



## Prominent Americans Join Effort to Erase Race Bias from Naturalization Law

**New Committee for Equality in Naturalization Hopes to Arouse Public Enthusiasm for Correction of Injustices Faced by Japanese, Other Aliens**

By TOSUKE YAMASAKI

WASHINGTON, D. C.—As the JACL Anti-Discrimination Committee intensified its legislative program, readers of the Pacific Citizen are certain to become more familiar with the work of the yet little known Committee for Equality in Naturalization. Closely associated with the strengthening JACL ADC movement to obtain citizenship privileges for the Issei, is the CEN, a nationwide group of prominent Americans who have dedicated their efforts to securing legislation which will provide that naturalization shall not be denied anyone because of his face.

With Congress reconvening in January, the committee has embarked upon the major phase of its work which it confidently hopes will be crowned with success in the coming year. The research and staff work essential to the success of the committee has been completed. What remains now is to arouse public enthusiasms for correcting injustices which have long worked hardship on a loyal and law-abiding minority population. Once there is evidence of substantial public support, Congress is more apt to give the issue sympathetic attention.

Chiefly, the principle to be placed before Congress is that the right to become a naturalized citizen of the United States shall not be denied or abridged because of race. The committee seeks no more than what was granted by Congress to the Oriental peoples in the past years when the national legislature extended citizenship privileges to the Chinese in 1943 and to the Filipino and natives of India in 1946. It asks the same privileges for the Japanese aliens, for thousands of Koreans, Malays, Siamese, Netherland Indians, and natives of our Pacific Islands.

The CEN feels that equality in naturalization is not partisan, rather one of simple justice and reasonable and just minded people of all political complexions may be expected to support it. They are supplied with the essential facts. In the belief that discriminatory naturalization and migration laws have done more harm than good, the Committee seeks to rectify past damage as far as possible. Thus, it has aided individuals and groups of persons who are vitally interested in seeking an equitable solution to this problem.

The roster of the Committee for Equality in Naturalization reveals an impressive and distinguished membership, and a well balanced and experienced working staff. Harper Sibson, an outstanding civic leader and president of the United States Chamber of Commerce, is the honorary chairman; the active chairman is Edward J. Ennis, former director of the Immigration and Naturalization Service and wartime director of the Enemy Control Unit of the Justice Department.

Among the array of well known names are: the Honorable William R. Castle, former Ambassador to Japan; Dr. Harry Emerson Fosdick, pastor emeritus of the famed Riverside Church of New York;

Charles E. Hughes, Jr., member of a New York law firm and son of the distinguished late Secretary of State; the Honorable John J. McCloy, president of the World Bank who as assistant secretary of war was responsible for the activation of the famed 100th Battalion; Robert M. Benjamin, member of the wartime Enemy Alien Hearing Board, and Charles P. Taft, president of the Federal Council of Churches of Christ in America.

And then there are others whose names figure prominently from time to time in the daily press, such as Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt, Pearl Buck, Walter P. Reuther, Bishop Edwin O'Hara, Mrs. Wallace M. Alexander, and Clarence E. Pickett. The CEN has nearly 70 persons who hold responsible positions in the American business and professional world as active sponsors.

The members of the executive board include no less important personalities. Among the key persons are Read Lewis, executive director of the Common Council for American Unity; Roger N. Baldwin, director of the American Civil Liberties Union; Miss Esther Briesemeister, National Board of the YWCA, and Thomas M. Cooley II of the Citizens Committee on Displaced Persons. Two well known missionaries, Royal H. Fisher and the Rev. Dr. John W. Thomas, also serve on the board.

What interests brought this group of distinguished Americans together? Mr. Cullum, the CEN's able executive secretary, gives convincing answers. They may be found in the objectives of this Committee which believes that inequality in naturalization is the malignant source of prejudice and of economic discrimination supported in law, and that elimination of this fundamental injustice is basic to eliminating prejudice and discrimination in detail.

An indication of how Mr. Cullum feels about the problem and what should be done may be found in that authoritative report, "People in Motion." Robert Cullum is a friend of the Nisei—he believes in them—yet he has been able to give realistic and intellectual analysis of the welfare of persons of Japanese ancestry in this country.

Says he: "The future of persons of Japanese descent in America lies with the Nisei and Sansei generations. That future will be conditioned by two primary factors, the presence of economic discrimination and the beliefs which Americans of Japanese descent come to have about their acceptance in American life. The fact that the Japanese aliens have been and remain ineligible to citizenship has set a standard that has affected alien and citizen alike, both in law and in the attitudes of other Americans. The manner in which the people of the United States can dispose of this issue will be crucial in determining the place in American life which the Nisei will come to occupy."

There are others who feel like him. The people who make up the committee fall largely into four groups. First, there are those who joined because their interest has been dictated by the strong realization of the harm done to U. S. interests and prestige in the Far East as a result of its discriminatory exclusion policy. It might be appropriate to mention here that during a Congressional hearing on

## House Gets Bill to Remove Race Ban from Citizenship

### JACL CHAPTERS BACK PROJECT FOR BRUYERES

Thirteen JACL chapters already have endorsed the recommendation of the organization's national board to "adopt" the French town of Bruyeres and to send CARE food and clothing packages to the people of the town who have set aside a part of their land for the JACL memorial to the men of the 442nd Combat Team.

Masao W. Satow, national secretary of the JACL, reported that the Mount Olympus, Santa Barbara, Chicago, Long Beach, St. Louis, Eden Township, San Benito County, Denver, New York, Poccatello, Ventura County, Placer County and Seabrook, N.J., chapters had sent in endorsements of the national board's proposal.

Mr. Satow also said that he had received a personal check from Harold Horiuchi of the Washington, D.C. chapter to be used for the CARE project for Bruyeres.

### Four Nisei Graduate From Nurse Schools

Four Nisei girls were among the 42 nurses graduated last week from Salt Lake hospitals.

Jane Akimoto and Kimi Okubo received their diplomas on Dec. 16 from the LDS hospital, while Sumiko Kato, Warm Springs, Calif., and Ida Shimizu, Sandy, Utah, were graduated from St. Mark's hospital on Dec. 12.

The repeal of the Chinese Exclusion Act four years ago, it was the then Dr. Walter H. Judd, now a congressman, who expressed the belief that the single biggest reason that drove the Japanese into the hands of the militarists and to war was our exclusion policy.

This group includes the serious students of Pacific affairs who maintain that we cannot compete successfully for the good will of the Far Eastern nations and strengthen their faith in democracy if we allow discrimination of this kind to continue. Removal of racial bars would not only eliminate a powerful source of unfavorable propaganda among peoples we need as friends, but would increase American prestige and influence.

Second, there are representatives of religious organizations who back the CEN because they believe that racial discrimination and prejudice based on race are repugnant to Christian ideals and practices. There is more than an academic interest, says Mr. Cullum, who stresses that the warm hearted support given evacuees in wartime by American church people provides proof of their concern for the domestic consequences of an immoral and indefensible policy.

Then, there is the third group whose members have a historical interest in seeing racial bars to naturalization removed. They include persons long associated with organizations which have gone on record against the exclusion policy. Notable among these organizations is the Federal Council of Churches which opposed the 1924 Exclusion Act.

Finally, there is the fourth and perhaps largest group—those who sincerely want to see justice done to worthy Japanese Americans and their alien parents. Mr. Cullum believes that there are many whose support has been enlisted because of their "disquiet over evacuation." These people, he says, are disturbed by the great injustice done to loyal Nisei and Issei during the war and want to do something to rectify the damage done as quickly as possible.

These people are alive to the harmful effects of racial discrimination in the American nationality law. Not only does it make the Nisei "second class" citizens because they suffer from the same

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## Rep. Judd Says Measure Extends Naturalization to Otherwise Qualified Issei

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Legislation to erase discriminatory provisions from the American nationality and immigration laws was introduced in the final hours of the special session of Congress on Dec. 19 by Representative Walter H. Judd, Republican of Minnesota, the Washington office of the JACL Anti-Discrimination Committee revealed this week.

In submitting the measure to the House, the Congressman noted in an introductory speech that his bill provided the ex-

tension of citizenship privileges to otherwise qualified alien Japanese parents of Nisei servicemen whose military record in World War II had been outstanding and that it would be useful in implementing United States policy in the Far East.

The Judd bill would grant naturalization rights to more than 90,000 permanent residents of this country who have been denied naturalization on racial grounds and would extend immigration privileges to Japanese, Koreans, and a number of other peoples of Asiatic origin on the same basis as nationals of China, the Philippines, and India.

The measure as now worded would: (1) eliminate all racial discrimination from the Nationality Law; (2) remove the onus of racial exclusion from the Immigration Law, for under this bill it is possible for any otherwise qualified person to secure admission to the United States as an immigrant; and, (3) limit immigration of Far Eastern and Pacific Islands peoples to the quotas established for the country to which they are indigenes.

The new Judd bill differs from the Judd-McGrath, Celler and other naturalization bills introduced in the first session of the 80th Congress in that it provides the same restrictions on immigration as the Chinese and East Indian Acts. The legislation is regarded by Mike Masaoka, national legislative director of the JACL ADC, and Robert M. Cullum, executive secretary of the Committee for Equality in Naturalization, as being "administratively more workable" than any other previous measure submitted.

Representative Judd emphasized in his address in the House that the quota law "would not be changed in any respect but merely extends it. Once the bill becomes law no further changes will be needed in the quota law. I believe in the quota law and do not wish to change it but I also believe that no decent person should be excluded from its application solely on the basis of race ancestry."

Pointing out how present nationality statutes discriminates against worthy and qualified aliens, Dr. Judd cited the case of Mrs. Munemori, widowed mother of Sadao Munemori, lone Japanese American winner of the Congressional Medal of Honor. "When the 442nd Regimental Combat Team—the all Japanese American outfit—returned from Italy, these men were given a hero's reception, which they richly deserved. But when the mother of one of these boys, Sadao Munemori, who won the Congressional Medal of Honor, but who didn't come back, wanted to become an American citizen, the answer had to be under existing law, 'No—you and all persons of your race are ineligible for citizenship no matter what your personal attainments or your demonstrated loyalty to the United States and its ideals.'

"What then is the measure of citizenship," he asked. "What further price must Mrs. Munemori pay to prove her worth?" "This bill will grant the privilege of citizenship to this humble woman, and to others like her who have lived in our country for 20, 30 and 40 years, and who can meet all the proper qualifications for citizenship."

According to the Committee for Equality in Naturalization, some 87,000 Japanese aliens could benefit from the provisions of the Judd bill, as well as some 3,500 Koreans and 1,000 other residents of Oriental origin such as Malaysians, Siamese, Javanese, Sumatrans, Guamanians and Afghans.

Under the quota provisions of the bill, 185 Japanese would be allowed admission into this country every year, and in the case of Koreans, 100. The annual quotas that would be fixed, as would be provided under the system in the Immigration Act of 1924 that applies to all countries, would be very small.

Dr. Judd, who spent years in the Orient as a missionary and a hospital director, emphasized

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## CBS Will Dramatize Story Of Nisei Veteran in Texas

### Broadcast Will Tell How Sgt. Otsuka Overcame Prejudice

NEW YORK — The story of a Nisei veteran of the famous 442nd Combat Team who overcame race prejudice in a Texas town will be among the four stories dramatized in a special nationwide broadcast by the Columbia Broadcasting System on Dec. 30 from 10:30 to 11 p.m., EST.

(The broadcast will be heard in Utah over KSL from 8:30 to 9 p.m., MST.)

The true story of Sgt. George Otsuka will be produced by the CBS Documentary Unit in a special broadcast titled, "Among Ourselves."

The broadcast will follow the experiences of Sgt. Otsuka following his return to his Texas home after fighting with the 442nd Combat Team in Texas, including a part in the rescue of the "lost battalion" of the 36th (Texas) division. The broadcast will tell of how Sgt. Otsuka became the victim of race

hatred and received poison-pen letters designed to drive him off his Texas farm and will tell how he wrote to his local newspaper, telling of his war record and asking if race prejudice was a Texan's idea of democracy. The dramatization by Sol Panitz will tell how the letter aroused a storm of indignation against the bigots and how the Nisei ex-sergeant was given a farm by Texas neighbors. The other three dramatizations will be based on recent incidents involving a Negro, a Jew and a Mexican American.

The Washington and New York offices of JACL ADC assisted in research for the dramatization.

According to Sam Ishikawa, Eastern regional director of the ADC, the four incidents, selected after intensive research in the field of race and minority relations by the CBS staff, will point to a "growing reservoir of goodwill and decency among Americans which has advanced the cause of inter-group understanding during the past year."



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LARRY TAJIRI EDITOR

## EDITORIALS:

### Restricted Education

Following in the wake of the courageous recommendations set forth by President Truman's Committee on Civil Rights on behalf of the rights of minority group Americans, the President's Commission on Higher Education last week denounced minority "quota systems" and racial segregation in schooling.

The report of the group criticized sharply the "quota system" for admission by which it said many universities deny learning to "certain minorities, particularly to Negroes and Jews."

"This practice is a violation of a major American principle and is contributing to the growing tension in one of the most crucial areas of our democracy," the commission declared.

The recommendations of the commission called for the removal of all religious and racial barriers to learning, together with "greatly" expanded Federal aid for education.

The report, commenting on the segregation of Negroes in education, particularly in the South, commented that such practices not only bring inferior schooling to Negroes but "lessens the quality of education for the whites as well."

Quota systems and the practices of segregation have been used mainly to restrict the educational opportunities of the numerically larger minority groups, the Negroes on racial grounds and Jews on a religious basis. The quota also has been extended, on occasion, to members of smaller groups such as the Japanese Americans, particularly in the professional schools, and thus have served to limit the area of educational opportunity for these minority group Americans. In addition, the by-products of Southern segregation of Negroes have been the cases of segregation of Mexican Americans in certain California school districts and of efforts, finally abandoned in 1940, to segregate Japanese American children in Sacramento valley areas. The California law which permitted these practices was repealed during the 1947 session of the legislature.

The fight against limited educational opportunity for many Americans is part of a general campaign against restricted opportunity on arbitrary conditions of race, color or creed which has been mapped in the recommendations of the President's Committee on Civil Rights.

### Home from Italy

There have been only a few Nisei GIs in Italy since the 442nd Combat Team came home in July of 1946. These few were the remnants of the 1300 who were transferred to other units from the 442nd when the colors of that famous organization were brought home by 500 men aboard the Wilson Victory, the ship which later was to be renamed for one of the 442nd's many heroes, Pfc. Sadao Munemori, the only Nisei to be awarded the Congressional Medal of Honor.

The war in Italy, an integral part of the war in Europe against Nazi Germany, cost tens of thousands of American and Allied lives. Among the dead are approximately 500 Japanese Americans of the 100th Infantry Battalion and the 442nd Combat Team. Men of the 100th suffered heavy casualties in the crossings of the Volturno, the Rapido, in the stand before Cassino and in the defense of

the Anzio beachhead. The 442nd left its dead in the tidy U. S. military cemeteries which mark the line of the American advance north of Rome to the Po Valley and beyond.

Probably few of the veterans of the 442nd and the 100th battalion gave more than passing notice to an item in the newspapers a few days ago. But that story marked the day for which these men and their fellow soldiers had fought. The story from Leghorn reported that the American flag had come down and the Italian flag had been raised as the last detachment of American military forces sailed for home.

The war and the occupation of Italy was over.

### Bruyeres Remembered

The response of individual chapters to the recommendation of the national board of the JACL that the organization "adopt" the French town of Bruyeres appears to have insured the success of the project to send CARE food and clothing packages to its people.

Like other European towns devastated by war, the Vosges foothills community of Bruyeres is struggling back, as Larry and Ruth Hall noted in their story in last week's *Pacific Citizen*, "slowly and against the terrific odds of near economic collapse in the country." The job is difficult and will take long. Meanwhile, as in other European communities, the winter has brought hunger, cold and the threat of pestilence.

Americans of Japanese ancestry today have more than an ordinary interest in this little French community of 2,000. The center of the bitterly-fought Battle of Bruyeres in which the 442nd Combat Team played a major role and during which elements of the Nisei combat unit rescued the "lost battalion" of the Texas division, Bruyeres is the site of a little memorial to these Nisei GIs who fought two wars at one time—against the enemy in the field and against race prejudice at home.

The Nisei memorial was dedicated on Oct. 30 on the third anniversary of the rescue of the "lost battalion" and bands played, school children marched and all the townspeople closed their shops and dropped their tools to come out to see white-haired, 80-year old Mayor Louis Gillon unveil the plaque honoring the Nisei. The ceremony is over but the people of Bruyeres will not forget the spot in the forest where the memorial is located.

The bombed-out city of Bruyeres, gutted with 15,000 artillery shells which were poured into the town while it was occupied by the Germans, are busy rebuilding their homes, shops and factories. But Mayor Gillon, who expressed the hope that Nisei veterans and their friends would make pilgrimages to the memorial, has announced that the city plans to outline the square plot of ground which is the site of the memorial with evergreen shrubs and to preserve the monument indefinitely. Schoolgirls will place more flowers at the base of the memorial in autumns to come.

The people of Bruyeres have not forgotten the Nisei who helped liberate the community and who fought and died in the nearby Vosges forests. The response of the JACL chapters to the national board's proposal assures a gesture of friendship to the citizens of a brave French community.

### Our Civil Rights Now

The international reason for acting to secure our civil rights now is not to win the approval of our totalitarian critics. We would not expect it if our record were spotless; to them our civil rights record is only a convenient weapon with which to attack us. Certainly we would like to deprive them of that weapon. But we are more concerned with the good opinion of the peoples of the world. Our achievements in building and maintaining a state dedicated to the fundamentals of freedom have already served as a guide for those seeking the best road from chaos to liberty and prosperity. But it is not indelibly written that democracy will encompass the world. We are convinced that our way of life—the free way of life—holds promise of hope for all people. We have what is perhaps the greatest responsibility ever placed upon a people to keep this promise alive. Only still greater achievements will do it.

The United States is not so strong, the final triumph of the democratic ideal is not so inevitable that we can ignore what the world thinks of us or our record.—From the report of the President's Committee on Civil Rights.

# Nisei USA

## The Coming Year of Decision

The coming year may well be one of decision for persons of Japanese ancestry in these United States. Legislation now in Congress and test cases in the courts present an opportunity for the wholesale repudiation of discriminatory practices now being condoned by law against Americans and their resident alien parents of Japanese descent.

The Supreme Court, for the first time in a generation, is set to review major questions involving the status and treatment of minority group Americans. The court already has accepted the Oyama case, testing the legality of discrimination based on ineligibility to citizenship, and four restrictive covenant suits, testing the validity of private agreements to bar persons from specific housing areas on the basis of race, religion, color or national origin. A petition asking review of the California Supreme Court's split 4 to 3 decision in the Takahashi case, involving the constitutionality of the wartime fishing control law barring Japanese and other "ineligible aliens" from commercial fishing in California, has been filed with the high court. It is quite possible that these and other issues involving America's minorities may be grouped together by the Supreme Court and may result in a redetermination of national policies toward minority race and religious groups.

The government already has taken an unprecedented step in the brief filed by Attorney General Tom Clark in the restrictive covenants cases in which Mr. Clark argues that such discriminatory housing practices are contrary to public policy. There are many who see in Mr. Clark's action an augury of a Supreme Court decision which will hold that these practices are illegal. Whatever the reasons prompting Mr. Clark's action, his expression of opposition to the widespread practice of excluding Americans from residential districts on arbitrary grounds has had the effect of placing the hallmark of bigotry upon those participating in such restrictive agreements.

The "friend of court" brief of the Japanese American Citizens League in the restrictive covenants cases stresses the effects of such discriminatory agreements upon persons of Japanese ancestry, noting that such practices lead to the creation of racial ghettos and to the perpetuation of a pattern of segregated living.

The spread of restrictive covenants has accentuated the problems of racial slums. Such housing practices have tended to force minorities into the diminishing unrestricted areas which generally are districts, like San Francisco's Western Addition, which are affected by the unwholesome conditions of blight. Restrictive covenants have forced non-Caucasian residents in San Francisco to congregate in areas like the Western Addition although many of these persons are economically able to buy and maintain homes elsewhere.

The city of San Francisco has proposed a gigantic slum clearance project for the Western Addition area. One question which has not been resolved involves the problem of what to do with the large percentage of minority group Americans in the Western Addition who will be homeless while their present housing units are razed and new homes are constructed. As long as restrictive covenants are enforced, few of these people will be able to be absorbed in existing residential areas.

The Supreme Court's decision on restrictive covenants will set a pattern for American racial relationships in the future. The court previously has held that municipal ordinances excluding members of racial groups from specific areas are illegal. The present cases seek a determination by the Supreme Court on the legality of private agreements among property owners to bar minority race and religious groups. The widespread use of these agreements by real estate firms and other private agencies has succeeded in attaining the objective of illegal municipal laws to limit the occupancy of homes in specific areas to persons of majority racial and religious groups. The dogma of race superiority which is inherent in

these agreements is borne out by the provisions that non-Caucasian may occupy homes in restricted areas in the capacity of servants or caretakers.

Two major items of proposed legislation affecting persons of Japanese ancestry will be on the agenda of the 80th Congress when it reconvenes in January. One is the bill, already passed by the House, which will set up an evacuation claims commission which will be authorized to repay evacuees for accountable business and property losses. The second is a bill to remove race restrictions from the naturalization law, thus permitting 100,000 "ineligible aliens" mainly longtime residents of Japanese ancestry, to take out citizenship. An immediate effect of this legislation, if passed, would be to outlaw the anti-alien laws, ownership and fishing laws, as well as other laws which restrict on the basis of ineligibility to citizenship.

Another bill, largely affecting the Issei Japanese, which has been passed by the House will confer naturalization privileges on the alien parents of Purple Heart soldiers.

Legislative issues affecting Japanese and Japanese Americans still are favorably influenced by the splendid wartime record of Nisei GIs. The country has not yet forgotten the Nisei war story which has been told in the press and in magazine articles, on the radio, in the movies and through other media of public information.

According to the present timetable, most of these issues affecting the Nisei and Issei will come up for decision in the first six months of the year. It must be remembered that 1948 is an election year and once the campaign is in full swing it is doubtful whether any major action will be taken, particularly of a legislative nature, on the question of racial relationships.

There is every reason to believe that the presidential campaign of 1944 delayed the decision to permit Japanese Americans to return to the evacuated West Coast area. According to the final report of Dillon S. Myer as director of the War Relocation Authority, Secretary of War Stimson, Interior Secretary Ickes and Attorney General Biddle had joined, "by the spring of 1944, with segregation finally accomplished and the Japanese attack on the West Coast no longer a substantial possibility, in urging the revocation of the mass exclusion orders. Mr. Myer notes that the proposal was postponed by President Roosevelt with the promise that it would have his further consideration and probable approval at a later date.

California was a key state in the 1944 election and many members of the GOP opposition to FDR were ready to make a major campaign issue of the return of Japanese Americans to California. President Roosevelt's action in delaying a decision on the return of the evacuees had the effect of removing the issue from the arena of politics, although Frederick Houser, then lieutenant governor, campaigned for the office of United States senator on the basis of his opposition to the return of the evacuees and on the prediction that the reelection of FDR would mean the return of Japanese Americans to the state. Judge Goodwin Knight, the present lieutenant governor of California, also made speeches in opposition to the return of the evacuated group. Thus both the administration, in delaying the return of evacuees, and the GOP opposition in using the threat of return as an issue paid political tribute to the racists who were behind the vocal campaign against the evacuees.

Although 1948 is another election year, it is to be hoped that the issues now in the courts and in Congress will be resolved before a political expediency becomes a factor in legislative or judicial decisions.

### ADC Fund Drive

DENVER, Colo. — More than \$1,400 has been contributed for the work of the JACL Anti-Discrimination activity by persons in the Denver area, Michi Kawai, chairman of the local drive, reported last week.



# Toji Ariyoshi: My Mother's First Christmas

New York City.

ABOUT a quarter of a century ago my native district of Kona on the island of Hawaii was an isolated spot. On the north and south it was bounded by wide strips of volcanic lava deserts. Behind us the high summit of Maunaloa rose into the clouds. Surrounding our district was the Pacific. Once a week a steamer came by with mail and cargo.

Our district was settled by Japanese immigrants who had entered Hawaii as laborers on sugar-cane plantations. When their three-year labor contracts had expired, they had become free. They had leased land in Kona, cleared jungle foliage, planted coffee and settled down.

Our parents preserved the customs and mores of the old country since Kona was a "Little Japan." But as we children grew up we brought into our homes new customs and ideas we picked up at the public school or through contact with people of other nationalities. And this was how we began to celebrate Christmas.

When I was about four years old my elder sister began working as a maid for a Caucasian family that owned a large ranch. There she saw how Christmas was observed by Caucasians. The following year mother and sister filled stockings for us with boys with red apples, oranges and candies. They hung these in the kitchen stove on Christmas eve.

In the morning sister told us that Santa Claus had come during the night. She led us to the place where the stockings were hanging and said, "There!"

The red apples, oranges and candies from the United States were wonderful presents. On the farm we seldom had things like these and so we began looking forward to Christmas every year.

Then when I was in the second grade in public school, our class put on a Christmas play. A Hawaiian girl and I took leading roles. We were supposed to be brother and sister.

In the play I had to kiss my classmate before we went to bed on Christmas eve. I objected to kissing, which upset my teacher a great deal. She encouraged and coaxed me, but still I refused. Then she told me to put my arms around my "sister" and, with my back to the audience, pretend that I was kissing her.

My teacher could not understand why I was so stubborn. So she told her my mother did not approve of kissing. Whenever we went to see American movies, the hero invariably kissed the heroine. And mother always said, "How unhealthy it is to lick another like that. I would never allow my children to do such things!"

Christmas eve came. After much persuasion mother went with us to the public school to watch the Christmas program. There was a tall tree beautifully decorated, with tinsel, puffs of cotton and lighted candles.

The time came for us to go on the stage. When the play was over I knew mother was watching me. My teacher was also watching me. Then when we came to the place where I was supposed to kiss my classmate, I boldly did so.

As we walked home up the slope of Maunaloa that night, mother said she really enjoyed the Christmas program. She said the truant officer in Santa Claus outfit was simply marvelous. The children even loved him. But she never said a word to me about the kissing scene.

After the Christmas vacation was over, my teacher asked me, "Did your mother scold you?"

I told her mother did not say a word. My teacher wondered, "What as I did, what mother actually thought."

# Open National Campaign for Equality in Naturalization

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Disadvantages caused their alien parents, they declare that denial of citizenship to alien Japanese lies at the heart of nearly all overt discrimination against persons of Japanese ancestry in American life today.

The status of "ineligibility to citizenship" has ramifications which reach to vast numbers of people whose status remains unknown. "Persons ineligible to citizenship" may not own land in many western states and they are permanently barred from scores of professions and occupations limited to citizens.

Members of the CEN feel strongly that in view of the unchallenged record of the wartime service of Japanese Americans and their parents, now is time to ask Congress for some just dispensation. Action must be sought this year before time erases the memory of the outstanding performance of Nisei soldiers in World War II. The committee asserts that the noble record of the Japanese minority qualifies them for recognition fully on a par with other Oriental peoples.

Then what are the chances for the committee realizing its program. Mr. Cullum admits there are obstacles to hurdle, but he believes that there are no signs of serious opposition to equality in naturalization.

He is encouraged by two affirmative factors in our history which may be of great aid in passage of the legislation. First, it is an undeniable fact that there is within the American tradition the strong

belief that immigrants should be encouraged to become citizens.

Before the war the Japanese were not well known outside of California. The general public attitude toward them was negative. But the outstanding behavior of the Nisei and Issei during the war dispelled public ignorance of this minority and gave their American friends the confidence to set up a new type of opinion which makes it possible to seek this kind of legislation.

Second, there is the United States' position in world affairs. In the world-wide conflict between democracy and totalitarianism, good standing in world opinion is essential. Members of the CEN maintain it would be difficult to justify our position in the Orient if we profess on the one hand our desire for millions of Orientals to accept our philosophies of government and free enterprise, and then on the other hand, denounce them as being unfit for acceptance by the United States.

As pointed out earlier in this article, one of the factors which makes success possible is the personnel and sponsors of this Committee. The committee is composed of people who have more than a passing interest in the problem. And while this group, as it goes to Congress to seek remedial legislation, will meet terrific competition with national and world issues which will crowd the Congressional calendar this spring, sufficient staff work has been done to justify the Committee's hopes for victory this year.

# Bill Hosokawa: FROM THE FRYING PAN

## A Time for Mellowness

Denver, Colo.  
Christmas is big business. How big? Look at the advertisements in your newspapers and magazines, buck the shopping crowds, queue up at the end of the postoffice parcels lineup.

Christmas also is wasteful. How many tons of wrapping paper and how many million young trees will go up in smoke?

But the gaudy, commercialized, wasteful, gay, merry Christmas is a time for mellowness and sentiment, a welcome annual respite from the hurly-burly of recurrent personal and international crises, ultimatums and deadlines.

The crisp winter air in downtown Denver is filled these days with notes of the grand old carols and the ringing of carillon. We hear them when we go out for lunch, and again at nightfall as we start for home. Perhaps in the days until Christmas we shall hear the same tunes blaring from loudspeaker and radio until we are satiated. But now the holy and sentimental yule season songs are still fresh, and we recall their tunes and verses with warmth.

Peace on earth, good will to men. Those are wonderful words that grow more wonderful in the repeating. Hate, prejudice, discrimination, bigotry, demagoguery and all the petty cruelties we practice unintentionally melt away before the Christmas ideal.

The traditions of gift-giving and of Santa Claus to gladden the hearts of children are a folkway that need not know racial, religious or national barriers. They are a part of gracious and kindly living that we have come to enjoy too seldom.

## Susan Wants a Doll

Our Susan, who is a few months short of four years, has her heart set on a doll for Christmas. With a small child's implicit faith she is certain that Santa Claus will bring it for her. She would be heartbroken if he did not.

This is the first Christmas that she has shown any deep interest in dolls. Heretofore her choice ran to such unfeminine items as toy pistols and cowboy hats. Perhaps she is growing up.

Her impatience over Christmas is an intense and amazing thing. Her concern of time is extremely foggy, yet she was asking about Christmas weeks before Thanksgiving. Now, almost nightly, she asks

how many more times she must sleep until Santa arrives.

She is building up an anticipation which will dissipate itself in a great, grand climax early Christmas morning. It will be the finest day of her young life, and she will remember it a long time.

Perhaps because we are not in position to satisfy her every whim (as we sometimes would like to do), Susan is experiencing the emotion of yearning. And because she wants a doll so badly, because she talks about it almost daily and thinks about it in her quiet moments, she will appreciate it when she gets it.

We have asked Santa to bring Susan the finest little doll he can find. For we feel Susan deserves it.

## Mike Writes a Letter

Mike is a few months past seven years and has begun to master the rudiments of reading and writing. A few days ago he wrote a letter to Santa Claus of his own accord and left it lying on the floor, just as he does with his clothes, toys, pencils and virtually everything else he owns.

Mike is sophisticated. Last summer he joined a neighborhood club in which each boy had to smoke a cigarette (or give a reasonably realistic imitation) before becoming a member. He told that one with just a touch of pride. The other day someone slipped him the word that Santa Claus was a fake, that he was just your old man. But he is not quite ready to have his faith shaken. He wrote to Mr. Claus:

"Dear Santa. How are you? I would like a bike, a phonegraph and a farm set. Mike."

He was careful to add his address and his telephone number.

Mike doesn't talk too much about Santa because that's so far in the future. There are too many pressing matters to be taken care of this minute, today, right now. He lives with gusto in the present and the future is less enticing to him than to his sister. He won't get all that he asked for, nor does he really expect to. The bike is, perhaps, a subconscious yearning to grow up like the big kids in the neighborhood so he can do the things they do. But he will be very happy Christmas morning when he gets his "phonegraph" (Montgomery Ward) and a farm set. He'll play with them a while, and if the day is nice he'll borrow his sister's battered coaster wagon and go chasing down the street.

We hope you'll enjoy your Christmas as much as we know we'll enjoy ours.

# Nisei Enterprise: 442nd Veteran Starts New Furniture Finishing Shop

By ALICE SUMIDA

Freddie Martin and Consolidated Aircraft, to take two apparently unlike examples, have something in common in that both of them can be grateful for the imagination, courage, and ability of Thomas Kurokawa who, though not knowing at first the basic facts concerning paints and color combinations, has turned the California Spray and Flocking Co., Inc., from a venture whose outcome was unpredictable to a solid business reputed to be worth \$25,000 and about the future of which no one now need guess.

"Cal Spray," headed by Mr. Kurokawa, handles all kinds of wooden furniture needing experienced finishing work. They can turn out a modernistic wooden bed in a dashing red tone; take on jobs for concerns like Freddie Martin's Music Shop, which sell radio-phonographs for a thousand and two thousand dollars, by doing finishing work on these custom pieces in black, red, and gold with as an intriguing decoration, a huge, gold Japanese character meaning "house beautiful" set towards the center of the cabinet; and assemble and finish lamps of all styles. Customers for "Cal Spray" are many and varied, including fifteen lamp companies, Sears Roebuck, Barker Bros., House of Fantasy, Douglas Aircraft Corp., and individuals in exclusive Brentwood and Beverly Hills who, upon seeing "Cal Spray" finished furniture in different shops around town, inquire as to the place where the finishing work was done and thereafter call upon Mr. Kurokawa to see to it that the pieces of furniture in their homes are refinished to make them look modern or made to complement the other colors in the house.

Tom Kurokawa, who was born in Seattle, Washington, but was graduated from Hollywood High School in California, decided, after serving in the army with the famous 442nd Infantry Battalion in Italy and France, to do something in civilian life that no other Japanese or American of Japanese ancestry in America had done before. And that is how, despite the fact he knew nothing about ways of using spray guns or methods

of combining colors to get desired results, he set about to do business. It was difficult getting started because the only way of learning how to do things in the finishing business is to read up on articles in magazines, read books in the library, or, more than these, to learn from just everyday experience, because it is neither possible to learn from anyone else nor to go through any finishing plant as an observer.

It took six to eight months to get things going smoothly but Mr. Kurokawa learned how to turn out finishing work that succeeded in pleasing even the most discriminating customer.

He now employs about thirty people, each of whom does work that is specialized, as a production line. Five of them are girls. The business has grown a great deal since that winter in 1945 when it was started, but Mr. Kurokawa hopes to enlarge it even more. It all started in a twenty by twenty room but, if things go as planned, will end up in a building of its own. Looking toward this end and to hasten its realization, Mr. Kurokawa has taken in four shareholders, all former employees, and developed a corporation.

He has discovered that the fact that he is a Nisei has worked advantageously for him, for people come to think of it as a good thing that someone of Japanese ancestry has gained such a firm foothold in the finishing business. If at first some of his customers referred to him as a "Jap," Mr. Kurokawa said nothing, not caring. In time, these individuals learned illuminating bits of information about Mr. Kurokawa—such as that he had been in the army for four years, and that he had served as a sergeant in the "Go for Broke" boys in Europe—and would change their attitude soon enough.

"Cal Spray" is the only Nisei custom furniture finishing corporation on the West Coast, and Mr. Kurokawa considers it a fine field in which to be. Yearly, and, occasionally, in six months time, furniture colors and designs change, changes which call for much re-finishing to be done. He explains that this year, for instance, Chinese Modern has been the vogue, whereas next year, it may be Swedish Modern, in which case,

# "Daisy Kenyon" Comments on Escheat Cases

By IWAO KAWAKAMI  
(From the Nichi-Bei Times)

San Francisco  
What is regarded as a unique consideration of the Japanese American escheat cases in California in a public medium takes place in the motion picture, "Daisy Kenyon," which stars Joan Crawford, Dana Andrews and Henry Fonda.

Andrews, enacting the role of a New York attorney, Dan O'Mara, is asked in Washington by a representative of a "Civil Rights Association" to help with the case of "a Nisei named Sone Noguchi."

On learning that Noguchi is a Nisei GI who received a Purple Heart after being wounded in Italy and then returned to California to find his farm escheated ("stolen by a bunch of slick operators in California") is the dialogue used in the film, O'Mara becomes vitally interested in the Noguchi case and decides to participate in the court action in California even at the cost of dropping other more lucrative cases in his practice.

O'Mara loses the case (the reference here obviously is to the unfavorable decision rendered by the California Supreme Court against Fred Oyama in the Alien Land law test case) and when he returns to New York, he is upbraided by his partner, Coverly, for "wasting so much time in California."

In a strong, striking sequence, O'Mara faces the camera and says: "A fight against race prejudice is never a waste of time."

instead of black, red and gold colors, other colors will be favored for finishes on furniture.

Mr. Kurokawa is married to the former Margaret "Massie" Kawahara, whom he married while he was in Japan in 1937. His wife was then, making motion pictures and singing for Polydor records in Tokyo under her professional name of Fumiye Kawahara. They have two children, one of whom is nine and the other, five years old.

Mr. Kurokawa's main hobby is flying airplanes. His ambition, at one time, was to be an aviator. Although he had a license and knew what to do at the controls of an airplane at the time the last war broke out, he was unacceptable to the air force section of the army because he was of Japanese ancestry.



# NISEI UNION LEADER

## CIO's Jack Kawano Heads Hawaii's Longshore Workers

By LAWRENCE NAKATSUKA

LAST OCTOBER Jack Kawano sat among the delegates to the national CIO convention in Boston. That fact alone is noteworthy because the Hawaii-born Nisei is the first and only CIO official from Hawaii ever to have won the right to attend a national CIO convention. But more significant, to the Japanese Americans, is the additional fact that he is of Japanese ancestry, probably the only one of his race at that convention. Nowhere else in the American labor movement has a Nisei risen to the high rank he has.

His career in trade unionism is a decade old and all uphill. He is best known as the union boss of the Hawaiian longshoremen. His official title is president of Local 136 of Harry Bridges' militant International Longshoremen's & Warehousemen's Union.

Until recently Kawano was president of the Honolulu longshore local, with about 2,000 members. A few weeks ago all the longshoremen were consolidated into one local and Kawano was elected chief of not only the dock workers in Honolulu but also in every other port in the islands.

Like many another labor leader, Jack H. Kawano started life humbly. He was born on a sugar plantation where he lived and worked during his life. His birthplace is the remote Puna district on the island of Hawaii; the date February 27, 1911. His parents, Japan-born immigrants, labored in the cane fields. Young Kawano's formal schooling ended at the seventh grade at the age of 13, when his mother died.

As the only son, second of five children, he had to drop out of school to help the family along. He drove mules, "hapai-ko" (loading cane), cut cane, worked as a mill hand and did any number of odd jobs on the plantation.

At 16 he moved to the tiny island of Lanai, there to drive trucks for nearly five years on a pineapple plantation. At 22 he shifted to Honolulu because he had heard there were better jobs. He was wrong. He drove more trucks and did "pick and shovel" jobs for contractors. Each time a construction job was finished (usually from four to six months) he had to look for a new employer. He was disgusted with the irregularity of employment and moved to the waterfront in early 1934.

He worked as a stevedore until mid-1936 when he was fired allegedly for union activity. Kawano asserts that the employer let him out because he was organizing the stevedores into a union.

Kawano managed to get his job back and continued on the docks until May, 1937. But he couldn't get along with the foreman of the longshore gang so he asked for a transfer to another gang. After he got nowhere, Kawano told the company representative that he was going to lay off from work to organize the longshoremen until the firm placed him with a new gang.

"Nothing developed and that was the last stevedoring job I had," recalled Kawano.

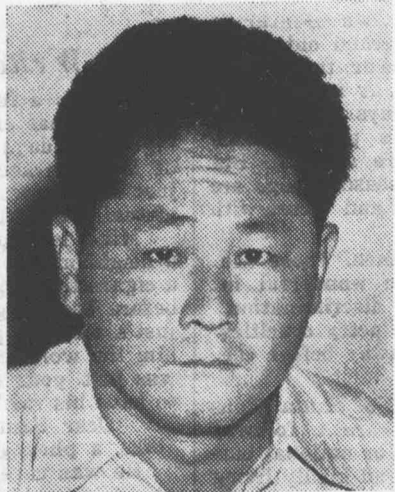
Kawano's union, known then as the Honolulu Longshoremen's Association, tried to affiliate with various mainland unions but without result, until Harry Bridges took the Hawaiian longshoremen into the ILWU. The west coast maritime struggle at this time spurred the unionization drive in Hawaii but the membership was small. Kawano marched in a picketline during the 1936-37 strike on the Pacific coast.

Kawano held no office in the union and was an unpaid organizer. "Because I had no income, I had to live on my small savings to support my family (his wife and the first child; he has five children now). The employers blacklisted me so I kept on organizing until I was flat broke.

"I caught a ship as an ordinary seaman and worked for two or three months between here and the west coast. Then I returned to continue organizing on the Honolulu waterfront for four or five months. Again I shipped out to the west coast to work as a stevedore in San Francisco for several months.

"On my next return home, I started organizing once more in Honolulu and became president of the longshore union with a small membership."

This was in January, 1939, and Kawano has been president ever since. After more persistent organizing, the union ultimately ob-



The CIO's Jack Kawano is typical of a new generation of labor leaders in Hawaii. Kawano is the first Nisei to be a delegate to a national convention of the CIO.

tained recognition from three employers in 1941. Contracts were signed soon after. Kawano said the wage rate in the first contract was 60 cents an hour; to-day it is \$1.30.

In January, 1944, the longshore organizers spread out to the sugar plantations. They had to contend with martial law, which had its advantages as well as disadvantages to the union men who, according to Kawano, were frozen to their jobs by the army's military governor. Chafing under this restriction and dissatisfied with their jobs, the field hands and mill workers signed up en masse with the ILWU. It was the most rapid and widespread unionization seen in Hawaii's history.

Thereafter the ILWU moved into the pineapple industry and miscellaneous businesses. Although comparatively small in number (3,500 members compared to 20,000 in sugar), the longshoremen's strength lay in the dependence of the entire territory upon imports from the mainland. Almost everything Hawaii needs—food, shelter and clothing—must be shipped in. The longshoremen thus control the lifeline to Hawaii. And behind them is the strong arm of Kawano.

Kawano's admiration for Harry Bridges, his superior in San Francisco, amounts to hero worship. "We all think he is our Abraham Lincoln," he says. "And love for him grows with every attack upon him on the radio and in the newspapers."

Like his chief, Kawano also has been accused of being a communist. He does not confirm or deny this accusation. "That's nothing new," he remarks. "The red-baiters and reactionaries have been calling us that for years . . . I don't have time to bother with people like that."

Kawano's enemies call him "Silent Jack" because of his tight-mouthed reputation. Kawano talks little, is almost brusque with strangers. But the longshoremen love their straightforward, hard-boiled leader, who dresses like them and talks their language.

Kawano's dream is to bring Hawaiian longshore wages on a parity with west coast rates. There is now a 27 cent an hour differential.

"We've come a long way in the past 10 years but we have a long way to go yet," he sums up his story.

# LOBBY FOR DEMOCRACY

## The ADC Audits Its Books And Finds the Record Good

In his article in the Holiday issue of the Pacific Citizen last week Tosuke Yamasaki, Washington press representative of the ADC, described the major legislative accomplishments and objectives of the JACL Anti-Discrimination Committee. In the following article he tells of other functions of the ADC as well as personal services offered.

The JACL-ADC has also been strengthening the drive to rally public support of the naturalization program through the Committee for Equality in Naturalization, which was formed last year. The committee's task is to obtain aid from civic and religious organizations outside of the Japanese community.

Every day that passes pushes further into the background the heroic War record of the Nisei troops in World War II and the tragedy of evacuation. And every day brings more problems that must be faced by the Congress. The JACL ADC realizes the magnitude of the struggle ahead but pushes forward on experience gained in the difficult months following its organization. During the past year, the committee was handicapped both by the lack of funds and support. It is hoped that sufficient funds will be available to take advantage of the experience and "know how" gained during the past year.

### THE COURTS

Aside from taking active steps to secure remedial legislation, the JACL ADC has gone to the courts to remove obstacles which are not possible by legislative action. The committee together with its parent JACL has participated in a number of cases on behalf of individuals and groups who have sought justice and redress through legal means.

The most notable of these cases was a review by the U.S. Supreme Court of the Oyama alien land law case. The work of bringing the case to the attention of the nation's highest tribunal was done by the National JACL, the JACL Legal Defense Fund of Southern California, and the Civil Rights Defense Union of Northern California. The ADC was active in the final stages by serving as liaison between the west and east coast attorneys in the preparation of the brief for a writ of certiorari in the Oyama case. The appeal made by Dean Acheson, former undersecretary of state, in behalf of the Oyamas during the Supreme Court hearing represented a happy climax to the long fight by the Japanese to obtain a clear-cut ruling on the alien land law issue.

The committee meanwhile has made representations to the Attorney General's office requesting that the Justice Department agree to file a brief amicus curiae in the Takahashi alien fishing case which is expected to be brought for a review by the U.S. Supreme Court. Both the Justice and State Departments are being asked to enter the case because the California court's interpretation of the alien fishing law denies to certain individuals because of their race the equal protection of the laws and deprives some aliens of the equal opportunity to earn a living.

A friend of the court brief was filed late in November in the restrictive covenants cases which were argued before the U.S. Supreme Court in December. The document, filed by the Washington office of the JACL ADC on behalf of the National JACL, pointed out that racially restrictive covenants had contributed toward the creation of racial ghettos on the Pacific Coast before the evacuation and that continued enforcement of such restrictions again is a factor in recreating segregated areas.

At this time of writing, there has been no decision on the Oyama case, but it may be the first of a number of rulings which will vitally affect the livelihood of the



MIKE MASAOKA

Japanese. For the Supreme Court in the not too distant future will decide on several major issues which deal with race legislation. Until these matters are settled, the Nisei and their parents will continue to find re-establishment of their livelihood and businesses a difficult problem.

### CIVIL RIGHTS

One of the most significant achievements of the JACL ADC in the broad and controversial field of civil rights was securing acknowledgment by the President's Committee on Civil Rights of the immediate program of the JACL. The President's committee adopted en toto the four-point recommendations designed to insure the future protection of the civil rights of the Japanese American and his alien parents, which were set forth by Mike Masaoka, when he appeared before the committee last spring.

The committee, consisting of 15 distinguished Americans headed by Charles E. Wilson, president of the General Electric Corporation, made four specific recommendations as they affect persons of Japanese ancestry. They are: (1) a proposal that the wartime evacuation, exclusion and detention of persons of Japanese ancestry be reviewed by a government civil rights commission and by Congress; (2) enactment of legislation by Congress establishing a procedure by which the claims of evacuees for specific property and business losses resulting from the evacuation can be promptly considered and settled; (3) modification of the Federal naturalization laws to permit the granting of citizenship without regard to race, color or national origin of the applicants; and, (4) the repeal by the states of laws discriminating against aliens who are ineligible to citizenship because of race, color or national origin. These laws include the alien land laws of California and seven other states and the anti-alien fishing law of California.

The civil rights report in calling the attention of the Nation to the need for correction of the injustices suffered by the 127,000 persons of Japanese ancestry in the United States lends great moral support to the JACL ADC program. For bills covering one half of the recommendations of the President's committee already are up for consideration in Congress.

The committee during the year made representations to the U.S. Civil Service Commission and secured assurances that Nisei employees of the federal government will be given the same treatment as employees of other racial backgrounds in the loyalty check ordered by President Truman. Mike, who made the protests, pointed out how vulnerable Japanese Americans are in such investigative procedures.

The JACL ADC also obtained from the commission the assurance that the word "Japanese" would not be used as a classifying term to describe certain persons discharged for "loyalty" reasons. This was given after the civil service authorities admitted that its use of the word "Japanese" was ill advised. The ADC protested further the commission's policy of releasing Japanese aliens from gov-

ernment service for no cause except that of race.

There is much to be done in the field of civil rights. What has been accomplished thus far has been the securing of recognition of problems and recommendations from influential organizations of the need of correcting injustices.

### PRIVATE AND PUBLIC SERVICE

One of the major functions of the organization is to render public and private service as might best serve the membership, contributors, and friends of the JACL. This one field covers a thousand activities extending all the way from trying to find hotel accommodations for Washington visitors to contacting the proper authorities on deportation matters. Although the primary objective of the JACL ADC is the legislative program, the time and money spent in rendering public service is enormous. It is no exaggeration that the JACL ADC, through Masaoka and his contacts, has done more for the alien Japanese residents of this country in the past five years than the Japanese Government was able to do in the past 80.

Of the more than 100 representations made to various government agencies for the elimination of practices and regulations aimed at persons of Japanese ancestry the committee has succeeded in at least three major cases in which Issei were especially benefited.

The first of these was the elimination of exit permits for Japanese residents desiring to travel to and from the Territory of Hawaii. The second was obtaining resumption of postal service to Okinawa. The third, which affected about 2,000 Issei, resulted in the stay of deportation for those who might benefit under provisions of H.R. 3566.

Nisei and Issei were greatly aided by the successful representations which the JACL ADC made to the State, War and Commerce Departments requesting that the highest possible priority be granted to qualified persons of Japanese ancestry for travel permits to do business in Japan. A surprising large number of Japanese have been able to make the trip to Japan since Aug. 15 when private trade with that country was reopened. It is safely estimated that 50 Nisei have been given the necessary permits.

The committee was responsible for the order of the Office of Alien Property extending indefinitely the deadline for filing claims against Japanese banks. As a result, the Nisei and Issei have had a fresh opportunity to file for recovery of cash deposits, savings and commercial accounts in Japanese banks in the U.S. which were seized by the government after Dec. 7.

Every month hundreds of problems are dumped into the lap of the JACL ADC, ranging from personal requests to information on latest government rulings. Only recently, it aided the National Academy of Sciences in locating qualified Nisei personnel for a research project which the latter is undertaking in Japan.

The JACL ADC has participated in discussions interested in improving the general welfare and in efforts leading to the elimination of racial and other forms of discrimination in every field of human endeavor. It has made representations to the Veterans Administration for equitable distribution of their benefits and services to Nisei veterans. It has released information to groups interested in the problems of the Japanese. It has done an educating job in pointing out to the people the job the Nisei have done in World War II.

The list of its activities and accomplishments are too numerous to mention, but the foregoing should give a general idea of what the JACL ADC is doing. For it has become the sole clearing house on matters affecting the general welfare of the Japanese in America.

### THE ORGANIZATION

The Anti-Discrimination Committee was set up by the National JACL on July 10, 1946 specifically to influence legislation. The body (Continued on page 5)

**"The NATIONAL JAPANESE CANADIAN CITIZENS ASSN. extends friendly Holiday Greetings to all Americans of Japanese ancestry on behalf of Canadians of Japanese ancestry."**

National Headquarters  
84 Berrahd St., E.  
Toronto 2, Ontario

National Executive Sec'y.  
George Tanaka





The Rev. Mr. Jitsuo Morikawa is shown greeting members of his congregation at Chicago's 114-year old First Baptist church.

## Portrait of a Young Minister: REV. MORIKAWA SERVES AS PASTOR OF FAMED CHURCH IN CHICAGO

By T. W. TANAKA

Chicago, Ill.

TO THE casual passerby Chicago's First Baptist church looks like a conventional middle class house of worship, U. S. Protestant, suburban style. It appears so comfortably respectable that to a Nisei visitor from Los Angeles, circa 1941, it probably would have been a bit forbidding.

To anyone accustomed to the physically modest missions that serve the people of Little Tokyo, Los Angeles, a pile of stone like the First Baptist of Chicago reminds you of something that was raised on the other side of the tracks. The more privileged side, that is.

Nearly every outward mark of this church, from its vine-covered stone walls and its familiar tower to its neat, trimmed lawns, would have symbolized on the west coast at least, an air of exclusiveness that said: "Only whites belong here."

But go inside the First Baptist Church of Chicago, and you are at once freed of the burdens of such delusions.

This is the church that unintentionally made headlines during 1947. It inadvertently got itself talked about, preached about, and printed about through a good part of Christendom and beyond.

Perhaps a little nonplussed by the fuss made over them, the 400 members of the church still seem to be of a mind that they did nothing so extraordinary as to bring so much unexpected attention. What happened was simply this. When their pastor, the Rev. Robert Steiger, was called to another church in the midwest, they turned to their associate pastor, the Rev. Jitsuo Morikawa, and said in unison, "Please be our pastor."

To the members of the 114-year-old First Baptist Church who were already acquainted with Rev. Morikawa's qualifications, that seemed the natural thing to do. But to outsiders, it was unique; to the newspapers, it was an unprecedented event to report.

The reason: Most of the 400 members belong to what sociologists sometimes describe as the "dominant" or "majority" group in the U. S.; that is, white, Protestant, and probably Anglo-Saxon. The Rev. Morikawa is an ex-farm boy of Japanese descent from the little town of Haney, British Columbia.

It may be some 2,200 miles as the crow flies from the Canadian Maple Ridge Baptist Church to the First Baptist Church in Chicago, but Jitsuo Morikawa would probably feel equally at home in either place. He was baptized at Maple Ridge when he was 16, and a year later made up his mind to answer the call of the ministry. Some 19 years later, with the same equanimity and aplomb, he responded to the call as minister to the second oldest church in America's second greatest city.

In the interim, his path led him through training and experience that seem to fit him well for the leadership he exerts. In 1930 he finished plowing that last row of corn on his father's farm, tucked away his diploma from MacLean high school, and with the blessings of his family, his friends, and the pastor of his church, he headed south to enroll at the Bible Institute in Los Angeles. From there he entered the University of California at Los Angeles.

A thoroughly likable, slightly reserved individual of becoming dig-

nity, he was distinguished on the Westwood campus by fellow students as "that Nisei with a British accent." They meant Canadian, of course, and more probably had reference to the clear diction, the precise construction, and the pleasant tone of his speech.

If there were discernible differences in his way of speaking in 1937 when he received his Bachelor's degree from UCLA, they apparently became lost in the following years when he went east and south of the Mason-Dixon line. He studied at Southern Baptist Theological Seminary, Louisville, Kentucky, where he received his Master of Theology degree in 1940.

He returned to Los Angeles, without any you-all accent, his friends observed, but with a zealous evangelism that carried him into Japanese mission work as young people's director for the Baptist churches in Boyle Heights, Gardena, and Terminal Island.

In the tension-laden atmosphere of Southern California, 1940-41, defensive Japanese Americans had few advocates as effective as the unobtrusive Baptist clergyman. In February, 1941, a character named Kilsoo Haan had inflamed residents of Gardena into hostile, brittle suspicion of their Issei and Nisei neighbors; he had spoken from the platform of the Gardena Evening high school public forum. In March the forum director Willard Harper invited Rev. Morikawa to the same lectern. Life became more reasonably tolerable for Japanese Americans in Gardena as a result—until Pearl Harbor.

When mass evacuation uprooted west coast Japanese communities, Rev. Morikawa went with as many of his flock as could go together to the Poston, Arizona, relocation center. He found added strength in the trials of the time with his bride of several months; in September of 1941 he had demonstrated his eloquence by persuading an inspiring young lady named Hazel Takii to become his wife.

In seventeen months at Poston, his sense of deep sympathy kept him in close contact with people of all religious affiliations as well as with the unchurched. When he and his wife left Poston for relocation, it was with the heartfelt hope of hundreds who depended upon the Morikawas to lead the way in getting them "back on our feet." The Morikawas kept faith in the months that followed their arrival in Chicago.

In the fall of 1943, Rev. Morikawa served in resettlement ministry with the American Friends Service Committee. Shortly afterwards, in the midst of war, he was accepted as associate pastor of the First Baptist Church of Chicago, birthplace of the University of Chicago, first headquarters of the YMCA in the windy city, and home

## Lobby for Democracy

(Continued from page 4)

incorporated under the laws of the State of Utah, was formed to actively "lobby" for the passage of Congressional measures in which the JACL was interested, but which the latter could not effectively undertake because of the limited fraternal and educational restrictions of the JACL proper.

Less than a year ago, on Jan. 27, 1947, the JACL ADC opened an office in Washington to carry on the work of both the ADC and the JACL. With Mike Masaoka, the national legislative director, making his headquarters in Washington, the local office began the legislative program on a full time basis. It took money and some time to recognize that Washington was where the job could be done most effectively.

On Aug. 30, 1947, the regional representatives of the JACL were transferred to the ADC to enable the parent organization to carry out its plans to emphasize the education work and service of the ADC in the coming year. This was done in view of the growing manifold responsibilities and duties outside of legislation which the ADC has undertaken during the past year. Regional representatives are now devoting a major portion of their time and effort to ADC work. Thus, while lobbying is a primary function of the ADC, expanding activity in the field of public and private service makes the educational phase of ADC work the secondary interest.

The JACL ADC now has offices in Washington, New York, Chicago, Denver, and San Francisco and Los Angeles, with the main headquarters in Salt Lake City. The Washington office, situated as it is, has become the fountainhead of all important ADC work. Problems, public and personal, big and small, somehow wind up in the Washington office.

In the short time that this writer has been associated with the Washington office, he is constantly impressed by the intense personal attention which Mr. Masaoka gives to every problem he has been asked to handle. This is a tribute to his acute awareness of the responsibility he holds. One also notes too that the regional directors of the JACL ADC are engaged in a serious and wholehearted attempt to make the JACL ADC program a success.

of the first temperance society in the midwest.

Since then he has traveled throughout the country; he has preached in virtually every state in the union. He is as well known outside his own denomination as he is within it. To people of many faiths troubled by the state of racial tensions in American life, he has come to be something of a symbol of hope.

While his own career (to use a layman's word), has focused increasing attention upon racial problems in the U. S., Rev. Morikawa himself appears to have outgrown his own once overwhelming concern for the "Nisei problem."

In his Thanksgiving Day sermon, which he preached before 1500 worshippers in cathedral-like Rockefeller Memorial Chapel on the University of Chicago campus, he held out a challenge to his listeners to help others discover what he termed a "purpose for living." People, even those apparently successful in a material sort of way, today seem to be afflicted by a "tremendous emptiness" in their lives for lack of such a purpose. Since they don't know where they're heading, in the crises of their lives, they find themselves in a vacuum.

If his definition of a situation has the ring of familiar generalities, his proposed solutions get down to specific cases. As a preacher, Rev. Morikawa is both eloquent and persuasive. An energetic evangelist, he unconsciously converts by example. Beneath his polished pulpit manners, he still retains something of the down-to-earth appeal of the farmer that he was and his father before him.

He pays equal deference to both the past and future. When he admonished the intellectually high-powered congregation in Rockefeller Chapel to shoulder the burdens of "A Dangerous Trust" in the days ahead, he told of his aged father in Canada and of his two young sons in Chicago. He was preaching from the same pulpit where world-renowned clergymen periodically visit to re-emphasize how urgent it is for mankind to lift itself into a different spiritual world by placing sound character and trained intelligence high on the list of our aims in life. The present ministry

## INCOME TAX SLEUTH

Robert Horiuchi Tracks Down Quarry With a Pencil



Robert Horiuchi tracks down chiselers for Colorado's State department of revenue.—Photo by Hikaru Iwasaki.

By Bill Hosokawa

ROBERT M. HORIUCHI is a detective who tracks down wrongdoers with a pencil instead of a microscope. He uses the same persistent research, the shrewd analysis, the careful noting of detail that a successful police officer employs in apprehending a criminal.

But Bob Horiuchi's quarry is the guy who chisels a bit too much on his income tax return and his beat is the Colorado state revenue bureau.

There is, of course, nothing spectacular in the way the analysis division of the state income tax bureau conducts its work. Mostly it is a matter of alert and dogged checking of the figures to sift out the taxpayers who are cheating the state. Many of the details of how the auditors work is confidential, but it goes roughly like this:

Horiuchi, as one of several senior auditors, shuffles through a stack of returns. Eventually he comes on one which, to his practiced eye, looks fishy.

Then begins a tedious process of checking with the variety of sources which are obvious to an auditor. To take a simple case, the gross sales of a suspected merchant can be checked with the sales tax division.

Or a trucking firm's income and expense claims may seem out of line with the volume of business it reportedly has been doing. Returns on file at the public utilities commission may indicate a large discrepancy between actual gross income and the figures on the tax return.

Once error—intentional or accidental—is established, the auditor is free to act as he deems best. He may summon the taxpayer for an interview to straighten the matter, write a letter or summarily bill him for the shortage.

Are there any raised eyebrows when a suspected tax-chiseler is called in by Horiuchi and sees a Nisei facing him as accuser?

"No," says Bob, "I think they usually are too scared to notice what I look like."

Horiuchi stepped into the Colorado state job six months ago after an uphill climb that reads like a chapter out of Horatio Alger. This is not to imply that he is at the top of the ladder—although there is only a relative handful with the rating of senior auditor—because Horiuchi has his eye on still higher goals.

The story starts back in Seattle where Bob played basketball with a fury that belied his soft and slow-spoken ways. Upon graduation from the University of Washington in the school of business administration he found the job outlook far from brilliant and went to work at the family grocery store.

The evacuation put him in the Minidoka WRA center, but only for two weeks. Determined to leave the camp, he wrote a friend in

Boulder, Colo., asking about prospects for a job which at that time was necessary for leave clearance.

"You and your wife can work as houseboy and maid temporarily," the friend wrote back. That was good enough for Bob and Chiyo. Bob stuck it out for six months, slinging hash on the side, then got a job as bookkeeper for a scrap dealer in Denver.

After that he worked as a body and fender mechanic (a trade about which he knew nothing), then went into the office of a firm manufacturing vitally needed precision instruments. Eventually he became bookkeeper of a produce firm.

This moving from job to job always was motivated by a desire to improve his economic status. To implement this desire, Horiuchi went to Denver university night classes to brush up on his accounting which up to then was mostly unapplied book knowledge.

Meanwhile, he was taking virtually every promising federal civil service exam on the list, and adding to his income by running a bookkeeping service and founding an insurance brokerage-agency.

Horiuchi's plugging and his unassuming ways were winning him friends. In one of his university classes he got a tip that changes were about to be made in the Colorado revenue division and that as a result pay scales would be made almost livable. He lost no time in taking a competitive examination and soon landed in the accounting bureau of the education division.

After that it was a matter of time until he took the senior auditors' exam, passed with top grades and was offered the revenue bureau job. As he grows more experienced Horiuchi will be supervising the work of other auditors, most of whom have been with the tax bureau many years.

"I was afraid at first," Horiuchi says, "that some of the oldtimers would resent having a young fellow, and especially a Nisei, come into the section with a higher rating than they. But I haven't had a bit of trouble."

Horiuchi is looking to the future now as a permanent Coloradan. In state civil service he has job security, especially since senior auditors don't come a dime a dozen.

Meanwhile, he is continuing with his insurance business and working toward his master's degree at the university. It involves a work schedule which leaves little time for his wife and their two youngsters.

"In a couple of years," Bob says, "I hope to be in a position to slow down, and then maybe I can get better acquainted with my family."

of the Chicago First Baptist Church pastor would seem to bear out not only the necessity but also the practicability of this view.



**Central Idaho Nisei Hold Skating Party**

JEROME, Idaho — The Jerome Nisei club sponsored a skating party at the Playmore ballroom in Burley on Dec. 12.

Crowds from Twin Falls, Rupert, Jerome, Burley and vicinity attended the affair. A dance is being planned soon.

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**Queen of Cleveland JACL**



Esther Sato, queen of the recent Cleveland JACL dance, poses with her attendants, Kiyo Sato (left) and Fumi Chida (right).

**Cincinnati JACL Installs Kanno as New President**

CINCINNATI, O.—One hundred persons attended the first orchestra dance given by Cincinnati Nisei when the JACL sponsored its pre-holiday dance and installation of new officers in the YMCA Lounge at the University of Cincinnati on Dec. 13.

Tom Kanno was installed by Ken Matsumoto, former national vice-president of the JACL, as the president of the chapter for the coming year. Mr. Kanno, a chemist at the Drakett company, also recently was selected as "mayor" of the Williams YMCA. Other new officers installed were: Kaye Watanabe, first vice-pres.; Florence Suzuki, second vice-pres.; Mary Kubota, rec. sec.; Frances Yoshikawa, corres. sec.; and Katsu Oikawa, treas. Frank Hashimoto was general chairman of the affair. Grace Ogata served as mistress of ceremonies.

**Takano Takes Post In Ohio Hospital**

CLEVELAND, O.—Frank I. Takano accepted a position as staff pharmacist at St. Luke's hospital in Cleveland. He has been employed in a drug store in Alliance for the past three years as pharmacist and manager.

**Dr. Torigoe Opens Office in San Jose**

SAN JOSE, Calif. — Dr. Ernest Setsuo Torigoe, formerly of Watsonville, opened an office for the practice of dentistry last week at 719 North Fourth Street in San Jose. Dr. Torigoe received his dental education at the University of California and received his D.D.S. at Washington University in St. Louis.

He was in practice in Fort Lupton, Colo., for two years prior to his return to California.

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**Chicago Chapter Reviews Activities During Past Year**

CHICAGO, Ill. — "By far our chapter's most active year" were the words used by Jack Nakagawa, retiring president of the Chicago JACL, this week, in reviewing the organization's activities during 1947.

Monthly membership meetings featured outstanding speakers such as: Willard S. Townsend, international president of UTSE-CIO; Willard Motley, author of the best-seller "Knock On Any Door"; Ken Pettus, former editor of the "Stars and Stripes" in Tokyo; Sidney Williams, director of the Chicago Urban League; "Father Joe" Kitagawa, popular Episcopalian minister; Rod Holmgren, liberal news commentator; and Togo Tanaka, well-known Nisei editor and author.

Regular meetings were supplemented by a program of informal discussion groups held at homes of chapter members, and which proved to be a popular focal point for exchanging views on race relations, juvenile delinquency, exposing the Ku Klux Klan and other subjects.

The social program began with the Spring dance in connection with the benefit "Drive on Wheels," and was followed by a summer outing to the Indiana sand dunes, two evening mixer-socials and the semi-formal Inaugural Ball. Chicago played host to the six other Midwest chapters in the organization of the Midwest District Council in April, and again at the MDC leadership training workshop held in October.

Chicago JACLers were prom-

inently active in the successful Chicago ADC fund drive which resulted in more than \$9,000 in contributions from the city-wide Japanese community. The chapter jointly sponsored with the Chicago Resettlers Committee the showings of the film "Shina No Yoru," proceeds from which were donated to the ADC drive.

Locally, the chapter participated in civic activities, particularly in connection with the Chicago Council Against Discrimination and the Mayor's Committee and other chapter members were instrumental in rallying timely support for the legislative program of the JACL-Anti-Discrimination Committee.

The baseball team sponsored by the Chicago chapter came through an undefeated season in its league and is the proud possessor of a perpetual trophy recently presented by the Nisei Athletic Association of Chicago. A girls' bowling team was also sponsored by the chapter.

The "Chicago JACL-er," monthly bulletin distributed to its members, and whose editorial staff is comprised of recognized Nisei journalists, is one of the outstanding chapter organs in JACL.

As his last official action with the Chicago chapter, president Nakagawa turned over his gavel to the new president, Mari Sabusawa, at installation ceremonies conducted by Dr. T. T. Yatabe, at the year-end meeting on December 18 at the Loop YWCA. Following the installation a "Pre-Xmas party" was held directed by social chairman Roy Iwata.

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# JACL Joins in Campaign For Permanent FEPC Group

## Masaoka Appointed To Strategy Board At Washington Meet

WASHINGTON, D.C.—Growing interest of the Japanese American Citizens League in the fight of minority groups to secure through legislation an end to discriminatory employment practices was evidenced last week by the active participation of Mike Masaoka, national legislative director of the JACL Anti-Discrimination Committee at the annual-board meeting of the National Council for a permanent Fair Employment Practices Committee.

Meeting here at the Willard Hotel on the occasion of Bill of Rights Day, the board launched a nation-wide campaign to secure early Congressional enactment of a permanent fair employment practice law.

Mr. Masaoka, who represented the National JACL, was appointed to the board's "strategy" committee, now being formed, the Washington office of the JACL ADC disclosed. The new body, which is to meet regularly to carry out the plans of the policy committee, is to be composed of representatives of national organizations which have offices here. The appointment was made by A. Philip Randolph, one of the co-chairmen of the council.

The board, during the all-day session, studied various phases of discrimination in employment, revealing that in some areas discrimination has grown worse instead of better, although sentiment for enactment of permanent legislation against job discrimination was said to be greater today than ever before.

Senators Irving M. Ives, New York Republican, and James E. Murray, Montana Democrat, co-authors of a bill designed to prohibit discrimination in employment because of race, color, or ancestry, spoke to the closing session on legislation for a permanent FEPC. The bill, S. 984, is known as the "National Act against Discrimination in Employment."

The National Council for a Permanent FEPC is an organization

comprised of more than 50 national, state and local, religious, labor and civic groups committed to the enactment of an effective fair employment practice law. The campaign initiated by the board today is to marshal public support for the Ives Chavez-Fulton bill, S. 984, and H.R. 2824, which are designed to assure "justice on the job front." Supporters of this legislation assert that discrimination in employment is not only incompatible with the spirit of the Constitution, but it endangers the security and general welfare of the United States.

Since the wartime FEPC was abolished in June, 1946, the committee has been engaged in an educational campaign to create an awareness of the dangers to democracy inherent in employment discrimination.

Among the important national organizations which make up the national council are the following: American Civil Liberties Union, American Council on Race Relations, American Federation of Labor, Americans for Democratic Action, American Friends Service Committee, American Jewish Congress, American Veterans Committee, B'nai B'rith, Catholic Interracial Council, Common Council for American Unity, Congress of Industrial Organizations, Federal Council of the Churches of Christ in America, Japanese American Citizens League, Methodist Church, General Conference; National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, National Consumers League, Presbyterian General Assembly, United Mine Workers of America, and the national boards of both the Young Men's and Young Women's Christian Associations.

## Santa Barbara Plans New Year's Eve Fete

SANTA BARBARA, Calif.—The local JACL chapter will hold a New Year's Eve social under the leadership of Frank Mori, social chairman.

Other members of the socials committee are Miye Ota, Lillian Nakaji, Tad Kanemoto, Fumi Inouye, Nobuyue Tabata, John Suzuki and Ken Dyo.

An installation of new officers will be held on Jan. 22.

## Vital Statistics

### BIRTHS

To Mr. and Mrs. Dave Saito, 175 North Redwood Rd., Salt Lake City, a girl on Dec. 18.  
 To Mr. and Mrs. Toshio Tanimoto a girl in Denver.  
 To Mr. and Mrs. Takeshi Ito a girl in Denver.  
 To Mr. and Mrs. Tomoichi Takata a boy in Denver.  
 To Mr. and Mrs. Minoru M. Kishiyama a girl in Denver.  
 To Mr. and Mrs. Tom T. Aoki a boy in Denver.  
 To Mr. and Mrs. Henry M. Tabuchi a boy in Denver.  
 To Mr. and Mrs. Kay Inouye a boy on Oct. 21 in Homedale, Idaho.  
 To Mr. and Mrs. Jack I. Tachiyama a boy on Oct. 23 in Boise, Idaho.  
 To Mr. and Mrs. Harry H. Hamada a girl in Marsing, Idaho.  
 To Mr. and Mrs. Henry G. Suyehira, Emmett, Idaho, a girl on Dec. 1.  
 To Mr. and Mrs. Yo Matsumoto a boy, Steven Sho, on Nov. 23 in Detroit.  
 To Mr. and Mrs. Kenneth T. Sato a boy on Dec. 15 in Boulder, Colo.  
 To Mr. and Mrs. Harry Toshio Kubo a boy on Dec. 15 in Los Angeles.  
 To Mr. and Mrs. Harry Hashimoto, 708 W. 27th St., Cheyenne Wyo., a girl, Sharon Jo, on Dec. 2.  
 To Mr. and Mrs. George Minoru Hinaga, San Mateo, Calif., a girl on Dec. 1 in San Jose.

### DEATHS

Mrs. Yuki Tanaka, 72, on Dec. 7 in Salt Lake City.  
 George Hata on Dec. 11 in Chicago.  
 Shinchu Toguchi, 50, on Dec. 4 in Chicago.  
 Infant Kayashima, son of Mr. and Mrs. Mits Jim Kayashima, on Dec. 4 in Los Angeles.  
 Ayako Yamate on Dec. 3 in Los Angeles.  
 Mrs. Saku Takenaka on Dec. 8 in Los Angeles.  
 Iwa Tamai, 69, on Dec. 4 in Woodland, Calif.  
 Alan Jun Komai, 20 months, son of Mr. and Mrs. Sho Komai, on Dec. 13 in Los Angeles.  
 Kazuo Endo, son of Mr. and Mrs. Sukeo Endo, on Dec. 4 in Washington, D.C.  
 Mrs. Mary Hideko Shikuma (Mrs. Kenji Shikuma) on Dec. 12 at Ontario, Ore.  
 Masako Neishi, 23, on Dec. 10 in Oakland, Calif.  
 Tsurutaro Sakaki on Dec. 13 in Downey, Calif.  
 Frank Kawasaki, 30, on Dec. 15 in Sacramento.  
 Yasohichi Deguchi on Dec. 17 in West Los Angeles.

### MARRIAGES

Terry Saito to Jimmy Ino on Dec. 6 in Denver.  
 Sadako Tokimura, Parlier Calif., to Fumio Kusunoki, Reedley, on Dec. 3.  
 Fumiko Inabara, Sanger, to Toraki Yakado, Parlier, on Dec. 5.  
 Emiko Ozawa to Kenichi Imai-zumi on Dec. 6 in Los Angeles.  
 Sue Murakami to Yutaka Fujikado on Dec. 7 in Seattle.  
 Haruye Yamamoto to Masaharu Tanaka on Dec. 14 in San Francisco.  
 Alice Mayeda to George Hashimoto on Nov. 29 in Chicago.  
 Ruby Terao to Shigeru Kizuka in Chicago.  
 Yukie Tanaka to Yutaka Komure on Nov. 30 in Stockton.  
 Mary Suzuki to Harry Sabusawa on Dec. 20 in Chicago.  
 Margaret E. Kono to Henry K.

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# Arizona JACL Raises Fund For Playground Improvements

GLENDALE, Ariz. — The Arizona chapter of the JACL will sponsor a New Year's eve party with all proceeds going toward the improvement of the JACL buildings and playground.

The improvement fund which the chapter hopes will be raised at the party will be used in installing a basketball court, night softball park, skating rink and a tennis court and in repairing the present buildings on the property.

Masao Tsutsumida is chairman of the affair and the JACL has allocated \$800 for preparations. Other committee chairmen for the affair are John T. Tadano, Art Yoshimura, Tadao Fujii, Mrs. Mariyo Hikida, Dave Moore, Ben Yabuno and Ken Yoshioka.

Two hundred persons are expected to attend the dance. Kenny Raye's orchestra will play.

With a console radio-phonograph as first prize, \$500 in prizes will be given away at the dance.

(Prize tickets also are available at 50 cents at the JACL headquarters, 415 Beason building, in Salt Lake City.

Tasaka on Nov. 21 in Chicago. Hayako Kuwahara of Compeon to Leo R. Tanaka in Los Angeles on Dec. 14.

Christine Chiyoko Outa to John Takahiko Kawamura on Dec. 14 in Los Angeles.

Lily Kamikawa to William Oshiro of Honolulu on Dec. 22 in Salt Lake City.

Yukiko Yamamoto to Hikoe Ishiguro on Dec. 14 in Los Angeles.

### MARRIAGE LICENSES

Mary M. Kawata of Fort Lupton, Colo., and John Y. Oshige of Richmond, Calif., in Denver.  
 Lilly Takahashi, Fort Lupton, and George. Shibao, Brighton, in Denver.  
 Shizuko Itaya, 23, and Kiyoto Ohata, 23, Acampo, in Stockton, Calif.  
 Yoshige Takata, 24, and Yoshito Takahashi, 27, both of Clovis, in Fresno.

## George Shiozawa Elected President Of Pocatello Unit

POCATELLO, Idaho — George Shiozawa was elected president of the Pocatello JACL for the 1948 term at the election meeting on Dec. 13.

Ted Kunitsugu was vice president. Other officers are Hanaye Yamamoto, rec. sec.; Ayako Tsukamoto, corres. sec.; Sachi Kawahara, treas.; Mickie Nakashima and Jun Shiosaki, soc. chmn.; Amy Sugihara, reporter; Kiyoo Morimoto, official delegate; and Harvey Yamashita, alternate delegate.

Plans are now being made for the inaugural ball to be held in January.

## Betrothed

POCATELLO, Idaho — Mr. and Mrs. Sam Nakashima, Rt. 2, Pocatello, last week announced the engagement of their daughter, Junko, to Harvey Yamashita, son of T. Y. Yamashita, also of Pocatello.

The nuptials have been set for March.

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# Eight Nisei Veterans Go on Trial in Tokyo Murder Case

TOKYO—Eight Nisei exservice-men, employed by the U.S. government in occupation jobs, went on trial here last week charged with complicity in the murder of a Japanese national during a fight at Tokyo's Santa Fe dance hall last July.

The Nisei, seven from Hawaii and one from Los Angeles, are charged with murder and riot.

Defense counsel claimed as the trial opened that the Nisei defendants had been caught in a war between rival gangs of Tokyo gangsters.

Meanwhile, the prosecution scored a point as the trial opened when evidence was introduced to show that two of the defendants possessed knives on the night when the murder was committed.

Toyozo Kumagae, a waiter at the building where the Nisei were billeted, testified he received a knife "with a shiny blade" from

Robert Tamura of Honolulu shortly after the fatal fight.

Kumagae said Tamura told him: "Keep this knife for me. I have no use for it."

Kumagae also said that two days after the dance hall riot another defendant, Mitsuo Tadaki, asked him to dispose of another knife. The witness said he threw this knife into a rock garden on top of the billet where it later was found by agents of the U.S. Army's criminal investigation division.

The eight Nisei defendants all pleaded not guilty as the trial opened before a military court composed of nine army officers.

The U. S. Provost Marshal said that Japanese nationals, also involved in the incident, were being tried separately in a Japanese court.

A prosecution witness, Hawaiian-born Takayuki (Harry) Yamagata, who is now a Japanese citizen and leads a Hawaiian band in Tokyo, placed two more of the Japanese American defendants at the scene of the killing in testimony on Dec. 17.

The nattily-dressed Yamagata testified he saw Eddie Okizaki of Los Angeles and Kiyashi Tsukayama of Honolulu in the fight which started at the Tokyo dance hall on the night of July 1.

Yamagata also testified that on the day after the fight K. Nakamura, another defendant, had told him he was not going to a doctor for treatment of a cut hand because he did not want his participation in the dance hall affair known.

Vincent Esposito of Honolulu is the defense attorney.

# Rep. Judd Proposes Naturalization Change

(Continued from page 1) that passage of his bill would contribute in winning and preserving the friendship of the peoples of the Far East which would be difficult if we "continue to treat them as biologically inferior beings."

America faces grave international problems, he said, and while U. S. foreign relations have made notable advances in Western Europe in these past few weeks, "we need to be certain that we prosecute our interest in the Far East as vigorously." He declared that Congressional approval would facilitate the U. S. effort in helping the Japanese people to learn the meaning of and the practice of democracy.

Continuing, he said: "We no longer fear Japan. We need and seek the friendship of the best among the Japanese. We need to strengthen them, and all other democratic elements in the Far East. I believe we can greatly serve American interests by removing the stigma contained in our exclusion law. We have done this for the Chinese, the Filipinos and the people of India. There is but a short distance to go to complete the task once and for all."

"Taking that final step which involves very little for us but means a great deal to them will bring rich returns in the stormy years that lie ahead." In closing, Dr. Judd urged the House to "perform as early as possible this act of justice and wisdom." The introduction of the new Judd bill marks the beginning of the drive for the CEN to obtain legislation removing racial bars to naturalization. The committee, pointing out that the policy of Oriental exclusion has provoked much ill will among Far Eastern peoples, endorses this legislation as an important means of meeting foreign propaganda in the Far East which seeks to discredit American democratic aims.

# Chicago Community Center Will Sponsor Family Visits

CHICAGO—A family day will be held on Dec. 28 at the Ellis Community Center to provide an opportunity for friends of the center to bring their parents to see the new facilities.

The Ellis center is sponsored by the Evangelical and Reformed church to serve Japanese Americans of the Southside area in Chicago.

The Rev. George Nishimoto, director, announced that "limited activities will be continued during the alterations on the building."

A formal dedication and "open house" is planned upon completion of the redecoration sometime in late January.

# Fred Ochi Elected Head of JACL

IDAHO FALLS, Idaho — Fred Ochi was elected president of the Idaho Falls chapter of the JACL last week, succeeding Sadao Morishita.

Others elected were Charles Hirai, vice-pres.; Joe Nishioka, Martha Yamasaki, sec.; Todd Ogawa and Sam Sakaguchi, official delegates. Todd Honda and Mary Kato were named to the social committee. Others elected were: Yukio (Eke) Inouye, Martha Nishioka, reporters; Kay Tokita, softball, and Dave Ueda, basketball.

# Kawakita Loses Plea to Move Case to Japan

## Judge Harrison Sets Treason Trial in January

LOS ANGELES — U.S. District Judge Ben Harrison on Dec. 14 denied motions of Morris Lavine, attorney for Tomoya Kawakita, to transfer the treason trial of the Calexico-born Japanese to Japan.

Lavine contended that all the offenses assertedly committed by Kawakita while he is charged with being foreman of a Japanese prison camp during the war were committed in Japan and therefore he should be tried in Japan, where witnesses will be available to him.

United States Attorney James M. Carter argued that a defendant in a case of this kind is subject to trial in the jurisdiction where he is apprehended in the United States. Kawakita was arrested in Los Angeles.

Judge Harrison also denied motions challenging the validity of the indictment. Attorney Lavine contended that American prisoners of war in Japan were known only by numbers and that therefore he should be provided with photographs and the numbers of each witness involved in the trial.

Carter agreed to submit the names and addresses of the witnesses for the inspection of the defendant and his lawyer.

After denial of the motions, Kawakita pleaded not guilty to the charge of treason.

Judge Harrison set Kawakita's trial for Jan. 27.

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