Judd recommended that at least the Philippines should be excepted from its provisions. He said it would be discriminatory to remove something from them that they already possess.

A few minutes later, though, he said it was "equality" to remove the West Indies from their present status of participating without restriction in the British annual quota of 65,000 and giving them an annual quota of 100 per colony, the same as is proposed for Asiatic colonies of European powers.

A Filipino attending the hearing interrupted to ask whether or not Section 3, as it now stands, would be in violation of a treaty agreement between the United States and the Philippines, but this question was answered only by the observation that if the section is eliminated there would be no change in the status of the Philippine Islands.

Rep. Judd also read letters from Joseph C. Grew, and William R. Castle, both former ambassadors to Japan, and each advocating passage of the bill as eliminating a handicap to improved relations between the United States and Japan.

He introduced a letter from Gen. Mark Clark, under whose command the 442nd Regimental Combat Team fought in Europe. Gen. Clark's letter was high in praise of the Nisei veterans' "devotion to duty" and urged that the privilege of citizenship be given to their parents.

A final letter introduced by Rep. Judd was from Gov. Ingam M. Stainback, Hawaii, who wrote he was "convinced of the desirability" for the Judd bill, and added he could "conceive no reason why it should not be put into effect immediately".

The bill, wrote Gov. Stainback, would derive Communists in Hawaii of one of their favorite arguments. He added categorically that there were no Communist leaders in Hawaii who are aliens.

Deputy Under Secretary of State Dean Rusk said the State Department was in "complete sympathy with and supports this bill."

He added he was convinced it would achieve important foreign policy objectives "... by a logical extension of proceedings" begun with admission of Chinese, Indians and Filipinos to this country in 1943 and 1946.

Rusk said that in order "to insure against large scale influx of Orientals from whatever country in which they are born, they should be charged against the country of nationality and not to the country of origin".

Later it was brought out that this provision is specifically aimed at several hundred thousand Orientals living in South America who might immigrate to the United States unless the Judd bill took some effort to bar them.

Rusk also said that Section 3 of the bill is opposed as a "lingering vestige of racial discrimination".

Exclusion, he said, has caused disaffection abroad and placed a strain the relationship of the U. S. and Asia "which is not to our favor".

This country has been handing the Communists of Asia "a cheap and easy weapon" by the exclusion laws, a "weapon we would like to take out of their hands", said Rusk.

He asserted the Judd bill would help "consolidate non-Communists in Asia on our side", but current racist legislation is "an impediment in friendly relations with the Far East".

Rusk urged "positive" and "immediate" action on the Judd bill.

Edward J. Shaughnessy, special assistant to the Commissioner of Immigration and Naturalization, said the Judd bill has the approval of the Attorney General's office, and answered a few questions to show that the recent trend is towards the revival of racial barriers to naturalization and immigration.

In a slow, measured voice, Gen. Robert Eichelberger, Commanding General of the Occupation Ground Forces in Japan for several years, summarized his extemporaneous testimony by saying that: "I feel in Japan today that if this bill passes it will have a very fine affect upon the Japanese."

One reason the military was able to build up its machine in Japan was because the "Japanese were not treated (by the rest of the world) as a great power should be", he said.

"The bill would help balance the scale for our side in the conflict with the Communists in Japan," a group, the general said, "which is in a small minority."

He implied the Judd bill would be an extension of a policy of the United States designed to help restore the economy and liberty of the Japanese since the day the first troops of the Occupation forces landed in that island country.

Rep. Miller told the committee there has been a "complete change in attitude in California toward those of Japanese ancestry ... When they came back from the war, we were glad to accept them."

In America's effort to spread democratic government and practices, it is "essential that we have the goodwill of Pacific peoples", he said, "but we cannot have that if we insist on treating them as a second class people."

He pointed to his study of Hawaii four years ago with a special committee investigating statehood and said "rumors of sabotage and disloyalty by the Japanese were completely unfounded".

Myer told the subcommittee "many complexities have grown out of the fact that people have lived here for years and years, but could not become citizens".

He characterized the Japanese as, "in general a loyal, hard-working, law-abiding, self-disciplined people", and said it was highly likely that if the Judd bill were law before the war there probably would never have been an evacuation.

Urging immediate action by the Senate, he emphatically said that this country should make "no ban on the basis of color" in immigration or naturalization.

Speaking as a long-time missionary in Japan and one who spent much of the war in a Japanese concentration camp, The Rev. Mr. Briggs said:

"As a Christian and likewise as an American, I heartily endorse all legislation which would terminate racial discrimination in granting United States Citizenship and in extending the immigration quota to people of Asiatic origin.

"There is one thing we have to say for Communism: it certainly is not characterized by any racial discrimination. (Democracy) has worked wonders in Japan, but it now remains for us to secure what we have accomplished there. The friendship of a billion (Asiatics) is in the balance. It is important that we do nothing to alienate their friendship."

Besides answering the question that the Judd bill would involve no security risks, Ennis, speaking as chairman of the CEN, said his organization was opposed to three sections of the measure and urged their elimination. These are:

1. Quota restrictions on wives and minor children from countries having a quota less than 200 annually: 2. Any change in immigration regulations for the Philippines; 3. Any change in the immigration status of West Indians.

Ennis pointed out that the decision to evacuate the Japanese was entirely a military one and added:

"It has been said that dictators do not dare admit mistakes but that an outstanding feature of democratic government is that it can admit its mistakes and do something to rectify them.

"There is no practical reason for present American policy on naturalization," he added. "In all justice, the law should be rectified without delay."

As the official representative of the American Council on Human Rights, Elmer W. Henderson said his organization "supports the principles underlying this measure" but he asserted it creates discrimination where none existed before.

He pointed out the bill does this by provisions which would reduce immigration from the West Indies and called this a "direct affront" to the people of the Caribbean.

Ward Canaday, a member of the U. S. Delegation to the West Indian Conference, told the subcommittee the conference also is concerned with a section of the Judd measure dealing with the West Indies. He said the Caribbean considers the bill "unfriendly as far as the West Indies are concerned".

Cullum discussed several technical changes in the bill in his testimony, and dwelt at length upon his relationship with persons of Japanese ancestry during the time he was associated with the WRA.

He said: "We believe the Judd bill accomplishes the desired results (of integrating the Japanese into America) fully within the principles established by present nationality and immigration law, and does so with no possible consequence of introducing an unassimilable mass of people into the United States. "This legislation has been almost universally accepted by the American people."

The subcommittee adjourned for the day after Cullum's testimony.

●

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 23 (ADC NEWS)—Continued support for the Judd bill for equality in Naturalization and Immigration marked the second and closing day of a special Senate Subcommittee holding public hearings on the proposed measure.

The subcommittee was urged by Mike Masaoka, national JACL Anti-Discrimination Committee legislative director, to give citizenship to alien Japanese, a group he characterized as a "people without a country"

This same view was expressed by a stream of witnesses who discussed the measure in a Senate hearing chamber crowded with dozens of spectators.

The subcommittee is headed by Sen. J. Howard McGrath (D., R.I.) and includes Senators Forrest C. Donnell, (R., Mo), and James O. Eastland, (D., Miss.)

Making one of the longest talks of the day, Masaoka gave an impassioned plea for passage of the Judd proposal.

He closed on the note that the Senate could write a brilliant chapter in the history of the Japanese in America by righting old wrongs. And when he finished speaking a stilled audience began applauding, a most unusual occurrence at a Senate hearing.

Masaoka urged amendments to the Judd bill, to permit the Filipinos and Chinese to retain their present immigration rights and to remove the West Indies from the immigration limitations of the so-called colonial provisions of the bill.

Both of these things are accomplished in a truncated form of the Judd bill which Rep. Walter H. Judd (R., Minn.), a former missionary to China, offered as a substitute proposal to the committee yesterday.

Masaoka told the Subcommittee that while the JACL ADC was interested primarily in the Judd bill, if the Senate did not see fit to pass the act at this session, at least it should pass H. J. Res. 238, the Walter Resolution which removes color and race as a requisite to naturalization.

However, he said he was convinced that the overwhelming sentiment of other witnesses and the nation as a whole was for passage of the Judd bill at the earliest possible date.

The second day's hearings began with the appearance before the subcommittee of Del. Joseph R. Farrington, (R., Hawaii.)

He said he could not urge "too strongly my conviction that enactment of this bill would give this nation a well-rounded Pacific policy." Delay, he said, merely "strengthens the hands of those with evil purposes—the Communists".

The delegate from Hawill said the bill has "special significance to the people of the Pacific islands—the Guamanians, Samoans and Tahitians who, though cousins of the Hawaiian, are ineligible to citizenship".

Pointing out that these groups proved loyal supporters to the United States during the war, he said they have lived for years under the American flag yet still are denied citizenship. He said some 18,000 Guamanians and 25,000 Samoans would be affected by the Judd bill's section giving naturalization rights to all without regard to race, color or national origin.

He spoke even more strongly of the need for giving both immigration and naturalization privileges to the Japanese and Koreans, and said: "This is the least we can do to recognize the contributions of the Japanese to the winning of the war. Their contributions in the war are well known.

"It is imperative that we revise our laws and attitudes on race for all of the people concerned by the bill."

Del. Farrington introduced a resolution by the Chamber of Commerce of Honolulu in support of equality in immigration and naturalization.

Although not present, Dr. Walter W. Van Kirk, executive secretary of the Federal Council of Churches of Christ in America sent a letter to the Subcommittee which said in part:

"There is no question today on which churches have reached the unanimity of judgment which they have in support of the Judd bill. He said the council asks only that Orientals be not discriminated against on the basis of color.

Quietly but fervently, Lt. Col. James M. Hanley, a war-time officer of the famed all-Nisei 442nd Regimental Combat Team lauded the Nisei as "superior soldiers.

"Those men died, willing to give their lives to demonstrate and prove their loyalty to this nation.

"The men of the 442nd never gave up any ground. The Germans never defeated them in any battle. This is a record unmatched by any other unit of the army. I have not the slightest doubt about the loyalty of these men."

Y. B. (Baron) Goto, assistant director of the University of Hawaii extension Service, described to the committee what it meant to him, born in Japan,to gain his American citizenship through military service during World War II.

He raised laughter when he said that, despite his knowledge of Japan and fluency in the language, "somebody decided I'd make a good artillery man". He subsequently trained with the artillery, then was transferred to Military Intelligence.

"The aliens are not asking you to grant them a special privilege," he said. "They are appealing to your sense of justice, to that great tradition of fairness which has characterized the growth of this country, to correct an injustice in our immigration and naturalization laws.

"I can think of no more significant move than the passage of this bill to prove to the people of Japan and the Far East that the democracy we have been teaching them applies to all peoples of the world, and particularly to those already within our borders, regardless of race, color or national origin," he added.

Two Chinese Americans, in an unusual display of solidarity of feeling among those of Oriental ancestry in this nation, also spoke in behalf of the Judd bill.

The two were Y. C. Hong, small, articulate lawyer from San Francisco, representing the "Six Companies", and Edward Hong, New York City.

"The Japanese justly deserve the privilege of citizenship," Hong told the Subcommittee.

He spoke in support of the broad aspects of the bill, but critically of the controversial "Section 3" which would deny Chinese their present status of bringing in wives to this country quota-free.

This he termed "undesirable and unreasonable — discriminatory against women and children".

'Any additional burden on the small Chinese quota is inconsistent with the equal rights and privileges this bill seeks to give all Asiatics," said Edward Hong, a major in the Signal Corps during the last war.

Edward Hong raised the unique point that as long as one group of Asiatics is denied the right of immigration or naturalization, "it reflects against and, in effect, nullifies the privileges granted the Chinese" because the public is little aware of the involved complexities of immigration and naturalization.

Both of the Hongs appealed to the subcommittee to take immediate action on the Judd bill, but with an amendment to, or elimination of, "section 3".

Another objection to "Section 3" was raised, when the afternoon's session of the subcommittee began, by Candido R. Palting, a Filipino attorney.

From that point of the testimony on, a group of witnesses presenting the Caribbean area's point of view on the Judd bill, came before the subcommittee.

Without exception, these witnesses lauded the "principle aims" of the bill, urged prompt and immediate action to liberalize immigration and naturalization for all Asiatics, but charged repeatedly that another controversial section of the measure was discriminatory against European colonies in the West Indies.

They referred to the so-called "colonial provision". At present, colonies of European powers may send immigrants to the United States as part of their mother country's quota. The questioned section of the bill would restrict colonies to a maximum of 100 each, though this quota would be part of the mother country quota.

Augistine A. Austin, of the United Caribbean American Council, asserted the provision "injects an undemocratic element in an otherwise laudable piece of legislation".

He said that "such a provision in effect gives the sanction of the American government to colonial subjugation of people by European powers", and added that one of the few avenues of escape from the poverty of these colonies was by immigration into the United States.

He estimated the colonial provision would reduce by 50 percent or more the annual immigration from the West Indies to the United States, roughly 2,000 quota immigrants a year in 1947 and 1948.

Rep. Adam C. Powell, (D., N. Y.), told the subcommittee he was 'wholeheartedly in back of the Judd bill. It is a long delayed gift to our friends of the Far East".

But, as with other West Indian witnesses, he asserted it was "rank discrimination" to insert the colonial clause to limit immigration of a people who "have proved themselves exceptional citizens in this country".

"What have these people done to deserve discrimination against them?" he asked.

Rep. Powell said he was informed by Sen. McGrath that the senator would sponsor an amendment to the Judd bill excepting the West Indies from the affects of colonial restrictions. He added that the section was not inserted in the bill by Rep. Judd, but apparently came from the State Department.

An earlier witness, Bertram L. Baker, a member of the New York State Legislature asserted positively the State Department had the colonial provision inserted into the bill.

Nisei Calendar

July

31—U. W. Japanese Alumni Association picnic at Gaffney's Lake Wilderness.

September

3—W.S.C.S. of the Japanese Methodist Church to present a carnival from 5 p.m. to 11:30 p.m. in its hall.

4—Lotus YBA to sponsor its annual bazaar in the Buddhist auditorium.

4—Pre-Labor Day skating party sponsored by Rissho YBA from 10:30 p.m. to 12:30 a.m. at Rollerland.

17—"County Fair" to be sponsored by Japanese Presbyterian Church.

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Omori Sparks Odell Firemen In Oreg. Meet

PORTLAND, Oreg., July 23—Tom "Porky" Omori, hustling Nisei first sacker, figured prominently in Odell Firemen's 7-4 upset victory over Mecca Lunch last Monday night at Westmoreland park in Oregon's 14th annual semi-pro tournament.

Omori led the Odell batsmen with three safeties, all infield taps, in four trips to the plate. One of Omori's blows was a beautiful drag bunt in the fourth when the Odellmen garnered three runs.

Odell's Omori is the only Nisei in the tournament.

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Diamond Picture

SUNDAY, July 24
CITY LEAGUE
At Rainier

12 noon—Rainier District vs. Nisei Veterans.

PUGET SOUND LEAGUE
At Garfield

2 p.m. Carver A. C. vs. Western Giants.

Portland Players Recovering Now

PORTLAND, Oreg., July 23 — George Muramatsu, Portland Nisei Vet ball player who suffered extensive injuries in an automobile accident on his return trip from the Fourth of July baseball tournament in Seattle, is recovering rapidly, it was reported today. Muramatsu is in Vancouver Memorial hospital.

Tom Shiiki, another member of the squad, injured his ankle in the mishap.

A map does not exhibit a more distinct view of the situation and boundaries of every country, than its news does a picture of the genius and morals of its inhabitants.
—Goldsmith.

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Rose City Vets Wallop Tavern In Wild Game

PORTLAND, Oreg., July 23—Hitting hard and at will, the Portland Nisei Vets slaughtered A & A Tavern, 17 to 7, last Sunday in a Municipal baseball league game here.

The short score follows:

	R	H	E
Nisei Vets	17	20	2
A & A Tavern	7	10	2

Batteries: Sasaki, Kato (8) and Yada, Sumino (4); Overture, Lund (6) and Sparks.

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Bellingham Catches Nisei Veterans Off Guard Early, Triumphs 11 to 4

BELLINGHAM, Wash., July 23—Catching the visiting Seattle Nisei Vets off guard in the first two innings, the local Bellingham nine coasted the rest of the way to win by a 11 to 4 count last Tuesday evening here in a City league game.

The Nisei outfit had barely started to play ball when Bellingham pounded over four runs in the first inning. The host nine continued its batting practice in the second inning when successive doubles by Carrol, Gaffney and Coleman, followed by a homer by Akins, brought over four tallies. Two more runs were scored by Bellingham before the Nisei Vets finally called halt to the damages.

The visitors broke through for a run in the fifth when Jimmy Yamaguchi opened the inning with a single and later scored on Ted Shinoda's hit.

Joker Shimizu, who had started the game on the mound for the Vets, kept the Bellingham bats under control after the bad two innings. Edo Sasaki, who took over the mound duties in the fifth, hurled a one-hitter for the rest of the encounter.

Vets pushed over three runs in the eighth on Yamaguchi's single which drove over Heat Heyamoto and Ted Matsushita, and later spiked the home plate himself.

Seattle batsmen collected only six hits off Followell, Bellingham pitcher, who struck out 16.

The box scores are as follows:

NISEI VETS (4)

	AB	R	H
Sakai, cf	1	0	0
Mano, cf	4	0	2
Hori, rf	5	0	0
Heyamoto, ss	3	1	1
Matsushita, 1b	3	1	0
Yamaguchi, 2b	4	2	2
Kesamaru, 2b	0	0	0
Aoyama, 3b	2	0	0
Kato, 3b	1	0	0
Yagi, lf	4	0	0
Shinoda, c	2	0	1
Funai, c	2	0	0
Shimizu, p	2	0	0
Sasaki, p	1	0	0
	34	4	6

BELLINGHAM (11)

	AB	R	H
Carrol, 2b	5	1	2
Gaffney, 3b	4	1	2
Coleman, ss	5	2	2
Akins, cf	4	2	1
D. Zender, lf	3	1	1
Stiles, lf	1	0	0
Carr, c	1	2	1
Padoban, c	1	0	0
Hofiditz, 1b	3	1	1
Finerwold, rf	3	0	2
Aarnason, rf	1	1	0
Followell, p	4	0	1
	35	11	13

		R	H	E
Nisei Vets	000 010 030—	4	6	4
Bellingham	460 000 01x—	11	13	2

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● WEDDING REVEALED

PORTLAND, Oreg., July 23—The wedding of Miss Fusaye Shoji to Mr. Takeo Morishita on June 29 has been announced. The bride is the daughter of Mrs. M. Shoji of Portland and the groom, the son of Mrs. S. Morishita of Milwaukie, Oreg.

• • •

● ENGAGEMENT TOLD

PARKDALE, Oreg., July 23—Mr. and Mrs. S. Akiyama of Parkdale announced the engagement of their daughter, Jessie, to Mr. Tom Okazaki of Portland, Oreg., at a dinner held in their residence on Sunday, July 17.

The announcement was disclosed with the inscription, "Jessie and Tom" on little individual cakes. The dinner was attended by the families and close friends.

The wedding date has been set for August 21.

● BABY BOY

PORTLAND, Oreg., July 23—Mr. and Mrs. Yutaka Shiraishi became the parents of a baby boy last June 4.

• • •

● WEDDING SET

PORTLAND, Oreg., July 23—The wedding of Miss Toby Ninomiya, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. R. Ninomiya to Mr. Joe Onchi, son of Mrs. M. Onchi of Troutdale, Oreg., has been set for Saturday, August 20.

Their engagement was announced last July 4 at a dinner held before immediate members of the family at the Hung Far Low.

• • •

● VACATION TRIP

Miss Mary Shigaya left Seattle last Sunday, June 17, for a three-weeks' vacation. She will visit friends in Chicago and St. Louis.

Ex-Seattleite Heads Baby Show In Los Angeles Nisei Festival

By BOB OKAZAKI

LOS ANGELES, Calif., July 23 (Special to N. W. Times)—This year's Nisei Week Baby Show, one of the big events of the far-famed Festival in Los Angeles, promises to be the biggest and best in the history of Japanese-Americans in Southern California.

"It's going to be the best event of the Nisei Festival", says Chairman Setsuko Isoda, ex-Seattleite, and Co-Chairman Keiko Ito adds, "And the biggest Baby Show ever held".

The finest babies in the Southland will be on exhibit at the Baby Show to be held at Maryknoll Hall on August 17th.

Divided into three age groups—9 months, 12 months to 3 years, and 3 years to 6 years—the Sansei and Yonsei youngsters will vie for first, second and third place awards and blue ribbons.

Mothers are asking themselves, "Is your baby a Blue Ribbon Baby?"

With baby, experts, doctors, dentists and nurses volunteering their services, the baby entries will be thoroughly examined, rated and, X-rayed. A well-known local photographer will take individual phototraits of the tiny tots.

At the Baby Show, good health babies will be awarded Health Certificates, Blue Ribbon Babies will be announced, and the King and Queen of the small fry will be chosen.

The Nisei Festival Baby Show in years past have been the most popular event of the Week with newsreel cameramen, Life Magazine photographers, and reporters from the metropolitan newspapers, as well as the general public. This year, with the addition of a Tiny Tot Revue, which is getting the attention of talent scouts from the studios, the Baby Show is expected to draw a capacity crowd.

Featured on the program is a cowboy rhythm band composed of child musicians decked out in cowboy regalia who play instruments as well as sing songs of the open range in English and Spanish.

A 6-year-old clarinet player and a 5-year-old ballet dancer are also on the all-star bill.

As in years past, baby products manufacturers are going to shower the kids with toy balloons, soap, baby foods, comic books, milk, and sample packages, while local merchants are vying for the privilege of presenting prizes to the winning babies.

It is expected that more than 300 entries will participate in this year's Baby Show.

This Is Mike Masaoka's Testimony at Senate Hearings on ENI Bill

(Continued from Page One)

alien is prevented from engaging in farming except as a paid laborer.

"The alien land law not only operates to jeopardize titles held by American citizens of Japanese ancestry, but it also makes it more difficult for them to earn a livelihood.

"Passage of corrective legislation would be no more than fitting recognition of aliens who have lived in America disfranchised for 25 years or more, raising American children who fought not only in Europe, but against the Japanese.

"As long as there remains unequal provisions in our naturalization and immigration laws, there remains the invitation to the states to enact and enforce discriminatory laws ...

"Aside from occupational restrictions, there are other necessary rights which are denied to those racially inadmissable people. Aliens, of course, cannot vote. In California, aliens cannot receive old-age pensions.

"Aliens retain a permanent non-residency status in payment of tuition to schools, and cannot own stock, security, or interest in any partnership or corporation or public utility that owns real property in California."

The JACL statement quoted Robert M. Cullum, author of 'People in Motion', to the effect that: Denial of citizenship to Japanese and other Asiatic and Pacific Island peoples lies at the heart of nearly all overt discrimination against them in American life."

• • •

Considerable discussion of the Issei in Hawaii was made in the testimony of Masaoka.

As he noted: "The question of naturalization as it affects the aliens of Hawaii deserves more than passing comment.

"Among the hodgepodge of racial minorities which make up this melting pot of the Pacific, practically all are now eligible to citizenship except aliens of Japanese and Korean extraction.

"Of the total Japanese population of 163,300 in the islands, aliens constitute 30,170.

"At the outbreak of war, it was estimated that they were responsible for the output of 91 percent of the island's food supply. Recent statistics show that they also play a major part in the business, professional and industrial life of the islands, not to mention sorties into the political field."

The statement observed that before the war, the loyalty of both citizen and non-citizen Japanese was a matter of "conjecture".

"But when the conflagation which started on December 7, 1941, had finally burned itself out in August, 1945, there emerged from the ashes indestructible proof of the Nisei's loyalty—a shining badge tempered by the heat of the ordeal.

"Some 13,000 AJAs joined the armed forces of the United States during the war. In addition to forming an invaluable part of G-2 operations in the Pacific theater, as the bulwark of the famed 100th Battalion they formed the vanguard of Nisei soldiers who went overseas to Europe. More than 300 did not return. The rest garnered many times their share of Purple Hearts and other awards and commendations.

"Although the loyalty of the Issei was not demonstrated in a manner quite as spectacular, nevertheless the same ordeal of war gave it sufficient corroboration.

"The Issei passed the critical test of patriotic sentiment in wartime — namely the readiness to offer their lives, or the lives of their sons, on the battlefield.

"On the homefront, the Issei responded enthusiastically ... in almost every type of American war effort.

"They served in large numbers as blockwardens, firefighters, first-aid workers and in volunteer labor battalions.

The statement quoted widely from the authoritative study of Hawaii's Japanese by Prof. Andrew W. Lind with such observations as:

"The persistence of the Japanese moral tradition has reinforced among the immigrants the growth of sentimental ties to Hawaii. The war brought into painful conflict two duties and loyalties, those to kin and native land and those to children and adopted land. The evidence ... indicates that the great majority of the Issei found the latter claims more pressing and imperative."

The statement then observed that "the legislature of Hawaii is unanimously in favor of naturalization privileges for its alien Japanese population, and that Gov. Ingram M. Stainback and Del. Joseph R. Farrington have long urged naturalization for all Asian and Pacific peoples.

Not only has support come from people of Hawaii, but "since the end of the war, public sentiment in the U. S. and particularly on the West Coast ... has rallied to the support of legislation that extends to all legally resident immigrants the privilege of naturalization.

"A month ago," the statement said, "the 41st annual Meeting of the State Governors in Colorado Springs, Colo., unanimously approved naturalization for all.

"Since the introduction of H. R. 199 in the House, more than 40 newspapers in 15 states and the District of Columbia have expressed their editorial approval. Nearly one-fourth of these favorable comments were in the California press.

"As far as we have been able to determine, not a single unfavorable editorial on the extension of naturalization privileges has appeared anywhere in the nation."

The statement quoted from a number of such editorials.

Continuing, it further quoted former ambassador to Japan, Joseph C. Grew, to the effect that: "... had an earlier Congress seen fit to authorize a quota under the immigration act of 1924... the world 'might have been saved' much bitterness and hardship. The present is a time of great movement among (the people of Asia), of realinement and choosing friends. It sems to me to be the height of folly to ask the support of democratic elements of these countries, yet at the very point where our democracy comes to test, to back away. If we want to hold our friends, we must support them. The end of exclusion now would provide concrete proof of American good faith at a time when it is most important that new leadership be oriented in our direction."

Masaoka's statement asserted passage of the Judd bill would be a "positive and constructive weapon in the war of ideas and ideologies."

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Acknowledging that there is concern over some features of the Judd bill, the JACL ADC is flatly on record urging certain inequalities in the legislation be amended.

The present version of the bill would reduce immigration from China, the Philippines and the West Indies.

The statement said:

"As members of a racial minority, we have suffered too much and too often to seek advantages or advances at the expense of others who appear to have legitimate grounds for their positions and with whom we sympathize."

The statement pointed out the problem of soldier brides in the Orient would be solved immediately by passage of the Judd bill, thus clearing up an "unrealistic policy which has caused serious social and military problems in Japan."

Again urging passage of the Judd bill, the JACL ADC took the position that: "If, however, action is impossible at this time on the bill, we earnestly urge that at least H. J. Res. 238 (The Walter Resolution) permitting only naturalization of all immigrants be passed this session. (It passed the House June 6.)"

In summary, the JACL ADC statement said that since all records of hearings and screenings of aliens during the war are readily available, "there is little danger, if any, that undesirable or subversive aliens, if there are any, will pass the various naturalization tests.

"Most aliens, once permitted to enter (this country) have been encouraged to become citizens. Yet in spite of persecution and prosecution, in spite of prohibitions and pogroms, the alien Japanese, probably more than any other immigrant group, tried consciously to become a part of a society that at one time resented and hated them.

"Our parents are growing old. In the twilight of their lives as useful individuals, we desire that they be permitted to share with us our citizenship.

"Neither this subcommittee nor the Senate should underestimate the propaganda value of this legislation in the Far East.

"Time is of the essence. Early action is vital to America's cause in the Far East. Delay merely aids and abets the forces of totalitarianism."

The testimony concluded with the following:

"Seven years ago, we persons of Japanese ancestry were behind barbed wire fences, suspected by our own government. No other minority in American history had ever been reduced to such a lowly status.

"Today, just seven short years later, we have returned to resume our normal way of life ...

"Should HR 199, or at least H. J. Res. 238 be passed this session, (the Judd bill and Walter resolution), persons of Japanese ancestry will more nearly than ever before enjoy equal status in and under the law.

"Our future in America appears bright and promising. We look to the coming years with confidence.

"We believe that the peoples of the world, too, can find inspiration in our story. From concentration camps to our present position in seven short years is a miracle of democracy.

"This Senate, this subcommittee can write the last chapter of this epic of America by enacting legislation to demonstrate to the world its faith and belief in the equality of all men, and in the fundamental honesty of democracy—able and willing to right old wrongs."

Nisei Week

(Continued from Page One)

den rise after his hit, "Tokyo Boogie Woogie", was commissioned to write the music of "Nisei Ondo", which is to be the feature dance of the ondo parade here during Nisei Week, August 20 and 21.

Through the early efforts of the Committee for Better Americans, a Kibei organization here, a contest was held to find suitable lyrics for a "Nisei Ondo". Last May, Isao Namiki of Los Angeles was declared winner and two weeks ago, the music was in the hands of the orchestrater.

Takeshi Shindo, leader and arranger for the Akatsuki orchestra here, orchestrated the piece and revealed that there was a choice of two pieces from Hattori, one that had definite Japanese color and rhythm, which is being used, and the other with modern swing and syncopation.

The 27-year-old orchestra leader is also writing incidental music for the Nisei Week Talent show. He studied music at Los Angeles State College and tutored under "Spud" Murphy, Robert McDonald and Ed Lowell, top-notch arrangers for American dance orchestras. Shindo has written the music for "New Faces", an army show produced at Holabird Signal depot, Md., Christmas 1946.

His younger sister, Karie, is noted for her singing and more recently for her prize role in "Tokyo Joe". Currently, she is among the 12 queen candidates vieing for Nisei Week Festival honors.

Here's an announcement of interest to all World War II veterans:

The Army's enlisted reserve is expanding, and there are openings in all grades. If you served in the Army, Navy, Marines or Coast Guard, you can join the Army reserve.

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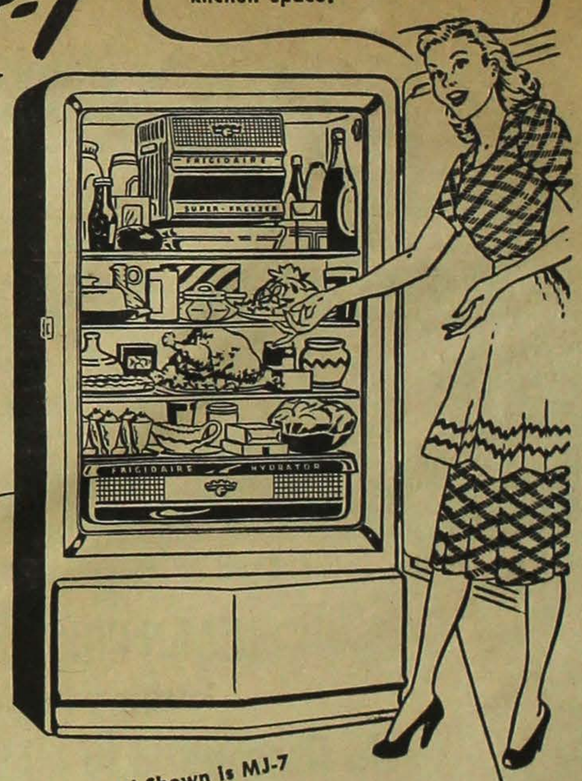

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